Tallinna Vesi

Environmental Report

2025

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Chairman’s statement

Our activities involve extensive use of natural resources both in the supply of drinking water and in the treatment of wastewater. We recognise this huge responsibility and are committed to minimising the impact of our business on nature, while providing a reliable and high-quality service to our customers. For our company, 2025 marked a busy period, with a focus on development, that was crowned by the "Green Company of the Year" award. This reassures us that we are on the right track in our efforts to protect the environment and reduce our customers' environmental footprint.

Investing for the future

Investments were made to ensure environment protection, sustainable infrastructure, and the continuity of the vital water services we provide. We also continued to expand the use of innovative technologies, such as producing environmentally friendly heat and electricity from biogas generated during the wastewater treatment process, renovating pipes using no-dig methods, and installing remote reading water meters.

We now use only electricity from renewable sources and have set ourselves a number of ambitious targets for 2030, incl. reducing our energy consumption and producing our own renewable energy. At our wastewater treatment plant, we treat nearly 40% of all municipal wastewater in Estonia. We do this with the utmost care and efficiency, going above and beyond what is required to keep the Baltic Sea clean. A combined heat and power generation plant has been successfully commissioned at the wastewater treatment plant. In 2025, it produced all the heat and more than half of the electricity required for the treatment processes.

The year 2025 was significant for us as we laid and reconstructed 45.1 kilometres of pipes, 49% of which were constructed using environmentally friendly no-dig methods. The construction of separate stormwater systems is an important contribution to the development of urban areas, as it helps to reduce the risk of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall.

In 2025, Tallinna Vesi continued to install smart water meters at a rapid pace. This will free our customers from the obligation of submitting their water meter readings every month. More than 80% of customers already have new smart meters, and the plan is to cover the entire service area with remote reading water meters by the end of 2026. Also, the verification period has been extended from five to ten years. This means that the water meter can remain in operation at the customer's premises for ten years. This helps to keep the cost of water services affordable for consumers while improving the customer experience.

The new meters provide information on water consumption, giving us a better indication of water consumption in our service area and allowing us to detect leaks in customer pipes as early as possible. This will help to protect the environment and minimise the risk of property damage caused by water accidents.

In 2025, Tallinna Vesi invested €56 million in its fixed assets. This exceeded the amount invested in the previous year. These investments help to ensure the continuity of water services in our service area, improve customer experience and enhance service quality.

The investment plan for the coming years is based on the Tallinn Public Water Supply and Sewerage Development Plan for 2023–2034. It aims to reduce the environmental impact of water use and ensure the continuity of services and sustainable urban development. These and future investments will ensure that our customers continue to receive high-quality drinking water and help keep nature clean. Using modern technologies and materials will increase the average lifespan of pipes and improve the efficiency of

treatment systems. Thanks to effective investment, the number of blockages decreased by 18% in 2025, while the number of water emergencies fell by 23%, improving the quality of water services.

Modern technologies

In 2025, investment projects continued at the treatment plants. These included the renovation of clarifiers and filters at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant, as well as preparations for large-scale projects. One of these projects involves modernising and reconstructing the ozone production process used in water treatment. These projects aim to reduce energy consumption, improve the reliability of the treatment plant and increase its production capacity.

The major projects at the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant in 2025 included modernising the mechanical screens and sludge treatment and reconstructing the secondary clarifiers. Over the next three years, we will reconstruct 12 secondary clarifiers, which will further enhance our biological treatment. Primary screens have been installed at the main pumping station to enhance the mechanical treatment process and, consequently, the entire wastewater treatment process.

Another important project that has started in Paljassaare is the construction of Utilitas's wastewater and seawater heat pump plant. By early 2026, the plant will start supplying heat produced from wastewater and seawater to the district heating network in Tallinn.

Our subsidiary Watercom continued to expand the use of ice-pigging technology for cleaning water pipes, which was launched in 2023. Ice-pigging is many times more efficient, faster and better for the environment than any other method of maintenance used to date. The service has got off to a good start and has attracted interest from a number of companies using the pipe systems as part of their core business. In 2025, the company started to reconstruct sewer pipes using a trenchless, or no-dig, method. This approach to pipe construction is more environmentally friendly and causes minimal disruption to urban spaces.

High-quality drinking water and treated effluent

The quality of drinking water in Tallinn remained consistently high, with 99.5% of water samples taken from consumers' taps meeting requirements. A total of more than 3,000 water samples were taken from consumers' taps in 2025. High-quality tap water is ensured by continuous development and maintenance of the water network.

The quality of the effluent treated at the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant remained very good in 2025, again outperforming a number of quality standards. We monitor the concentration of pollutants in the wastewater received at the treatment plant and in the effluent leaving the plant to assess the efficiency of the treatment process and the quality of the effluent. During 2025, we removed more than 1,150 tons of debris, 200 tons of grit, 1,940 tons of nitrogen and 240 tons of phosphorus from the wastewater.

Contribution to the community

Throughout the summer, 60 public water taps were available across Tallinn, providing clean drinking water for all. In addition, Tallinna Vesi supported a number of community and sports events, such as the Investment Festival and IRONMAN Tallinn — just to name those with the largest number of visitors — by providing tanks with fresh water. We were also present at the major event of 2025, the Song and Dance Celebration "Iseoma" ("Kinship"), and provided fresh tap water to all participants.

In August, the company took part in the Opinion Festival, chairing a discussion on Estonia as a small country with big initiatives on the "Energetic Economy" stage. Also in that month, the 53rd annual Run around Lake Ülemiste, hosted by Tallinna Vesi, took place at Ülemiste. We contributed to Impact Day, a sustainability festival promoting environmental education, and community events, such as Tallinn Old

Town Days, summer days for large families in Tallinn and Harju County, Kalamaja Days, Tallinn Urban Space Festival, and KopliFest.

As a supporter of the Estonian Paralympic Committee, the company contributed to the preparations of Estonian para-athletes for both smaller competitions and for the 2026 Winter Paralympic Games. We provided our support to organisations that do commendable work helping those in need, such as the Estonian Agrenska Foundation, the Autismikool Charity Fund, the cancer treatment Foundation The Gift of Life, the Tallinn Women's Crisis Centre, the Food Bank, and the Tallinn Children's Hospital Foundation. We also continued to support the Kindergarten Õunake and the Ristiku Primary School in Tallinn.

We organised open days and guided tours at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant and the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant, held discussion groups on water and environment-related topics, and participated in the Baltic-wide conference organised by the Estonian Waterworks Association. These initiatives attracted a total of more than 3,000 participants.

For the second year in a row, we carried out a cooperation project with students from the Estonian Academy of Arts, who came up with design solutions for selected water pumping stations and decorated the facades of these buildings with eye-catching street art.

I would like to thank the entire dedicated team at Tallinna Vesi and Watercom, the members of the Supervisory Council, our customers, consumers and cooperation partners for the good and constructive cooperation!

Aleksandr Timofejev

Chairman of the Management Board

TALLINNA VESI IN BRIEF

AS Tallinna Vesi (hereinafter Tallinna Vesi) is the largest water utility in Estonia, providing drinking water and wastewater services to nearly one third of Estonia's population. We serve approximately 25,000 private customers and businesses and about 500,000 end consumers in Tallinn and its surrounding areas. As at 31 December 2025, the company employed 283 people. The activities of the company according to NACE are 36.00 (Water collection, treatment and supply) and 37.00 (Sewerage).

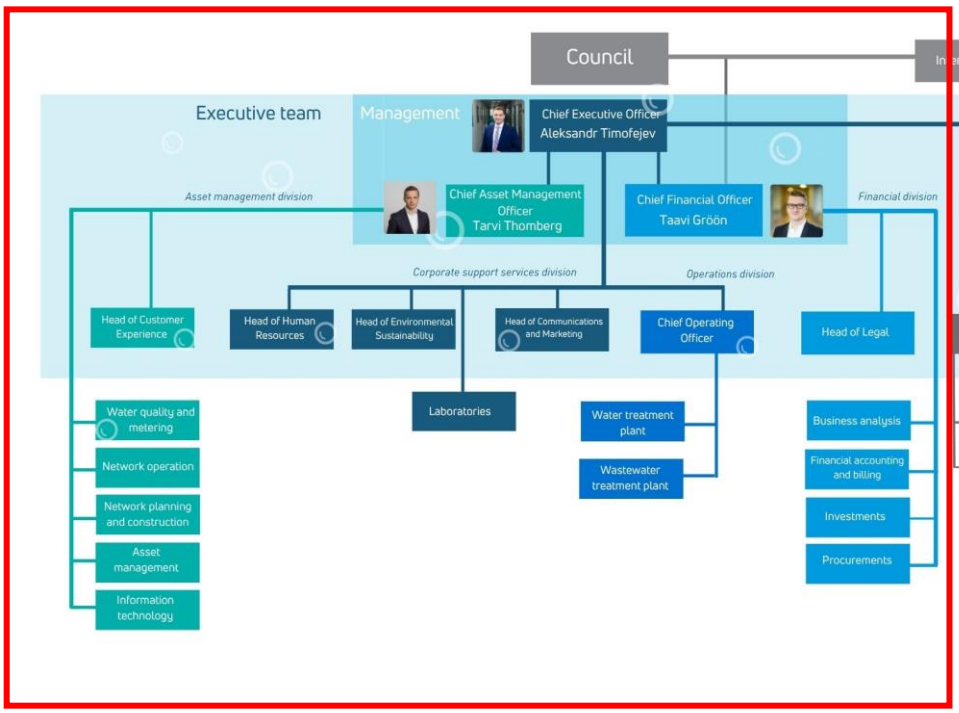


Figure 1: The structures of Tallinna Vesi and Watercom OÜ until 31/12/2025. EMAS is only implemented in Tallinna Vesi (marked with a red frame).

The company has two treatment plants: the Water Treatment Plant at Ülemiste and the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare. Tallinna Vesi also has an accredited water laboratory and an accredited wastewater laboratory.

Tallinna Vesi was privatised in 2001. The company operates under an administrative contract with the City of Tallinn. This contract outlines the service quality requirements and reporting obligations, and is valid from 01/12/2022 to 30/01/2032. Alongside the approval of the administrative duty, Tallinna Vesi has been appointed as the water undertaker within the main public water supply and sewerage service area in Tallinn until 30 November 2032 (incl.).

The public water supply system includes more than 1,210 km of water pipes, 22 water pumping stations and 49 groundwater pumping stations with a total of 91 boreholes. The surface water catchment system in Harju and Järva counties spans an area of around 1,800 km^2. The public sewerage system comprises over 1,200 km of wastewater pipes and 520 km of stormwater pipes, as well as 181 wastewater and stormwater pumping stations, located throughout the service area.

MAIN PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- Collection, treatment and supply of water
- Collection, leading off and treatment of wastewater and stormwater
- Design services
- Water and wastewater services
- Laboratory services
- Pipe construction

OPERATIONAL SITES

- Head Office, customer service and support services are located at Ädala 10, Tallinn.
- Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant, water and microbiology laboratories are located at Järvevana tee 3, Tallinn.
- Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant, composting fields and wastewater laboratory are located at Paljassaare põik 14, Tallinn.
- The surface water catchment system spans an area of ca 1,800 km^2 in Harju and Järva counties.

OUR VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

Our vision

We create a better life with clean water.

Our mission

We connect people to the vital cycle of water.

Tallinna Vesi

Tallinna Vesi Watercom

Our values

I am part of the team

I know where the company is heading and help to achieve common goals in partnership. I keep good relations and create a pleasant working environment.

I am reliable

As a professional, I act with integrity, fairness and transparency, and keep the promises made.

I care

I value myself, my work and work safety, the environment and the people around me. I do my part to make high-quality water services available to a large part of the Estonian population.

I am forward-looking

I act responsibly and invest wisely. I create opportunities for the company to develop.

Guiding principles on the environment

As the largest water company in Estonia, our business impacts nearly one third of the country's population. We take this responsibility seriously and provide services that comply with all requirements. Our operations impact the quality of life of people living in Tallinn and its neighbouring municipalities, as well as those living around the Baltic Sea. We therefore consider our impact on the surrounding living and natural environments, as well as our interaction with the interests of various stakeholders. Our guiding principles can be found here.

- **We work towards improving the water status of the Baltic Sea, which is sensitive to the impact of human activity.**
    - We reduce the amount of pollutants and nutrients discharged to the Baltic Sea by applying modern wastewater treatment technologies and best practices.
    - We deploy smart solutions and technologies to protect the living and natural environment around the Baltic Sea.
    - We share knowledge with the community and partners to develop sustainable practices.
    - We follow and meet the requirements that apply to us and strive to do more than is expected of us.
- **We are committed to actions that take us towards the ambitious goal of becoming climate neutral and help preserve the living and natural environment around us in the face of climate change.**
    - As an energy-intensive company, we look for ways to use energy generated in our processes and we primarily use energy from renewable resources.
    - We work with partners to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our supply chain and promote sustainable practices.
    - We prefer vehicles that reduce our environmental footprint when renewing our fleet and plan our logistics using sustainable working practices and modern solutions.
    - We analyse technological developments to find solutions that help us reduce emissions from wastewater treatment processes.
    - Short-term, localised and intense rainfall events caused by climate change will pose challenges for urban drainage, which we will address with intelligent real-time monitoring systems.
    - We are pioneering the adoption of nature-friendly stormwater solutions in the development of separate stormwater systems.
    - We are preparing for more frequent extreme weather events in the future by planning and building alternative ways to channel water away from the city.
- **We ensure the sustainable use of water resources in providing water services.**
    - We use water resources sustainably, keeping in mind that groundwater must be equally available for future generations.
    - We look for ways to reduce the amount of water we use in our processes and to reuse process water used in our operations.
    - We work to reduce and quickly identify water losses in drinking water networks, thereby improving resource efficiency of the company.
- **We find ways to implement the principles of the circular economy, reduce waste generation and maximise the recycling of waste streams.**
    - We work towards ensuring that valuable plant nutrients and organics in sludge are recovered and used again, mainly in landscaping and agriculture.
    - We build and renovate pipes in a resource-efficient way, using the no-dig methods, and increase the reuse of waste from maintenance and construction activities.

- We are raising awareness among our staff to improve the quality of waste sorting and thus the recycling potential of waste generated.

Environmental management system

We have implemented an integrated management system that meets the relevant quality, environmental, and health and safety standards. The company's environmental activity complies with the requirements of the international environmental management standard ISO 14001 and the Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme), as well as the requirements of amendments thereto enforced by the Commission's Regulations (EU) 2017/1505 and (EU) 2018/2026.

The environmental management system covers all the areas of activity of AS Tallinna Vesi: the abstraction and treatment of groundwater and surface water for the production of drinking water, supplying drinking water to consumers in Tallinn and the surrounding area, collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater, and customer service to ensure the intended service.

The environmental management system forms a part of the company's management system, as we strive to make the links between the company and the environment part of our strategy and to take them into account in our everyday operation. The basis for the environmental management system is the identification of environmental risks, environmental aspects and consequent potential environmental impacts, which form the basis for setting the company's environmental targets to improve the environmental performance. Significant environmental aspects are such activities which, directly or indirectly, influence the nature, quality of services, co-operation with stakeholders, health and quality of life of residents, and our business performance. The assessment is based on the connection of the activity and legal acts, the frequency of its occurrence, the impact on reputation and cooperation with stakeholders, and the environmental impact and its extent.

Environmental management system has been aligned with the company structure. The main responsibility for ensuring and improving the functioning of the environmental management system lies with the company management and the heads of structural units. Environmental aspects and targets are prepared at the initiative of the Environmental Specialist in cooperation with the heads of unit, who involve their staff. We measure, monitor and evaluate environmental performance indicators at least quarterly, and based on those results we produce each year our environmental report, which is made available to public.

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND TARGETS

Table 1: SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN 2026

Activity	Environmental aspect	Direct or indirect impact	Environmental impact of the aspect	Impact trend*	Further actions
Maintaining of sanitary protection areas	Land use to support biodiversity	Indirect	Sanitary protection area protects drinking water sources and the natural environment, supports the improvement of the biodiversity around Lake Ülemiste and in the lake, and helps to preserve green areas within the city.	+	Maintaining the sanitary protection areas, co-operation with the legislator and local governments to retain the areas.
Use of chemicals	Use of natural Resources required for the production of chemicals	Indirect	Depletion of resources (natural resources, transportation fuel, etc.) used in the production of chemicals.	-	Continuing to optimise the use of chemicals.
Use of biogas to produce heat and electricity	Prevention of emissions to air	Direct	Using energy produced from biogas generated in the sludge digestion process reduces the ecological footprint and dependence on non-renewable sources of energy.	+	Maximising the use of biogas generated, by implementing the CHP technology.
Use of electricity	Use of natural resources for the production of electricity	Indirect	Depletion of natural resources; greenhouse gas emissions caused by producing electricity from biomass.	-	Analysing electricity consumption, purchasing more energy-efficient equipment and using more energy-saving modes, increasing electricity production from biogas and solar energy. Construction of separate sewer systems.
Use of green electricity	Prevention of emissions to air	Indirect	Green electricity production has lower greenhouse gas emissions and using green electricity reduces carbon footprint.	+	Continue using green energy while looking for solutions to reduce electricity consumption. Contributing to the production of green energy (increase green energy production).
Water use in processes	Use of water resource	Direct	Increased need for water treatment and the resulting further use of resource and effects on the environment.	-	Improving analysis and control, reducing the water use in processes by improving production processes and by using the

					ice-pigging method in networks. Reusing backwash water from filters.
Use of chlorine in water treatment	Risk of an environmental accident	Direct	Improper handling may result in leakage and environmental contamination; chlorine is an explosive chemical.	-	Monitoring and analysing the optimum use of chlorine, minimising the risk of possible leaks. Conducting crisis exercises.
Generation of construction waste	Waste generated during the construction and repair of pipes	Direct	Construction and rehabilitation of water and wastewater pipes generate waste that require handling. Low recycling potential.	-	Continue using no-dig methods, cutting down on excavations and using more trench support. Investments in replacing pipes to reduce the number of emergencies.
Illegal connections to sewer and storm-water network and emergency incidents	Risk of environmental pollution	Direct	Environmental pollution, adversely affecting the marine environment, -life and the quality of living environment.	-	Detecting and closing illegal connections, carrying out regular pipe maintenance (removing blockages).
Supplying consumers with clean drinking water that meets all the requirements	Waste prevention	Indirect	High-quality drinking water has a positive impact on public health. Consumers can choose tap water over bottled water, reducing the environmental impact of single-use plastic bottles.	+	Continuous work in all stages of water treatment and distribution, publishing information about water quality, maintaining the sanitary protection areas, holding awareness campaigns, providing drinking water at public events and from public water taps.
Wastewater treatment	Exhaust and greenhouse gas emissions	Direct	Exhaust gas emissions adversely affect ambient air quality and nature, and GHG emissions cause global warming.	-	Reconstructing the technology, implementing the Climate Impact Reduction Plan.
Sludge handling	Avoiding landfilling of sewage sludge	Indirect	Recycling of sewage sludge reduces the amount of waste landfilled.	+	Looking for contract partners, maximising the amount of sewage sludge recycled.

Discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment	Pollutants and waste from the wastewater	Direct	Environmental pollution, adversely affecting the marine environment, -life and the quality of the living environment.	−	Reconstructing the treatment process, extending separate sewer systems in cooperation with the city. Installing screens at the main pumping station.
Discharge of partly untreated waste-water into the environment	Pollutants from wastewater	Direct	Non-compliant water adversely affects the marine environment, - life and the quality of the living environment.	−	Continuously analysing, monitoring and controlling the treatment process.
Discharge of treated effluent into the environment	Reducing the pollutants from wastewater	Direct	Treating wastewater (reducing pollutants) positively affects the marine environment, - life and the quality of the living environment.	+	Analysing, monitoring and, if necessary, reconstructing the treatment process.
Discharge of treated effluent into the sea	Pollutants from wastewater	Direct	Discharges (both compliant and non-compliant) adversely affect the marine environment, -life and the quality of the living environment.	−	Analysing, monitoring and, if necessary, reconstructing the treatment process.
Discharge of non-compliant stormwater into the sea	Pollutants from stormwater	Direct	Polluted stormwater (microplastics, pollutants) adversely affects the marine environment, -life and the quality of the living environment.	−	Continuously monitoring and assessing the outlets to detect and eliminate sources of pollution.

* Aspect with a positive or a negative impact

Table 2: ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE IN 2025

Target	Indicator	2025 Performance
Reduce the percentage of clean water losses by reducing the leakages	≤ 14%	13.01%
Reduce the number of sewer blockages by 4% compared to the 2020–2022 average	Number of blockages per year < 510.	Number of blockages was 363.
Reuse of treated effluent at the wastewater treatment plant	Quantities of effluent are monitored.	Quantities of effluent were monitored.
Reduce the number of properties not using public sewerage service	Number of properties not connected to public sewerage service has been reduced by 15%.	Number of properties not connected was reduced by 18.6%.
All environmental permits are in place and our actions or inactions have not caused any pollution	Environmental permits are in place. Number of pollution incidents = 0.	1 non-compliance. At the end of the year, it became apparent that an increase in the volume of water extracted from one borehole had gone unnoticed, and that an environmental permit for this had not been applied for. Once the error was noticed, the extracted water volumes were reported as unauthorised activity and the process of applying for an environmental permit was initiated.
Monitor the greenhouse gas emissions from the wastewater treatment Start the optimisation of wastewater treatment	N_2O emissions are monitored. Cooperation partner selected and contract signed.	N_2O emissions were monitored. Cooperation partner was selected and contract was signed.
Reuse waste from sewage sludge treatment	0 tons of stabilised sludge landfilled. 0 tons of washed sediments from grit traps landfilled.	0 tons of stabilised sludge was landfilled. 0 tons of washed sediments from grit traps was landfilled.
Produce our own electricity	> 7,500 MWh of renewable electricity produced.	A total of 9,987 MWh of electricity was produced.

Reduce the quantities of waste and the resulting disruption to the city from the construction and rehabilitation of water and wastewater pipes by increasing the use of no-dig methods	25% of all pipe construction and rehabilitation is carried out using no-dig methods.	49% of all pipe construction and rehabilitation was carried out using no-dig methods.
Raise the environmental awareness of various stakeholders reg. the company's activity to improve and keep the company's good image (reputation)	≥ 1,100 people attended the classes. Media attention has been drawn to environmental issues (≥ 10 media initiatives). ≥ 5 campaigns or participation in outdoor events on topics related to water and the environment. Environmental awareness month has been carried out.	1,136 children attended the classes. 26 environment-related media initiatives. The Environment and Sustainability team participated in 5 outdoor events. Environmental awareness months was carried out.
Mapping and monitoring of potentially polluting customers	Customers are mapped and sampled.	A total of 1,593 wastewater samples were collected. 516 sites were monitored, whereas at least 2 wastewater samples were collected from 497 of those sites.
Monitoring of stormwater quality in the Lasnamäe water metering unit	Sensors are installed and connected.	Sensors were installed at the Lasnamäe water metering unit in August 2025. Real-time monitoring of stormwater in the SCADA system is operational.

Tallinna Vesi

Table 3: ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2026

Target	Actions	Indicator	Due date
Reduce the percentage of clean water losses by reducing the leakages	Fast detection and repair of leakages, improving the efficiency of work processes.	≤ 14%	December 2026
Reduce the number of properties not using public sewerage service	Encourage customers to use the already installed supply points.	Number of properties not connected to public sewerage service has been reduced by 40.	December 2026
All environmental permits and registrations are in place and our actions or inactions have not caused any pollution	Responsible specialists monitor the obligations arising from the requirements and ensure their fulfilment through their actions.	Environmental permits are in place. Number of pollution incidents = 0.	December 2026
Develop a tool for monitoring compliance with requirements set out in environmental permits	Map the requirements set out in environmental permits, visualise them, and begin monitoring using the tool.	Tool for monitoring compliance with requirements set out in environmental permits is in use.	December 2026
Monitor the greenhouse gas emissions from the wastewater treatment	Monitor the N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment with on-site sensors.	N_2O emissions are monitored year-round.	December 2026
Begin optimising wastewater treatment to reduce electricity and chemical consumption in the biological treatment process	Install the equipment, sensors, and software needed for optimisation.	The optimisation of the biological treatment process has begun.	December 2026
Reducing the amounts of water we use in our processes	Reduce the amounts of water we use in our processes by 10%, compared to the 2023–2025 average.	Amount of water we use in our processes is < 2,250,000 m^3.	December 2026
Reuse waste from sewage sludge treatment	Recycling of composted sewage sludge by producing compost soil that can be used in planting green areas, agriculture or re-cultivation. Finding potential partners and customers. Washing of the grit removed from the process and mixing with sewage sludge to produce compost soil that can be used in planting green areas, agriculture or re-cultivation. Finding potential partners and customers.	0 tons of stabilised sewage sludge landfilled. 0 tons of washed sediments from grit traps landfilled.	December 2026

Produce our own electricity	Producing of electricity from biogas as well as heat.	> 10,000 MWh of renewable electricity produced.	December 2026
Reduce the amount of waste produced by construction and rehabilitation work on water and wastewater pipes, and the resulting disruption to the city, by increasing the use of no-dig methods	Construct and rehabilitate as many pipes as possible using no-dig methods.	25% of all pipes constructed and rehabilitated during the year are completed using no-dig methods.	December 2026
Raise environmental awareness among various stakeholder groups regarding the company's activities in order to build and maintain the company's positive image (reputation)	Conduct water-related environmental education classes tailored for different age groups. Conduct activities (campaigns, open days, events, collaboration initiatives, etc.) to raise awareness among consumers, company employees, and the community. Conduct an environmental awareness month. Conduct training for company employees focused on waste sorting.	≥ 1,500 people have participated in discussion groups and tours. Media attention has been drawn to environmental topics (≥ 10 media initiatives). ≥ 5 campaigns related to water and environmental topics have been carried out and/or the company has participated in outdoor events. Environmental awareness month has been conducted. Training has been conducted.	December 2026
Identification and elimination of pollution sources in the Lasnamäe stormwater catchment area	Map the Lasnamäe stormwater catchment area and identify potential pollution sources; eliminate the pollution sources.	The identified pollution sources have been eliminated.	December 2026

Carbon footprint and climate impact reduction

Being the largest water company in Estonia, we use a lot of natural resources. In order for natural resources to be available also for generations to come, we must minimise our impact on the environment. Since 2020, we have assessed the company's CO_2 footprint, and in 2022 we also prepared a Climate Impact Reduction Plan and set ourselves the following goals.

- The company is carbon-neutral by 2040 at the latest. To become carbon-neutral, we need carbon capture mechanisms, such as clear and transparent CO_2 offset, or greenhouse gas (GHG) capture technologies. We are closely monitoring the market and technological developments in this area and will meet the ambitious goal at the earliest opportunity.
- By 2030, we have reduced GHG emissions from scopes 1 and 2 by at least 50% compared to 2020. For scope 3, we apply principles of green procurement and other mitigation measures to emissions that can be influenced by choices made by the company.
- We only use electricity from renewable sources and have replaced natural gas with heat from renewable sources by 2030.
- We produce at least 50% of all electricity and heat needed within the company by 2030 at the latest. For this, we use the energy (biogas and heat) contained in wastewater and build solar parks.
- We have reduced the heat and electricity consumption by at least 10% by 2030, compared to 2020.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

The greenhouse gas footprint of AS Tallinna Vesi has been calculated in accordance with the internationally recognised and most widely used greenhouse gas reporting standard "GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard". This standard includes the assessment of emissions of seven greenhouse gases — carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

The standard divides greenhouse gas emissions from the company's operations into three scopes (areas of impact). Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company fall within scope 1. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from purchased energy. Scope 3 covers all other indirect emissions produced as a result of upstream or downstream activities in the company's value chain.

In 2020, which we count as our base year, the company's CO_2 footprint was 61,218 tons of CO_2eq, of which scope 1, the company's direct emissions, accounted for 49%. Scope 2, or used electricity and heat, accounted for 37% of the company's carbon footprint. Indirect energy emissions, such as emissions from the production of chemicals and spare parts, waste, and employee mobility, making up scope 3, accounted for 14% of the company's CO_2 footprint. The assessment of scope 3 took into account the CO_2 impact of upstream supply chain activities.

From 2022 onwards, we calculate the carbon footprint every year. In 2025, the company's CO_2 footprint was 36,511 tons of CO_2eq, of which scope 1 accounted for 81.1% (2024: 79.6%), scope 2 for 1.3% (2024: 0.6%) and scope 3 for 17.6% (2024: 19.7%). The highest impact on the company's carbon footprint come from the mechanical and chemical-biological treatment of wastewater and composting of sewage sludge, these two together account for 94% (2024: 95%) of scope 1.

The biggest impact in the wastewater treatment process comes from N_2O and CH_4. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is produced during the biological nitrogen removal process and occurs in all wastewater treatment plants applying biological treatment. Methane (CH_4) is the largest component of biogas that we use to produce heat. Methane is released into the environment mainly in the treatment process, from leaks in the system,

and also during the composting of sewage sludge. Since N_2O and CH_4 have a global warming potential of 298 and 25 times that of CO_2, respectively, they produce a significant proportion of the company's footprint.

In 2025, the company's carbon footprint has reduced 40% compared to 2020. The most significant reduction was is scope 2 due to the shift to the use of electricity from renewable sources. The carbon footprint in scope 1 increased in 2025 compared to the previous year, primarily because we began accounting for the emissions of our subsidiary, Watercom OÜ, by impact area in 2025. The increase in scope 2 was due to district heating being used at the water treatment plant for the first time throughout the entire year in 2025.

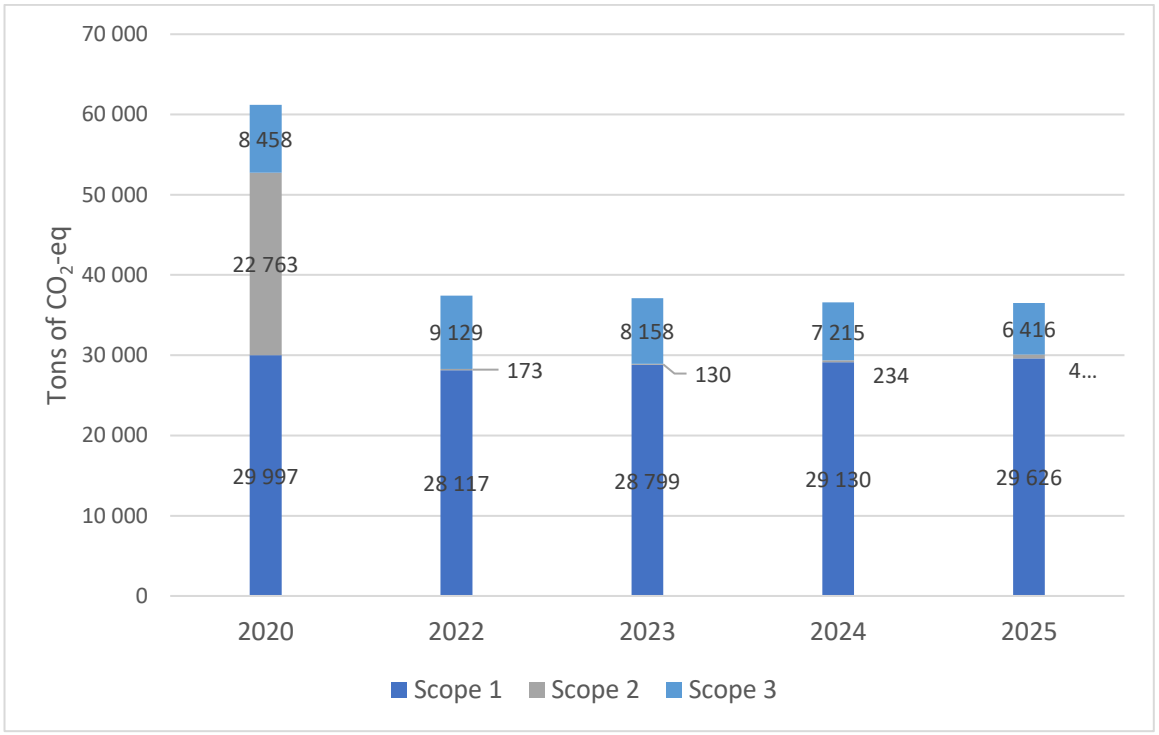
Table 4: AS TALLINNA VESI'S CO_2 CARBON FOOTPRINT IN 2022–2025 AND COMPARISION WITH BASE YEAR 2020, tons of CO_2-eq

Scope	Emission source	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 change compared to base year, %
Scope 1	Wastewater treatment	17,156	15,898	15,948	16,303	16,764	-2
	Composting of sewage sludge	7,624	7,621	7,826	8,177	7,787	2
	Production and incineration of biogas	939	838	807	639	826	-12
	Fossil fuels	959	1,166	1,105	766	861	-10
	Discharge of treated effluent and stormwater into the sea	3,319	2,594	3,113	3,245	3,388	2
Scope 2	Electricity and heat	22,763	173	130	234	469	-98
Scopes 1 and 2 in total		***52,760***	***28,290***	***28,929***	***29,364***	***30,095***	***-43***
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	5,636	5,923	5,087	4,892	4,238	-25
	Fuel and energy-related activities	1,920	2,232	2,266	1,520	1,126	-41
	Capital goods (fixed assets)	15	42	26	41	29	93
	Waste	650	686	535	501	764	18
	Business travel	4	13	11	28	26	643
	Employee commuting	233	233	233	233	233	0
Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in total		***61,218***	***37,419***	***37,087***	***36,579***	***36,511***	***-40***

Table 5: EMISSION FACTORS FOR DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER IN BASE YEAR 2020 AND IN 2022–2025, kg CO_2-eq/m^3

	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Specific emission factor for drinking water	0.4	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10
Specific emission factor for wastewater	0.93	0.7	0.61	0.62	0.61
Total specific emission factor	1.34	0.84	0.74	0.73	0.71

Chart 1: AS TALLINNA VESI'S CO_2 FOOTPRINT IN BASE YEAR 2020 AND IN 2022–2025, tons of CO_2-eq


70 000
60 000
50 000
40 000
30 000
20 000
10 000
0
Tons of CO_2-eq
8 458
22 763
29 997
9 129
173
28 117
8 158
130
28 799
7 215
234
29 130
6 416
4…
29 626
2020
2022
2023
2024
2025
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Compliance with environmental requirements

To a large extent, the company's environmental activities are regulated by requirements arising from the European Union (EU) as well as national legislation and the legal acts issued by local governments.

At the EU level, this means ensuring compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). At the national level, compliance with the Water Act, Public Water Supply and Sewerage Act, Waste Act, Chemicals Act, Atmospheric Air Protection Act as well as implementing acts must be ensured. In addition to these, we are also governed by other environmental legal acts. Pursuant to the Water Act, we must ensure that the effluent discharged from the wastewater treatment plant complies with established limits, and we act in accordance with the requirements of the Public Water Supply and Sewerage Act in our process of service and connection contracts. In organising the recycling of sewage sludge, we rely on the Waste Act. Under the Chemicals Act, the company is classified as a Category B major-accident company and is therefore subject to specific requirements. The Atmospheric Air Protection Act specifies the air quality limit values and reporting obligations.

At the local level, we must comply with the various rules and requirements that apply in Tallinn and the surrounding municipalities where Tallinna Vesi provides services.

We consistently monitor amendments to requirements and legislation. If changes are made to legislation affecting the company, we communicate them to the relevant managers and specialists, who can then assess their impact and propose changes, as well as amend company processes upon entry into force.

In cooperation with the Estonian Waterworks Association (EVEL), we participate in drafting and commenting on draft acts and implementing acts relating to the water sector and environmental matters, by taking part in the working groups in both Estonia and in the European Union (EurEau working groups), presenting our opinions and proposing changes to the draft legislation and development plans under discussion. Where necessary, we have also communicated our positions directly to the relevant ministries, rather than via EVEL.

In 2025, we continued to contribute to the identification of shortcomings in the current legislation by proposing various amendments to the Public Water Supply and Sewerage Act via EVEL. Throughout the year, we actively participated in the preparation of rules for connection to and use of the public water supply and sewerage systems in Maardu and Saue. Due to various procedural reasons and the 2025 elections, the adoption of these rules in municipal councils was repeatedly stalled, but, to the best of our knowledge, the new rules will be adopted in the first half of 2026. Our specialists have also continued to participate in EurEau working groups (covering drinking water, wastewater, as well as legal and economic issues), contributing to the development of EU legislation. In 2025, the Ministry of Climate did not publish the draft national implementing regulations for the new Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. The directive must be transposed into Estonian law by 31 July 2027 at the latest. In 2025, the company also participated in discussions and meetings related to the national water service reform. On 20 May 2025, the water service reform steering group presented the project's final report to the public. As an outcome of the project, the "Strategic Roadmap for Water Sector Reform 2025–2035" was developed and approved. The Ministry of Climate is also expected to publish a package of legal measures necessary for implementing the water reform in the near future. We have also provided feedback on issues relating to the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, incl. tertiary treatment, the energy neutrality of wastewater treatment plants and extended producer responsibility, which are covered in analyses and studies commissioned by the Ministry of Climate. We have also issued opinions on studies underlying the 2028–2033 water management plans, amendments to Regulation No 29 on sewage sludge, and rates for the special use of

water. Furthermore, we submitted proposals regarding Regulation No 72 on subsidies for energy efficiency in wastewater treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

We act in accordance with the requirements and terms set out in the environmental protection permits issued to the company. In 2025, the following environmental permits, issued to us by the Environment Agency, were in place:

- 5 environmental permits (details on page 27);
- 1 integrated permit (details on pages 27, 47 and 51);

REQUIREMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACT

At the end of 2022, a new administrative contract was signed between the City of Tallinn and AS Tallinna Vesi, the main purpose of which is to supply water to the customers of the public water supply and sewerage system in Tallinn, and to collect and treat wastewater, stormwater, drainage water and other soil and surface water. The new Administrative Contract took effect from 2023. Under the Administrative Contract, all investments in the public water supply and sewerage facilities will be recovered through the charges authorised by law, in particular the prices for water services and the connection charges. Supervision of the performance of the Administrative Contract is carried out by an authority of the City of Tallinn or by an agency or person authorised by the City of Tallinn in accordance with the rules provided for by law and following the principle of avoiding conflicts of interest.

In 2025, all but one of the contractual levels of service, agreed upon by the parties to the Administrative Contract, were delivered and, in many cases, outperformed. Water quality at consumer taps was 99.5% compliant with the standards in 2025, complying with the quality level of 99.5% specified in the Administrative Contract. Also, the water loss rate continues to stay below the 20% limit. In 2025, the water loss rate of 13.01% was achieved. The number of sewer blockages in 2025 was 363.

Non-compliance occurred on 31 December 2025 when frazil ice formed on Lake Ülemiste, disrupting the water supply in several areas of the city. According to information available to the company, the water outage in Lasnamäe and Toompea may have lasted 5–7 hours. Since the company's primary focus was on preventing an emergency, there may have been issues with providing temporary water supply in those areas.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTUAL PARTNERS

Given the strict requirements applicable to our activities, it is fundamental that our suppliers and contractors meet the environmental and health and safety requirements as well. Among other things, the contractors must confirm that they comply with health and safety and environmental protection requirements at our repair and construction sites. We have established several criteria in our procedures allowing us to have control over our partners with regard to our expectations. Our specialists monitor the health and safety and environmental performance in the activity of suppliers/contractors at sites on a daily basis.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONTROL AND AUDIT

The company has implemented the following management systems: ISO 9001:2015 (quality), ISO 14001:2015 (environmental), EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme), ISO 45001:2018 (occupational health and safety), ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (information security).

In April 2025, Bureau Veritas Estonia, an accredited certifier, carried out a surveillance audit of the company's management system. The audit aimed to assess the company's quality, environmental, and occupational health and safety management systems against the requirements of ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, the EMAS Regulation and the industry's statutory requirements and company documentation.

The audit verified that the company has established and implemented quality, environmental, and occupational health and safety management systems that take into account the requirements of the standards on which the audit was based. The management system helps the company to achieve its guiding principles and objectives and meet the applicable requirements.

An audit to verify the EMAS certificate was carried out in April 2025. The aim of the audit was to confirm the compliance of company's environmental management system and environmental report with the requirements of EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009, amended with the Regulations (EU) 2017/1505 and (EU) 2018/2026. The audit did not establish any non-compliances. The audit report stated that the company's management system has been established and implemented taking into account the requirements of the EMAS Regulation on which the audit was based and is capable of meeting the applicable requirements and achieving the desired results.

Besides external audits, regular internal audits are carried out in the company to assess the performance of the management system. The internal auditors who audit the company's management system are usually company employees (except for information security, where we use external experts) who have undergone appropriate training to become internal auditors. All activities of the company covered by the management systems are audited at least once every three years. To ensure that internal audits are carried out systematically, a detailed annual plan is drawn up as to who audits what. The annual plan appoints auditors in such a way that they do not audit activities/processes for which they are directly responsible. The results from internal audits are managed in a central register of findings. The company's Head of Environment and Sustainability will ensure that all non-conformities and findings are resolved by the deadline.

In 2025, the Estonian Accreditation Centre carried out a surveillance visit to the company's laboratories to verify the compliance with the requirements of EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17025. The surveillance visit did not establish any non-compliances.

Environmental education and consumer awareness

We keep working hard to promote an environmentally-conscious way of thinking and acting amongst our community members. We encourage people to drink tap water and explain how to handle wastewater in a way that is friendly to the environment. We highlight the stable quality of tap water that meets high standards and encourage our consumers to prefer tap water at home as well as when dining out. The public water taps were open for all Tallinners from the very first warm days of spring until the weather got cold in autumn. In 2025, seven new water taps were installed along cycle and footpaths and health trails. In 2025, a total of 60 public drinking water taps were opened throughout the capital city. Locations of all public drinking water taps can be found here.

- We work consistently to ensure that children grow up environmentally conscious and learn to treasure the nature. Each year, we organise discussion groups in kindergartens and schools to talk about water-related topics such as the water cycle, sustainable water consumption and sewer blockages. In 2025, a total of 1,136 children attended our discussion groups on water and environmental topics.
- In 2025, we organised open days and tours at the Water Treatment Plant at Ülemiste and Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare. A total of 323 people attended the open days and 1,627 people, mainly school students, took part in the tours at the plants.
- In 2025, we attended several community events across Tallinn with our educational materials, incl. Family Day at Nõmme Snow Park, Spring Fun Run in Northern Tallinn, Safety Information Day for kindergartens in Lasnamäe, the Kopli Lines Run, and many other community events across Tallinn. Public events provide an opportunity to meet our consumers and customers and discuss how to become an environment-friendly water user and prevent sewer blockages.
- We provided refreshing drinking water at many events, such as the Investment Festival, Tallinn Old Town Days, summer days for large families in Tallinn and Harju County, XXV Tallinn Movement Party "Come Visit Us", Kalamaja Days, Tallinn Urban Space Festival and KopliFest, and a number of sporting events, such as the 53rd Run around Lake Ülemiste, IRONMAN Tallinn and the Kõrvemaa Cycling Marathon.
- In 2025, we participated again in Open House Tallinn, an architectural event that invites people to discover urban space. We opened to the public the oldest part of the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant, which is the first functionalist building in Estonia, completed in 1927, and one of the finest achievements of industrial architecture in the 1920s. Introducing the history, we also talked about the importance of having clean drinking water both today and in the future.
- We were present with our materials and stand at Impact Day, a sustainability festival promoting environmental education, where we made people think about the importance of tap water as drinking water and talked about the positive impact tap water has on the environment.
- In spring 2025, we reminded our consumers of the importance of saving clean drinking water and of the environmental benefits of using rainwater for gardening.
- Environmental protection and behaviour that values nature is important to us and we also want to improve the awareness of our employees on these topics. In May 2025, we organised an environmental awareness month, which has already become a tradition, to promote environmental awareness among our staff. During this month, we organised a seminar on reducing food waste, held a flea market, cleaned up around Lake Ülemine and went on a hike in Paljassaare. Alongside with our environmental awareness month activities, we took part in Digital

Cleanup Day in January and World Clean-up Day in September, helping to clean up the Merimetsa area, and participated in the World Car Free Day.

- Over the years, we have developed a range of educational materials on water and environment-related topics. All materials are available on our website.

Quality and use of water resources

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PERMITS FOR SPECIAL USE OF WATER

Our activities in using water resources are regulated by the Water Act and its implementing acts. As a water utility we must hold environmental protection permits and pay environmental charge for the water resources we have used. The permit sets us certain obligations and restrictions. For instance, it determines the allowed water abstraction volume (m^3), obligation of keeping account over the amounts of water used, requirements for sampling, monitoring and analysis, as well as the allowed limit values for pollutants in effluent, requirements for monitoring of pollutants and measures to reduce the impacts arising from special use of water.

The water abstraction charge is paid for the amounts of water taken from Lake Ülemiste into the water treatment plant and for the groundwater pumped from the aquifers. In 2025, we complied with all the requirements set out in the environmental permits, but failed to notice that the volume of water being extracted from one borehole had increased and that no permit had been applied for to cover this increase. Once the error was noticed, the extracted water volumes were reported as unauthorised activity and the process of applying for an environmental permit was initiated. In 2025, the water abstraction charge amounted to 2.9% of the costs of goods/services sold (2024: 3.4%)

Table 6: PERMITS IN PLACE AS AT 31/12/2025, REGULATING THE SPECIAL USE OF WATER, ISSUED TO AS TALLINNA VESI

Number of environmental protection permit	Valid until	Description of environmental protection permit
KL-506050	unlimited validity	**Main public water supply and sewerage service area in Tallinn, Tallinn surface water catchment system facilities in Harju and Järva counties** Regulates the use of surface water resources in the water bodies of Ülemiste-Pirita-Jägala surface water system, surface water abstractions from Lake Ülemiste, groundwater abstractions from Ordovician-Cambrian, Cambrian-Vendi and Quaternary aquifers, and the discharge of stormwater into receiving waters.
L.VV/328349	unlimited validity	**Public water supply and sewerage service area in the town of Maardu** Abstractions of drinking water and water for industrial use from Cambrian-Vendi aquifer to supply water to the town of Maardu and the Kallavere and Muuga areas, and stormwater discharge into receiving waters.
L.VV/331954	31/12/2030	**Public water supply and sewerage service area in the town of Saue** Groundwater abstractions from four borewells with a volume of over 5 m^3/day.
L.VV/329766	unlimited validity	**Stormwater discharge from Reidi Road** Stormwater discharge into receiving waters via the Pikksilma, Russalka I, and Russalka II outlets.
L.VV/332366	unlimited validity	**Stormwater discharge in the North Tallinn area** Stormwater discharge into receiving waters via the Vesilennuki outlet.
Integrated environmental permit No KKL-509326	unlimited validity	**Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant** Regulates the discharge of biologically treated effluent into the Bay of Tallinn, using a deep-sea outlet, and the use of emergency overflows.

WATER CATCHMENT

Approximately 90% of our consumers in Tallinn and the town of Maardu get their drinking water from surface water. Although Lake Ülemiste is the main source of drinking water for Tallinners, the natural catchment area of the lake itself is small. To increase the volume of water and meet the needs of the city of Tallinn, a water catchment system has been established. This system is formed of hydraulic units built on rivers, the reservoirs, and canals connecting them. Our water catchment system mainly covers the Harju sub-basin and the catchments of the Soodla, Jägala and Pirita rivers, spanning an area of approximately 1,800 km^2. The main reservoir is Lake Ülemiste, which has a capacity of 15.8 million m^3. Additional water resources are collected in the Paunküla reservoir (9.9 million m^3) upstream of the Pirita River and the Soodla reservoir (7.4 million m^3) formed on the Soodla River. These resources are used to replenish Lake Ülemiste and to improve the poor water quality of Lake Ülemiste if necessary.

The amount of water available in the Tallinn surface water catchment system depends mainly on the annual amount of precipitation. Having continuous information on the flows enables us to use the water resources as efficiently as possible. To regulate these resources optimally and accurately, we have installed water metering units at all hydraulic units. These units enable us to measure the flows directed to the channels, as well as the sanitary flows in the rivers. These measurements are carried out regularly in accordance with the environmental permit requirements.

The year 2025 was characterised by generally unstable and unpredictable weather. Average air temperatures were higher than usual and varied considerably from month to month. The same applied to precipitation, which was distributed unevenly throughout the year. Winter was mostly warm, spring was fairly cool and summer experienced some warm spells. During the first quarter of the year, the weather was warm, with moderate precipitation in the form of light snowfall and rain. The second quarter was cooler than usual, with brief snowfall and a cold spell in April. May saw little precipitation, while June featured brief, heavy downpours. The third quarter experienced uneven and localised precipitation, with intense rain showers occurring particularly in August and, to a lesser extent, in September. The fourth quarter also had uneven amounts of precipitation; due to temperatures above freezing, it mainly rained.

Average flow rates in the rivers of the catchment remained consistently high from the beginning of 2025 until the second decade of March, with peak high water occurring in late January and early February. Due to fluctuating temperatures and unusually warm weather, the formation of ice on Lake Ülemiste and in the water bodies of the catchment was unstable. A permanent ice cover formed on Lake Ülemiste on 3 February, following a brief period of ice formation in mid-January. A period of permanent ice cover on the reservoirs began on 10 February. At the beginning of March, Lake Ülemiste was still covered in ice, which did not fully melt until 23 March. By the end of March, partial ice cover remained on some reservoirs, and by the end of the first week of April, all reservoirs were ice-free.

In autumn, a partial, short-term ice cover formed on the reservoirs at the end of November, while Lake Ülemiste remained ice-free throughout the month. In December, the water bodies were mostly ice-free, with permanent ice beginning to form towards the end of the month. Lake Ülemiste froze particularly rapidly on 31 December, when an exceptional natural phenomenon – frazil ice – was also observed.

Throughout 2025, the water level in Lake Ülemiste was maintained at the required level, mainly through channelling the available flow from the Jägala and Pirita rivers into the lake. At the end of August and beginning of September, water was briefly taken from the Paunküla reservoir. No water was taken from the Soodla reservoir, nor was water pumped from the Jägala River to replenish water stock in Paunküla reservoir. By the end of the year, the reservoirs had been filled to the level required to replenish water stock in Lake Ülemiste.

USE AND QUALITY OF SURFACE WATER

According to the environmental permit No KL-506050, the company is allowed to abstract up to 47.60 million m^3 of surface water per year from Lake Ülemiste. The actual surface water abstraction in 2025 was 25.93 million m^3. Water abstractions have remained stable in recent years.

Table 7: SURFACE WATER USE FROM LAKE ÜLEMISTE AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE PERMIT FOR SPECIAL USE OF WATER NO KL-506050, million m^3

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Surface water abstracted from lake Ülemiste	25.85	26.60	26.34	26.65	25.93

Abstraction limit is 47.6 m^3/year.

Water quality in surface water sources is monitored in line with the program determined by the environmental protection permit. We take raw water samples from the intake of our water treatment system on a daily basis to ensure compliance. Nitrogen and phosphorus compounds and total organic carbon are determined in raw water once a week. Furthermore, an in-depth analysis of raw water is carried out once a month in accordance with the quality monitoring programme established for a drinking water source. We study the results of the analyses to understand the changes and processes in the catchment area and decide upon the necessity to replenish the water stock in the lake.

Table 8: WATER QUALITY IN LAKE ÜLEMISTE IN 2021–2025

Parameter	Unit	Average results				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Colour	mg/L Pt	37	33	32	43	45
Turbidity	NTU	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.2
pH	0	8.22	8.12	8.16	8.17	8.12
Oxidisability (COD_{Mn})	mg O_2/l	10.1	9.7	9.7	11.3	11.8
Total organic carbon (TOC)	mg C/l	10.4	10.2	10.0	11.3	11.7
Total phosphorus	mg/l	0.029	0.029	0.026	0.019	0.024
Total nitrogen	mg/l	1.20	1.27	1.39	1.45	1.43
Ammonium	mg/l	0.085	0.071	0.063	0.078	0.059
Phytoplankton abundance	objects/ml	21,975	15,812	6,974	15,236	10,447

USE AND QUALITY OF GROUNDWATER

Approximately 10% of consumers in Tallinn are supplied with water abstracted from the Cambrian-Vendian and Cambrian-Ordovician aquifers. Within our service area, we supply groundwater to the town of Saue and to the districts of Nõmme, Laagri, Merivälja, Pirita and Tiskre in Tallinn. The total volume of groundwater abstracted in 2025 was 2,661,700 m^3.

Table 9: GROUNDWATER USE, COMPARED TO THE WATER ABSTRACTION LIMITS ALLOWED IN THE PERMITS FOR SPECIAL USE OF WATER, thousand m^3

Number of environmental protection permit	Abstraction limit	Average results				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tallinn (Permit no KL-506050)	7,749.80	2,603.6	2,367.5	2,294.7	2,305,7	2,302.5
Saue (Permit no L.VV/331954)	445	350.0	364.4	359.3	340.5	358.9
Maardu (Permit no L.VV/328349)	720	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3

According to the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), the qualitative or chemical conditions of groundwater are regarded to be good if the concentration of pollutants does not indicate any inflow of salty water or other water, nor exceed the quality standards applicable by law. In 2025, the quality of drinking water at the borehole pumping stations complied with the requirements of the Regulation No 61 issued by the Minister of Social Affairs. There were no groundwater pollution incidents or potential pollution incidents demanding us to notify the City of Tallinn and the Estonian Health Board.

We monitor the groundwater quality parameters in accordance with the environmental protection permits, and if necessary, the groundwater undergoes a treatment process. On a monthly basis we monitor the treated groundwater quality (content of iron, manganese, and ammonium) in 21 groundwater pumping stations, which have filters installed and continuously provide water to the public network. All currently operated borewells are equipped with automatic hydrostatic pressure sensors allowing to measure the static and dynamic level of groundwater. Those results enable us to assess the recovery of groundwater resources. Over the last years, this trend has been positive, indicating the recovery of resources. By the end of 2025, we had also installed 22 UV-devices in the pumping stations to ensure the microbiological purity of the water.

Groundwater in Northern Estonia (Cambrian-Vendian aquifer) contains natural radionuclides. The natural radioactivity of Estonian groundwater has been thoroughly studied by Eesti Geoloogiakeskus OÜ as well as by the Radiation Monitoring Bureau of the Estonian Environmental Board. Repeated radiological analyses in all borewells are carried out every ten years, in accordance with the requirements.

Drinking water production and quality

In 2025, we supplied 27.73 million m^3 of clean drinking water to our consumers. Drinking water quality is required to comply with the Regulation No 61, "Quality and Control Requirements and Analysis Methods for Drinking Water", issued by the Minister of Social Affairs on 24 September 2019, originating from the Estonian Water Act and the European Union's Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC. Water quality is monitored in accordance with the monitoring programmes approved by the Northern Regional Department of the Estonian Health Board. Samples are taken from raw water sources (Lake Ülemiste, its catchment area, and groundwater), the water treatment process and at the water tanks at groundwater pumping stations, as well as from customer taps. Information on the quality of drinking water supplied in 2025 from the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant, as well as from groundwater resources, is available on the Tallinna Vesi's website and in the Health Board's information system.

Water analyses are carried out by the company's water and microbiology laboratory, which is one of the largest water laboratories in Estonia. The quality of analyses is guaranteed both by certified samplers and laboratories accredited with the quality management system (EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard), modern equipment and professionals. In 2025, our water and microbiology laboratory performed a total of 107,000 analyses.

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Water abstracted from the lake is treated at the Water Treatment Plant at Ülemiste, using a treatment scheme widely used throughout the world. Due to the quality of surface water in Lake Ülemiste and to ensure the drinking water quality, the surface water must undergo mechanical and chemical treatment, incl. preliminary ozonation, coagulation, clarification, filtration, and disinfection.

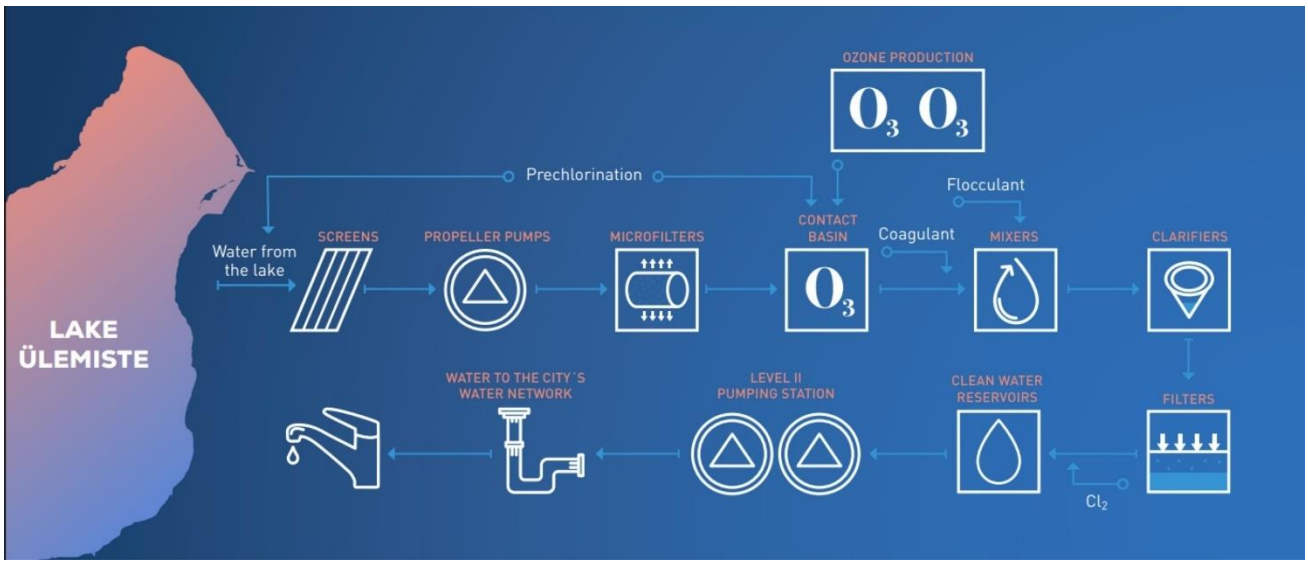


Figure 2: Water treatment process at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant.

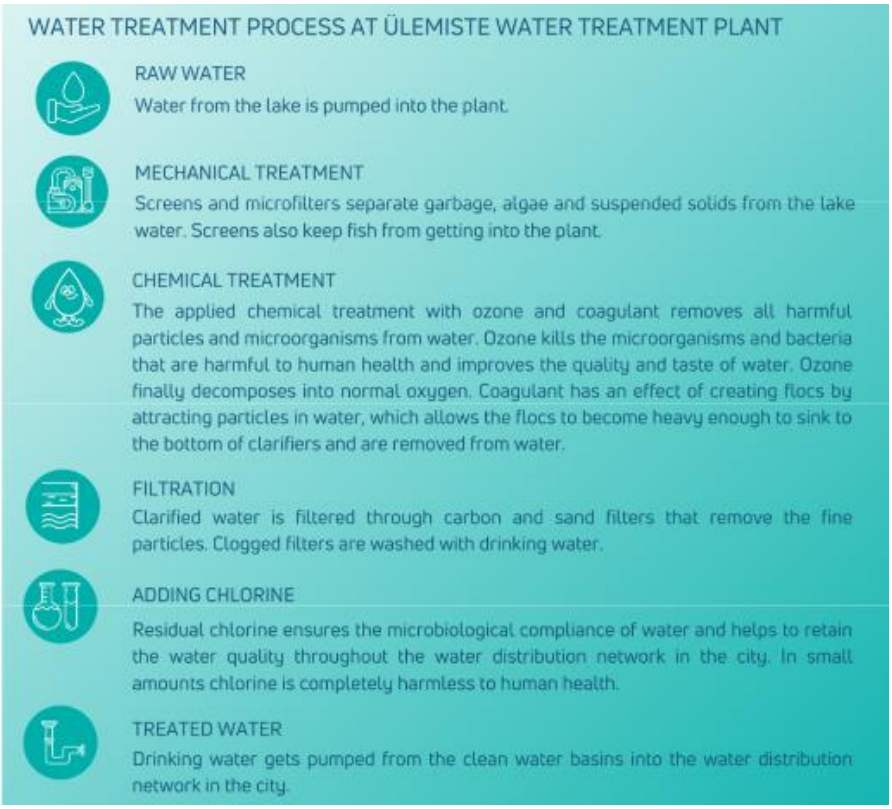


Figure 3: Description of water treatment process at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant.

GROUNDWATER TREATMENT

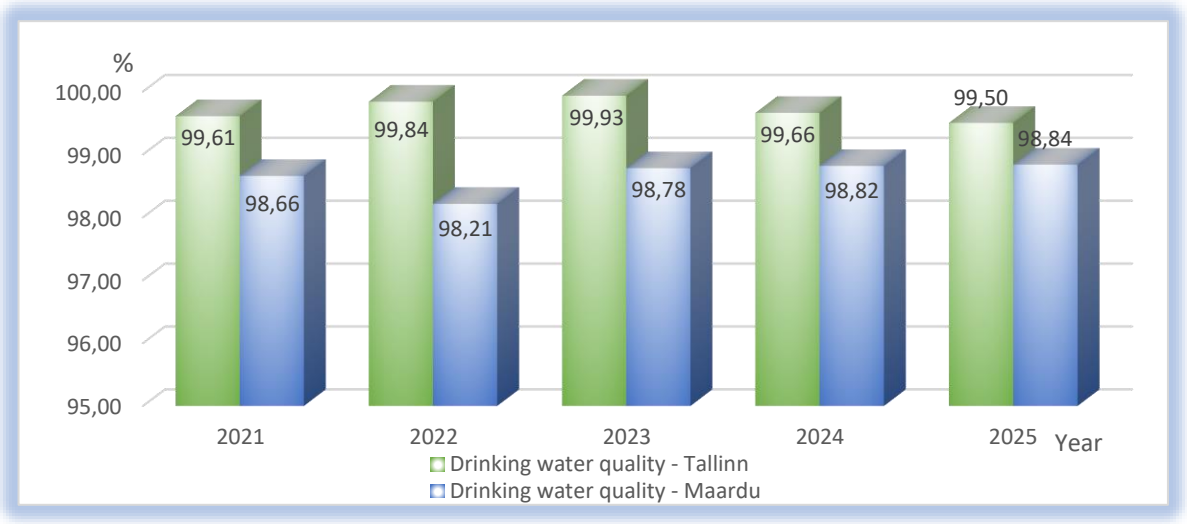
The Water Act requires that the status of groundwater is maintained as close to its natural state as possible. Therefore, as a general rule, no chemicals are used to treat groundwater. In order to supply drinking water that complies with the required standards, we treat the groundwater by filtering and aerating it in order to remove excess iron, manganese and ammonium. Samples taken after treatment show that it significantly reduces turbidity, as well as the concentrations of ammonium, iron and manganese. It also improves colour and stability index and increases oxygen concentrations in the water.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY IN THE WATER NETWORK AND AT CUSTOMER PREMISES

The quality of drinking water in Tallinn and Maardu remains excellent. Throughout the year, we took samples at the sampling points (at customer premises), which had been specified based on the monitoring programs approved by the Estonian Health Board, twice a month.

In 2025, we took a total of 3,009 samples across the service area in Tallinn (besides Tallinn also in Saue). The quality of drinking water taken from the customer taps was 99.5% compliant with the requirements. Consistently high quality of tap water is ensured with the ongoing development and maintenance of the water network across the service area. 98.8% of the 172 water samples taken in Maardu in 2025 complied with the requirements.

Chart 2: DRINKING WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS SET OUT BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS REGULATION NO 61 IN 2021–2025, %



WATER NETWORK MAINTENANCE AND RELATED INVESTMENTS

To maintain and improve the quality of drinking water, we carry out ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation work on the networks. For maintenance, the company has introduced a new ice-pigging technology, whereby water pipes are washed with ice slurry, which effectively removes sludge and biofilm from the pipes. Also, to ensure high quality drinking water for consumers, we regularly clean and flush the water network. In 2025, we cleaned a total of 255 km of water mains using ice-pigging and air-scouring methods, of which 165 km were cleaned by ice-pigging. We also continued to carry out a significant amount of flushing work to ensure the proper flow of water in the network.

Table 10: CLEANED WATER NETWORK IN 2021–2025, km

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cleaned water network	136	137	198	193	255

Investment in replacing old water pipes has helped to improve water quality for consumers and to use water resources more efficiently. Every year, we carry out significant rehabilitation work on our pipes where needed, working closely with the City of Tallinn and other utility owners. This enables us to carry out the work simultaneously, reducing both the inconvenience to the city's residents (e.g. dust and noise) and the environmental impact (e.g. reduced material costs). Pipes are rehabilitated in line with the public water supply and sewerage development plans.

The volume of pipe rehabilitation work has almost tripled in recent years and is expected to continue growing in the coming years. In both 2024 and 2025, 45 km of water and wastewater pipes were rehabilitated, with 49% of the work carried out using no-dig methods.

LEAKAGES AND INTERRUPTIONS TO WATER SUPPLY

One of our key targets is to keep reducing water losses in the distribution network. The Administrative Contract applying to the service area in Tallinn sets out the obligation for the company to reduce the water loss rate to 20%. We have managed to keep the water loss rate at a considerably lower level than required for several consecutive years, achieving 13.01% in 2025.

Table 11: WATER LOSS RATE IN DISTRIBUTION NETWORK IN 2021–2025, %

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water loss rate	15.00	16.02	12.93	13.67	13.01

Monitoring daily water losses helps us to identify leaks as quickly as possible and reduce leakage rates. Our specialists use special equipment for finding leakages which, along with the network zoning and remote reading system, allow faster detection of leakages in the network. To mitigate the inconvenience resulting from service interruptions, we always try to notify our customers in advance of any unplanned interruptions. In 2025, we provided advance notice of unplanned water interruptions at least one hour in advance in 99.6% of cases. As a provider of vital services, we believe it is important to provide customers with a temporary water supply with water tanks in the event of an interruption.

WATER METERING

The ultrasonic flow meters that we install to measure water consumption are of a high quality. All new water meters comply with current European standards and the European Measuring Instruments Directive, as well as the relevant accuracy requirements established therein. AS Metrosert, the national central office of metrology, performs expert studies and verification of water meters.

To date, we have installed a total of 25,327 water meters at our customers' connection points. Verified water meters allow for the accurate measurement of water consumption.

Under the current Metrology Act, water utilities are required to arrange the verification of water meters every five years if the meters are used for billing purposes. The amendments to the regulations maintain the five-year verification period for mechanical meters, but extend it to ten years for ultrasonic and electromagnetic meters.

In line with the plan prepared previously, a total of 5,257 water meters were changed in 2025. We will continue our work to ensure that all our customers have verified ultrasonic water meters in place by the end of 2026.

In line with the expectations of various stakeholders, we began mass-deploying remote reading water meters in 2022. These meters operate using ultrasound technology and are connected to a Narrowband Internet of Things network. As well as providing consumption data, the smart meters also detect faults and water leaks, thereby speeding up the response to leaks. By the end of 2025, 18,460 customers had smart water meters installed. The plan is to install smart water meters for all customers with a water metering unit in good technical condition by the end of 2026, following the company's regular water meter verification programme.

Collection of wastewater

WASTEWATER NETWORK AND COLLECTION OF WASTEWATER

Wastewater is directed to the wastewater treatment plant via a combined sewer system that collects both wastewater and stormwater. Some parts of our service area are also covered with a separate storm system with stormwater outlets. However, most of the stormwater is collected to the combined sewer system and ends up at the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare.

The condition of a wastewater network is characterised by the number of blockages. Blockages are mainly caused by sediment build-up in the pipes or by consumers using the sewer system improperly. As the pipes are designed for higher flow rates, the reduced water consumption seen today leads to a reduction in flow rate and velocity, increasing the risk of blockages. The continuous extension of the operated sewer network also affects the overall number of blockages.

Table 12: NUMBER OF BLOCKAGES IN 2021–2025, pcs

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of blockages	553	628	533	441	363

A number of preventive actions, such as preventive jet washing, have helped to keep the number of blockages in the pipes low. Jet washing involves creating a high-velocity flow in the pipes to push all the accumulated sediments to the nearest collection chamber. These sediments are then collected in a tanker and taken to the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant. In addition, a significant amount of the pipes has been rehabilitated. This was largely based on an analysis of blockages.

SEWAGE DISCHARGE SERVICE

To serve residents whose properties are not connected to the sewer system, the company has provided two sewage discharge sites in Tallinn, to which septic trucks bring wastewater from septic tanks. These sites ensure that wastewater from septic tanks ends up at the wastewater treatment plant, where it is treated to the required degree. This reduces the risk of environmental pollution resulting from discharging wastewater in an unauthorised manner or location. Since the second half of 2020, the company has had wastewater meters in place at its sewage discharge sites to measure the volume of wastewater discharged.

Our partners in Tallinn provide sewage discharge services, delivering wastewater from septic tanks to the discharge sites, from where it ends up at the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare. Despite the fact that fewer than 1% of residents in Tallinn are not connected to the sewer system, the volume of wastewater transported from septic tanks in Tallinn and neighbouring municipalities to our discharge sites still amounted to 55,232 m^3 in 2025.

POLLUTION LOAD FROM WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER

In order to ensure a stable pollution load in the wastewater entering the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare, we regularly monitor the wastewater discharged from sites in Tallinn and Maardu as well as in the surrounding areas, and check the compliance of pollution parameters with statutory requirements. In 2025, we took a total of 1,593 wastewater samples to identify the wastewater pollution load at various sites and 304 stormwater and other samples for monitoring purposes.

In 2025, the level of precipitation in Tallinn was 690 mm per area unit on average, which is similar to the year before in 2024 (695 mm).

Climate change is accompanied by a pattern of extreme weather events, such as dry periods followed by intense downpours. This presents us with a challenge in terms of storm water drainage, as densely populated areas dominated by paved surfaces can easily become flooded during heavy downpours. That is why we are continuously developing our existing infrastructure, including separate sewer systems combined with technical and near-natural solutions, to make the urban environment more resilient to extreme weather conditions caused by climate change.

In 2025, we built 7.1 km of stormwater pipes. We also continued work on a project to divert some of the stormwater collected from the streets to an artificial wetland in Tondi Park, with a clearing area and a cascade, through a controlled water intake to prevent flooding and improve the quality of the water discharged to the Baltic Sea. Extending the residence time of the water reduces the amounts of suspended solids, macronutrients and other pollutants released with the stormwater. To assess the effectiveness of this nature-based treatment method, we plan to install online monitoring systems at the inlet and outlet to measure water quality parameters. Construction work began in spring 2025 and is expected to be completed by the end of the first half of 2026.

Table 13: AMOUNTS OF STORMWATER IN 2021–2025, million m^3

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Amount of stormwater	3.9	2.6	5.3	4.4	8.4

According to the requirements specified in the environmental permit, we monitor 33 stormwater outlets, of which Lasnamäe, Rocca-al-Mare and Mustjõe outlets are the largest. In order to achieve the targets of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention), we try to prevent and reduce possible damage to the marine environment from the release of pollutants or waste. Every year, we clean up stormwater gullies to prevent pollutants from reaching the sea. Starting from 2020, we carry out microbiological studies to detect illegal wastewater connections made to the stormwater system to reduce the amounts of pollutants in stormwater ending up in the receiving waters. Since 2015, we have also been monitoring the concentrations of hazardous substances in wastewater and in treated effluent. Four new stormwater outlets were added in 2025, and the mapping of the catchment areas was updated. This led to an increase in the volume of stormwater flowing from the outlets into the receiving waters.

Table 14: AVERAGE POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS FROM OUTLETS IN 2021–2025, mg/l

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Limit value
BOD_7	mg/l	3.5	2.5	3.6	3.3	2.1	15.0
COD	mg/l	23.5	18.3	23.0	21.9	18.2	125.0
Oil products	mg/l	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.03	5.0
Total nitrogen	mg/l	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	45.0
Total phosphorus	mg/l	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0
pH	-	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	6–9
Suspended solids	mg/l	14.8	10.5	16.1	13.9	9.5	40.0

The pollutant concentrations depend on the amount of precipitation, seasonal variation and the time of sampling.

Wastewater treatment

Wastewater collected from Tallinn and its surrounding areas is treated at the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare. We work hard to maintain high standards and outperform the requirements set for the treated effluent discharged into the Baltic Sea. A total of 52.11 million m^3 of wastewater was treated at the Wastewater Treatment Plant at Paljassaare in 2025.

Table 15: AMOUNTS OF WASTEWATER TREATED IN 2021–2025, million m^3

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Amount of treated wastewater	48.20	46.54	53.10	51.48	52.11

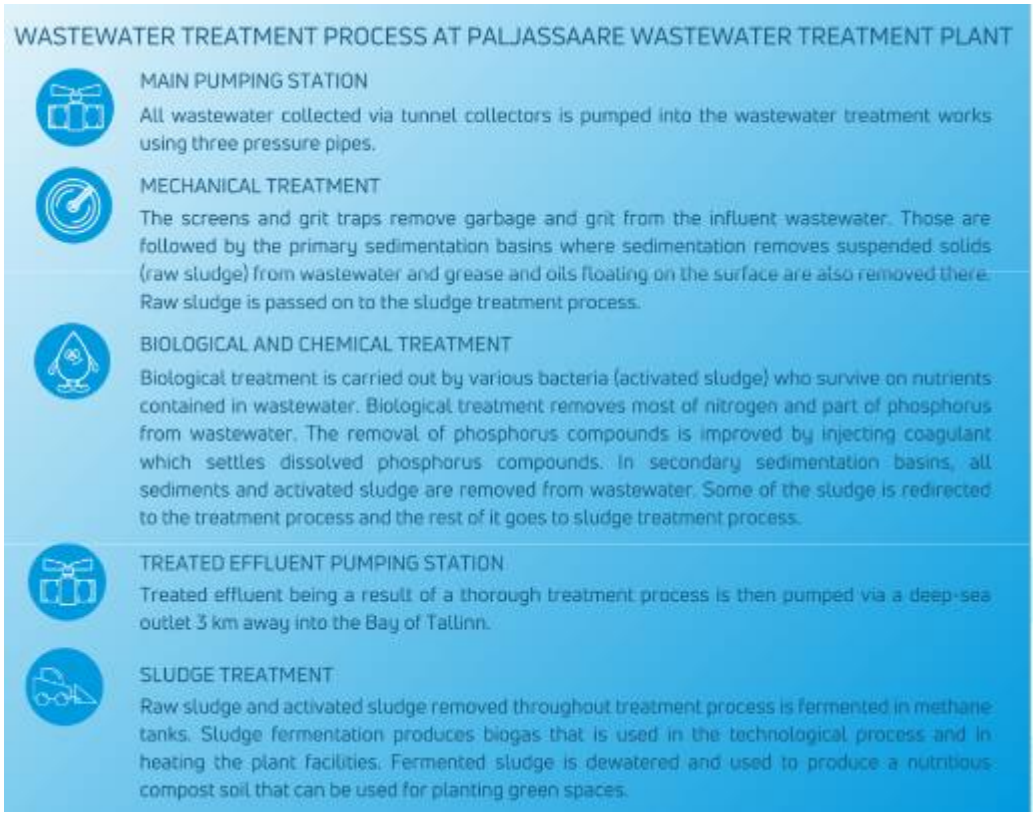


Figure 4: Description of wastewater treatment process at the Paljassaare Water Treatment Plant.

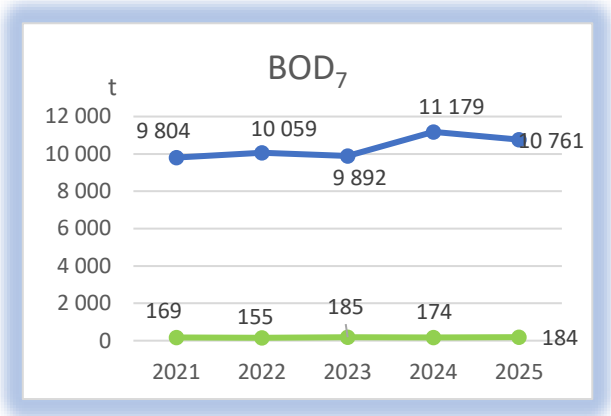
The pollutant parameters that are important for us include:

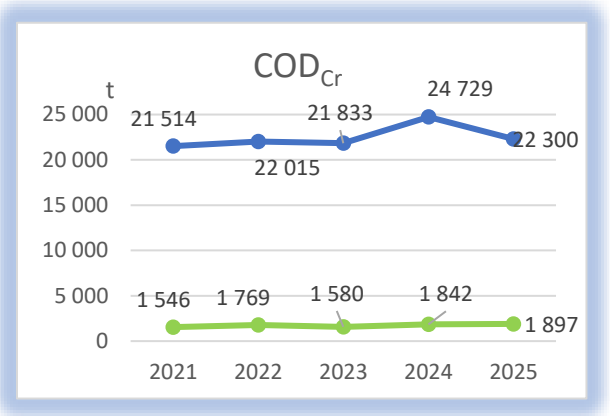
- **BOD_7** — biological oxygen demand shows the amount of oxygen it takes to decompose the organic matter in the course of 7 days;
- **COD_{Cr}** — chemical oxygen demand is an indicator of the decomposition of organic matter, measuring the amount of oxygen consumed in chemical oxidation of all the organic matter present in water;
- **SS** — suspended solids show the amount of solid matter in water which is caught in a filter with a defined mesh size;

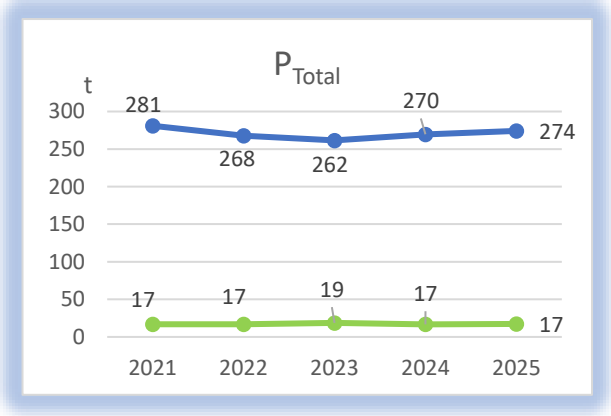
- **N_{Total} and P_{Total}** — total phosphorus and total nitrogen are nutrient salts, which foster the growth of plankton in water. Nitrogen and phosphorus compounds serve as nutrients for plants, leading to the eutrophication of water bodies when present in high quantities;
- **oil products** — shows the amount of non-volatile oil products in water.

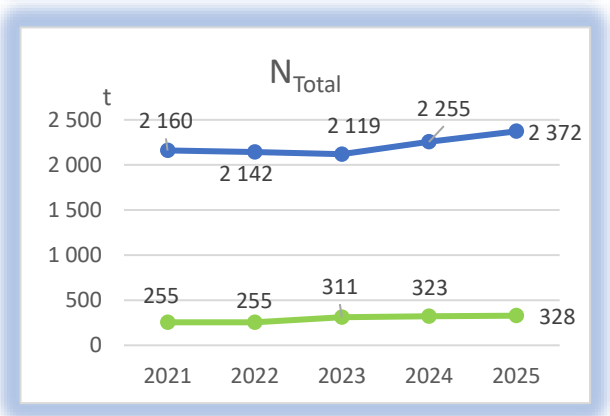
In 2025, the treatment plant received a higher volume of wastewater than in 2024, but the levels of biochemical and chemical oxygen demand were lower. Compared to recent years, nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations increased in 2025. Due to peak flows, the capacity of the treatment plant may be exceeded temporarily. Exceeding the plant's capacity can affect the efficiency of the treatment processes and the quality of the effluent. This is why the charts below show an increase in the amounts/concentrations of some pollutants compared to the previous year. Due to excessive rainfall, overflows must occasionally be used. Additionally, hydraulic overloads disrupt biological processes, as microorganisms require a normal residence time for effective treatment. Consequently, the efficiency of total nitrogen removal remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Chart 3: AMOUNTS OF POLLUTANTS RECEIVED AT THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (blue) AND DISCHARGED FROM THE PLANT INTO THE SEA (green) IN 2021–2025, t/y









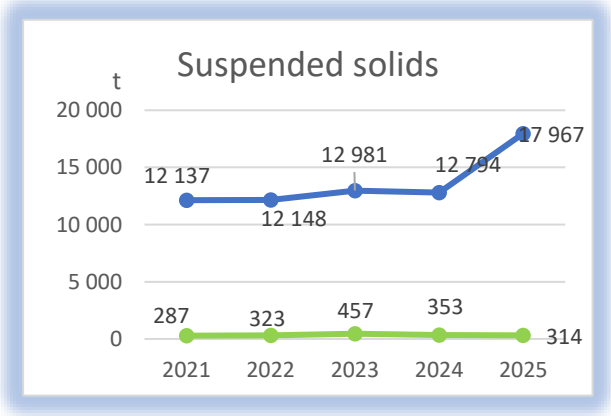
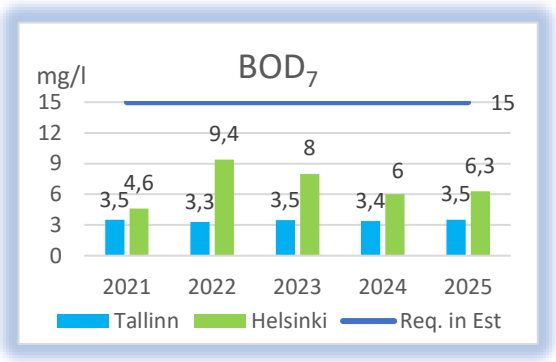
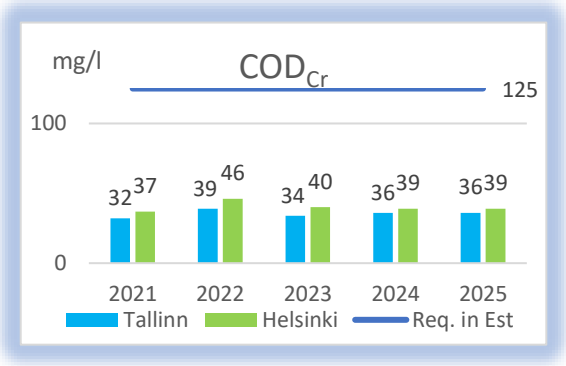
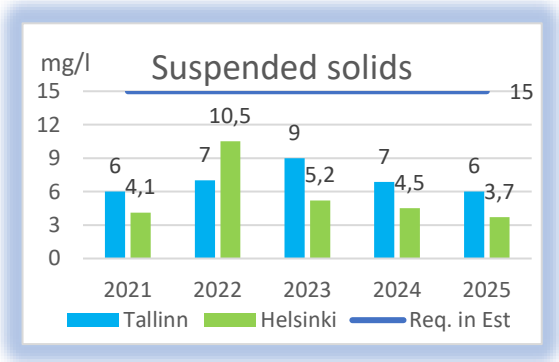
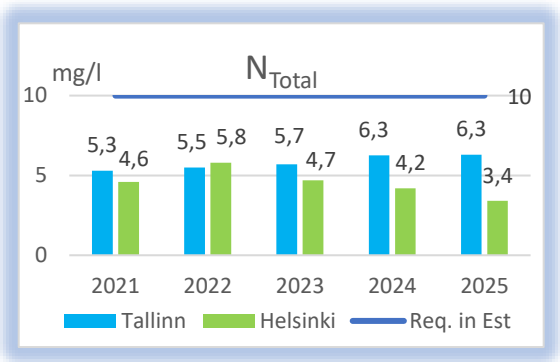


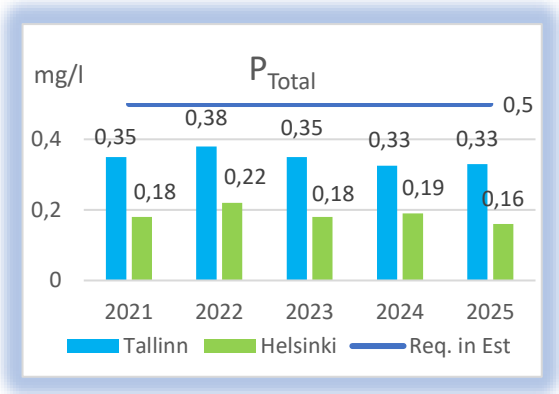
Chart 4: AVERAGE POLLUTION CONCENTRATIONS IN TREATED EFFLUENT IN 2021–2025, COMPARED TO MAXIMUM REGULATORY LIMITS AND PERFORMANCE OF HELSINKI HSY, mg/l











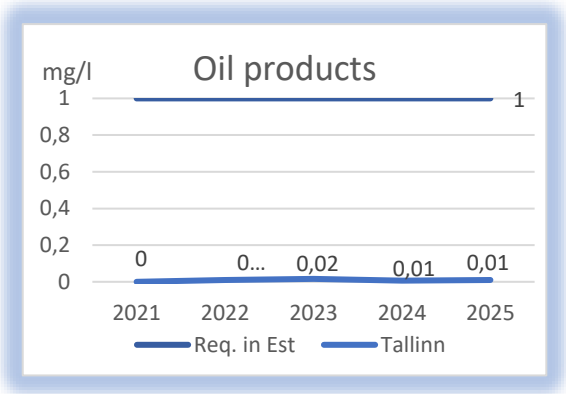
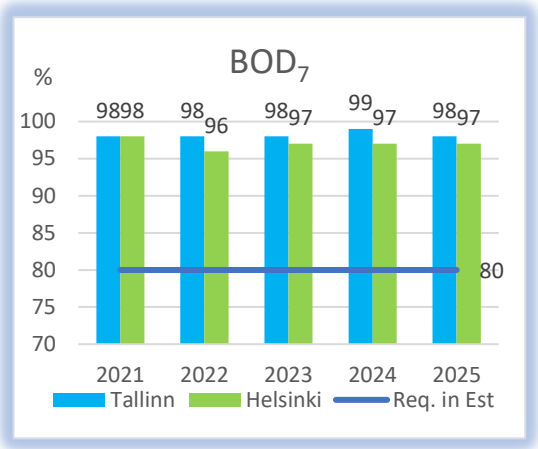
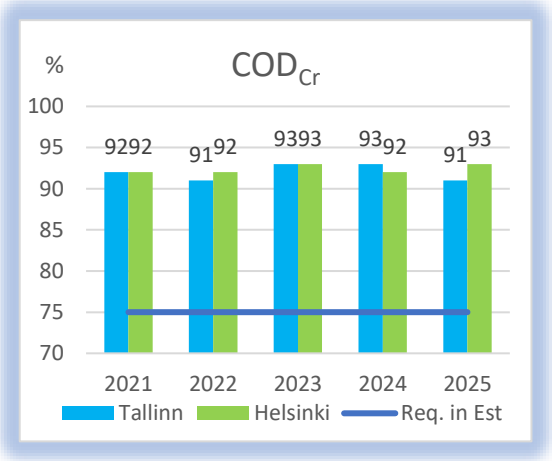
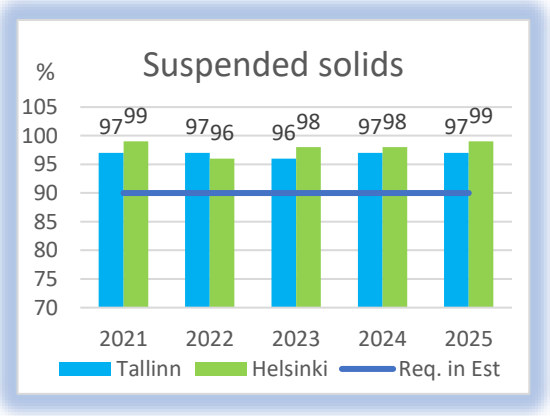
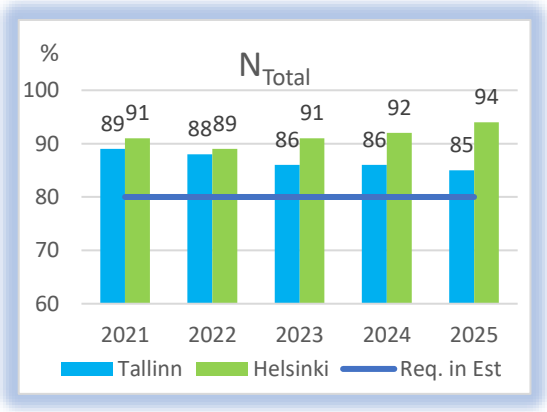


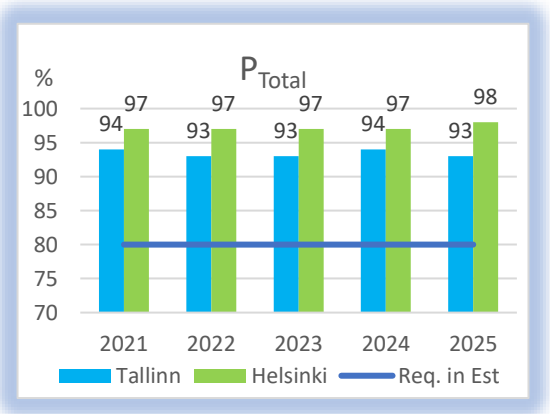
Chart 5: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT'S TREATMENT EFFICIENCY IN 2021–2025, COMPARED TO MINIMUM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND PERFORMANCE OF HELSINKI HSY, %

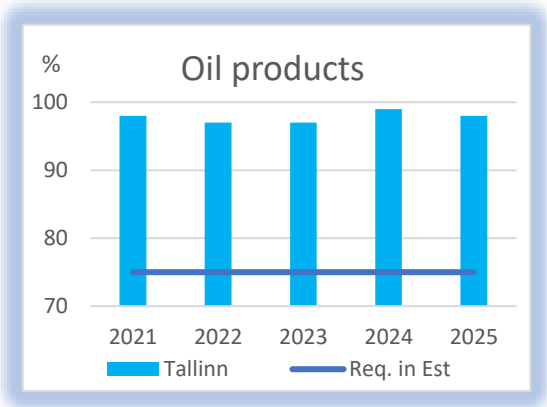












WASTEWATER DISCHARGED TO THE SEA

During 2025, a total of 216,459 m³ of wastewater diluted with stormwater was discharged directly into the sea due to exceptional weather conditions (at a ratio of at least 1:4). Due to shock loads exceeding the capacity of the biological treatment, a total of 1,031,624 m^3 of highly diluted and only mechanically treated wastewater was discharged into the sea through a deep-sea outlet in 2025.

In the second half of 2025, primary screens (pre-treatment) were installed at the main pumping station. These are also used to screen wastewater that would otherwise be discharged straight into the sea, only being diluted with stormwater during exceptional weather conditions.

Table 16: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT OVERFLOWS IN 2021–2025, thousand m^3/year

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Untreated wastewater discharged to the sea	288.2	0.0	211.1	211.6	216.5
Partially treated wastewater discharged to the sea	934	712	889	688	1,032

POLLUTION CHARGES

As a water utility we are required to act in line with the environmental permits and pay pollution charges. The purpose of these charges is to prevent and reduce potential environmental damage caused by the release of pollutants or waste.

In 2025, a significant incident occurred in the municipality of Saue, where wastewater escaped into the soil due to a leak in the wastewater system. The company responded quickly to the notification about the suspected pollution, detected and repaired the leak, and as a follow-up measure, cleaned up the ditch in the area and declared a pollution charge. The leak in question was not caused by anyone's actions or inaction.

Pollution charges are calculated in accordance with the environmental permit and the Environmental Charges Act, and apply to pollutants contained in effluent and stormwater at specific outlets. Pollution charge calculations take into account the receiving water coefficient of the outlet in question, as well as compliance with the limit values set for pollutants. In 2025, the pollution charges paid for discharging pollutants into the receiving waters accounted for 2.9% of the cost of services sold (2024: 2.7%).

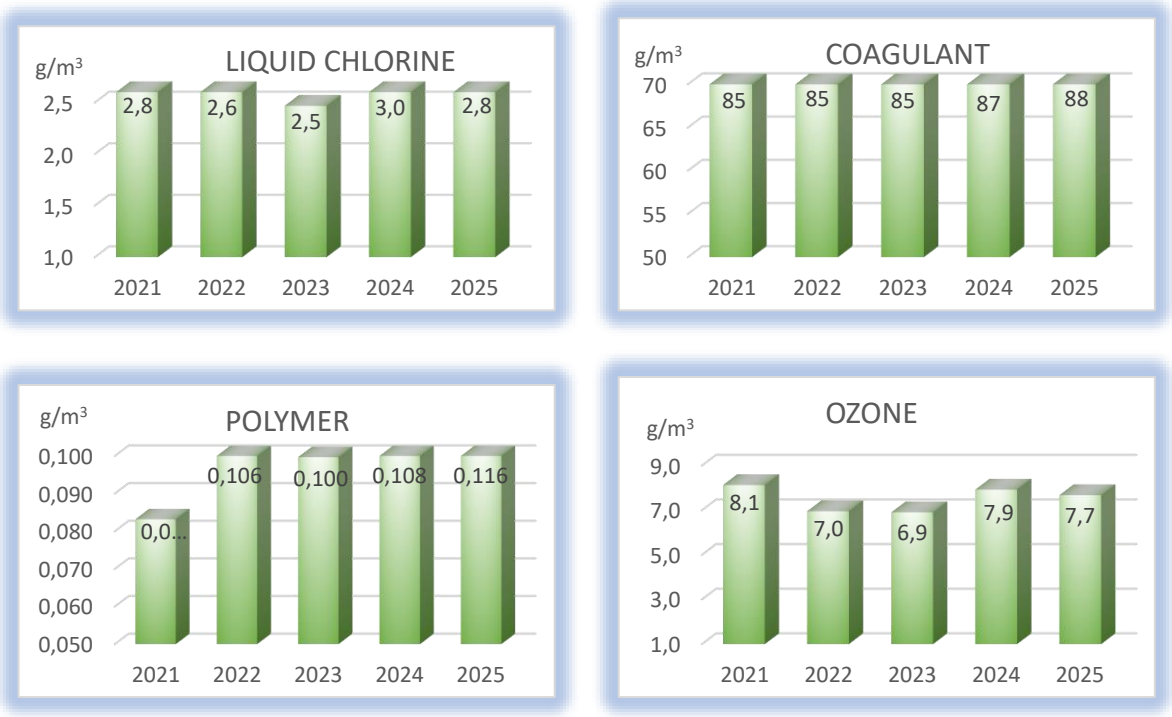
Use of chemicals

With regard to the health and wellbeing of our employees, safe handling of chemicals at the work site is extremely important for us. To this end, we have created the conditions necessary for the safe storage and use of all chemicals. In 2025, we used a total of 6,189 tons of various chemicals (2024: 5,999 tons) in our operations, and there were no reported accidents involving chemicals that could have harmed people or the environment.

WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS AND THEIR USE

- **Chlorine** is an effective disinfectant with long-lasting effects. Regulation No 61, "Drinking Water Quality and Testing Requirements and Analysis Methods", issued by the Minister of Social Affairs, specifies that the concentration of free chlorine added to drinking water produced from surface water can be up to 1.0 mg/l when leaving the treatment plant and up to 0.5 mg/l at consumer taps. We add chlorine at the end of the water treatment process to ensure the water is microbiologically pure and to help maintain its quality in the city's distribution network. Chlorine is a strong oxidising agent and extremely poisonous to aquatic microorganisms. Because we store and use chlorine, Tallinna Vesi is classified as a Category B major-accident company in Estonia. However, by applying the necessary safety measures, we have minimised the likelihood of chlorine-related incidents.
- **Ozone** is an effective and quick oxidiser that breaks down organic matter and microorganisms in raw water, improving its colour. It is produced locally from ambient air in the necessary quantities only. With a closed process and an absence of stock reserves, environmental risk is minimised.
- **Coagulants and polymers** are chemicals we use in the treatment process in significant amounts and in liquid form. They are added to the water during treatment to remove smaller particles, such as suspended solids and organic substances. The coagulation process significantly reduces the concentration of organic matter in water.
- **Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)** is an effective chemical with a long-lasting effect. The company mainly uses it during the summer to disinfect drinking water at water pumping stations. It is added to drinking water to ensure its microbiological purity and help maintain the quality of water in the city's distribution network. Chlorine is added to the water before it enters the reservoir at the water pumping station to allow adequate contact time.

Chart 6: AVERAGE USE OF WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS PER UNIT OF PRODUCT IN 2021–2025, g/m³

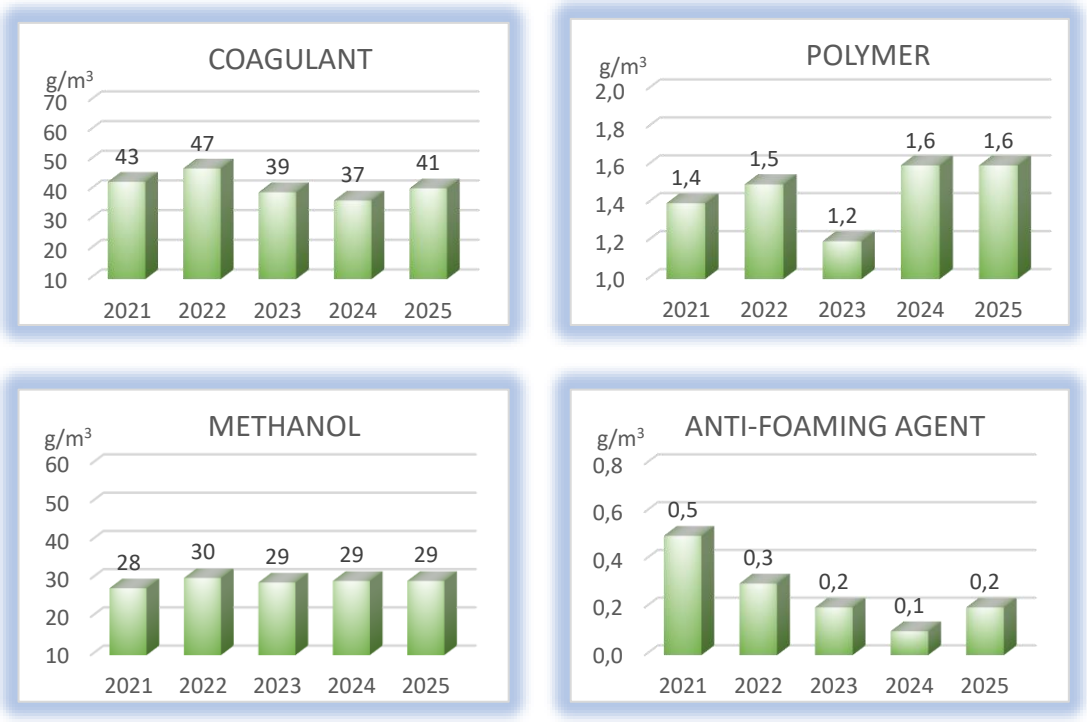


WASTEWATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS AND THEIR USE

- **Methanol** is used at the wastewater treatment plant to increase the nitrogen removal efficiency of the bacteria participating in the biological treatment process. Due to the highly explosive nature of the methanol, Tallinna Vesi is classified as a hazardous company in Estonia.
- **Coagulants and polymers** are chemicals used in large quantities during wastewater treatment. Coagulants are used in the chemical treatment of wastewater to remove phosphorus. Polymers change the characteristics of sludge by accelerating the dewatering process.
- **Anti-foaming agent** is used to remove foam from digesters.

The amount of chemicals used in the wastewater treatment process depends on the pollution levels of the incoming wastewater, which are affected by the weather. The higher the concentration of pollutants in the incoming wastewater and the lower the regulatory limits for pollutants in the treated effluent, the more chemicals are required for treatment. The use of coagulant increased in 2025 due to technical issues with the phosphate sensors. For most of the year, the sensors failed to transmit accurate readings, preventing the automatic dosing system from functioning as intended. The increased volume of treated wastewater compared to the previous year also affected coagulant use in 2025.

Chart 7: AVERAGE USE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS PER UNIT OF PRODUCT IN 2021–2025, g/m³



Waste management

WASTE GENERATION

In 2025, a total of 52,742 tonnes of waste was generated by the company. The largest proportion of this waste was sludge from the wastewater treatment process and excavated soil and stones from pipe construction.

Table 17: MAIN TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF WASTE IN 2021–2025, t

Type of waste	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mixed municipal waste	81.5	65.5	76.6	62.0	60.2
Paper and cardboard *	6.1	7.0	4.1	4.7	6.0
Packages*	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.0
Biodegradable waste*	7.1	6.8	8.5	11.5	11.5
Screenings	900.7	905.6	788.0	735.4	1,164.0
Sewage sludge*	39,600.5	37,869.9	38,895.1	40,639.3	38,702
Sediments from grit traps	471.0	243.3	286.6	324.2	209.5
Excavated soil and stones	9,366.7	12,503.8	9,084.8	6340.9	12,499.7
Asphalt waste	130.8	137.8	68.1	35.8	3.0
Mixed building waste	7.0	47.5	13.8	9.2	7.3
Concrete and bricks	11.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.4
Metal scrap*	97.0	41.0	38.8	17.6	60
Hazardous waste	5.8	4.0	2.6	3.5	2.1
Other waste	17.0	17.8	10.9	15.4	5.2
Total	***50,704***	***51,853***	***49,280***	***48,201***	***52,742***

* Possible to reuse

Since the sewage sludge generated in the wastewater treatment process accounts for a very large proportion of the total amount of waste we generate, we continued to treat it further for recycling purposes in 2025. The sludge stabilisation process (anaerobic digestion of sludge in digesters) produces biogas, which is used to heat buildings and to produce the heat and electricity needed for the technological process. We analyse the samples of greening soil made from sewage sludge at least four times a year, as required by the Regulation No 29, issued by the Minister of Environment on 31 July 2019. The results of analyses of the treated sludge were publicly available on the company's website during the period when the greening soil was given out.

In addition to sludge, the wastewater treatment process produces significant amounts of other types of waste, such as screenings, which we hand over to our waste handling partner. The amount of waste generated by the process is affected by incoming wastewater flows, weather conditions, and the efficiency with which the city's streets and territories are cleaned. However, people also play an important role by ensuring that they do not throw waste or hazardous substances into the sewers.

The majority of waste resulting from maintenance and repair work on the networks is excavated soil, stones and asphalt waste. The amount of waste from construction and excavation work is again dependent on the amount of work. Although the volume of excavation work increased in 2025, no-dig methods were used for 49% of all sewer rehabilitation work.

We collect and sort other types of waste, which account for a smaller proportion of the total amount of waste generated, and hand them over to waste handlers. Paper and cardboard, biodegradable waste, hazardous waste, metal scrap, and mixed municipal waste are collected separately.

SEWAGE SLUDGE

The company holds an integrated environmental permit (KKL-509326), issued in 2020, to handle the sewage sludge produced during the wastewater treatment process. This permit sets out the technical and environmental requirements for handling the waste.

Table 18: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT ISSUED TO AS TALLINNA VESI

Number of integrated environmental permit	Valid until	Description
KKL-509326	indefinite term	Issued for the recycling of waste on composting fields at Paljassaare, procedure code R12o – biological treatment preceding the recycling of waste

In 2025, a total of 38,702 tons of stabilised sewage sludge were taken out from the wastewater treatment process and composted to produce the greening soil by mixing it with milled peat and applying aerobic digestion in windrows. In 2025, the company gave out 36,093 tons of stabilised sewage sludge that had undergone aerobic digestion in composting windrows (hereinafter referred to as 'greening soil'). The main users of greening soil were Tubren Agro OÜ, Oru Agro OÜ and M8 Invest OÜ.

Table 19: AMOUNTS OF SEWAGE SLUDGE AND GREENING SOIL IN 2021–2025, t/y

Type of sludge	Quantities				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sewage sludge taken out from the wastewater treatment process, stabilised and dewatered	39,395	37,870	38,895	40,639	38,702
Greening soil gave out (recycling of sewage sludge)	42,402	39,242	37,888	42,773	36,093

Energy consumption

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

The majority of the company's electricity usage is required to operate its core processes, such as running the water and wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations on the network. Although we have made significant investments aimed at reducing electricity consumption, energy consumption is inevitably and closely connected to the operation of our core processes. These, in turn, are affected by changes in consumption and service areas, as well as by natural conditions.

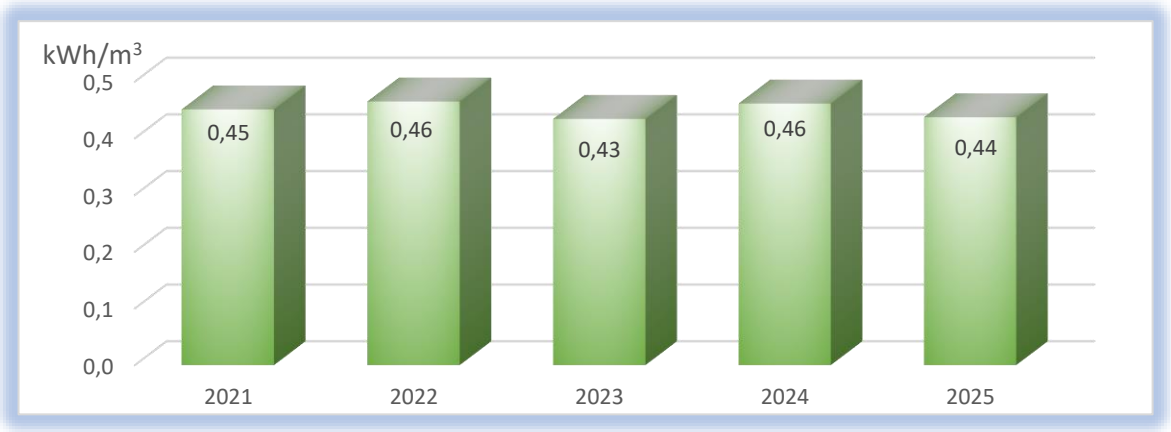
From the second half of 2021, we only use electricity produced from renewable sources at our facilities and in the treatment processes. At the end of 2023, a combined heat and power (CHP) plant installed at the wastewater treatment plant was commissioned, which enables to produce heat from biogas as well as most of the electricity required for the wastewater treatment process. As well as using the energy generated from the wastewater to power the treatment plant, it can also be used to power the company's electric cars. In 2025, the CHP plant produced 9,987 MWh of electricity and 6,933 MWh of heat; an additional 4,081 MWh of heat was produced from biogas at the boiler houses. The electricity produced accounted for 23.7% of the company's total electricity consumption. Compared to the 2020 baseline year (41,338 MWh) used in the Climate Impact Reduction Plan, electricity consumption in 2025 increased by 2%.

Table 20: ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN 2021–2025, MWh

Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water treatment	11,181	10,787	10,895	11,401	11,163
Wastewater treatment	21,865	21,635	23,055	23,748	22,779
Networks pumping stations, incl. Maardu	7,602	7,159	7,622	7,519	7,542
Other	716	721	889	664	693
Total	***41,363***	***40,301***	***42,461***	***43,332***	***42,178***

Chart 8: ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER UNIT OF WATER PRODUCED AT WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN 2021–2025, kWh/m³

Chart 9: ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER UNIT OF WATER PRODUCED AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN 2021–2025, kWh/m³



The amount of electricity used in the wastewater treatment process depends largely on the weather. In wastewater treatment, electricity is mainly used for pumping wastewater and producing air for aerating the activated sludge in the biological treatment stage.

HEAT ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In addition to heating the premises, we require heat energy to maintain our core operations. The water treatment plant was connected to the district heating network in the second half of 2024. The offices in Ädala Street also use central heating powered by natural gas. The wastewater treatment plant covers most of its heat energy needs with biogas generated on site as a by-product.

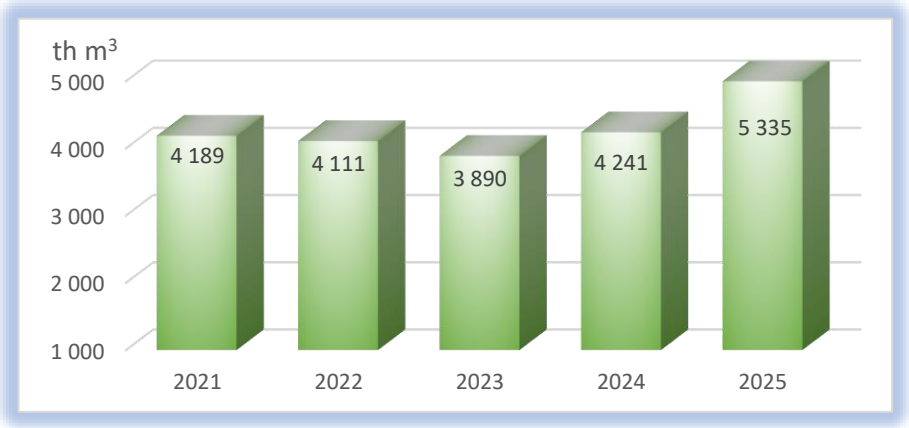
Biogas is a by-product of the digestion of sewage sludge in digesters at the wastewater treatment plant. The second digester was reconstructed in 2024 and the final adjustments to the equipment and process were completed in 2025. The biogas produced is used to generate on-site electricity and heat, which is then used to heat the premises of the wastewater treatment plant and maintain operations. Consequently, the amount of biogas produced increased in 2025.

Before the CHP plant was installed, we had to combust part of the biogas or use additional small amounts of natural gas due to the specifics of biogas production. In 2025, 79.3% of the biogas produced was directed to the CHP plant for electricity and heat production, while 17.1% was directed to the boiler house for heat production only. The remaining 3.5% had to be combusted due to technological downtime, which meant that boilers and gas engines could not consume all of the biogas produced at any given time. In 2023, 42% of the biogas produced was combusted.

Table 21: HEAT ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN 2021–2025, MWh

Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water treatment	3,206	3,215	3,202	3,035	3,343
Wastewater treatment	12,092	11,776	10,765	11,810	11,083
incl. heat energy from biogas	11,991	11,688	10,655	11,761	11,014
Offices in Ädala Street	1,398	1,334	1,272	1,217	1,232
Total	***16,696***	***16,325***	***15,239***	***16,062***	***15,658***

Chart 10: BIOGAS PRODUCTION IN 2021–2025, thousand m³



TRANSPORTATION AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Road transport accounts for the largest proportion of our transportation needs. We have a fleet of 82 vehicles for carrying out a wide range of work and travelling between company locations and service sites. The largest group of vehicles are passenger cars and commercial vehicles, including minivans and team vehicles. In 2025, the company used 68 commercial vehicles and passenger cars, as well as 14 other specialised vehicles, such as tractors, loaders and heavy-duty vehicles. In 2025, 14 electric vehicles were in use (one electricity/petrol and one electricity/diesel). We will continue to purchase electric vehicles to reduce our carbon footprint, especially now that we generate our own electricity from wastewater. Electric cars will gradually replace older, more polluting vehicles.

Table 22: NUMBERS OF VEHICLES AND FUEL CONSUMPTION IN 2021–2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total number of vehicles, pcs	100	99	111	112	82
Petrol for vehicles, l	32,099	37,844	31,826	25,393	24,535
Diesel for vehicles, l	61,298	56,452	51,563	47,696	69,256
Fuel used by vehicles in total, l	**93,397**	**94,296**	**83,389**	**73,089**	**93,791**
Other petrol, l	3,306	3,237	2,652	2,354	2,221
Other diesel, l	56,072	57,364	49,038	37,108	63,164
Fuel used in total, l	***152,775***	***154,897***	***135,079***	***112,551***	***159,176***

We continue to control fuel consumption primarily by setting fuel limits for car users and using GPS tracking devices. Some cars are shared by employees, i.e. all employees with the relevant authorisation are permitted to use them for work purposes. This enables the company to reduce costs and contribute to saving natural resources. Furthermore, all new cars purchased by the company meet current emission standard requirements. The amount of business travel undertaken by our staff, both within Estonia and abroad, is relatively small. Fuel consumption depends on factors such as the distances between calls, the nature of the tasks, and working hours. As a result, fuel consumption can vary from year to year, which is why fuel consumption in 2025 was higher than in 2024.

Emissions to air

Tallinna Vesi has been issued two environmental protection permits regulating emissions to ambient air. The pollution sources at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant are regulated by the environmental permit No KL-506050. Since the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant was connected to the district heating network in autumn 2024, the boiler house has been on standby and there have been no air emissions in 2025. The pollution sources at the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant are subject to the integrated environmental permit No KKL-509326, which has been in effect since the second half of 2020. This permit regulates emissions to air from combustion units, grit traps, primary clarifiers, aeration tanks, secondary clarifiers, as well as from the sludge and composting fields. In 2025, we renewed our integrated environmental permit, and, as a result, updated the permitted emission levels and methodology for calculating them from the wastewater treatment plant's emission sources (previously based on calculations, now based on actual measurements). The company pays pollution charges for the pollutants released to ambient air.

Table 23: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PERMITS ISSUED TO AS TALLINNA VESI, REGULATING EMISSIONS TO AMBIENT AIR

Number of permit	Valid until	Description
Environmental protection permit No KL-506050	indefinite term	Applies to the sources of pollution at the Ülemiste Water Treatment Plant – boiler house chimney, ozonation, diesel generator. Establishes the list of pollutants emitted to ambient air and their annual emission limit values.
Integrated environmental permit No KKL-509326	indefinite term	Applies to the sources of pollution at the Paljassaare Wastewater Treatment Plant, e.g., chimneys, ventilation pipes, composting fields, primary/secondary clarifiers, etc. Establishes the list of pollutants emitted to ambient air and their annual emission limit values.

Pollutant	Limit value from 19/12/2024, t/y	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nitrogen dioxide	1.446	0.855	0.894	0.698	0.349	0.0
Carbon monoxide	0.547	0.801	0.812	0.624	0.244	0.0
Volatile organic compounds	0.066	0.054	0.056	0.042	0.017	0.0
Carbon dioxide	935.023	736.28	736.34	737.87	456.43	0.0
Sulphur dioxide	0.62	0	0	0.0047	0.004	0.0
Nickel	0.002604	-	-	0	0.0000084	0.0
Fine particulate matter (PM10)	0.078	-	-	0.0028	0.004	0.0
Very fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	0.078	-	-	0.0028	0.004	0.0
Total solid particles	0.52	0.002	0.003	0.0042	0.0054	0.0

Table 25: EMISSIONS TO AMBIENT AIR FROM POLLUTION SOURCES AT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT IN 2021–2025, t

Pollutant	Limit value until 22/12/2025, t/y	Limit value from 23/12/2025, t/y	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nitrogen dioxide	4.49	23.802	4.02	3.95	3.6	4.29	17.69
Carbon monoxide	3.15	5.083	2.82	2.76	2.52	3.01	3.47
Volatile organic compounds	14.50	14.597	14.45	14.41	14.35	14.22	12.90
Carbon dioxide	5,789.49	9,496.877	5,262	5,167	4,710	5623	6,479.20
Hydrogen sulphide	3.82	3.747	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.55	3.12
Ammonia	79.34	79.309	79.3	79.3	78.5	79.31	71.71
Sulphur dioxide	11.98	1.733	11.2	10.9	10	11.92	0.01
Total solid particles	4.35	4.377	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.11	3.92

Environmental performance indicators

In line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 (EMAS), we have outlined below the core indicators characterising our performance in key environmental areas, such as energy efficiency, material efficiency, water, waste, biodiversity and emissions. At least three elements have been presented for each core indicator:

• a figure **A** indicating the total annual input/output in the given area;

• a figure **B** indicating the total amounts of clean water sold and of wastewater and stormwater treated at the wastewater treatment plant throughout the year (in millions of m^3);

• a figure **R** indicating the ratio A/B.

Table 26: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN 2023–2025

Core environmental performance indicators	Year	Consumption (rounded), i.e., annual input (Figure A)	Annual output of the company (Figure B)	Ratio R (A/B)
Electricity				
Electricity consumption, MWh	2025	42,178	74.4	567
	2024	43,332	69.3	625
	2023	42,461	71.0	598
Heat				
Heat produced from natural gas, MWh	2025	69	74.4	1
	2024	2,022	69.3	29
	2023	4,585	71.0	65
Heat produced from biogas, MWh	2025	11,014	74.4	148
	2024	11,761	69.3	170
	2023	10,654	71.0	150
Chemicals consumption				
Liquid chlorine, t	2025	73	74.4	1.0
	2024	79	69.3	1.1
	2023	65	71.0	0.9
Coagulant, t	2025	4,382	74.4	59
	2024	4,186	69.3	60
	2023	4,316	71.0	61
Polymer, t	2025	188	74.4	2.5
	2024	183	69.3	2.6
	2023	178	71.0	2.5
Ozone, t	2025	199	74.4	2.7
	2024	211	69.3	3.0
	2023	182	71.0	2.6
Methanol, t	2025	1,523	74.4	20
	2024	1,510	69.3	22
	2023	1,535	71.0	22
Anti-foaming agent, t	2025	8	74.4	0.1
	2024	7	69.3	0.1
	2023	12	71.0	0.2

Water				
Water used in processes, thousand m^3	2025	2,255	74.4	30
	2024	2,624	69.3	38
	2023	2,601	71.0	37
Surface water abstraction, thousand m^3	2025	25,930	74.4	349
	2024	26,650	69.3	384
	2023	26,337	71.0	371
Groundwater abstraction, thousand m^3	2025	2,662	74.4	36
	2024	2,646	69.3	38
	2023	2,656	71.0	37
Waste				
Mixed municipal waste, t	2025	60.2	74.4	0.8
	2024	62.0	69.3	0.9
	2023	76.6	71.0	1.1
Recycled paper and cardboard, t	2025	6.0	74.4	0.1
	2024	4.7	69.3	0.1
	2023	4.1	71.0	0.1
Recycled packages, t	2025	3.0	74.4	0.04
	2024	1.7	69.3	0.02
	2023	1.5	71.0	0.02
Recycled biodegradable waste, t	2025	11.5	74.4	0.15
	2024	11.5	69.3	0.17
	2023	8.5	71.0	0.12
Screenings, t	2025	1,164	74.4	16
	2024	735	69.3	11
	2023	788	71.0	11
Sewage sludge, t	2025	38,702	74.4	520
	2024	40,639	69.3	586
	2023	38,895	71.0	548
Sediments from grit traps, t	2025	210	74.4	2.8
	2024	324	69.3	4.7
	2023	287	71.0	4.0
Excavated soil and stones, t	2025	12,500	74.4	168
	2024	6,341	69.3	91
	2023	9,085	71.0	128
Asphalt waste, t	2025	3	74.4	0.04
	2024	36	69.3	0.52
	2023	68	71.0	0.96
Mixed building waste, t	2025	7.3	74.4	0.10
	2024	9.2	69.3	0.13
	2023	13.8	71.0	0.19
Concrete and bricks, t	2025	8.4	74.4	0.11
	2024	0.0	69.3	0.00
	2023	0.0	71.0	0.00
Recycled metal scrap, t	2025	60.0	74.4	0.81
	2024	17.6	69.3	0.25
	2023	38.8	71.0	0.55

	2025	2.1	74.4	0.03
Hazardous waste, t	2024	3.5	69.3	0.05
	2023	2.4	71.0	0.03
	2025	5.2	74.4	0.07
Other, t	2024	15.4	69.3	0.22
	2023	10.9	71.0	0.15
Biodiversity				
	2025	355.7	74.4	4.8
Total use of land (land owned by the company), ha	2024	355.6	69.3	5.1
	2023	355.4	71.0	5.0
	2025	118.1	74.4	1.6
Total sealed area, ha	2024	118.1	69.3	1.7
	2023	118.1	71.0	1.7
Emissions to air				
	2025	17.7	74.4	0.24
Nitrogen dioxide, t	2024	4.6	69.3	0.07
	2023	4.3	71.0	0.06
	2025	3.47	74.4	0.05
Carbon monoxide, t	2024	3.3	69.3	0.05
	2023	3.1	71.0	0.04
	2025	12.9	74.4	0.17
Volatile organic compounds, t	2024	14.2	69.3	0.20
	2023	14.4	71.0	0.20
	2025	6,479	74.4	87
Carbon dioxide, t	2024	6,079	69.3	88
	2023	5,448	71.0	77
	2025	0.01	74.4	0.00
Sulphur dioxide, t	2024	11.9	69.3	0.17
	2023	10.0	71.0	0.14
	2025	3.9	74.4	0.05
Total solid particles, t	2024	4.1	69.3	0.06
	2023	3.9	71.0	0.05
	2025	3.1	74.4	0.04
Hydrogen sulphide, t	2024	3.6	69.3	0.05
	2023	3.7	71.0	0.05
	2025	71.7	74.4	0.96
Ammonia, t	2024	79.3	69.3	1.14
	2023	78.5	71.0	1.11
Carbon footprint				
Carbon footprint, t CO_2-eq	2025	36,511	74.4	490.74
	2024	36,579	69.3	527.64
	2023	37,087	71.0	522.44
Environmental education				
	2025	1,136	74.4	15
Number of children in the discussion groups	2024	841	69.3	12
	2023	1,035	71.0	15

Best environmental management practices and environmental performance indicators

The 2025 Environmental Report takes into account the Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, which sets out the best environmental management practices and environmental performance indicators for water metering, water leakages, energy-efficient wastewater treatment and energy recovery from wastewater treatment that are related to significant environmental aspects.

DEPLOYING WATER METERING

All consumers who have signed a contract have water meters installed. The water supply network is continuously monitored, enabling a quick response to any changes. Consumers are invoiced based on their water meter readings.

Table 27: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN DEPLOYING WATER METERING

Environmental performance indicators[1]	Benchmarks of excellence[2]	Tallinna Vesi's environmental performance indicators
Penetration rate of water metering (% of consumers, % of water consumption covered by metering)	The penetration rate of water meters at household or final user level is 99% or higher.	All consumers who have signed a contract have water meters installed.
Percentage of smart meters among all water meters in use (%)	In areas of water scarcity (at least part of the year) (1), water meters at household/end-user level are smart meters.	By the end of 2025, 80% of customers had smart meters installed. The target is to cover the entire service area with smart meters by the end of 2026.
Reduction in water use by final users after installation of water meters and/or smart meters (l/user)	All new buildings are equipped with water meters (smart meters in water-scarce areas).	All buildings have water meters.

MINIMISING WATER LEAKAGES

In order to minimise water leakages, the water distribution system is continuously monitored:

1) carry out a detailed water balance of the water distribution system and manage water pressure, avoiding high levels: pumping stations are equipped with a SCADA control system;

2) analyse the water distribution network and divide it into adequate district metering areas to detect water leakages: multi-zone sensors are in use, which measure pressure, flow rates and noise;

3) respond promptly and adequately to the identified faults and leakages on the network: after a leak has been detected and located, information is transmitted immediately to enable the repair to be planned;

4) establish a database to list and geo-reference all technical installations, the age of pipes, types of pipes, hydraulic data, previous interventions, etc.: the Tekla geo-referencing system is in place to collect this data.

[1] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 35, i97); i99)

[2] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 35, b31); b33)

Table 28: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN MINIMISING WATER LEAKAGES

Environmental performance indicator[3]	Tallinna Vesi's environmental performance indicator
Percentage of water loss out of the system input volume (%)	Water loss rate in the network in 2025 was 13.01%.

ENERGY-EFFICIENT WASTEWATER TREATMENT

According to the best environmental management practices:

1) at an average dry weather wastewater flow of 5,000 m^3/h, the capacity of the biological treatment is up to 14,000 m^3/h, which is twice the average dry weather wastewater flow;
2) biological treatment is carried out by means of nitrification and denitrification processes, and chemical phosphorus removal is also employed;
3) incoming wastewater and treated effluent discharged are monitored daily;
6) primary and excess sludge are stabilised in anaerobic digesters;
7) anaerobically stabilised sludge is dewatered;
8) energy-efficient fine bubble aeration systems are used in the biological stage, as well as energy-efficient pumps.

Table 29: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Environmental performance indicators[4]	Benchmarks of excellence[5]	Tallinna Vesi's environmental performance indicators
Concentrations in the discharged final effluent or removal efficiencies of COD, BOD_5, ammonia, total nitrogen and total phosphorus (mg/l, %)	Removal efficiencies achieved are: at least 98% for BOD_5, at least 90% for COD, at least 90% for ammonia, at least 80% for total organic nitrogen compounds, and at least 90% for total phosphorus.	Removal efficiencies achieved in 2025: BOD_5 – 98%, COD – 92%, N_{Total} – 86%, P_{Total} – 94%
Electricity use of the wastewater treatment plant per mass of BOD_5 removed (kWh/kg of BOD_5 removed)	–	1.96 kWh/kg
Electricity use of the wastewater treatment plant per volume treated (kWh/m^3 of wastewater treated)	–	0.33 kWh/m^3
Annual electricity use of the wastewater treatment plant per population equivalents (PE) (kWh/PE/year)	Electricity use of the wastewater treatment plant is: 1) lower than 18 kWh/PE/year for large municipal wastewater treatment plants (with a size of more than 10,000 PE); 2) lower than 25 kWh/PE/year for small municipal wastewater treatment plants (with a size of less than 10,000 PE).	29.5 kWh/PE

[3] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 35, i100)

[4] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 36, i102); i103); i104); i105)

[5] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 36, b35); b36)

UNAEROBIC DIGESTION OF SLUDGE AND OPTIMAL ENERGY RECOVERY

Primary and excess sludge is stabilised in anaerobic digesters and biogas produced from sludge is used to heat the buildings and anaerobic digestion processes.

At the end of 2023, a combined heat and power plant (CHP) was completed at the wastewater treatment plant. The CHP uses the biogas produced as a fuel and, under the best conditions, it will be able to cover the entire heat demand of the plant and at least one third of its electricity demand. Future plans include the installation of solar panels to further increase power generation capacity. In 2025, the CHP plant produced 6,933 MWh of heat and 9,987 MWh of electricity; an additional 4,081 MWh of heat was produced from biogas at the boiler house.

Table 30: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN ENERGY RECOVERY

Environmental performance indicators[6]	Benchmarks of excellence[7]	Tallinna Vesi's environmental performance indicators
Percentage of electricity and heat needs of the wastewater treatment plant met by own-generated electricity and heat from biogas on an annual basis (%)	Own-generated electricity and heat from biogas cover 100% of the energy demand at municipal wastewater treatment plants with a size of more than 100,000 PE without on-site thermal sludge drying, and 50% in the case of plants with on-site thermal sludge drying.	100% of heat and 44% of electricity.
Electrical efficiency of the generator fuelled with biogas (%)	–	The CHP's efficiency in 2025 was 65%.
Specific biogas production (Nℓ/kg organic dry matter input)	–	No biogas valorisation.

[6] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 37, i108); i109); i110)

[7] Commission Decision (EU) 2019/61, published in the Official Journal of the EU L 17, 18.1.2019, page 37, b39)

Significant changes in the Environmental Report

The results regarding the quality of drinking water in Maardu were updated in the 2024 and 2025 environmental reports.

The 2025 report also presents the carbon footprint of drinking water and wastewater (Table 5), as well as the environmental performance of the carbon footprint (Table 26).

In 2025, we took over environmental permits No L.VV/332366 and No L.VV/329766 (Table 6), and renewed the integrated environmental permit No KKL-509326.

For 2026, the following changes have been made to the significant environmental aspects: the significant negative environmental aspects of noise and odour disturbances from the wastewater treatment process have been reclassified as non-significant, and the construction of pipes using no-dig methods to prevent waste generation has been identified as a new significant positive aspect.

Verification of the Environmental Report

Bureau Veritas Estonia OÜ, an accredited verifier EE-V-0002, having inspected the Environmental Management System and the 2025 Environmental Report of AS Tallinna Vesi, verifies that the information and data in the organisation's Environmental Report are reliable, credible and correct, and meet the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme. The Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of 28 August 2017 and the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018 amending the annexes I, II, III and IV to the Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, have been applied to this report.

The Environmental Report was verified on 07/05/2026.

Janno Semidor
EMAS Verifier
Bureau Veritas Eesti OÜ