THOMAS REGOUT INTERNATIONAL B.V.

Thomas Regout and the environment

In 1834 Mr. Thomas Regout founded the Thomas Regout Nail Factory and within a decade this factory had evolved into a modern industrial plant. During the 1950's the company became the leading producer of telescopic slides. Thomas Regout is a reliable and flexible partner who can co-design with the customer.

We design high quality sliding systems in our own R&D department. Incorporating the highest international quality- and environmental standards that ensure that our products and services are safe, reliable, sustainable and of high quality. Next to this we have a very strict environmental policy in order to reduce the use of energy as much as possible and to decrease the amount of waste.

Thomas Regout is certified according:
ISO 14001
ISO 9001
IATF 16949

1. Environmental product declaration

The environmental impact of the telescopic slides throughout their entire lifecycle, from raw material extraction, manufacturing, transport to end of life is analyzed in this life cycle assessment.

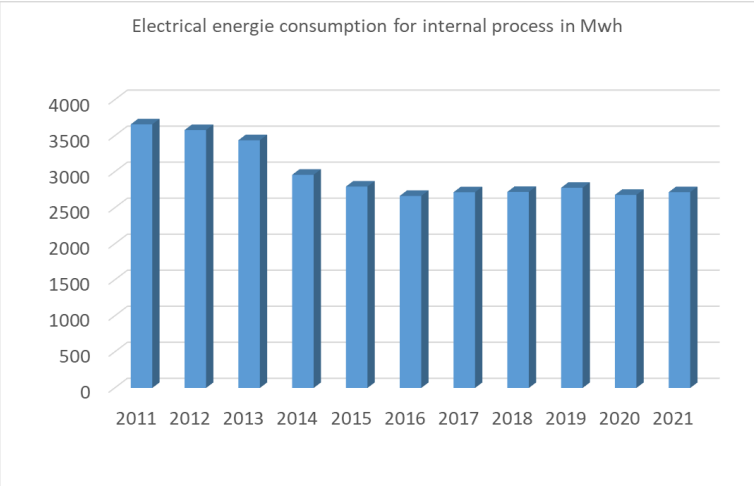
The functional unit chosen is the carbon footprint for the products produced at the address Industrieweg 40 in Maastricht. It is one site for the three companies Thomas Regout International B.V., Thomas Regout B.V. and Regout Balance systems B.V. The data mentioned in this report is the consolidated data for these companies.

There are three main categories out of which the carbon footprint consists

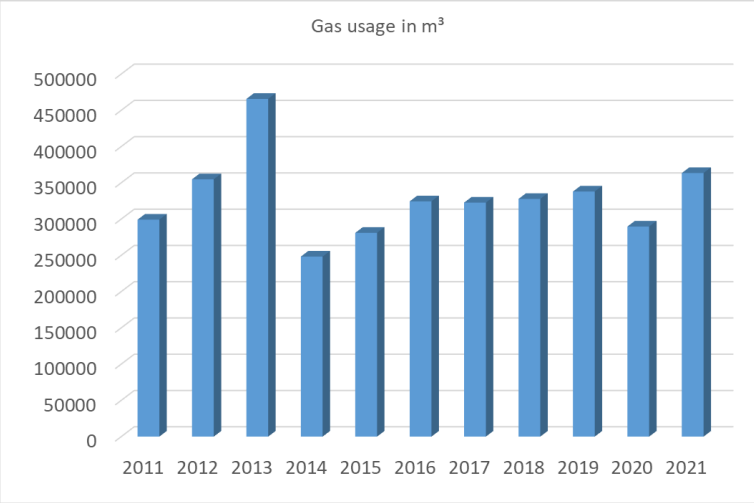
- The internal energy consumption
- Transport
- Material

1.1 The internal energy consumption

The internal energy consumption consists of the use of gas and electricity.



Concerning the energy Thomas Regout has the focus on reducing its energy consumption. Switching to more efficient lighting, improving the efficiency in electrical motors and other solutions have resulted in a decrease of the use of electrical energy. This can be seen in the almost stable use of electrical energy in a factory where there is an ongoing process of automation of the production facility.



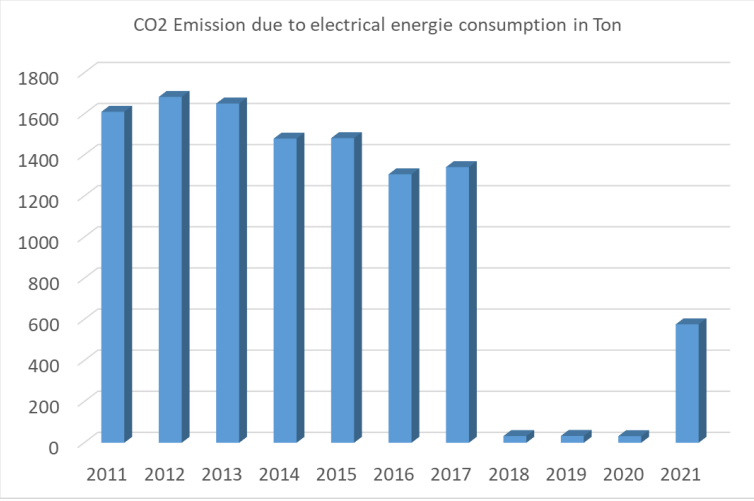
More than a decade ago energy consumption was already a main point of attention for Thomas Regout and since then many projects started to reduce the energy consumption where possible. Despite growing production numbers the energy use stayed stable.

The natural gas consumption is reduced were possible in the processes. Also, future investments are foreseen to replace old inefficient thermal oil heaters by modern heaters with a better performance.

The gas consumption is mainly used for heating in the buildings including the production area. The smaller part is used for some processes that take place in the factory. Process improvements were made to reduce the gas consumption in 2014.

The CO_2 footprint concerning the internal electricity use is showing a discontinuity in the years 2018-2020. The policy was in those years to buy green energy.

From 2021 on the policy was changed and was more focused on investing in renewable energy. The investment in solar energy was done with the savings of not buying solely green energy.



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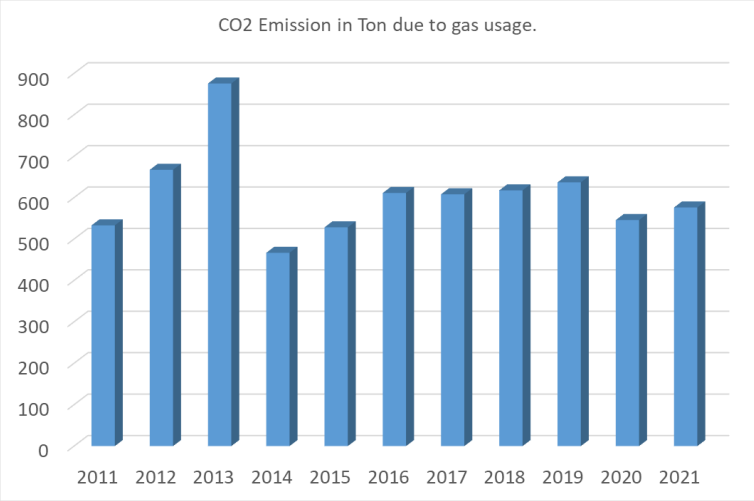


Due to the improvements made in the years 2014 the CO_2 footprint was significantly improved.
Electricity 606 ton of CO_2 emission
Gas 585 ton of CO_2 emission

1.2 Transport

CO_2 footprint based on transport:
The transport consists mainly of 3 categories of transport that have a major influence on the CO_2 emission for transportation.

1.2.1 Supplier traffic

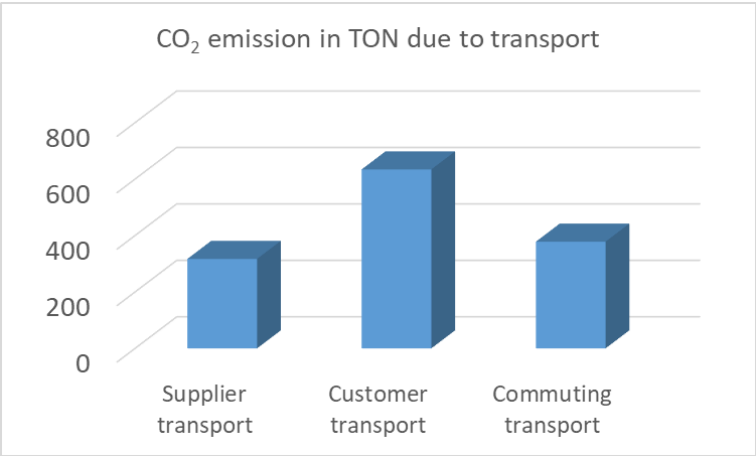
The CO_2 footprint for supplier traffic is depending on the average distance between Thomas Regout and the supply base and the number of deliveries. The supply base is regional, and a lot of effort is put in optimizing transport this has led to a CO_2 emission of 317 ton CO_2.

1.2.2 Customer traffic

The traffic to the customers is more difficult to calculate and the internal system alone is not adequate enough to get precise data. Batches are transported to customers all over the world and due to cost saving programs and environmental programs shipments are combined. An estimation of the CO_2 emission based on number of batches produced, the number of transport movements and location of customers and combination transports give a rough estimation of 634 ton CO_2 emission.

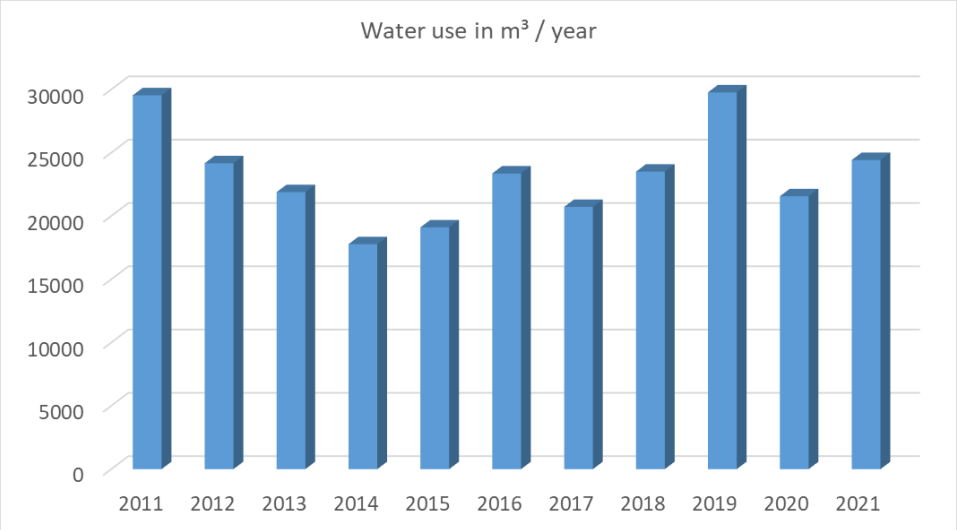
1.2.3 Commuting traffic

Based on the number of employees and the distance from home to work a reasonable accurate calculation can be made of the CO_2 footprint for this aspect. The commuting traffic attributes 378 ton CO_2 emission.



1.2.4 Wastewater

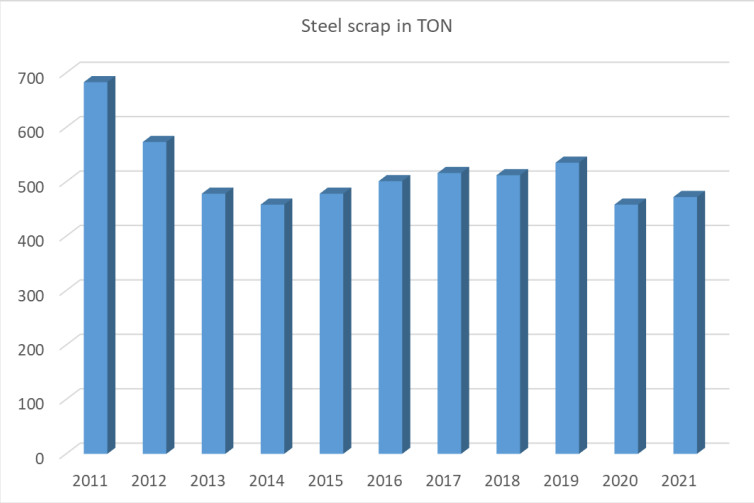
Wastewater is mainly a result of the plating process and for a smaller part a result of the sanitary facilities of the factory.
The factory treats the wastewater of the plating processes in an internal water cleaning installation.
This installation is renewed in 2018 and the quality of the wastewater from this installation is continuously monitored. The values of contamination are well within specs. The amount of water used is depending on how many products are internally plated.

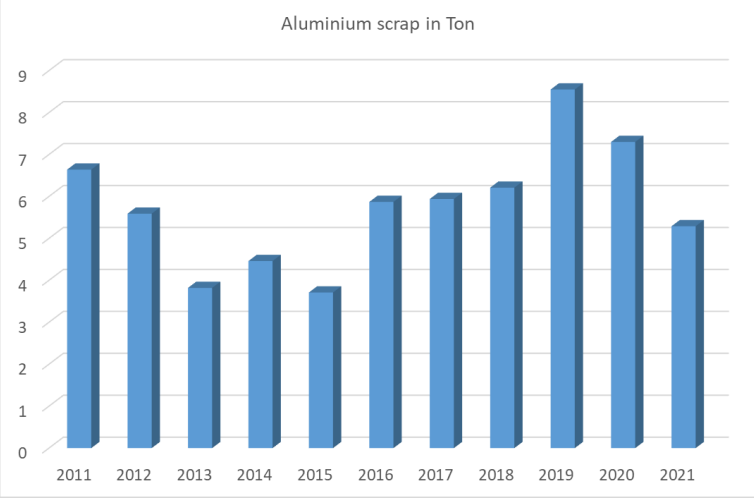


1.3 Material

1.3.1 Metal Waste

Metal waste can be divided in two categories, namely the planned waste and unplanned waste. In the production process, on different locations, profiles are cut and holes are punched into the profile. This causes planned waste. In case of punch failures, it also causes unplanned waste. The total amount of waste produced is depending on the Production quantities and batch sizes.



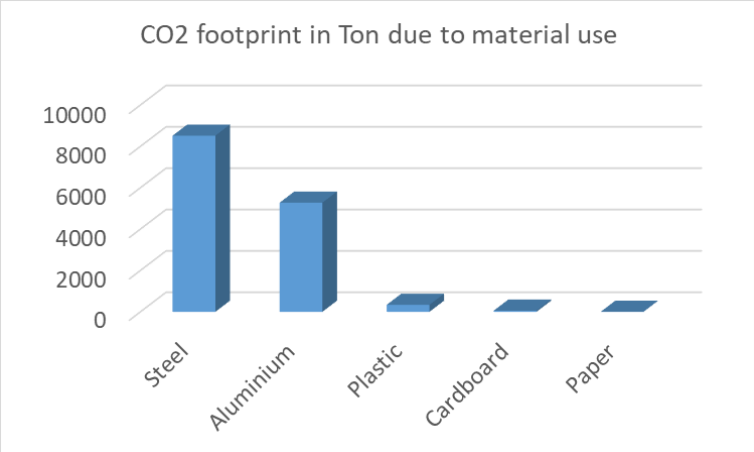


1.3.2 The use of material

The use of material consists of five main groups. The use of oil and grease is not taken in account in the data. In previous reports this was about 1% of the material used for slides.

The use of material

Paper	2 ton CO_2 emission
Cardboard	54 ton CO_2 emission
Steel	8514 ton CO_2 emission
Aluminum	5275 ton CO_2 emission
Plastic	336 ton CO_2 emission



2. Vision and Mission

The vision and mission concerning environment and reduction of the carbon footprint of Thomas Regout are clearly defined. For the internal process no use of gas at the end of 2026 and the solely purchase of green energy. When available make use of transport means on hydrogen or electricity produced with green energy.

Purchase steel that is not produced with cokes, but is produced with carbon electrodes and with electricity produced with green energy when available. Use aluminum produced with green energy when available. We go to work with an electric bike instead of by car.

Lifecycle perspective: