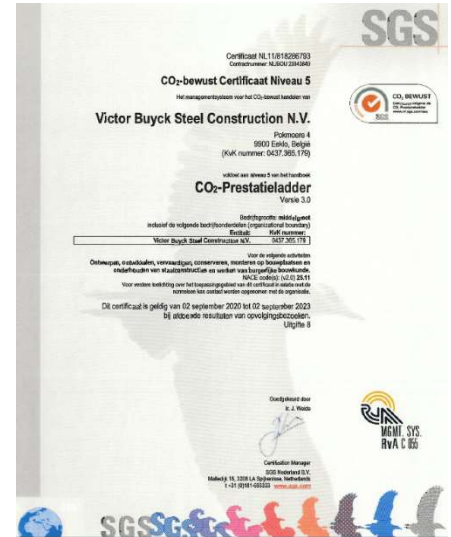


CO2 footprint Victor Buyck 2021

The CO2 performance ladder is a system in which we gain insight into our CO2 footprint and for which we are audited and certified annually. Currently, our company is at level 5, the current certificate will expire on September 2, 2023.

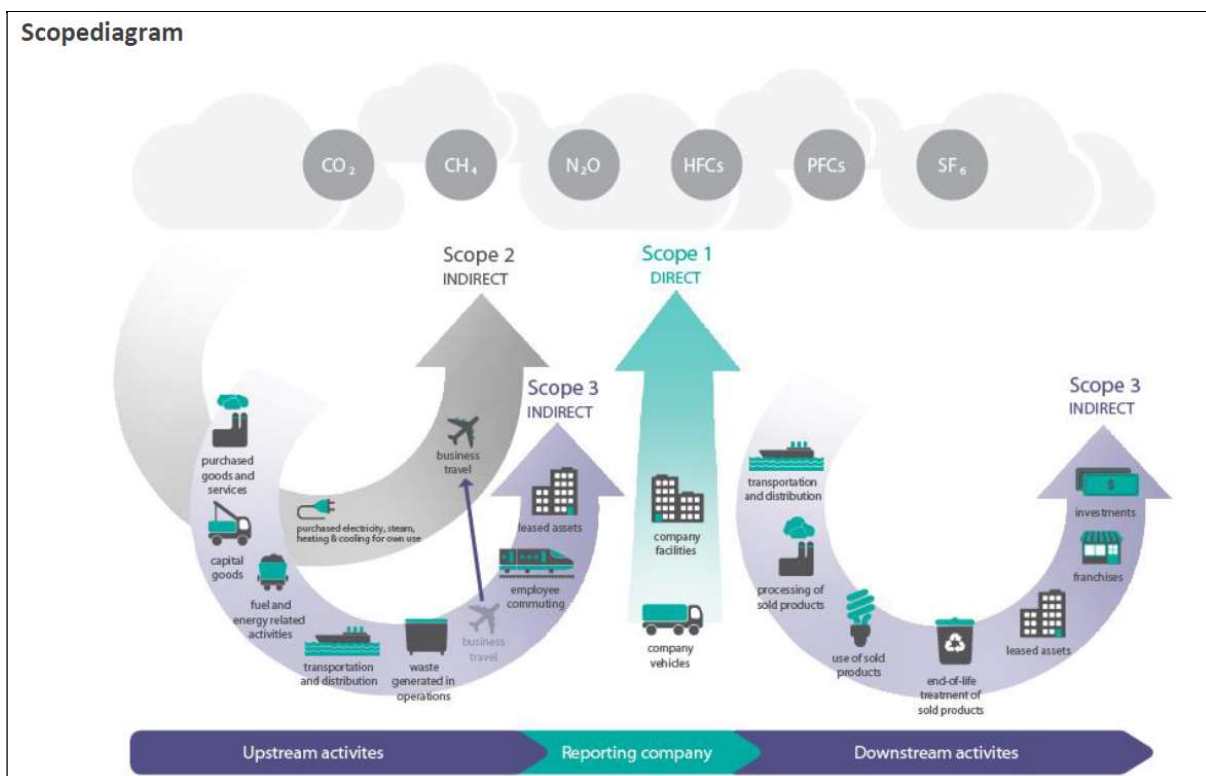
By participating in this ladder we want to:

- Create and analyse our CO2 footprint
- Develop a strategy to reduce our energy consumption and therefore save costs
- Firmly embed energy management in our organization
- Participate in initiatives to reduce emissions in our sector
- Distinguishing ourselves positively towards employees and customers
- Actively be involved with corporate social responsibility



We focus on improving both the CO2 performance and the management system. This is also described as 'Plan-Do-Check-Act' (PDCA) or 'Deming circle'.

Below you will find the scope diagram with a description of the different types of scope emissions, which are further discussed and quantified:



Scope 1 or direct emissions: emissions emitted by installations owned or controlled by our company, such as emissions due to our own gas consumption and emissions from our own fleet.

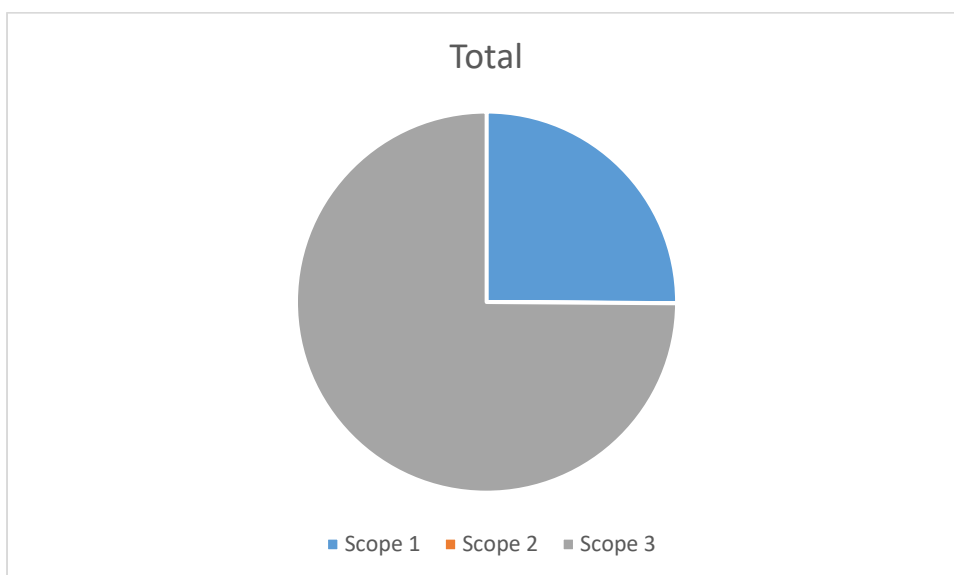
Scope 2 or indirect emissions: emissions that arise from the generation of electricity in installations that do not belong to our own company, but that are used by our company, business travel/passenger transport during working hours are also included under this scope.

Scope 3 or other indirect emissions: emissions arising as a result of the activities of our company but arising from sources that are neither owned nor controlled by our company. Examples are emissions resulting from the production of purchased materials (upstream) and the use of the work, project, service or supply offered/sold by the company (downstream).

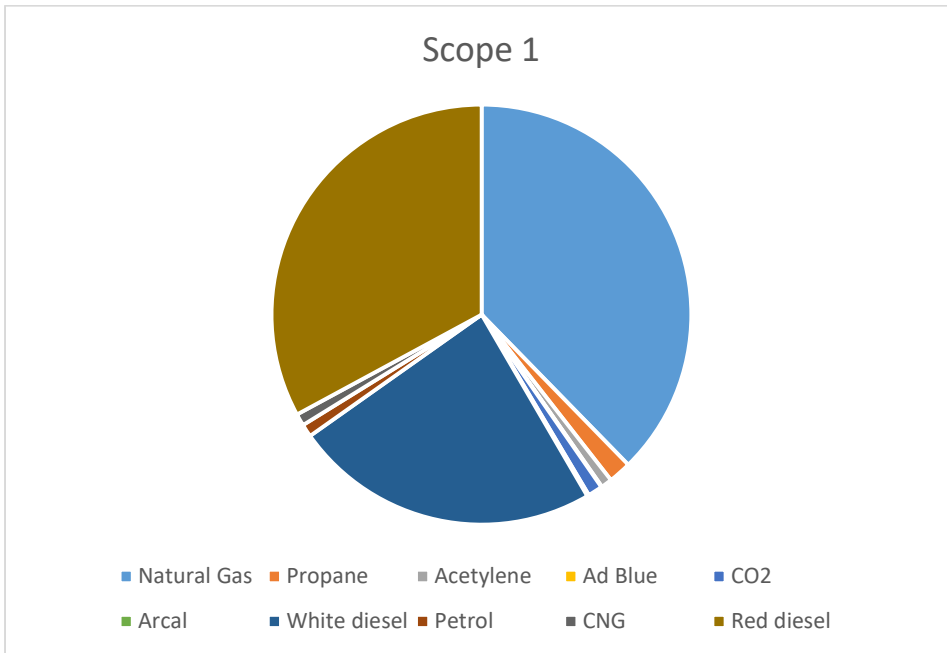
Our reference year is 2018. This corresponds with the start of working with weathering or high-quality steel (e.g. type S690) which inherently induces a higher gas and electricity consumption, this due to the need for extra controlled pre- and post-heating of the steel.

The total CO2 emissions for the production year 2021 of 11,982 T can be divided under:

- Scope 1: 3,000 T 25.0%
- Scope 2: 21 T 0.18%
- Scope 3: 8,961 T 74.8%



Scope 1:



Source	Ton CO2
Natural Gas	1130
Propane	52
Acetylene	26
Ad Blue	1
CO2	34
Arcal	5
White diesel	708
Petrol	30
CNG	28
Red diesel	987
Total scope 1	3000

Overview of the most important flows with the trends compared to absolute figures between 2021 and 2018 (reference year):

- Natural gas (1,130 compared to 1,263 T CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Mainly for heating (halls and offices)
 - ⇒ Pre- and post-heating of pieces of weatherproof or high-quality steel and burning/cutting of plates/pieces (approximately 8.5% on an annual basis, calculated on the basis of consumption during the summer months of June/July/August/September)
 - *Evolution 2021 compared to 2018: lower consumption due to more attention to burner settings despite a colder year (2,091 degree days in 2018 compared to 2,286 in 2021).*
- White diesel (708 compared to 948 T CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Energy supply for the company cars (incl. trucks)
 - *Evolution 2021 compared to 2018: decreasing consumption due to switching to (semi) electric company cars and due to Corona (much more working from home).*
- Red diesel (987 compared to 957 T CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Energy supply on construction sites (aerial work platforms, telehandlers, generating sets,...), project-dependent (if no power can be supplied)
 - *Evolution 2021 compared to 2018: increased consumption (site-related).*

Target scope 1 2020-2023: Reduction of 3% tons of CO2/productive hour in 2023 compared to reference year 2018

Progress reduction target scope 1 compared to 2018 (reference year):

- *The relative emissions per hour performed for scope 1 were 0.46 in 2021 and 0.47 in 2018, so 3.16% lower in 2021 compared to 2018 => this target was achieved.*

Action plan first half 2021:

- Further replacement of company cars with (semi) electric
- Home work remains the norm for the servants given Corona
- Replacement of the Wondelgem painting hall with a more energy-efficient one (decrease from 750 to 450 kW installed capacity)
- Reprogramming of roof fans in the painting hall so that no unnecessary heat is lost
- Insulating ceiling heated paint warehouse

Action plan second half 2021:

- Much attention to burner settings, permanent sensibilisation
- Deploying batteries at the Paal-Tervant yard, this possibility is re-examined at every yard
- Use energy-efficient construction site materials tailored to the construction site
- Renovation hall 2 in Eeklo: renovation + insulation roof, overhaul burner, installing skylight
- Restore internal gate hall 7 in Eeklo so that heat remains in the painting hall
- Research reduction of welding gases on sites + implementation (distribution station + manometer)
- Rapid reporting and repair of gas leaks

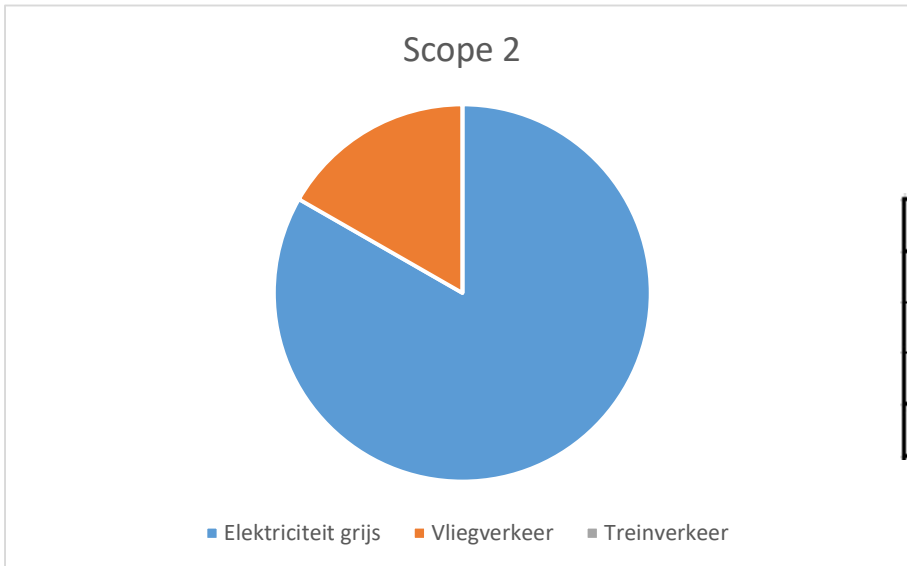
Action plan first half 2022:

- Linking the Wondelgem burner to temperature and relative humidity
- Research reduction of welding gases in the factory

Possibilities individual contribution:

- Smart setting of heating level (e.g. do not open windows when heating is on, turn down heating degree if possible, in leave periods and turn everything off at night)
- Quick notification and repair of leaks in gas pipelines in the work halls
- Correct use of material in the workshops and on the construction sites (optimal energy consumption)
- Adapt site material to the requirements (more 'customized') and rent if possible
- Pay attention to economical driving behaviour (e.g. regularly checking tyre pressure, accelerating less quickly, using cruise control, no unnecessarily heavy objects in the car,...)

Scope 2:



Stroom	Ton CO2
Elektriciteit grijs	18
Vliegverkeer	4
Treinverkeer	0
Totaal scope 2	21

Discussion of main flows with trends:

- Electricity (3,861 compared to 4,089 MWh in 2018) green: 0 T CO2
 - ⇒ Main consumers are:
 - Metalworking machines and cranes for manipulation of pieces
 - Welding and cutting operations, electrical metallization, induction preheating
 - Lighting in construction halls
 - Compressed air production by our compressors
 - HVAC installations such as ventilation and dust and welding fume treatment
 - Other electrical appliances such as office equipment
 Purchased electricity is CO2-neutral (green electricity), so this does not count in the scope. We do compare the number of MWh and link it to an objective.
 - *Trend 2021 compared to 2018 (MWh): remarkably higher consumption at the Wondelgem site compared to previous years (larger projects that had to be built and finished on that site, preheating by induction).*
- Electricity (18 compared to 0 T in 2018) grey:
 - ⇒ This is the electricity that the employees, with a plug in or electric company car, refuel outside the company, this is considered as grey.
- Air traffic (4 compared to 89 tons of CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Is largely influenced by the yards and countries one prospectes (sales)
 - *Trend 2021 compared to 2018: air traffic had fallen sharply due to the Corona crisis (more remote meetings via Zoom and Teams).*

Target scope 2 2020-2023: Reduction of 3% MWh electricity/productive hour in 2023 compared to reference year 2018

Objective scope 2 2020-2023: Purchase 100% green electricity

Objective scope 2 2020-2023: Use of wind energy by 2025 on the Wondelgem site, follow-up of tender and execution of works Engie-Electrabel

Progress of reduction targets scope 2 compared to 2018 (reference year):

- *The relative emissions per hour performed for electricity were 0.96% higher in 2021 than in 2018. The causes are: fewer hours worked (overhead, e.g. lighting remains the same), more electrical metallization, charging more electric cars and the extensive induction activities.*
- *100% green electricity was also purchased in 2021 => target achieved.*
- *In 2021 preparations will be made for the construction of the windturbine, site Wondelgem, effective construction is planned for 2022.*

Action plan first half 2021:

- Replace remaining lighting with LED where possible (in the offices, fluorescent lighting is replaced as an old piece)
- Partly due to Corona, fewer live meetings, more online (impact on air and train traffic)
- Replacement 34 semi-automatic machines (welding machines)
- more economical compressor duo in Eeklo H2 (1 compressor frequency controlled)
- Energy screening site Wondelgem

Action plan second half 2021:

- Permanent awareness through working group environment and energy, workshop and site supervisor consultation, daily tour ((sleep) consumption) in the work halls, rapid reporting of compressed air leaks
- Weekly review of Enprove with feedback

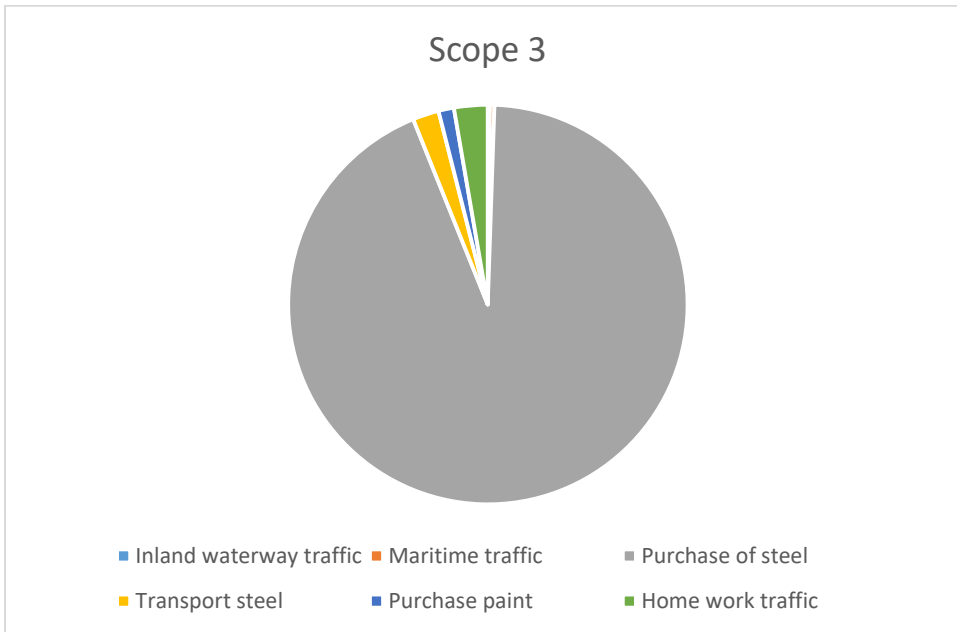
Action plan first half 2022:

- Connection of extra counters to energy monitoring platform + follow-up
- Replacement air conditioning server room
- Replacement 2th compressed air vessel site Wondelgem
- Continuous attention to leak detection
- Elaborate travel policy
- Start working windturbine site Wondelgem
- Re-examination of solar panels site Eeklo

Individual contribution options:

- Turn off the lights and turn off equipment at the end of the day job or when going to a meeting
- At your own workstation, close everything at the end of the day
- Notification of leaks (e.g. compressed air leaks) and slumber consumption
- Check whether remote meetings are possible and if not, search as much as possible for alternatives instead of aircraft

Scope 3:



Source	Ton CO2
Inland waterway traffic	17
Maritime traffic	30
Purchase of steel	8368
Transport steel	191
Purchase paint	111
Home work traffic	244
Total scope 3	8961

Discussion of key flows with trends:

- Purchase of steel (8,368 compared to 10,544 T CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Only Western European manufactured steel is purchased
 - *Trend 2021 compared to 2018: less steel was purchased because there were fewer projects in 2021.*
- Steel transport (191 compared to 115 T CO2 in 2018):
 - ⇒ Transport of steel is standard done by ship (to our site in Wondelgem) from the purchase of 600 T (unless there would be a valid reason to deviate from this), this cfr. our sustainable purchase procedure
 - *Trend 2021 compared to 2018: there were more smaller projects in 2021, as a result of which smaller batches (from stock and less from rolling) had to be purchased. This resulted in fewer transports per ship and more per truck, resulting in higher CO2 emissions.*

Target scope 3 2020-2023 paint: Improving the practical paint yield by 5% compared to the base year 2018

Target scope 3 2020-2023 steel waste: Reduction of scrap waste by 2.5% compared to the base year 2018

Target scope 3 2020-2023 company cars: Reduce average CO2 emissions by 5% by 2023 compared to 2018

Scope 3 reduction targets with progress compared to 2018 (reference year):

- Paint yield target: Improving the paint yield by 5% (thus 52%) compared to 2018 (47%):
 - o *We are on the right track here, but the full target has not yet been achieved (50% in 2021).*
- Steel waste objective: Annual reduction of scrap waste by an average of 0.5% across all projects:
 - ⇒ Highly dependent on project complexity and whether the projects are mainly buildings or bridges
 - o *This objective was achieved.*
- Target commuting: Reduce commuting emissions of company cars by 5% by 2023 compared to 2018:
 - ⇒ The further sustainability (electrification) of company cars accelerated considerably in 2020 (partly due to the addition of 16 charging points) and a changed purchasing policy.
 - ⇒ In 2018, the average CO2 emissions of company cars amounted to 134 g. At the beginning of 2022, this amounted to 90 g. So there is a total decrease of 32.5% compared to 2018.

	1/01/2022	1/01/2021	1/01/2020	1/01/2019	1/01/2018
gem CO2-uitstoot algemeen	90	92	127	127	134
reductie tov vorig jaar (%)	1,7	27,6	0,0	5,2	
reductie tov 1/1/2018 (%)	32,5	31,3	5,2	5,2	

- o *This objective was achieved.*

Action plan first half 2021:

- Charging stations will be opened to local residents (publicized via the local press) and our own employees with an electric car
- Participation #I cycle to work action

Action plan second half 2021:

- Participation to Car Free Day + breakfast + sponsorship of the Ethio Trees campaign: compensation 41 T CO2 + sponsorship of the Red Cross
- Optimization paint warehouse and paint stock
- Continuous attention for optimal paint consumption (as little loss as possible)
- Continued attention to reduction of steel waste: more targeted purchases of steel and optimization during the process
- Purchase of only (semi) electric commercial vehicles (not for assembly and site managers)

Individual contribution options:

- Leave the car at home and cycle to work more often (Car Free Day participation and #bike to work action)
- With our company bikes you can do an errand in the afternoon and leave the car



Across all scopes, the elaborated sustainable **purchasing procedure** was implemented. The environmental coordinator is involved in every investment with relevant environmental/energy impact.