Blumer Lehmann

2024 Abridged Sustainability Report

Update on energy and CO_2 consumption and personnel figures

Our 2023 Sustainability Report continues to form the basis of our commitment. It describes our sustainability strategy, action areas, measures and objectives in detail. This abridged report supplements the detailed 2023 Sustainability Report with the latest key figures for 2024. The focus is on the topics of energy and climate protection from Chapter 3.1 ‘Climate Change’ and on our social key figures from Chapter 4.1 ‘Our Own Workforce’ – i.e. on those figures that change annually and are relevant to our sustainable development.

For comprehensive background information and explanations, please refer to the 2023 Sustainability Report.

Facts and figures

on sustainability in 2024

Energy generation 51 GWh of heat energy and 6 GWh of electrical energy from the in-house biomass power plant	**Fossil-fuel emissions** 666 t CO_2e direct emissions and 79 t CO_2e indirect emissions	**Biogenic emissions** 43,600 t CO_2e from biomass combustion
Energy consumption 52 GWh of heat energy and 13 GWh of electrical energy at all locations	Production of wood products that store around 73,000 t CO_2e over the long term	Around 530,000 kWh of solar power generated by our own PV system and used internally
Round timber from an average distance of 100 km: 83 % from Switzerland, 16 % from Germany, 1 % from Austria	Employees completed 6505 hours of further training	31 apprentices trained

Action categories & objectives

Reduced energy and CO_2 emissions
We want to make our production even more climate-friendly.

Circularity and waste prevention
We want to produce with as little waste as possible and manufacture recyclable buildings and products

People and social commitment
We want competent and healthy employees – today and in the future.

Supply chain
We want to know our supply chains in detail.

Environmental sustainability

Energy

The Swiss headquarters, Erlenhof in Gossau, SG, consumes more energy than any other location. This is where the energy-intensive processes take place – sawing, drying and planing the sawn timber and manufacturing the pellets. Accordingly, the types of energy procured or consumed at Erlenhof dominate at the overarching operational level (nuclear energy and electricity from our in-house biomass power plant).

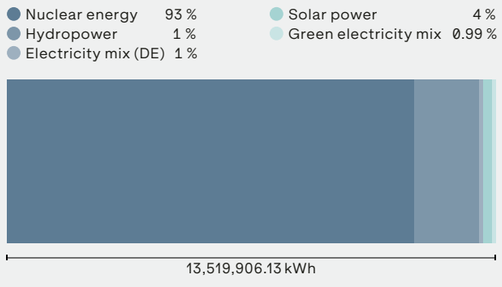
In-house biomass power plant

At our in-house biomass power plant, we produce renewable energy every day from the residual timber that we cannot recycle. In 2024, this generated 51 GWh of heat energy and 6 GWh of electricity. We use 100 % of the heat energy generated on site. We feed the electricity into the public grid, supplying around 1400 households in Gossau and the surrounding area with renewable energy.

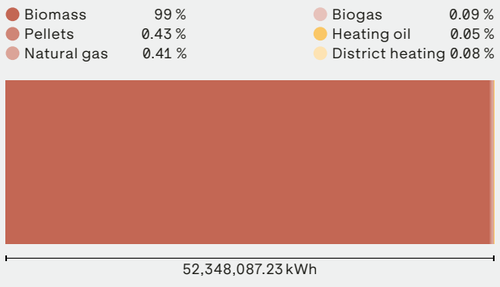
PROPORTIONS OF ENERGY CONSUMED IN 2024 BY LOCATION

Location	Electricity (%)	Heating (%)
Gossau (Erlenhof, Bischofsz. Str.)	97 %	98 %
Schwarzenbach	1 %	1 %
Gland	0 %	0 %
Alberschwende	1 %	1 %
Großenlüder	1 %	0 %
Klosterlechfeld	0 %	0 %
Grafschaft	0 %	0 %
Grevenmacher	0 %	0 %

ENERGY COMPOSITION 2024 ELECTRICITY



ENERGY COMPOSITION 2024 HEATING

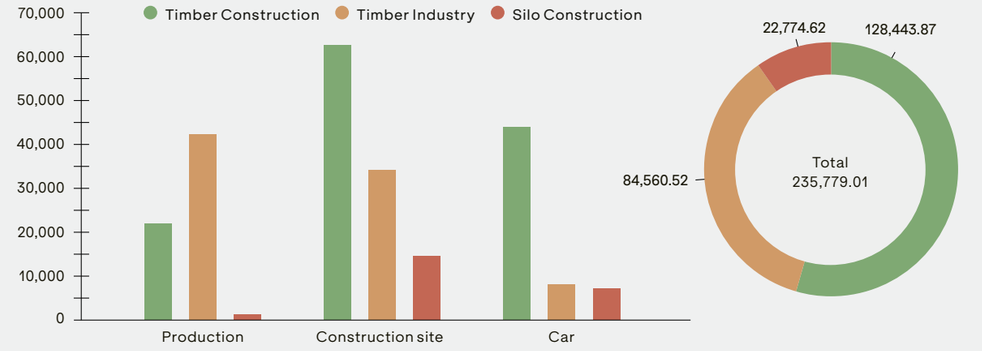


Fuel consumption

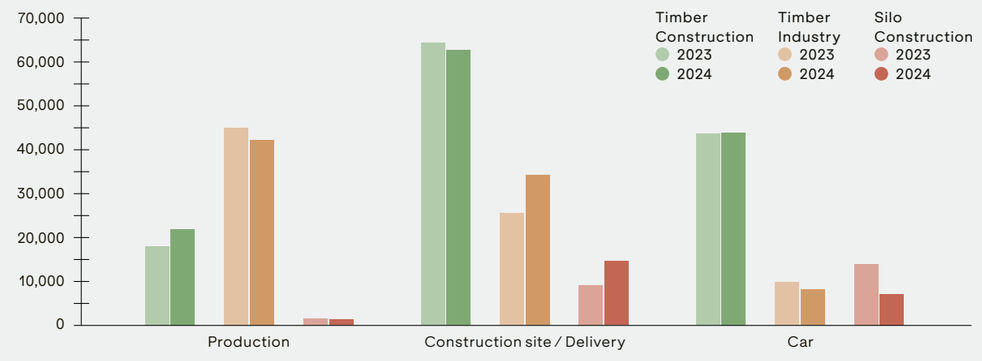
We classify our vehicles in three categories:
- Production vehicles such as forklifts, lifts, wheel loaders and tractors used at the various locations.
- Construction site or delivery vehicles used to travel to construction sites or supply our customers. These include vans, panel vans and lorries.
- Passenger cars used for all other trips. The pool vehicles are also available to employees for external and personal trips.

The vehicles from the Timber Industry division are the source of the highest consumption in the production category due to their logistics and storage activities around the sawmill. The Timber Construction division has the highest consumption for construction site vehicles due to daily trips to the construction sites with material and personnel. The Timber Industry division is also a source of fuel consumption in this category, due to the delivery of sawn timber products to customers. Most of the vehicle kilometres were covered by Timber Construction – for trips to sales and planning meetings or to construction sites, customers and suppliers.

FUEL CONSUMPTION IN 2024 [litres]



FUEL CONSUMPTION COMPARISON, ERLENHOF 2023/2024 [litres]



GHG footprint

GHG emissions – Scope 1 & 2

We have been calculating our carbon footprint at company level in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol since the 2022 financial year. Emissions from the direct combustion of fuels, Scope 1, are divided into fossil and biogenic emissions. At Blumer Lehmann, fossil emissions are caused by the combustion of fuels in the company's own fleet as well as by minor leaks from air conditioning systems and refrigeration dryers. Biogenic emissions arise from the combustion of biomass, i. e. from the generation of energy in our biomass power plant. Biogenic emissions are considered climate-neutral. Our indirect emissions, Scope 2, are generated by the energy producers from which we draw heat and electricity.

GHG emissions – Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions include emissions arising in the upstream and downstream supply chain, as well as emissions generated by business travel, employee commuting and remote work. As the responsibility for these emissions does not lie directly with the company but with other stakeholders in the supply chain or in business operations, they are the most difficult to calculate. Primary data is rarely available; often the data can only be estimated or extrapolated from samples. However, our aim is to improve the data pool from year to year, particularly for the main sources of emissions (hotspots) so that we can obtain results that are as accurate and comparable as possible.

Changes in the GHG footprint

The greenhouse gas footprint for 2024 shows both methodological and actual changes compared to 2023. The differences arise on the one hand from adjusted calculation methods, amended system boundaries and updated emission factors, which are intensified by the change in the calculation tool, and on the other hand from real reductions in consumption. This is particularly evident when it comes to business trips: the number of flights fell from around 300 in 2023 to just under 100 in 2024.

Emissions from employee commuting were also reduced, as fewer employees commute by car. On the other hand, direct emissions from heat generation in the timber industry increased slightly due to higher production volumes of sawn timber and pellets. The changes in heating at other locations and in indirect emissions from electricity consumption are primarily due to methodological reasons. Overall, the results reflect a mix of real progress and methodological adjustments.

TOTAL SCOPE 1 & 2 GHG EMISSIONS IN 2024

Emission source	2023	2024
		t CO_2e
Fossil direct emissions (Scope 1)	**611.74**	**666.93**
Heat generation (fossil)	n.a.	41.63
Fleet	608.20	621.76
Refrigerants	3.54	3.54
Fossil indirect emissions from external energy generation (Scope 2)	**158.87**	**79.50**
Purchased electricity	165.06	70.83
Purchased heat	76.09	8.67
Biogenic direct emissions (Scope 1)	**42,197.57**	**43,740.32**
Non-CO_2 emissions from wood combustion	54.96	67.72
Biogenic emissions from wood combustion	42,142.61	43,672.60

GHG EMISSIONS PER LOCATION 2024

[t CO_2e]

Company			BLAG					BLDE			BLUX	Oa.Sys
Area			Timber Industry	Silo Construction	Timber Construction			Timber Construction		Silo Construction	Timber Construction	Timber Construction
Location	2023 total	2024 Total	Erlenhof	Erlenhof	Erlenhof	Schwarzenbach	Gland	Großenlüder	Grafschaft	Klosterlechfeld	Grevenmacher	Alberschwende
Employees	556	608					520	25	21	10	7	25
Area in m²	28,410.05	28,410.05	8300.55	1080.80	10,403.10	2209	20.60	3126	240	695	140	2195
Scope 1	**666.70**	**730.93**										
Heating	54.80	103.19	48.46	0.07	2.40	37.98		1.03		3.65		9.60
Electricity (sold)	6.04	6.16	6.16									
Fleet	608.20	621.76	224.17	24.27	236.64			17.86	13.98	35.59		69.25
Refrigerants	3.54	3.54	3.54									
Scope 2	**241.15**	**114.40**										
Purchased heat	76.09	12.32					0.08		5.72		2.87	
Purchased electricity*	165.06	102.08	0.29	0.0009	0.03	0.01	0.0005	64.94	3.11	2.45	0.00	0.00
Scope 3	**5405.3**	**11,842.75**										
Business trips	298.2	101.0	2.0	11.6	68.8			12.5	0.1	5.3	0.7	
Haulage	4069.9	2775.9	888.5	0.2	1659.7			223.9		0.2		3.30
Employee commuting	671.0	405.5	346.8							37.3	4.7	16.7
Remote working	1.7	0.8	0.7							0.1	0.009	0.03
Indirect emissions from purchased energy	290.9	319.4	142.2	8.6	87.2	15.0	0.1	20.2	8.0	13.8	0.7	23.5
Procured IT equipment	53.5	41.6										41.57
Purchased materials		6716.1	1934.7		4781.4							
Waste		70.4	54.45									15.96

* Marked-based approach

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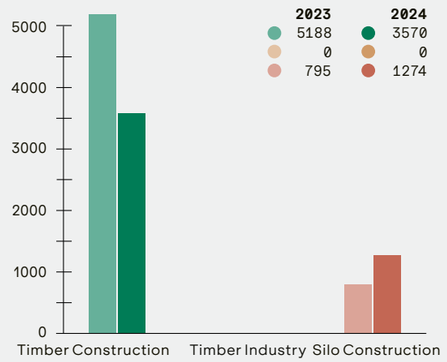
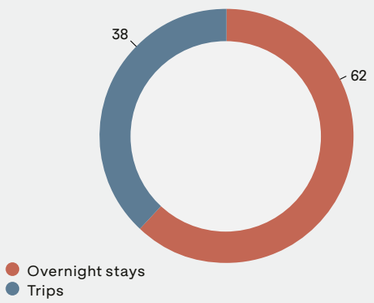
Details of Scope 3 emissions

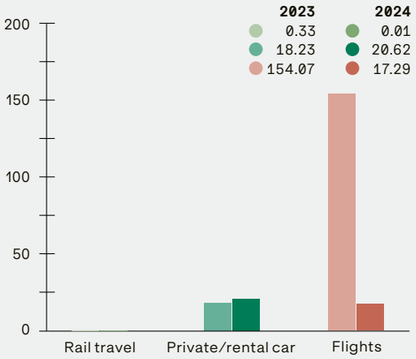
COMPARISON OF OVERNIGHT STAYS 2023/2024



COMPOSITION OF EMISSIONS FROM OUR BUSINESS TRIPS 2024 [%]

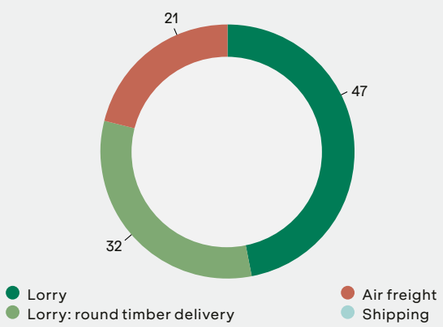


COMPARISON OF EMISSIONS from modes of travel 2023/2024 [t CO_2]



Means of transport for commuting to work	Proportion of employees	Proportion of GHG emissions
Car	69 %	94 %
Electric car	6 %	0 %
Train	7 %	0 %
Motorcycle	3 %	3 %
Carpooling	2 %	2 %
Public transport	4 %	1 %
E-bike	4 %	0 %
Bicycle	5 %	0 %
On foot	0 %	0 %

TRANSPORT THROUGHOUT THE SUPPLY CHAIN [%]

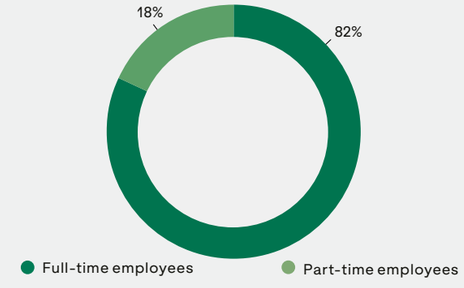


Social sustainability

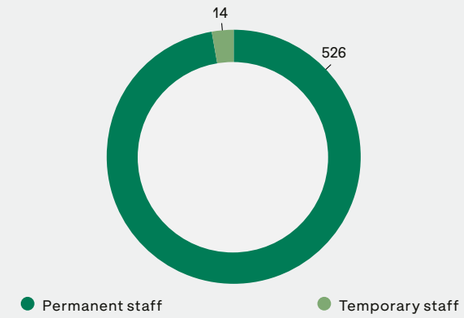
Personnel figures

	2023	2024
Number of permanent employees	**497**	**540**
Male	90 %	90 %
Female	10 %	10 %
Proportion of women in managerial positions (Management Board)	40 %	40 %
Permanent staff [FTEs]	489	526
Temporary employees [FTEs]	8	14
Full-time employees	80 %	82 %
Part-time employees	20 %	18 %
Occupational safety, training and development		
Reportable work accidents	63	77
Number of apprentices	26	31
Annual training hours	4612	6505

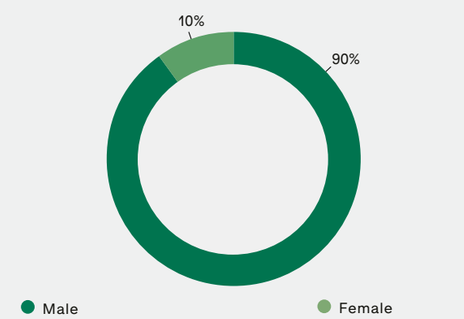
FULL-TIME/PART-TIME BREAKDOWN



PERMANENT/TEMPORARY BREAKDOWN



GENDER BREAKDOWN



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