Monitoring of environmental indicators

Monitoring of indicators 2020-2025

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Water consumption
- Use of recycled materials
- Monitoring of recovered waste
- Hazardous waste tracking

Monitoring of heating oil and fuel indicators

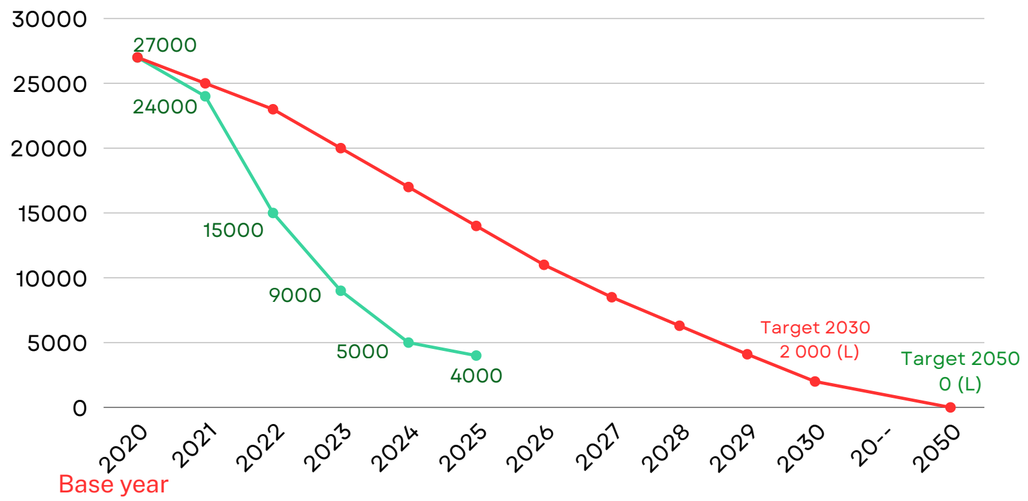
Scope 1

- Heating oil
- Fuel

Carbon footprint Mora Azergues (Scope 1)

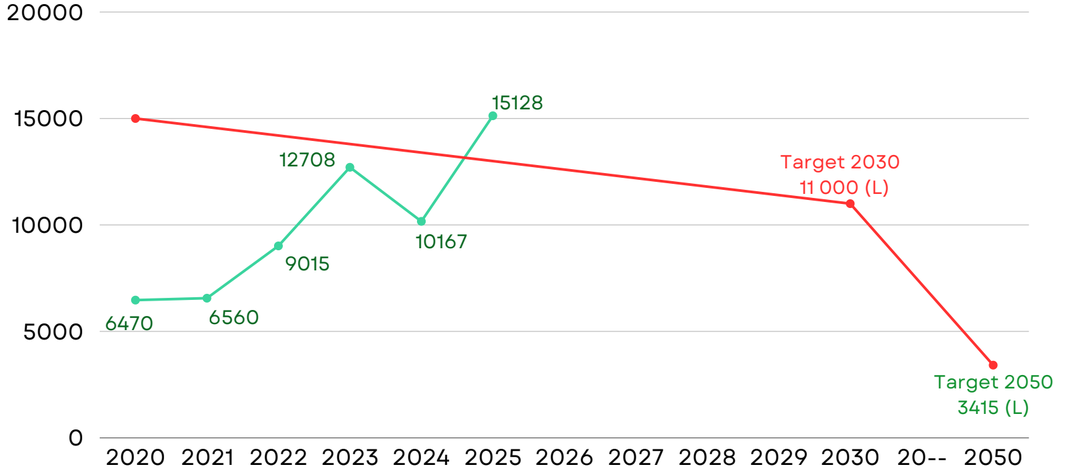
Heating oil monitoring (L)

Scope 1



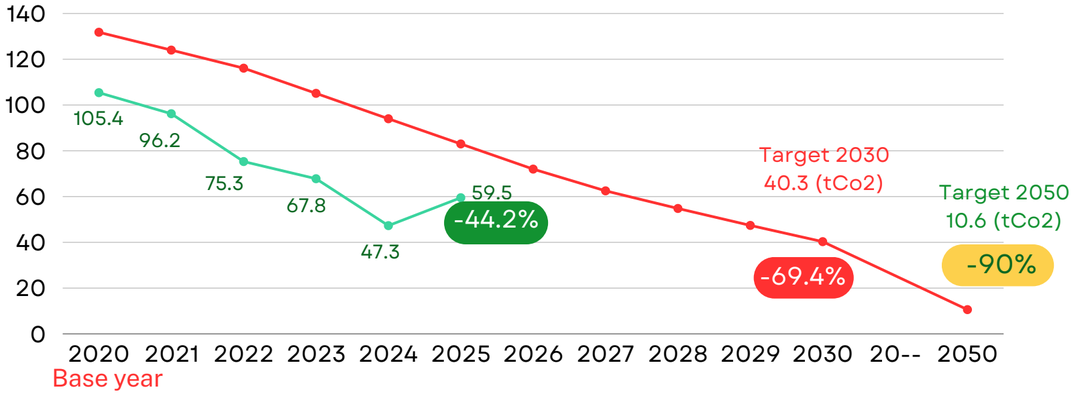
Fuel (L)

Scope 1



Carbon footprint (tCO^2)

Scope 1



The increase in fuel consumption in 2025 is due to the increase in the number of company vehicles and the increase in the distance between home and work. A study on the conversion of the thermal professional fleet to electric will be launched in 2026. Despite this increase, we are still on target for Scope 1 < 83 tCO2

Analysis of Scope 1 indicators shows that we are on track to achieve the target of 40.3 (tCO2) in 2030.

By the end of 2025, we will have already reduced our CO2 emissions by 44.2% compared to the 2020 reference period.

Achieving the target by the end of 2030 will depend on controlling the fuel consumption of our vehicle fleet over the next few years.

The widespread use of new-generation electric radiators in all buildings will enable us to stop using the boiler and no longer consume heating oil.

13 MESURES RELATIVES À LA LUTTE CONTRE LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

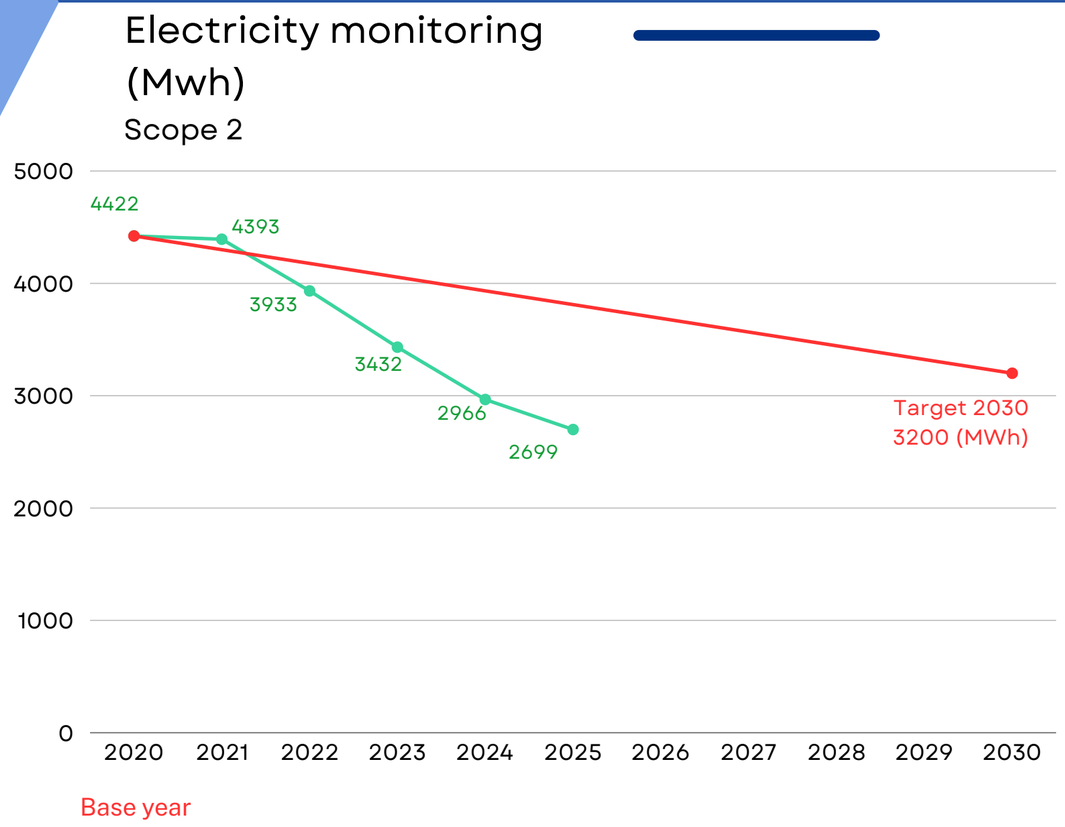
Source : Ademe 2023 Gazole non routier 3,16 kgCO2e/litre _ Gazole routier - B7 3,10 kgCO2e/litre

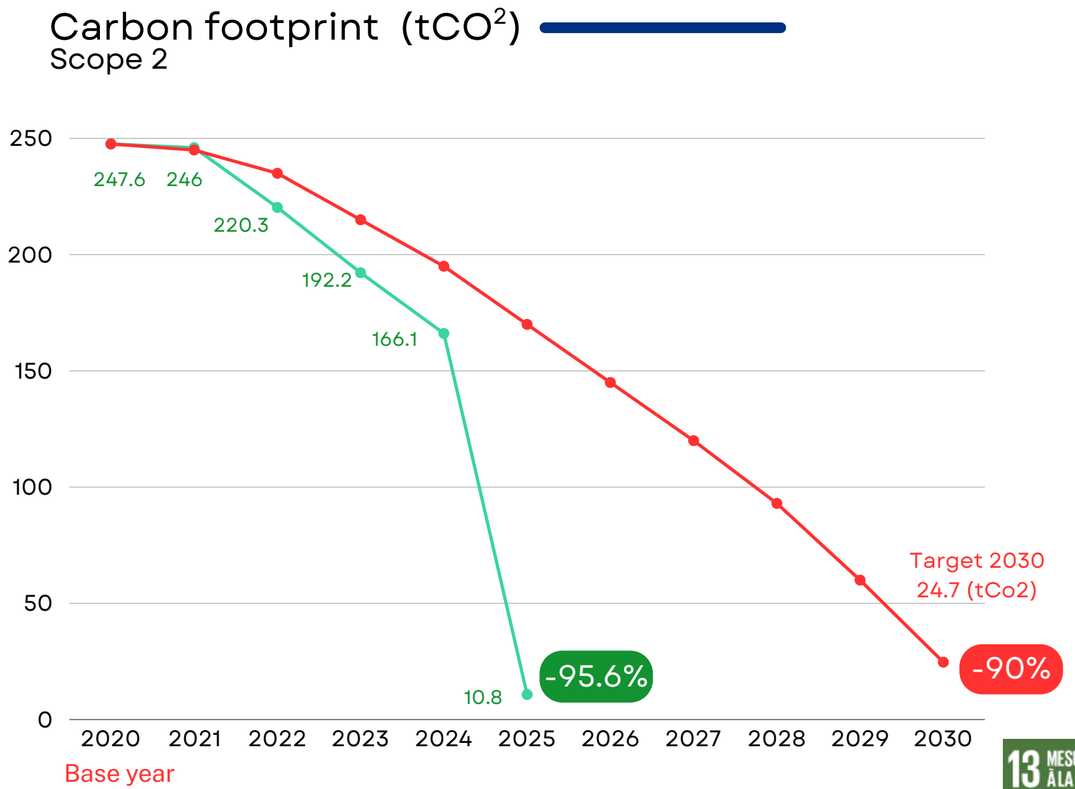
Monitoring electricity indicators

Scope 2

- Electricity

Carbon footprint Mora Azergues (Scope 2)





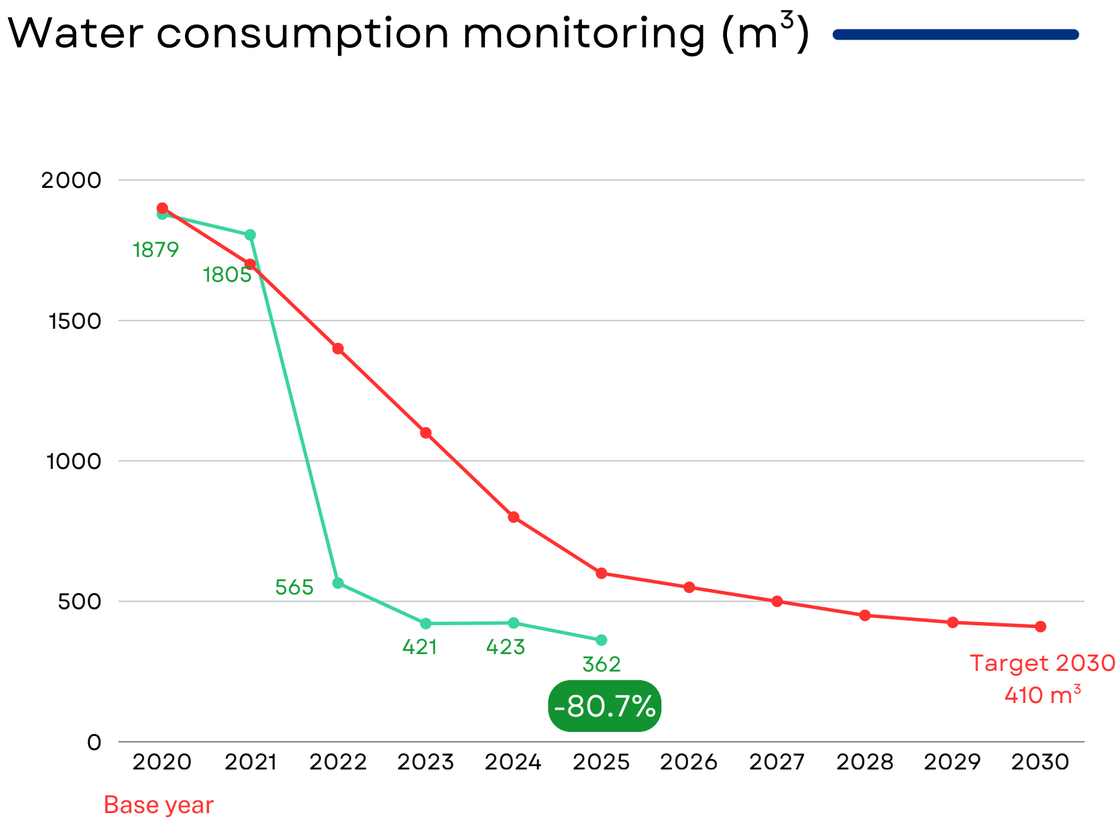
Source : Ademe 2023 le facteur complet de l'électricité en France est 56 $KgCO_2/MWh$ et 4 Kg CO2/ MWh pour une origine hydroélectrique

The analysis of the 2025 scope 2 tells us that we have reached the target of 24.7 (tCO2) that was planned for 2030.
Consumption fell by more than 38.9% between 2020 and 2025, and the signing in 2025 of a contract to purchase 100% renewable energy enabled us to achieve a 95.6% reduction in our Scope 2 carbon footprint since 2020.

Water indicator monitoring

Water consumption

Water consumption in m^3



The water consumption monitoring indicator shows that we have controlled consumption, with an average of 402 m3 over the last 3 years.
This represents an 80.7% reduction in our consumption compared to the reference year.

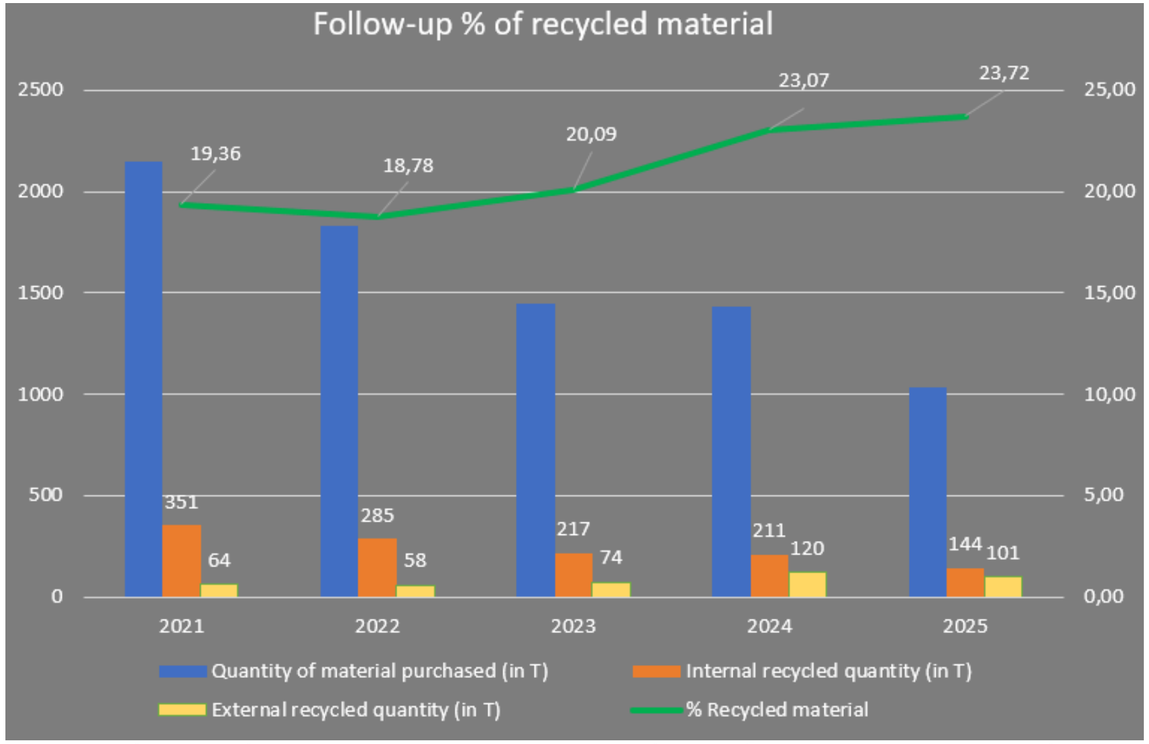
Use of recycled materials

Plastics and cardboard

Plastic materials

Internal recycling :
The recycling of the raw material is only allowed by our customers on certain products. The calculation of the amount of recycled material used is only done on the plastics concerned by these products.
The use of recycled material corresponds to the reintegration of cores (moulding waste) which represents about 18% of the weight of the parts.

External recycling :
Some moulding waste cannot be reintegrated into the internal production process. This waste is then taken care of by a specialized channel to be recycled and recovered outside the company



In 2025, we slightly increased the proportion of recycled material to 23.72%.

Cardboard

Our cardboard supplier (LEGER Emballages) guarantees a share of recycled paper in its cartons of between 80 and 100%

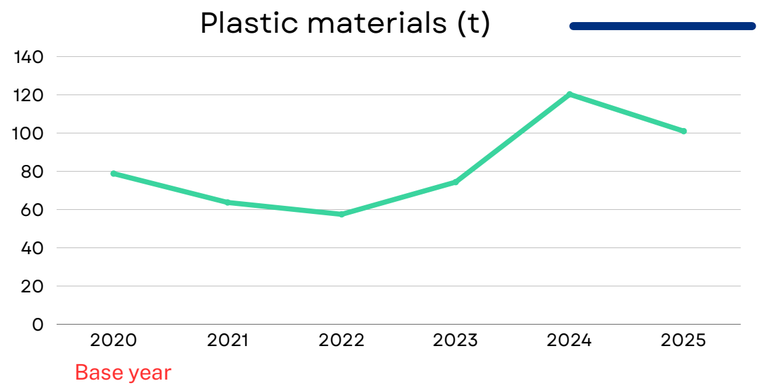
118 tonnes of cardboard consumed in 2025

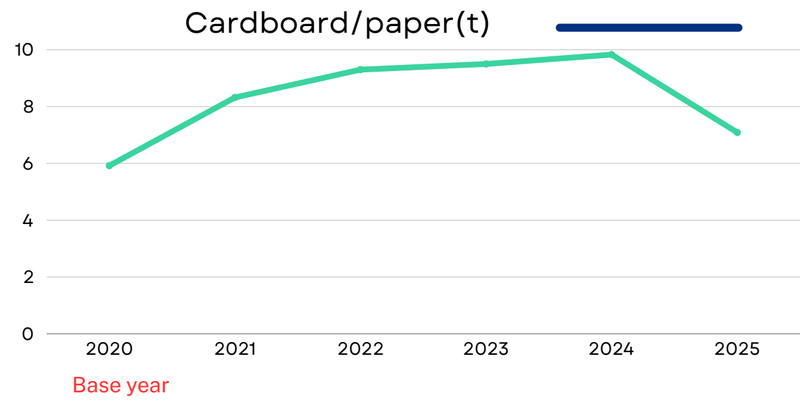
This represents a minimum use of 94 tons of recycled cardboard.

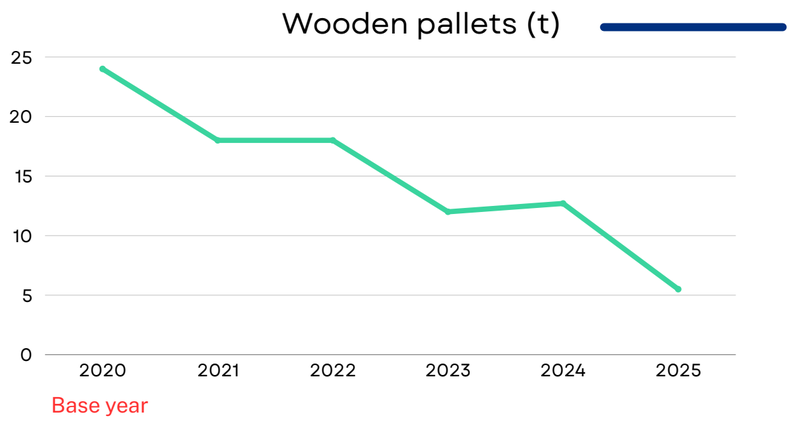
Monitoring of recovered waste

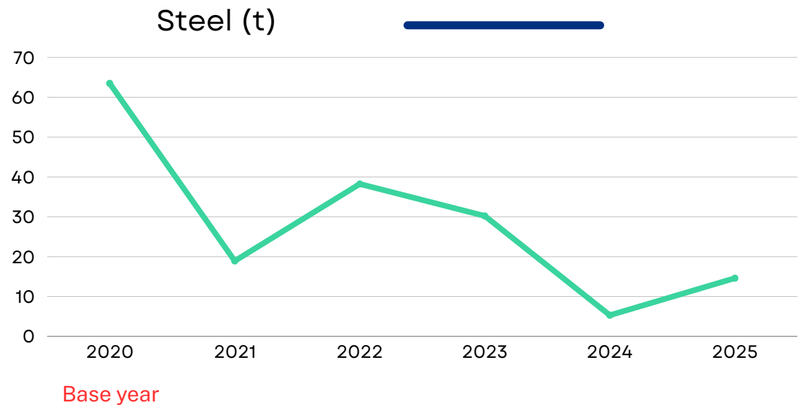
- Plastic materials
- Cardboard/paper
- Wooden pallets
- Steel
- DIB

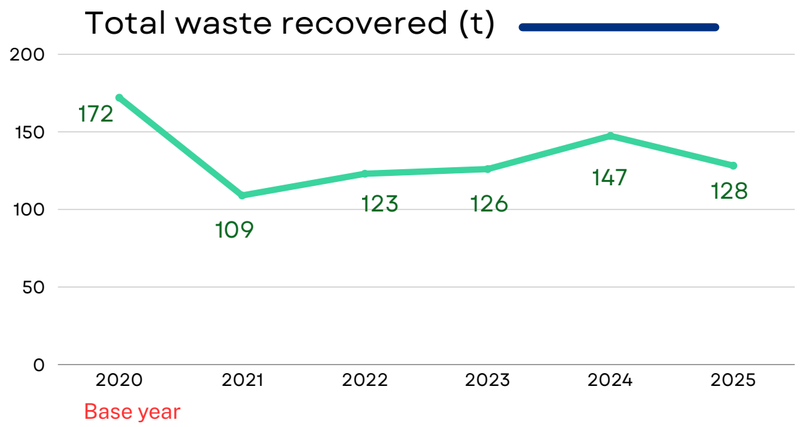
Monitoring of recovered waste (2020/2025)



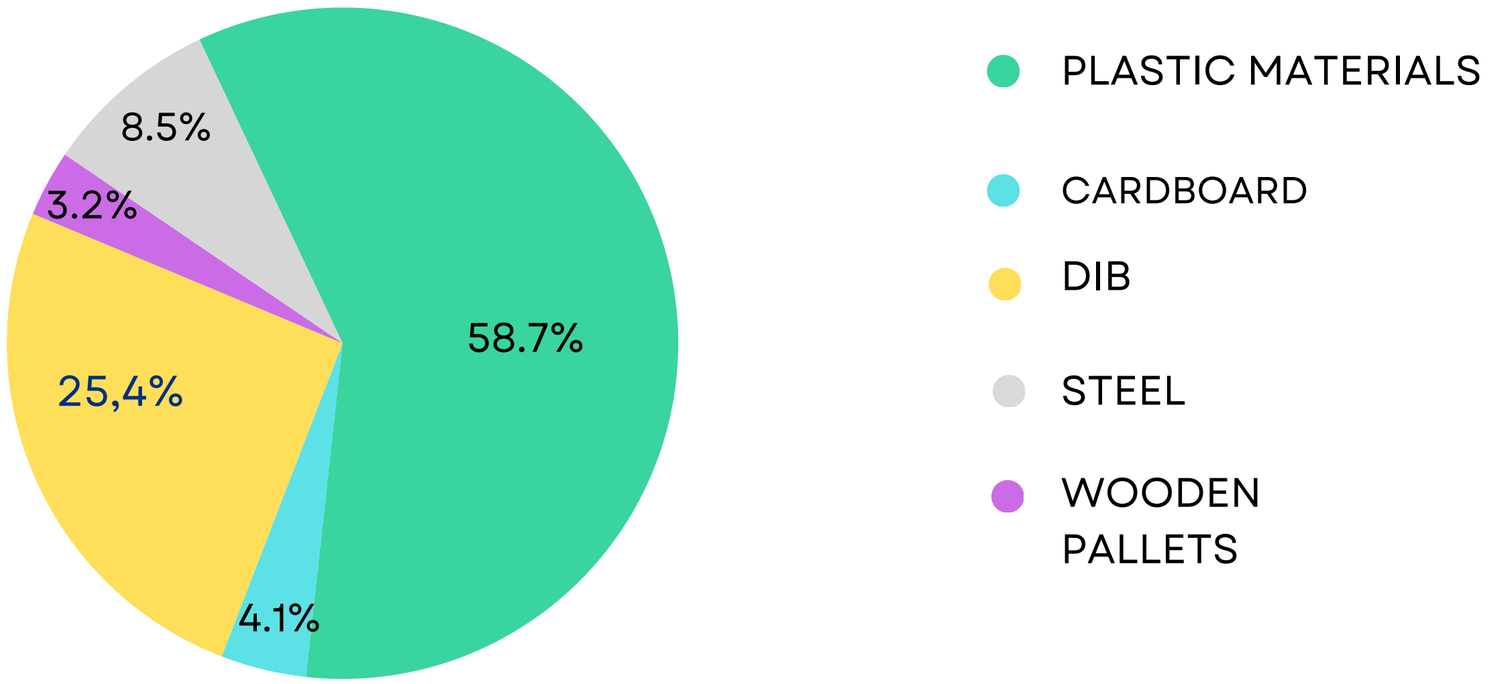








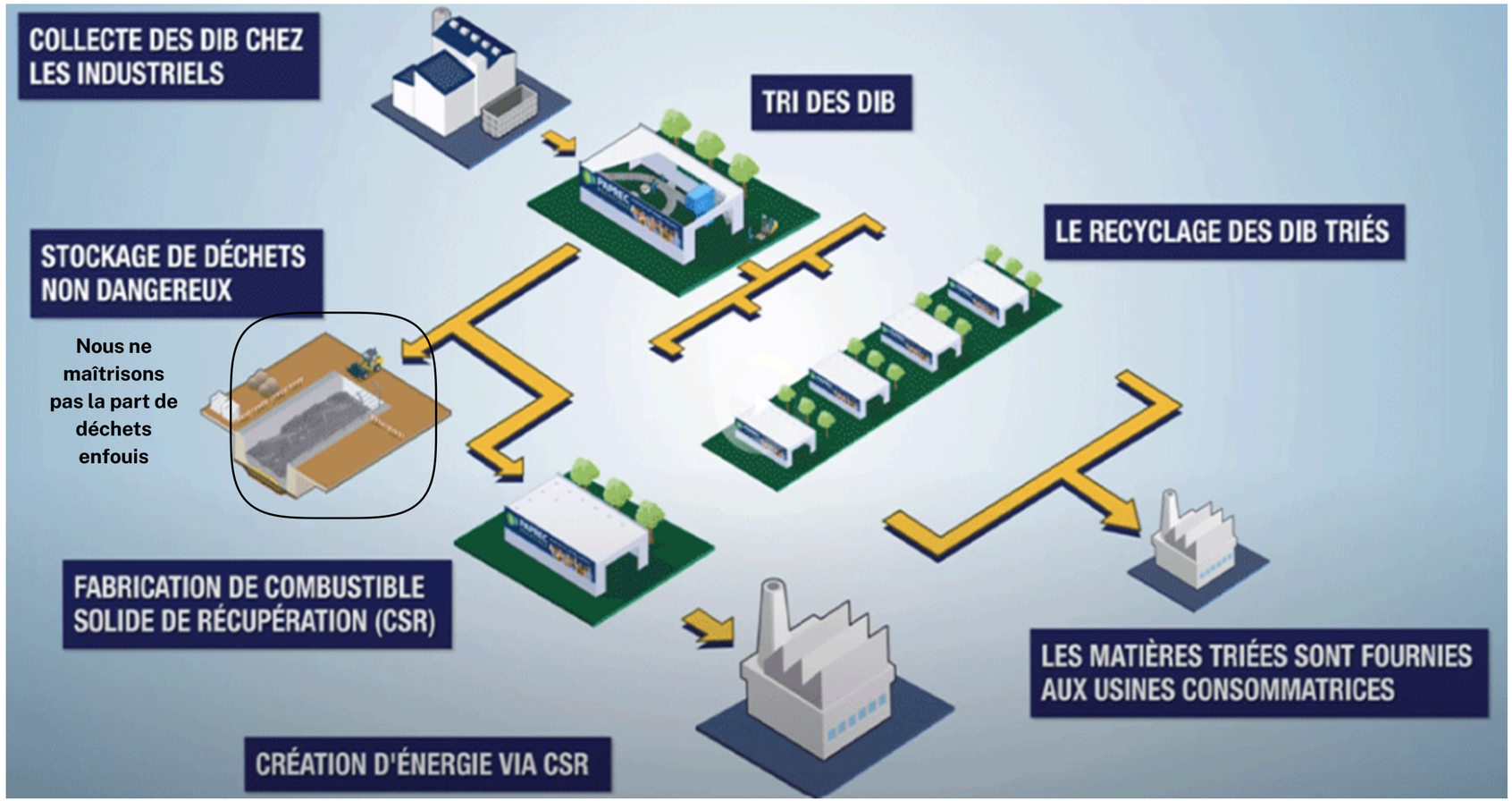
Distribution of recovered waste (2025)



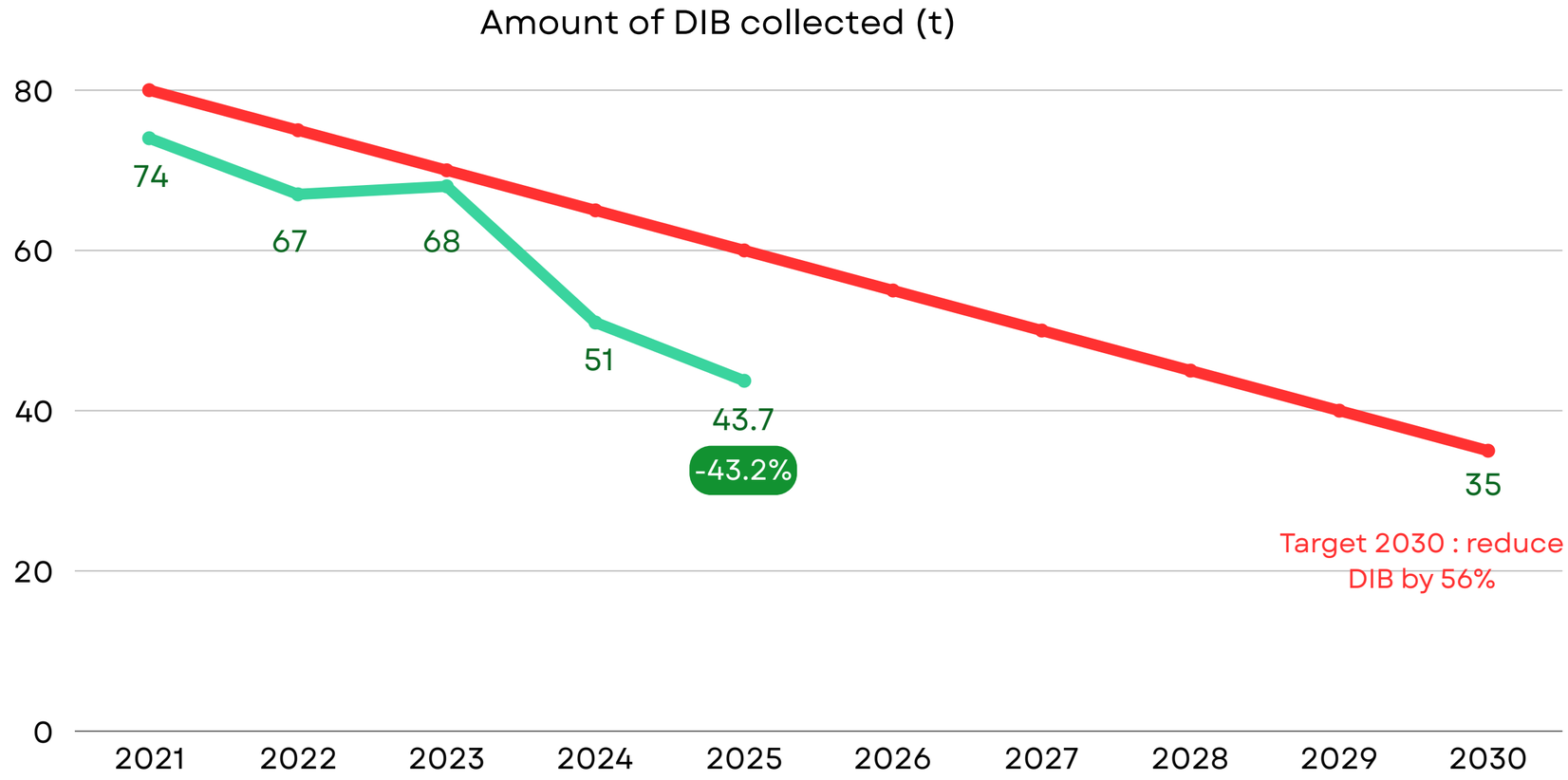
DIBs represent 25.4% of our waste and we do not control the share of recycling of this waste.
It is possible to reduce the proportion of this waste that is not recovered.

Monitoring of recovered waste (2020/2025)

Diagram of the treatment of the general industrial waste by our service provider.



Monitoring of recovered waste (2020/2025)



The 2030 target of a 56% reduction in ordinary industrial waste, compared to the amount collected in 2021, should be achieved through the establishment of recycling channels to:

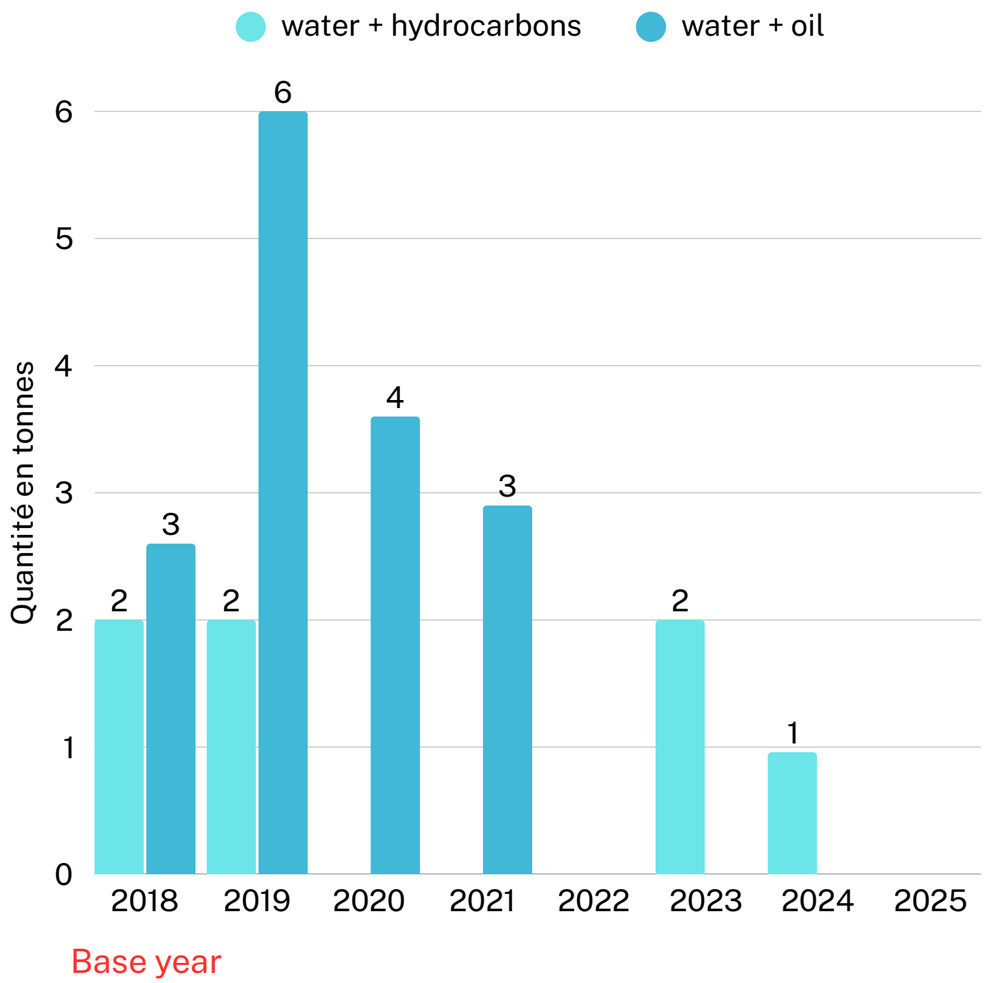
- plastic packaging
- gowns/overalls and hoods from work in clean rooms, food waste,
- cans, plastic bottles and cardboard cups from beverage vending machines.

Hazardous waste monitoring 2018–2025

- Néon lights
- Filters
- Aerosols
- Dirty water
- Soiled metal drums

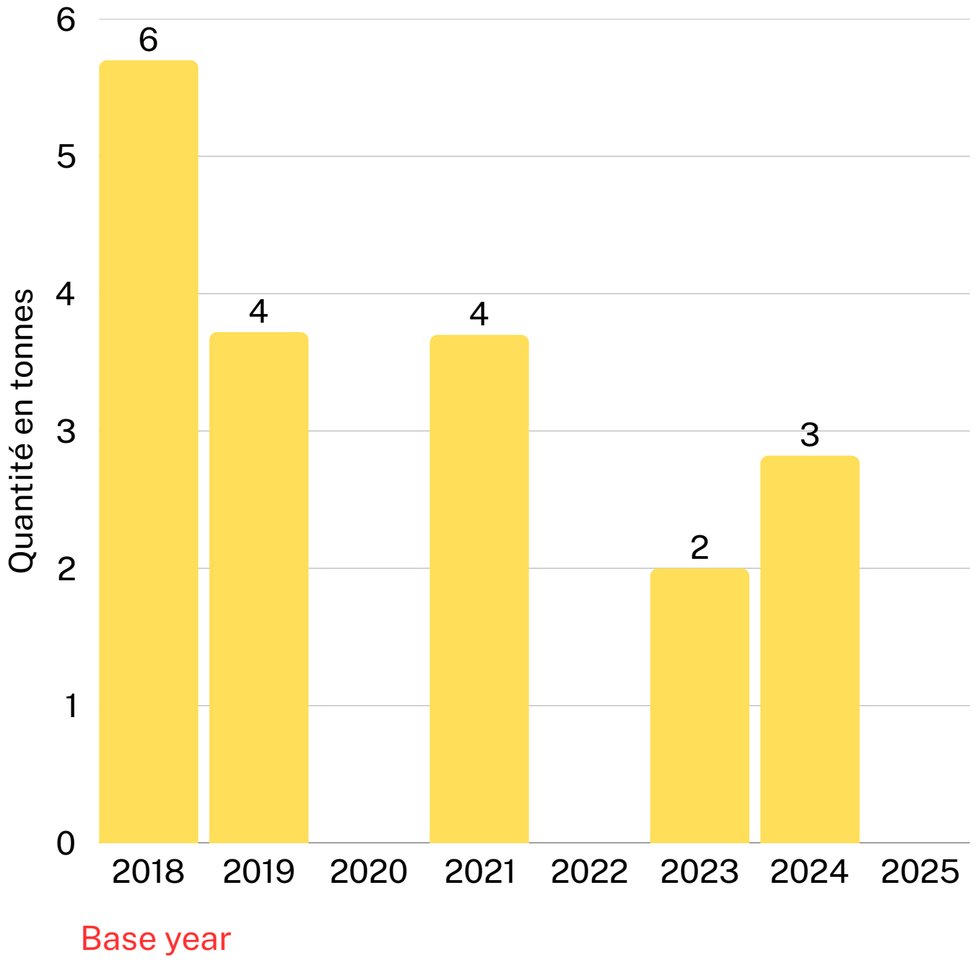
Majority hazardous waste.

Water + hydrocarbons



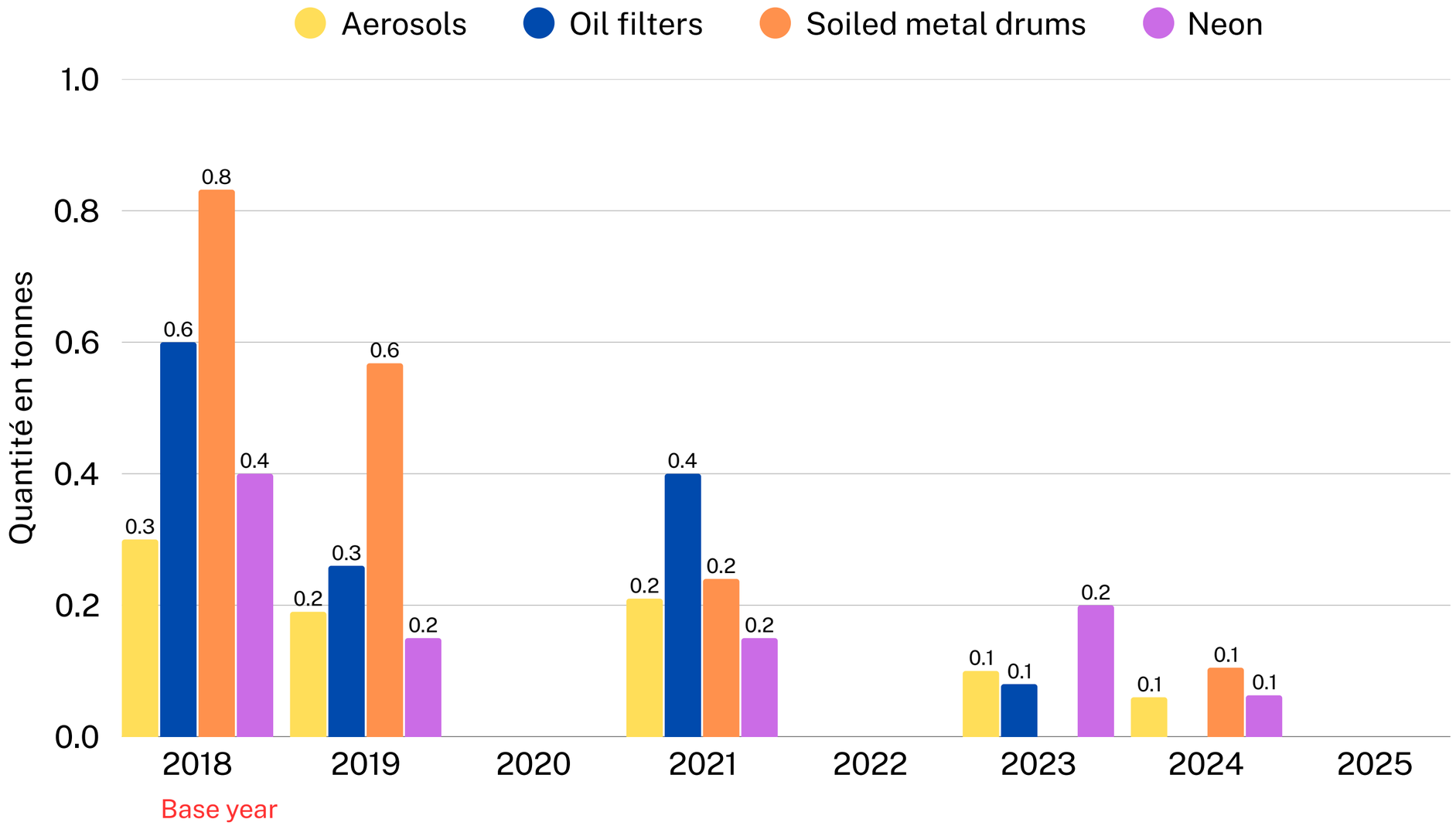
Base year

Water + caustic soda



Base year

Other hazardous waste



Monitoring of the total quantity of hazardous waste (in T)