

SUSTAINABLE PATHWAYS



MULTIRIM

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Version History

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Sustainable Pathways

At MultiRim, effective stewardship of the environments and communities in which we operate has always been a guiding principle of all operational decision making. As our organization grows, we are now looking to formalize those principals into annual roadmaps we call **Sustainable Pathways**. Each year, this roadmap will highlight the achievements of the previous year and outline the path forward for the next. Included in these plans will be any measures that reduces our negative impact on the planet resulting in positive outcomes for our community and the environment.

Guiding Principles

There are three primary areas that any initiative included in this roadmap must align with.



Reduce Carbon Footprint

Actions that reduce carbon emissions from the manufacturing, procurement, packaging, and operations.



Limit Waste

Actions that decrease the amount of material requiring disposal into either landfill or recycling systems.



Source Better Materials

Actions that change the materials being used to those made up of recycled or post-consumer materials as well as actions that prioritize materials that are more responsibly and sustainably produced.

2025 Initiatives

For 2025, MultiRim will focus on three initiatives that will improve our environmental stewardship.

1. Converting customers to Biomass-Balanced foam
2. Convert facility lighting to LED
3. Create production waste monitoring program and decrease waste by 30%

Initiative Impact

Biomass-Balanced (BMB) Foam

Foam that uses biomass balanced feedstock, leverages renewable raw materials such as bio-naphtha and biomethane derived from organic waste, agricultural products, or vegetable oils in the

manufacture of basic chemical products like those used in the chemical reaction resulting in foam. The proportion of bio-based raw materials is then allocated to specific sales products according to the certified method. This means that up to 75% of the fossil fuels that would have been required during manufacturing can now be captured from waste materials that would have otherwise entered the atmosphere.

Because the specific percentage of carbon reduction can depend on the customer, our goal is to introduce BMB foam to our top five customers and begin the conversion of at least one of their programs to the new material. Even converting a small number of foam programs to the new material will avoid the release of tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

At the end of each year, we will report on the estimated quantity of CO₂ emissions we have saved. Given this is our first year with the new material, we will use this opportunity to create benchmarks to better forecast future CO₂ emissions reductions.

Facility Lighting

At our facility in Concord, ON, Canada, most of our existing light fixtures still use fluorescent tubes. In Ontario, much of our grid is powered by hydroelectric and nuclear power generation, resulting in an **emissions factor of 35 grams of CO₂ emissions per kilowatt-hour**, compared to the average emissions factor in the US (367 grams/kWh) or the average for Canada (120g/kWh). Even given this relatively small emissions factor, the impact of changing all interiors lights to LED in the facility will be significant.

Number of Tubes	kWh/ tube/ year ²	Emissions for Fluorescent (based on 7.28 Kg/bulb/year) ³	Number of LED units ¹	kWh/ LED unit/ year ²	Emissions for LED (based on 1.82 Kg/unit/year) ³	Emissions Reduction
386	208	2,810.08 Kg	176	52	320.32 Kg	2,489.76 Kg

¹One LED unit can replace one fluorescent unit that contains either two or four fluorescent bulbs

²Based on standard operating shifts during working days.

³Based on Ontario emissions factor of 0.035 Kg/kWh

Once our transition is complete, we anticipate an emission reduction of approximately 2,490 Kg. We have engaged a third-party monitoring service to better track and compare energy consumption. We will use the data gathered by that service to validate our estimated energy reduction and continue to improve in the future.

Waste Reduction

This year, we have established the Continuous Improvement department at MultiRim. The first initiative of this new department is an overhaul of our production waste monitoring systems, ensuring that we are gathering comprehensive information on the sources of waste. Using this information, we are endeavouring to more clearly understand the causes of waste in our production processes and eliminate them wherever possible. When elimination is impossible, we will seek to maintain levels below an established threshold.

In our first year, we have set the goal of decreasing waste output based on the number of waste receptacles (dumpsters) we are emptying per month. As our monitoring program becomes more

sophisticated, we will be able to develop metrics for waste produced by each part and establish thresholds that cannot be exceeded.

Currently, we produce approximately 114.75 m³ of waste per month. This includes all production waste as well as general refuse all ending up in landfills. Our goal is to reduce this output by 30%. A breakdown of these calculations can be seen below.

Monthly Waste	Annual Waste	Target Monthly Waste	Target Annual Waste	Annual Waste Reduction
114.75 m ³	1,377 m ³	78.03 m ³	936.36 m ³	440.64 m ³

Until our waste can be measured more directly, we will be taking the following steps to achieve our waste reduction metrics:

1. Improve recycling of general refuse where possible including an expansion of recycling receptacles to avoid recyclable material entering landfills. Decrease printed materials where possible, moving towards a future, paperless goal.
2. Better record waste foam production to understand and discourage unnecessary waste in testing, chemical changes, trials, etc.
3. Continue to focus on part repair to save parts that can be repaired within customer specifications from being scrapped.
4. Source a third-party recycler of scrap foam to transform scrapped foam material into new products (e.g. carpet underlayment).
5. Research additional means of reusing, repurposing, transforming, and/or avoiding scrap foam.