CO_2

determine
carefully

reduce
significantly

compensate
sustainably

20 kg/kg	12 kg/kg	2 kg/kg	1 kg/kg	0 kg/kg
1990	2005	2024	2026	2030

Dear reader,

Arnold Valentiner=Branth founded the company A.V.Branth in Hamburg/Germany in 1887 to supply dairies and agriculture with highly-effective and at the same time low-polluting paints.

William Valentiner=Branth led the company through the 1920ies German economic crisis, hyperinflation, the Nazi era, wars and the post-war periods - he won food and beverage industry, nurseries and government agencies as new customers.

In the mid-1950s, Manfred Valentiner=Branth developed the first Brantho-Korrux, with low solvent content and a resin made predominantly from renewable materials, and as an alternative to the red lead commonly used at the time.

Axel Valentiner=Branth introduced EMAS and ISO 14001, developed hazardous-waste-free production, switched to CO_2-free energy and completely eliminated aromatic solvents and pigments containing heavy metals. A completely new production facility went into operation in 2005.

Tim Valentiner=Branth is leading the company and its products into a CO_2-neutral future. By using Brantho-Korrux, every user can make an early contribution to our shared CO_2-neutral future for themselves or their employer.

A.V. Branth

Axel Valentiner=Branth

Like probably no other rust protection paint, Brantho-Korrux combines three properties in one product:

- *easy to apply*
- *high protection properties*
- *low impact (to environment and mankind)*

Today, over one hundred permanent and freelance employees in Germany and abroad work successfully for Brantho-Korrux.

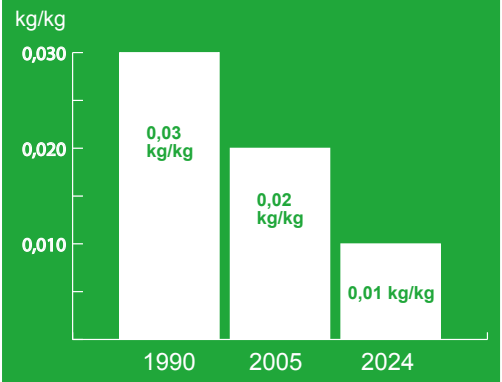
The carbon footprint of a company or product is a universal indicator of environmental impact. It must be determined very comprehensively, which means that e.g. CO_2 equivalents from other emissions must also be added. Many details have to be carefully calculated in order to come to a realistic total figure.

According to the regulatory authorities, the reference years for comparisons are either 1990 or 2005, depending on the regulation or requirement.

At the Brantho-Korrux production, we started to reduce our *Scope 1* emissions, emissions generated directly during production, already before 1990. Open tanks and containers were closed, the change to encapsulated production machines was completed, open sieves were replaced by enclosed filters, etc. Further reductions were made in stages in 2004 and 2019 thanks to technical advancements (e.g. gas pendulum process, solvent condensation) when we moved from old production facilities to our new paint factory in Glinde. For years now, the remaining emissions have been completely compensated for.

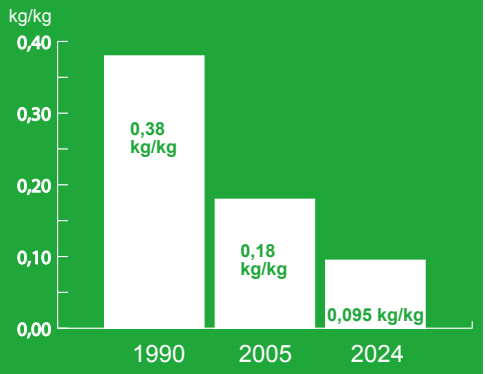
Energy supplied: We were able to reduce *Scope 2* emissions per kilo of Brantho-Korrux by approximately 75% between 1990 and 2025. This was achieved through a variety of actions: energy savings on buildings, more efficient production, change of energy sources. With our own investments in wind and solar power, Scope 2 emissions are reduced to „zero“. The emissions that are still unavoidable are thus completely compensated. At the same time, we are working to reduce them further.

Scope 1 carbon-emissions per kg Brantho-Korrux.
Reductions since 1990 or 2005 until 2024, estimates.



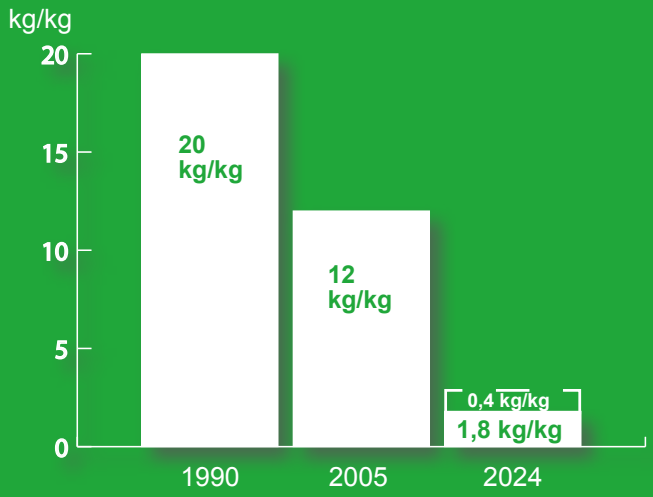
That means minus ca. 66 % from 1990 until 2024
or minus ca. 50 % from 2005 until 2024,
actually both reduced by 100 % by compensation
since 2022.

Scope 2 carbon emissions per kg Brantho-Korrux.
Reductions between 1990 or 2005.



That means minus ca. 75 % from 1990 until 2024
or minus ca. 50 % from 2005 until 2024,
actually both reduced by 100 % by compensation
since 2022.

Scope 1 & 2 & 3 carbon emissions per kg Brantho-Korrux
Reductions between 1990 or 2005 (estimates before 2020)
Compared with the Brantho-Korrux carbon footprint in 2024



That means minus ca. 90 % from 1990 until 2024
or minus ca. 80 % from 2005 until 2024

* Through our own negative emissions (GGR/CDR), the carbon footprint was reduced from 2.2 kg/kg to 1.8 kg/kg in 2024. In all cases, we specify the carbon footprint from raw material extraction to the end of the coloured protective film's service life. This does not include a possible separate disposal of the protective film at the end of its service life (e.g. after 10, 20, 60 or 100 years).

Scope 3 **emissions** ***upstream*** **are the emissions of our suppliers, the emissions generated during the extraction, production, processing, transport, etc. of our raw materials.** We have been working for around 15 years to reduce this largest share of the carbon footprint. Short delivery routes, compressed gas from renewable residual material, pigments from recycling processes, binders from renewable raw materials, and suppliers who reduce their own CO_2 emissions are just a few examples. Further reductions are needed here. Since 2025 unavoidable emissions are balanced out by ca. 50 % trough GGR/CDR (explained in the paragraph after next).

Scope 3 **emissions** ***downstream*** **are the emissions generated by Brantho-Korrux after the paint has left our factory gates.** This mainly concerns emissions occurring during transport, application, can-disposal, etc. In other words, these are mainly emissions generated by our customers because they use Brantho-Korrux. These emissions account to the carbon footprint of Brantho-Korrux (and not towards the carbon footprint of the user). These emissions, which experts have calculated as the average of all deliveries and applications, are comparatively low for Brantho-Korrux for a variety of reasons (e.g. high solid content, drying at ambient temperature, low hazard potential, easy can recycling).

Scope 3 downstream also includes the carbon footprints of subsidiaries/sister companies and investments (Scope 3.15). This will further increase or decrease the carbon footprint of a company and its products. Our major investments here cause so called „negative emissions“ (something real positive!), also defined as “Greenhouse Gas Removal (GGR) or “Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)”. Thereby greenhouse gases were removed from the atmosphere, a core element of the net-zero greenhouse gas balance concept.

PLATIN-PARTNER

PLANT-MY-TREE

ÉMISSIONS DANS L'AIR INTÉRIEUR*
Emissionsklasse für die Innenraumluft*
Indoor air pollution classification*

A+

A+ A B C

The Generation Forest

EMAS
GEPRÜFTES UMWELTMANAGEMENT

Environmental Product Declaration
EPD
Umwelt - Produkt - Erklärung

Certified Paint Production
DIN EN ISO
14001

We have planted or had planted approximately 65,000 trees on 70 hectares of land in all parts of the Brantho-Korrux „Climate Protection Forest“ split up in three states (as of early 2026). These trees bind carbon that is still inevitably emitted, as business activity is not possible without any emissions. This also leads to improvements as per UN Sustainable Development Goals, like: Jobs for local people (decent work, responsible production), partnerships (local, national and international), local climate improvements (windbreak, shade, water balance), habitat for other plants and for animals (from microorganisms and insects up to mammals and birds , build up humus).
By this, the Brantho-Korrux Climate Protection Forest is not only about carbon storage.

Determine, reduce, compensate: **we have been working on this for over three decades.** For us, sustainability is not a short-term strategy, but our long-term approach. This assures our customers that we are a reliable supplier. This improves the future for all our children and grandchildren. It offers our customers planning security as they know that the carbon footprint of Brantho-Korrux is less than 1 kg/kg in 2026. We have determined this for you, we have already reduced it for you, and we will reduce it to „zero“ in the near future. Thereby GGR is a core element of the net-zero greenhouse gas balance concept.

For sustainability a decisive factor is longevity.
The high protective-effect and long-lasting durability of Brantho-Korrux is as important as the excellent suitability for refurbishing any existing coatings to significantly extend the lifetime. Corresponding to the future wear and tear Brantho-Korrux can be applied in appropriate layer thicknesses in a resource-saving manner. All this reduces the carbon-footprint of objects protected by Brantho-Korrux.

The warehouse

Imagine: a large warehouse is diverse and lavishly stocked. Great things are constantly and diligently being taken out of storage. At some point, the warehouse manager reports: 'The warehouse is getting emptier and emptier, we can't go on like this.' The users of the many great things begin to adapt, use things more efficiently, use them in more differentiated ways, and even take less out of the warehouse. The warehouse manager says, 'The warehouse is still getting emptier.' The users of the good things from the warehouse become even more efficient, even more economical, but there are also more and more users. The warehouse manager sounds the alarm: 'You can't just keep taking things out, whether quickly or slowly, lavishly or sparingly. You also have to increase the stock again.'

The Vikings cut down all the forests in Iceland, the Romans deforested the mediterranean area, the English helped themselves to the forests of Scotland, the people of Hamburg created the Lüneburg Heathland landscape by clearing the oak forest there, Panama was deforested for shipping, in Argentina the jungle was cleared for cattle pastures, open-cast mining operations around the world are destroying forest areas – the list goes on and on.
Reforestation makes sense, not least because forests bind CO_2. This is defined as Greenhouse Gas Removal (GGR) or Carbon Di-oxide Removal (CDR) and results in what is known as 'negative emissions'. It also has great benefits for animals, humans, plants and the environment.
We are increasing the stock again.

Website
Branth-Chemie

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