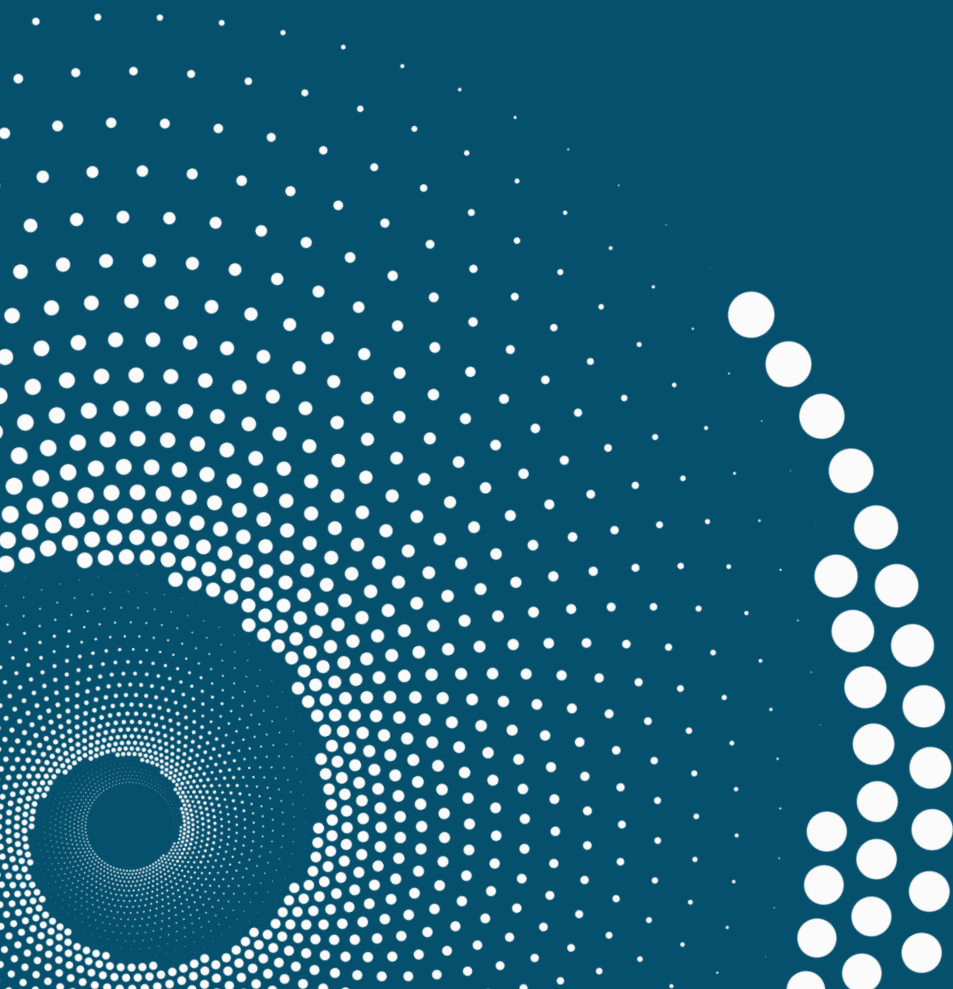


ANNUAL CARBON ASSESSMENT REPORT

2024



**CHRISTIAN
PFEIFFER**

Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Christian Pfeiffer, covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions across various operational areas. The purpose of this report is to assess the company's carbon footprint, track emissions from business activities, and set clear, science-based targets for emissions reduction.

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Scope 1 emissions stem from direct activities controlled by the company, such as business travel with company-owned vehicles, internal combustion for energy use, and technical gases in manufacturing processes. The total emissions from Scope 1 are significant, with business travel contributing notably to emissions. In the workshop, natural gas is the primary contributor.

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Scope 2 emissions are generated through purchased electricity. This report analyzes both location-based and market-based emissions. The company uses renewable energy (green electricity), resulting in negligible market-based emissions. Location-based emissions, however, represent a substantial part of the overall GHG emissions.

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

In this report only four categories of scope 3 are considered: upstream emissions from purchased fuels, business travel (flights), waste management and employee commuting.

CLIMATE TARGETS

The company has set ambitious targets to reduce emissions by 41.21% on average across both the office building and workshop areas. Using the Science-Based Targets (SBT) methodology, specific targets have been set for 2030, in line with the 1.5°C and WB-2°C global warming scenarios.

Christian Pfeiffer is committed to reducing its environmental impact and transitioning to a sustainable future. The company's climate strategy incorporates both sector-specific methodologies for service-building and manufacturing industries, ensuring that it meets the necessary reduction targets while contributing to global efforts against climate change.

Scope 1 Emissions

BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH COMPANY-OWNED VEHICLES

This refers to the practice where employees use company-owned vehicles for business trips. Such travels can contribute to a company's overall emissions, which are often categorized and managed within the framework of the company's environmental policies.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [LITER]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/LITER]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂]	SOURCE
Diesel	12.659,99	2,70	34,16	EPA 2016
Gasoline	2.293,13	2,32	5,32	EPA 2016



GHG Protocol Method: Mobile Combustion Emissions Equation 1 in Section 2. from (Environmental Protection Agency, 2016) obtained from (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2019, S. 22). Emission factor obtained from (Environmental Protection Agency, 2016).

USE OF ENERGY CARRIERS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION

The use of energy carriers for internal combustion is a central topic in the energy industry and engineering. In Christian Pfeiffer, the workshop is mainly responsible for these emissions.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [TJ]	EMISSION FACTOR [T CO ₂ /TJ]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂]	SOURCE
Natural Gas	4,335	55,80	241,91	UBA 2022

TECHNICAL GASES

They play an important role in many processes and are often selected for their specific physical and chemical properties. In addition to the emissions associated with their use, it is also important to consider the emissions throughout their entire life cycle, from the workshop of technical gases to their utilization.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT	UNIT	TOTAL SHARE	SOURCE
Acetylene	2.534,40	kg	8,57	Chemical balance process
Corgon	761,11	m ³	45,16	Percentage based (12%) and density calculation
Propan	5.085,00	L	0,03	Chemical balance process
LPG	1.584,00	kg	4,83	EEW 2022

GHG Protocol Method: A chemical balance process was considered for propane and acetylene, along with calculations to convert density into mass from volume. For the specific type of Corgon used (Corgon 12S2 LISY tec), which contains 12% CO₂, density was similarly used to convert volume into mass. LPG was also included in the evaluation.

Other gases, such as oxygen, are used but are not included in this account (no content of CO₂).

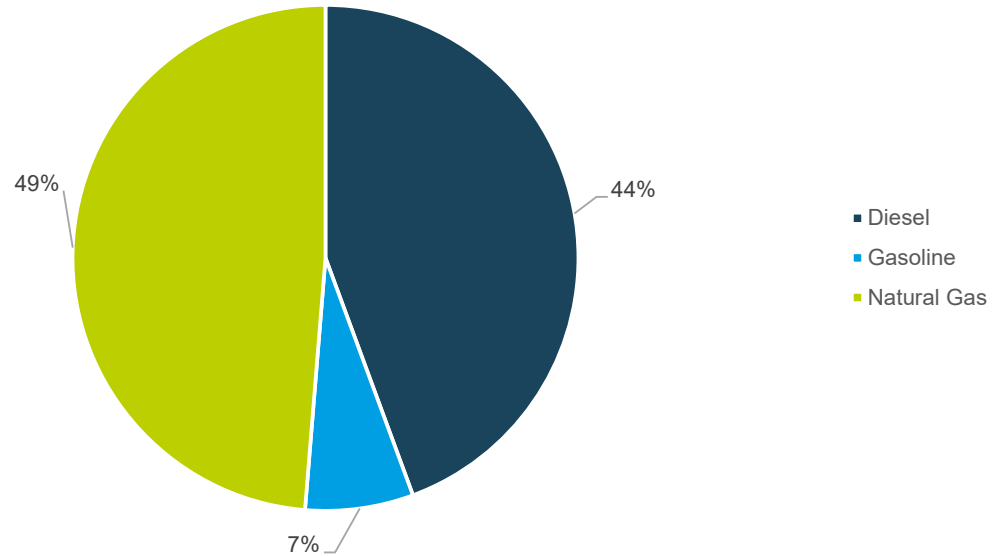
SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS IN OFFICE BUILDING

Scope 1 emissions in office buildings refer to direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are within the operational control of the organization.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [UNIT]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/UNIT]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂]	SOURCE
Diesel	12.659,99 L	2,70	34,16	EPA 2016
Gasoline	2.293,13 L	2,32	5,32	EPA 2016
Natural Gas	0,67 TJ	55,80	37,49	UBA 2022

The emissions related to business travel with company-owned vehicles are associated to the building operations, as well as 15.5% of the emissions associated to the consumption of Natural Gas due to heating systems.



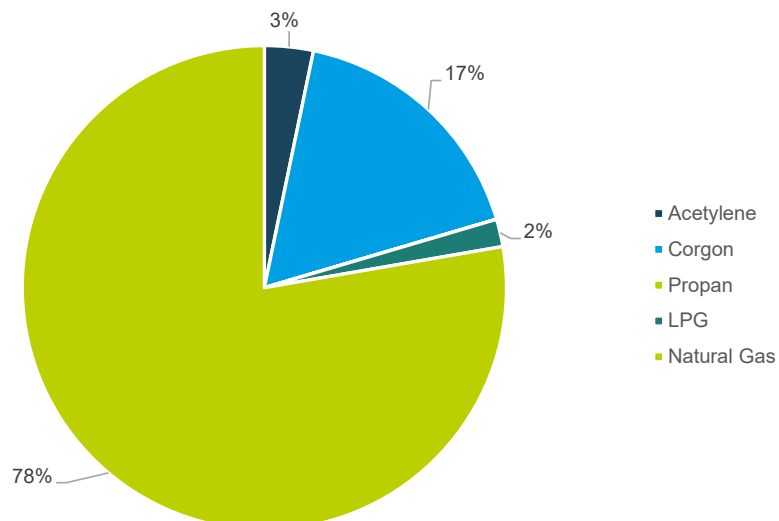


SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS IN WORKSHOP

The Scope 1 emissions in this area refer to those directly emitted by the heat treatment procedures and welding processes.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [UNIT]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂]	SOURCE
Acetylene	2.534,40 kg	8,57	Chemical balance process
Corgon	761,11 m ³	45,16	Percentage based (12%) and density calculation
Propan	5.085,00 L	0,03	Chemical balance process
LPG	1.584,00 kg	4,83	EEW 2022
Natural Gas	3,66 TJ	204,40	UBA 2022

The emissions related to technical gases and natural gas for the heat treatment of metal parts which corresponds to 84,5% of the total consumption.



Scope 2 Emissions

There are two types of Scope 2 emissions: market-based and location-based.

1. Location-based: These emissions are calculated based on the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location where the organization operates.

2. Market-based: These emissions consider the organization's purchasing of renewable energy certificates (RECs) or other green power products, allowing them to claim the environmental benefits associated with the renewable energy sources they support.

LOCATION BASED SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [KWH]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/ KWH]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂]	SOURCE
Electricity from Grid	430.109	0,39	166,88	UBA 2024

GHG Protocol Method: Grid- average emission factors (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2015, S. 45).

The emission factor (without considering supply chain emissions) is obtained in UBA 2024, that is the most actual emission factor available. (Umweltbundesamt, Entwicklung der spezifischen Treibhausgas-Emissionen des deutschen Strommix in den Jahren 1990 - 2023, 2024)

MARKET BASED SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Christian Pfeiffer has a contract with a provider guaranteeing the supply of **green electricity**. As most sources consider the emission factor of renewable resources to be zero, the company's market-based emissions are therefore negligible.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [KWH]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/ KWH]	TOTAL SHARE [KG CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
Green Electricity	430.109	0	0	Kriterienkatalog Ökostrom

GHG Protocol Method: Supplier-specific emission factor (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2015, S. 45).

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS BY AREA

Since market-based emissions are zero, only location-based emissions will be analyzed for each area.

AREA	AMOUNT [KWH]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/ KWH]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
Office Building	229.678,21	0,39	89,12	UBA 2024
Workshop	200.430,79	0,39	77,77	UBA 2024



Scope 3 Emissions

In our ongoing commitment to sustainability and reducing our environmental impact, we have undertaken an assessment of our Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions encompass all indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, they are divided in upstream and downstream emissions, this reporting period only upstream will be considered due to lack of information.

UPSTREAM SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

For this reporting period, we have focused our efforts on calculating emissions specifically from upstream scope 3 emissions.

UPSTREAM SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS	
Purchased goods and services	Purchasing Department
Capital Goods	Purchasing Department
Fuel and energy related activities	Sustainability Department
Upstream transportation and distribution	Logistics Department
Waste generated in operations	Finance Department
Business travel	Sustainability Department
Employee commuting	Sustainability Department
Upstream leased assets	Purchasing Department

These four highlighted categories represent significant components of our overall carbon footprint and provide a critical starting point for understanding and mitigating our indirect emissions. To explore the calculation of other Scope 3 Emission the "Manual for Scope 3 Emissions" is created in Chrisitan Pfeiffer for internal use.

FUEL AND ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES

The activities included here have to do with fuel and energy emissions that were not considered in Scope 1 and 2 such as upstream emissions of purchased fuels, upstream emissions of purchased electricity, transmission, and distribution (T&D) losses, generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT [KWH]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/ KWH]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
Upstream emissions of purchased fuels	1.204.256	0,025	30,64	UBA 2021
Upstream emissions of purchased electricity	430.109	0,057	24,52	UBA 2024



The emission factor for the upstream emissions due to natural gas is obtained from UBA 2021 (Umweltbundesamt, Emissionsfaktoren der Stromerzeugung - Betrachtung der Vorkettenemissionen von Erdgas und Steinkohle, 2021).

GHG Protocol Method: Average-data method based on (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2023, S. 40)

The upstream emissions of purchase electricity are obtained from UBA 2022 (Umweltbundesamt, Entwicklung der spezifischen Treibhausgas-Emissionen des deutschen Strommix in den Jahren 1990 - 2023, 2024, S. 8) where the emission factor with upstream emissions and the emissions factor just considering direct emissions difference is equal to emission factor due to upstream emissions.

GHG Protocol Method: Average-data method based on (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2023, S. 40)

The upstream emission of each area must be calculated.

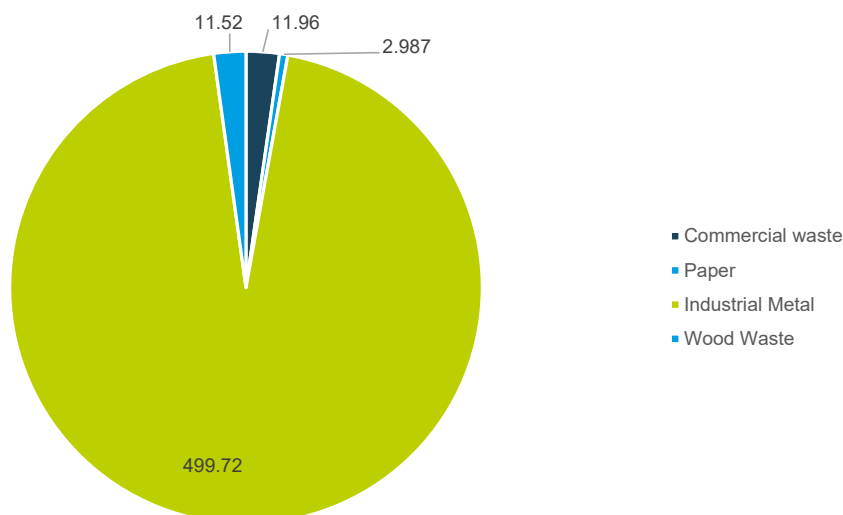
WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS

Christian Pfeiffer tracks waste generation using financial invoices, which specify the weight of each type of residue managed across various facilities. Most of the industrial waste consists of metal, all of which is recycled, contributing to a total recycling rate of 95% for operational residues. Additionally, paper and wood waste account for 3% and are fully recycled. The remaining 2% consists of commercial waste, which is processed at a separate facility, though the exact recycling rate remains unclear.

EMITTENT	AMOUNT	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/ KWH]	TOTAL SHARE [TCO ₂ E]	SOURCE
Commercial Waste	NA	NA	0,11	WARM v15.2 by EPA

Emissions due to 98% that is recycled is negative emissions (-972,42 tCO₂e), this is avoided emissions in GHG protocol. Due to the mix of commercial waste 0,11 tCO₂e are liberated to the atmosphere. This commercial waste comes from the office building.

GHG Protocol Method: Calculated with the Waste Reduction Model (WARM) created by EPA in the version 15.2



BUSINESS TRAVEL

Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company). In Christian Pfeiffer the business travel emissions correspond to the sum of the emissions due to flights. In the future rented vehicles, use of train and hotel will also be considered.



EMITTENT	AMOUNT	EMISSION FACTOR [KG CO ₂ E/UNIT]	TOTAL SHARE [KG CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
Flight Emissions	NA	NA	101,93	Invoices

GHG Protocol Method: Supplier- based method based on (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2023, S. 82)

The information concerning flights has been obtained from the reservation database for Christian Pfeiffer's flights, the supplier provides directly the value of CO₂ emissions per person in every flight confirmation. By tracking the last twelve months. The information concerning rented car and train emissions is going to be gather with survey mechanisms in the next reporting period.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING

Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company). At Christian Pfeiffer, a survey was conducted to gather data on the emissions generated by the workforce during their commute to and from home.

TYPE OF AUTO	TOTAL SHARE[KG CO ₂ E]
Conventional Diesel Car	44,78
Conventional Gasoline Auto	42,75
Electrical Car	0,44

GHG Protocol Method: Distance-based method (GHG Protocol Initiative, 2023, S. 87)

In total, the emissions amount to 87,97 tCO₂ per year. This considers the 75 responses obtained from the survey investigating employee commuting practices. The total number of employees is 111.



Emissions Inventory in Office Building

The total emissions in the Office Building are 402.514,60 kg of CO₂e.

SCOPE	EMITTENT	AMOUNT [UNIT]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG/TCO ₂ E/UNIT]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
1	Diesel	12.659,99 L	2,70	34,16	EPA 2016
1	Gasoline	2.293,13 L	2,32	5,32	EPA 2016
1	Natural Gas	0,67 TJ	55,80	37,49	UBA 2022
2	Electricity	229.678,21 kWh	0,39	89,12	UBA 2024
3	Waste generated in operations	11,96 t	NA	0,11	WARM v 15.2
3	Upstream emissions of purchased fuels	186.124,92	0,025	4,65	UBA 2021
3	Upstream emissions of purchased electricity	229.678,21	0,057	13,09	UBA 2024
3	Business Travel	NA	NA	101,93	Invoices
3	Commuting to Work	NA	NA	87,97	Survey



Emissions Inventory in Workshop

The total emissions in the Workshop are 406.528,41kg of CO₂e.

SCOPE	EMITTENT	AMOUNT [UNIT]	EMISSION FACTOR [KG/TCO ₂ E/UNIT]	TOTAL SHARE [T CO ₂ E]	SOURCE
1	Acetylene	2.534,40 kg	-	8,57	Chemical balance process
1	Corgon	761,11 m ³	-	45,16	Percentage based (12%) and density calculation
1	Propan	5.085,00 L	-	0,03	Chemical balance process
1	LPG	1.584,00 kg	-	4,83	EEW 2022
1	Natural Gas	3,66 TJ	55,80	204,40	UBA 2022
2	Electricity from Grid	200.430,79	0,39	77,77	UBA 2021
3	Upstream emissions of purchased fuels	1.018.131,1	0,025	25,45	UBA 2024
3	Upstream emissions of purchased electricity	200.430,79	0,057	11,42	UBA 2024



Climate Targets to Reduce Emissions

For the implementation of reduction targets, Christian Pfeiffer has been divided into two main types of industries: a service-building area and a workshop area.

1. The service-building company handles design, processes, customer service, sales, marketing, logistics, and purchasing.
2. The workshop area focuses on creating steel plates for diaphragms and parts of separators, as well as conducting studies in the technical center.

For each type of industry different targets are being implemented based on the Science Based Targets methodologies (Science Based Targets, 2019):

1. For the office building the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) methodology for Service Building is used for Scope 1 and 2.
2. For the workshop which is considered as "Other Industry" in this framework, the Absolute Emissions Contraction (AEC) methodology is used.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS IN SERVICE BUILDING

The science-based targets for our office building were meticulously calculated using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) methodology, ensuring alignment with global efforts to mitigate climate change. This was achieved through the application of the Corporate Near-Term Tool version 2,3, which provided a robust framework for setting precise, actionable targets. By employing this advanced tool, we have been able to establish clear, science-based benchmarks that will guide our efforts in reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainability within our service buildings.

OFFICE BUILDING	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂)	76,97	45,40	41,01%
Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂)	89,12	37,14	58,33%
Scope 1+2 emissions (tCO ₂)	166,09	78,26	52,88%
Scope 1 emissions intensity (kCO ₂ /m ²)	21,440	11,570	46,04%
Scope 2 emissions intensity (kCO ₂ /m ²)	24,825	9,463	61,88%
Scope 1+2 emissions intensity (kCO ₂ /m ²)	46,265	19,942	56,90%

For Scope 3, the Absolute Emissions Contraction (AEC) (this method will be explained in the next section) is going to be used to set the targets of reduction to the emissions due to the energy upstream emissions (electricity and natural gas), the emissions due to commuting to work, the emissions due to waste in operations and emissions due to business travel which are assigned to Service Building. Which gives a total of 207,75 tCO₂e.



OFFICE BUILDING SCOPE 3	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
WB-2°C Scenario	207,8	155,8	25,00 %
1.5°C Scenario	207,8	120,5	42,00 %

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS IN WORKSHOP

A previous target setting tool specific to SDA calculated SBTs for a general "Other Industry" category that covers sectors such as construction industry and manufacturing sectors (e.g., food and beverage, electronics, machinery). Now the "Other Industry" pathway has been disabled in the new Science-Based Target Setting Tool.

Companies in these sectors are advised to adopt the Absolute Emissions Contraction (AEC) approach for setting targets. This method enables companies to establish emissions reduction goals that align with the global annual reduction rates necessary to achieve the 1.5°C or WB-2°C targets. To determine a scientifically grounded reduction rate, a scenario envelope is constructed, considering the full range of slopes over the specified target-setting period of 2020-2035.

The minimum annual linear reduction rates aligned with 1.5°C and WB-2°C are 4.2% and 2.5%, respectively.

$$\text{Emissions}_t = [(\text{ARR}) \cdot (t - 2024) \cdot \text{Emissions}_{2024}] - \text{Emissions}_{2024}$$

Where:

- Emissions_t: Emissions in the target year
- Emissions_b: Emissions in the base year
- ARR: Annual Reduction Rate which is 4,2% for 1.5°C Scenario and 2,5% for WB-2°C Scenario

SCOPE 1 TARGETS IN WORKSHOP

The Scope 1 scenario in the workshop is equal to the sum of the emissions due to natural gas used in the process and technical gases, this sum was already address above in the document.

SCOPE 1	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
WB-2°C Scenario	262,99	197,2	25,00 %
1.5°C Scenario	262,99	152,5	42,00 %

SCOPE 2 TARGETS IN WORKSHOP

The Scope 2 emissions include the emissions due to the consumption of electrical energy, the emissions analyzed here are location based given that market based are equal to zero due to green electricity purchased.

SCOPE 2	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
WB-2°C Scenario	77,77	58,3	25,00 %
1.5°C Scenario	77,77	45,1	42,00 %



SCOPE 3 TARGETS IN WORKSHOP

The Scope 3 emissions include the upstream emissions of electricity and natural gas used in the workshop.

SCOPE 3	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
WB-2°C Scenario	36,87	27,7	25,00 %
1.5°C Scenario	36,87	21,4	42,00 %

Summary - Climate Targets to Reduce Emissions

The emissions must be reduced by an average of 41,21%.

OFFICE BUILDING	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂)	76,97	45,40	41,01%
Scope 2 location-based emissions (tCO ₂)	89,12	37,14	58,33%
Scope 2 market-based emissions (tCO ₂)	0	0	0
Scope 3 WB-2°C Scenario	207,8	155,8	25,00 %
WORKSHOP	BASE YEAR (2024)	TARGET YEAR (2030)	% SBT REDUCTION
Scope 1 1.5°C Scenario (tCO ₂)	262,99	152,5	42,00 %
Scope 2 location-based 1.5°C Scenario (tCO ₂)	77,77	45,1	42,00 %
Scope 2 market-based 1.5°C Scenario (tCO ₂)	0	0	0%
Scope 3 WB-2°C Scenario (tCO ₂)	36,87	27,7	25,00 %

1. Christian Pfeiffer Office Building commits to reduce Scope 1 emissions by 41.01% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.
2. Christian Pfeiffer Office Building commits to reduce Scope 2 emissions by 58.33% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.
3. Christian Pfeiffer Office Building commits to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25.00% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.
4. Christian Pfeiffer Workshop commits to reduce Scope 1 emissions by 42.00% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.
5. Christian Pfeiffer Workshop commits to reduce Scope 2 emissions by 42.00% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.
6. Christian Pfeiffer Workshop commits to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25.00% by 2030 from a 2024 base year.



Climate Actions to Reduce Emissions in Office Building

SCOPE 1: BUILDING RENOVATION FOR EMISSION REDUCTION

To reduce direct emissions from office operations, the company is implementing a comprehensive building renovation plan. This includes the installation of a heat pump and improved building insulation, leading to a significant reduction of 45.89 t CO₂e. By enhancing energy efficiency and transitioning away from fossil-fuel-based heating, these upgrades will play a key role in lowering Scope 1 emissions, contributing to the overall decarbonization strategy.

SCOPE 2: RENEWABLE ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY MEASURES

To reduce indirect emissions from purchased electricity, the company is investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. The installation of a photovoltaic system will generate clean electricity, cutting emissions by 44.36 t CO₂e. Additionally, energy efficiency measures within the office, such as optimized lighting and equipment use, will further reduce emissions by 7.58 t CO₂e. These initiatives will significantly lower Scope 2 emissions and improve the company's energy self-sufficiency.

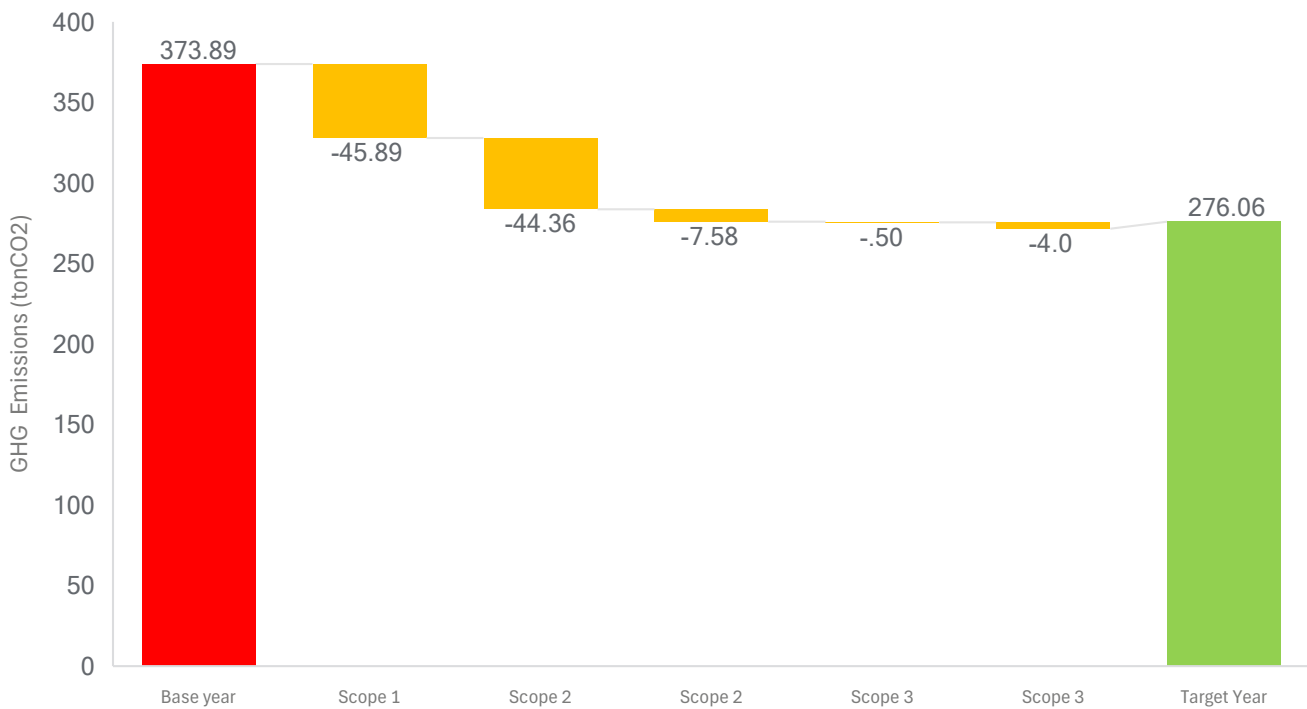
SCOPE 3: SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY INITIATIVES

To address Scope 3 emissions related to employee commuting, the company is launching sustainable mobility programs. A dedicated Carpool Week aims to reduce emissions by 0.50 t CO₂e, while a Bicycle Month will encourage cycling to work, cutting emissions by 4.00 t CO₂e. These initiatives promote eco-friendly transportation habits and support the company's broader sustainability commitment.

As a summary, table 1 is presented:

SCOPE	NAME	DECARBONIZATION LEVER	EMISSIONS REDUCTION (T CO ₂ E)	CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS
Base year	2024	Office building emissions (2024)	166,09	166,09
Scope 1	Lever 1	Renovation of Building (heat pump and isolation)	-45,89	120,20
Scope 2	Lever 2	Photovoltaic system installation	-44,36	75,84
Scope 2	Lever 3	Electricity Efficiency Measures in Office	-7,58	68,26
Scope 3	Lever 4	Carpool Week	-0,50	67,76
Scope 3	Lever 5	Bicycle Month	-4,00	63,76
Target Year	2030	Office building emissions (2030)	68,26	





Climate Actions to Reduce Emissions in Workshop

SCOPE 1: EMISSION REDUCTION THROUGH ELECTRIFICATION AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS

To lower direct emissions, the company is transitioning to electrical forklifts, reducing emissions by 3.00 t CO₂e, and with heating efficiency initiatives in Buildings 3 and 4, leading to a further reduction of 8.61 t CO₂e. These initiatives will enhance operational efficiency and minimize reliance on fossil fuels, contributing to the overall decarbonization strategy for the production facilities.

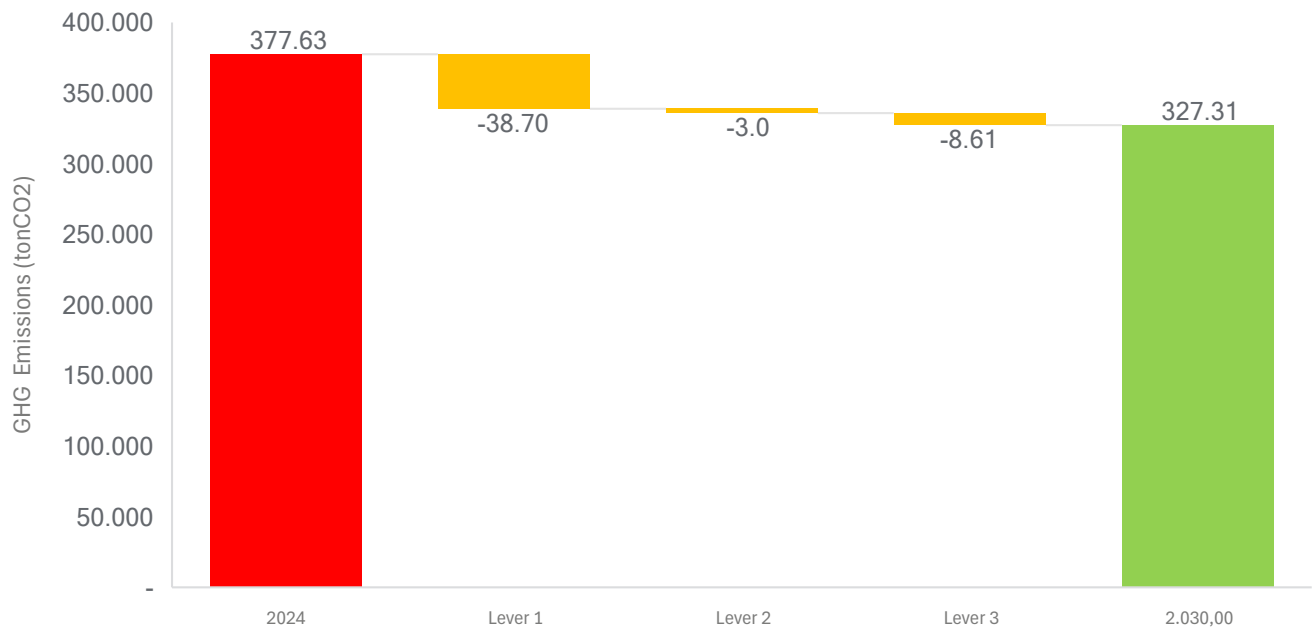
SCOPE 2: RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION

To reduce indirect emissions from electricity consumption, the company is installing a photovoltaic system, which will generate clean energy and lower emissions by 38.71 t CO₂e. By increasing the share of renewable energy in operations, this measure will significantly reduce the carbon footprint of the Workshop and support long-term sustainability goals.



As a summary, table 2 is presented:

SCOPE	NAME	DECARBONIZATION LEVER	EMISSIONS REDUCTION (T CO ₂ E)	CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS
Base Year	2024	Workshop Emissions (2022)	377,63	377,63
Scope 2	Lever 1	Photovoltaic System Installation	-38,71	338,92
Scope 1	Lever 2	Electrical Forklift	-3,00	335,92
Scope 1	Lever 3	Heating System (Building 3 and 4)	-8,61	327,31



The actual decarbonization actions are the ones mention in the report, new actions will be programed for the next years report.

Conclusion

The Annual Carbon Assessment Report 2024 provides a thorough analysis of the company's CO₂e emissions, identifying both achievements and areas for further improvement. The scope 3 emissions include only upstream emissions for four categories. A Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2025 is necessary to achieve the targets.





Born in Germany.
Grinding and separation
across the world.

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