GREEN PROSPECTS

To reduce its ecological footprint, Bosch relies on **systematic environmental management.** From energy-efficient machines and heating systems to generating its own energy, here is a glimpse into the factory of tomorrow.

Water resources

Bosch saves water in various ways. For example, in Renningen, there is a reservoir that collects rainwater, which is used for the air-conditioning system. In Brazil, the Campinas plant has its own lake from which water is extracted for the plant.

Refrigeration storage unit

The Nuremberg plant converted an oil tank into a refrigeration storage unit to reduce power consumption during peak hours. It contributes to the energy-efficient cooling of lubricants, which in turn regulate the heat during turning or milling. Refrigeration systems cool water for storage, where it remains at a constant temperature in the tank of the refrigeration storage unit, just like in a refrigerator.

Energy management

The Bosch Energy Platform is used to optimally control the consumption of each machine – for example, by demand-oriented shop ventilation or power shut-off management. The platform is used in plants worldwide, including Charleston, Homburg, and Penang.

Renewable energy

Bosch is committed to the purchase of green power and the generation of its own renewable energy, as well as to new clean power. Examples include the full-scale photovoltaic system at the Nashik plant in India and the wind farm in San Luis Potosí, which covers the electricity needs of all Bosch sites in Mexico.

Energy efficiency

The Feuerbach plant has been able to reduce its energy requirements by more than 50 percent since 2007, thanks to successful projects such as heat recovery systems, room automation, and shop renovation projects.

Heating system

The French plant in Rodez operates its own plant, fired by wood chips. The plant uses the energy produced to generate hot water and process heat. This means that the site covers, on average, 90 percent of its own heating requirements.