

2019	In the Component Paint Shop in Eindhoven, pretreatment with zinc phosphating was replaced by pretreatment with 'Oxsilan'. The switch to this new zinc and nickel-free pretreatment process results in less waste water pollution, less (chemical) waste and energy savings.
2019	New compressors in the boiler house produce much less noise and are more energy efficient than the original ones.
2019	The introduction of LED lighting continued unabated in Westerlo, for example in the Cab Factory.
2018	In Westerlo, an existing boiler was replaced by a new low-NOX boiler with increased efficiency.
2018	The introduction of LED lighting continued unabated in Westerlo, for example in the Cab Factory.
2018	In the boiler house in Eindhoven, two boilers were replaced by new, energy-efficient HR boilers.
2018	So-called E-cubes were introduced in the Cab Paint Shop in Westerlo to collect paint particles. This makes this paint waste free from water, which has a positive effect on the amount of chemical waste.
2018	The installation of liquid-tight floors continued in Eindhoven. These floors reduce the risk of soil contamination. Also in 2018, a considerable surface area was added, for example in the new-built extension to the Sheet Metal Component Factory.
2018	A new and state-of-the-art press was placed in the Sheet Metal Component Factory. To limit vibrations as much as possible, the press is equipped with computer-controlled cutting stroke damping and large spring packages.
2017	In Eindhoven and Westerlo, a stretch of 25 kilometers of illumination was replaced and 13,000 LED luminaires were installed. The new luminaires use only 50 Watt, instead of 120 Watt. This means that more than 16,000 kWh is saved per production day.
2017	The introduction of an assembled camshaft will result in substantial savings on metal waste in the Engine Factory: an average of 30 kilos per engine, or 1.2 million kilos in total on an annual basis.
2017	Thanks to the advanced paint systems of DAF's new Cab paint shop in Westerlo, an emission reduction of 50% was achieved. Numerous innovative solutions have been applied, including a special method to reduce and absorb the inevitable 'overspray'. The latest technologies are also used to clean the air that leaves the spray booths. The warmth that is released during this process is recovered and reused for heating the baths in the pre-treatment.
2017	In Eindhoven, two low noise and energy saving compressors have been installed in the Boiler House. This results in a reduction of noise emission and energy use.
2016	In Westerlo, a new environmental permit for the new Cab Paint Shop has been received. This Paint Shop will be the most ecological paint shop for truck cabs in the world.
2016	In Westerlo, a number of energy saving projects has been realized. In the Body Plant, the roof has been renovated and an old compressed air compressor and a boiler have been replaced by new energy saving equipment. In the Trimming, a new air handling unit is placed enabling heat recovery.

2016	In Eindhoven, the installation of liquid tight floors continues for machines in the Engine Plant, the Tool Shop and the Hardening Shop. These floors reduce the risk of soil pollution. Also preparations are made for the execution of soil remediation in the Sheet Metal Component Plant.
2016	DAF financially contributes to new asphaltting with low noise asphalt of the road "Geldropseweg" in Eindhoven. This resulted in an expansion of the noise limits for the premises in Eindhoven/Geldrop in the Development Plan.
2016	In Eindhoven, two gas fueled ovens in the Hardening Shop are replaced by electrical ovens. This results in a reduction of CO ₂ emission on the location.
2016	On all locations of DAF in the Netherlands (Eindhoven, Geldrop, Sint Oedenrode), green power (with Guaranties of Origin) is supplied.
2015	In Westerlo, the construction of a new Cab Paint Shop has started, which will ultimately result in a significant reduction of hydrocarbon emission.
2015	In Eindhoven, 5 boilers of the Central Boiler House are replaced by 4 new ones. The new boilers emit less NO _x and use 10% less gas. The emission of CO ₂ is linked with gas consumption directly, so also the CO ₂ emission will be reduced with 10%. This contributes to the PACCAR environmental objective to realize a reduction of 15% CO ₂ per unit of revenue in 2020.
2015	In Eindhoven, dunnage was reduced by more use of returnable pool packaging. At the Sheet Metal Component Plant, several Six Sigma projects result in a significant reduction of metal waste.
2015	In Westerlo, a closed system for recirculation of cooling water is realized. This results in a reduction of consumption of drinking water.
2015	As part of the Energy Policy Agreement, heat recovery on the air compress is realized. This results in a further reduction of energy consumption and contributes to the PACCAR environmental objective to realize a reduction of 15% CO ₂ per unit of revenue in 2020.
2015	In Eindhoven, 8 of 12 test cells of the Engine Test Centre have been replaced by generators. This contributes to the PACCAR environmental objective to realize a reduction of 15% CO ₂ per unit of revenue in 2020.
2013-2016	In Eindhoven, LPG forklift trucks are replaced by electrical forklift trucks, resulting in a further reduction of CO ₂ emission on site.
2013	In the Eindhoven, the new PACCAR Parts Distribution Centre becomes operational. Compared to the building it replace, electricity consumption is reduced by 50%, and natural gas consumption by no less than 90%.
2012-2013	In Westerlo, the waste water treatment of the Cab Paint Shop has been improved significantly. This results in large saving of fresh (washing) water consumption and cleaner waste water.
2012	In the Engine Plant in Eindhoven, a "Dissolved Air Flotation Unit" is placed for separation of the waste fluid of machining installations into water and solid particles. This method results in cleaner waste water and less waste.

2011-2014	In Eindhoven en Westerlo, all (infrastructural) cooling units, still using cooling liquid R22, are replaced. Refilling of this cooling liquid is banned per 2015, because it can deteriorate the ozone layer in case of leakage.
2010-2014	In Eindhoven, impervious floors are realized on more than 60 locations.
2010	In Eindhoven and Westerlo, the consumption of energy is reduced with 12% per truck in comparison with 2009.
2008	As of October 1st, waste to landfill has been reduced to zero. All waste is recycled, used as raw material or building material or used for the generation of energy through incineration. This applies for all production facilities in both Eindhoven and Westerlo. In the end of January 2009, DAF Trucks N.V. receives the official statement from Lloyd's Register Netherlands that it has achieved 'Zero Waste to Landfill'.
Since 2008	In Eindhoven, participation in CO ₂ Emission trading system and verification of data by an external verification body.
As of 2008	Since 1 January Green Energy is used at the test circuit in Sint-Oedenrode (NL).
2007	Instead of the usual truck industry norm of using water brakes, in the test cells of DAF's new engine test facilities, use is made of electrical engine brakes, which can also function as dynamos. These brakes can deliver up to twenty per cent of the total electricity requirement of DAF in Eindhoven.
2007	In order to further reduce chemical waste, central cooling liquid cleaning is applied in the Engine Plant, thereby making the annual replacement of cooling emulsion superfluous. For the treatment of the cooling emulsion advanced ultra filtration technologies are used as well.
2005-2013	In Eindhoven, participation in NO _x Emission trading system and verification of data by an external verification body.
2005	A further reduction in (particle) dust emissions and a reduction in heat loss through the use of modern 'closed loop' filter systems.
2004	Use of liquid-tight facilities for minimising the risk of soil pollution.
2003	In Eindhoven, the use of drinking water is drastically reduced by using canal water for the cooling processes. In Westerlo, the use of drinking water is reduced by fitting valves to the machines in the axle factory.
As of 2002	The implementation of various large-scale energy-saving measures, such as the commissioning of energy-saving test cells in the engine factory, the insulation of various buildings and the demolition of a few old buildings. In addition, the reduction in the temperature of the hot water systems leads to considerable energy savings.
As of 2000	Reduction in heavy metal discharge in Eindhoven: as a result of chromium-free passivation in the side-members paints shop (2000) and the components paint shop (2005); the waste water from DAF in Eindhoven no longer contains any chromium.
2000	New axle paint shop in Westerlo, in which low emission paints are used.

As of 2000	Removal of remaining underground tanks at DAF's engine factory in Eindhoven and the test circuit in Sint Oedenrode. These tanks were replaced with above-ground tanks for storing diesel oil, engine oil, spent oil and domestic fuel oil.
1999	Test remediation of soil contamination in Eindhoven by stimulating biological breakdown.
As of 1999	In 1999, the new engine paint shop is commissioned in Eindhoven, for low emission painting. As of 2002, low emission paints are also used in the chassis paint shop.
1997	Switch to water based paints in the paint shops for the chassis side members
1995	Opening of new chassis paint shop for the use of water based paints.
1994	Switch to high-solid paints in various paint shops. These paints have a lower percentage of solvents, resulting in reduced solvent emissions.
1994	Phased soil remediation in Eindhoven.
1990	Cool water recirculation systems for use in engine test cells etc.
1975	Waste water treatment in various production processes.
1970	Energy saving through insulation of buildings and heating control systems.