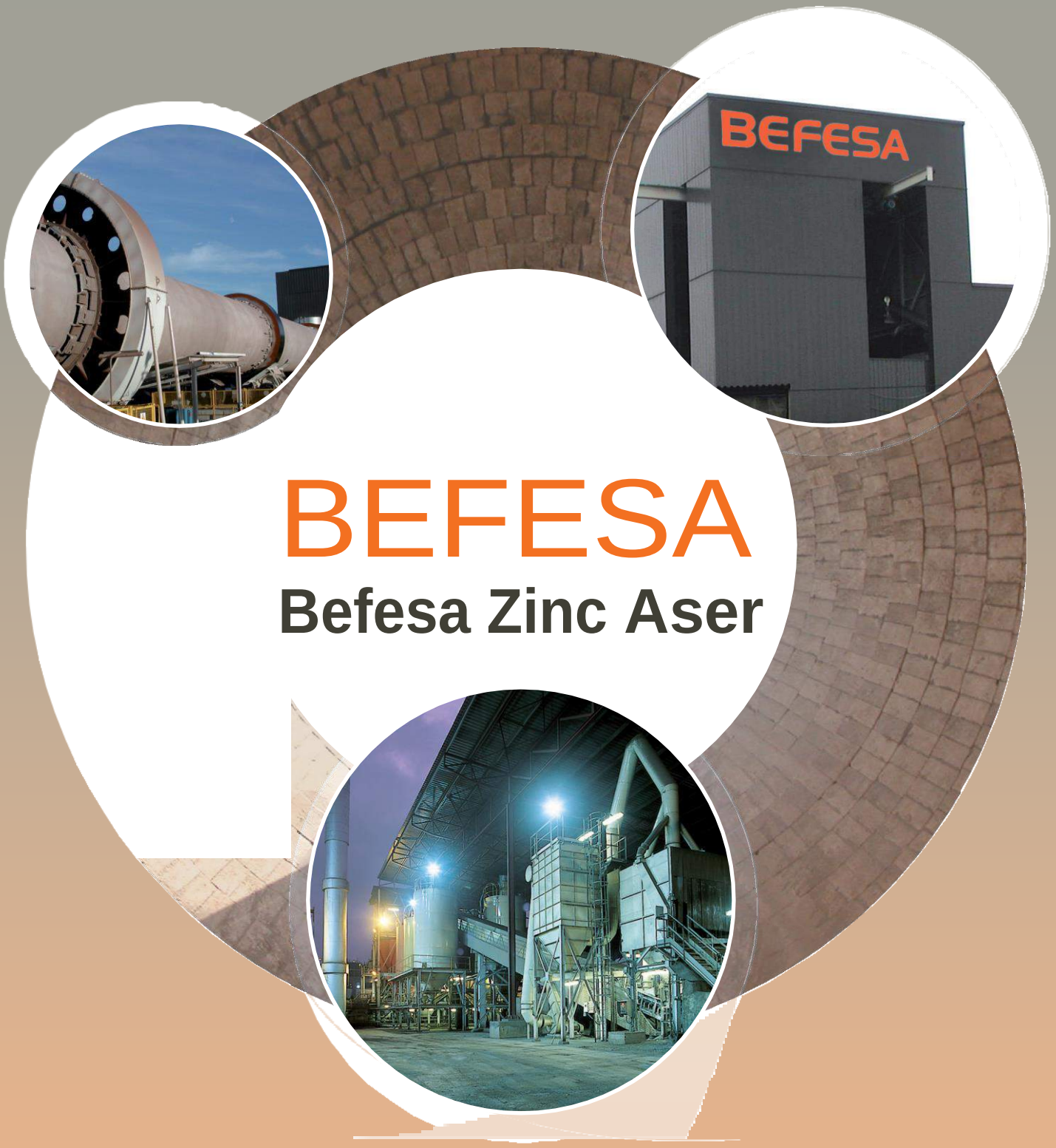

BEFESA

Befesa Zinc Aser

Environmental Statement

2014

This Environmental Statement is intended to inform collaborators, public authorities, customers, suppliers, media and neighbours about our Management Policy and to likewise propose a constructive dialogue.

The data provided in this statement are from2014.

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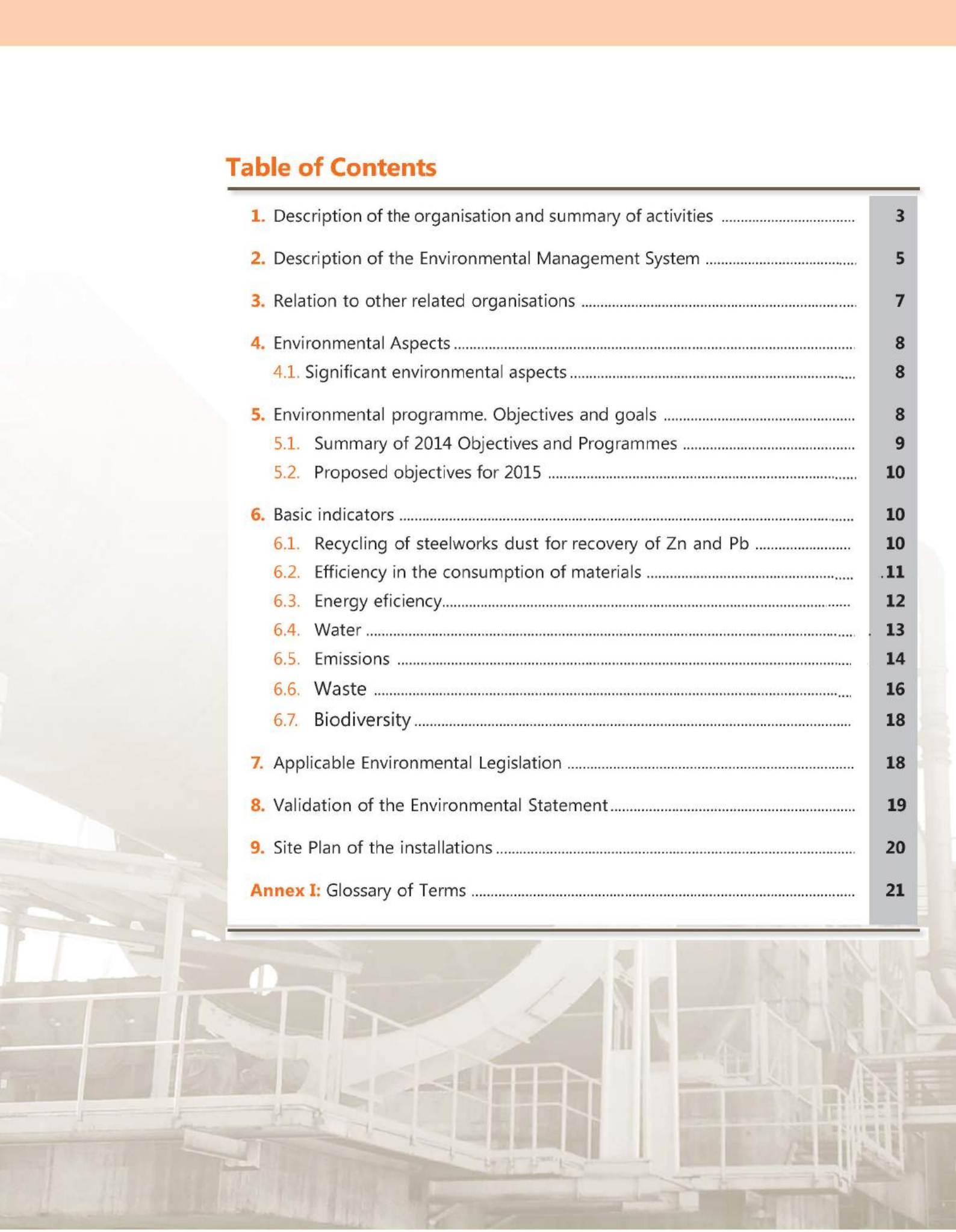


1. Description of the organisation and summary of activities

Befesa Zinc Aser is located close to Bilbao, having begun its industrial activity in 1987. It is the only plant in Spain for recycling of the dust generated in steelworks with electric arc furnaces, recovering the zinc and the lead that they contain.

The residual dust generated in the electric arc steelworks (EAF dust) with high metal content, mainly Zn, Fe and Pb, is classified as hazardous waste for the environment by the legislation of all developed countries, as in natural conditions its lixiviates solubilise heavy metals.
The main motivation of Befesa Zinc Aser is to recover these metals (primarily Zn) from these wastes for reincorporation into the market, when otherwise they would have to be extracted from natural mine resources.

This activity has a dual environmental benefit: on one hand it prevents the pollution caused by discharging steel works dust and on the other it is an inexhaustible source for obtaining metals as compared to mining extraction, consequently prolonging the depletion rate of the planet's resources.

The activity of Befesa Zinc Aser, S.A.U. is recovery and recycling.

The process of recycling and recovery carried out in Befesa Zinc Aser is by means of two processes:

1. Pyrometallurgical, "the Waelz process",
2. Hydrometallurgical, "the Double Leaching Waelz Oxide process".

Both processes are considered as BAT (Best Available Technology) in the "Reference Document for the Best Availably Technologies for Non-Ferrous Metallurgy" prepared at the request of the European Commission.

Galvanised steel zinc recycling circuit diagram

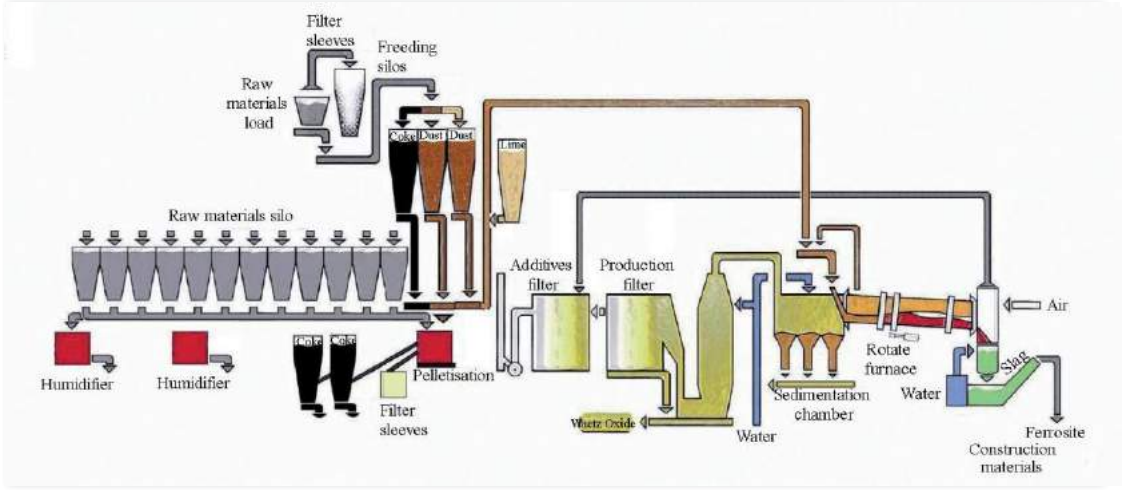
The residual dusts from the steelworks are fed into a Waelz furnace where the necessary reduction/oxidation reactions are produced to separate the heavy metals, mainly Zn and Pb, which are reoxidised forming the Waelz Oxide, from the rest of the elements of the steelworks dusts.

These other elements, mainly oxides of iron, lime and silica, give rise to non-ecotoxic inert slags which, when transformed, make up a by-product called Ferrosite®, with a number of applications such as, secondary aggregate in construction.

The consumption of lime depends of the basicity of the treated wastes, that is, on the quantity of Ca, Si and Mg that they contain.

The Waelz Oxide is transported by the gaseous current that flows from the furnace to the gas leaching system, consisting of a sedimentation chamber, a conditioning tower, an electro filter and a sleeve filter.

Waelz Plant Diagram



The leached gases are evacuated through the chimney with continuous measurement of the presence of particles, thereby complying with the environmental regulations applicable to the Company.

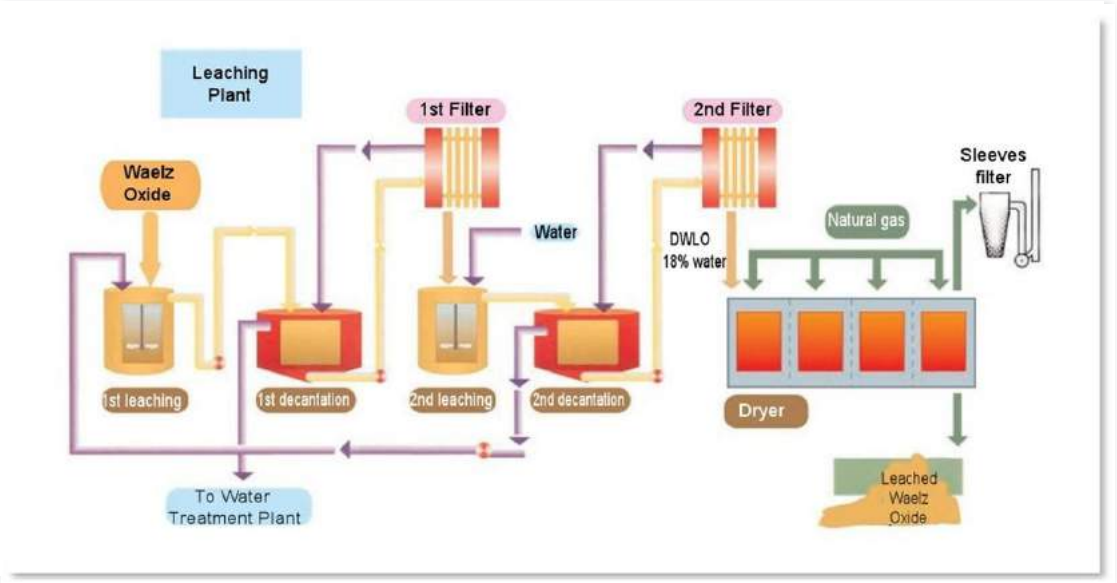
When the WO has been captured, it undergoes a process of lixiviation, to eliminate the halogens (predominantly chlorides) and the alkalines that it contains.

The water used in the lixiviation process is pumped to the water treatment plant where it undergoes a physical-chemical treatment that causes the precipitation and separation of the residual metals.

This leached Waelz Oxide, called D-L.W.O., can be used in zinc and lead pyrometallurgical or in electrolytic zinc companies.

Waters originating from the Lixiviation plant undergo a process of physical-chemical leaching in the Water Treatment Plant itself, where the metallic compounds that they might contain are leached out. Metallic sludge removed from the effluent are treated in the Waelz furnace.

Diagram of the Waelz Oxide Lixiviation Plant



2. Description of the Environmental Management System

Befesa Zinc Aser currently has implemented an Integrated Quality and Environmental Management System.

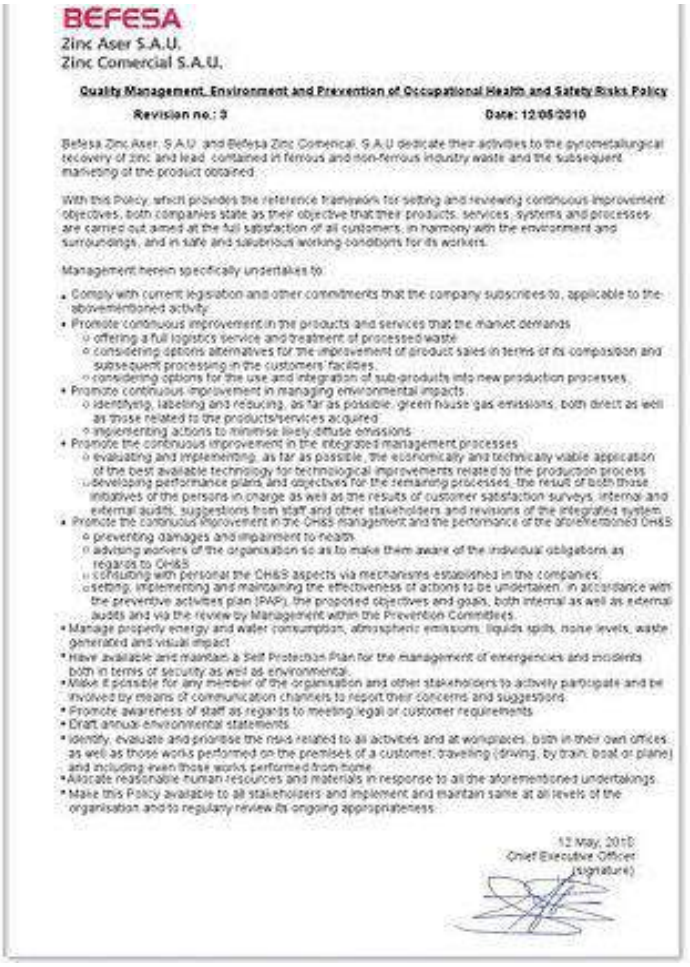
Historical record of certificates and adhesions:

•**1995:** Certification as per the International Standard ISO 9001 (SGI 1942018).

• **1997:** Certification as per the International Standard ISO 14001 (SGI 1942018).

• **1998:** Voluntary adhesion to the Community Ecomanagement and Ecoauditing System (EMAS) under registration number ES-EU-000002.

As the cornerstone of the IMS, Befesa Zinc Aser's Management has developed and adopted an Integrated Quality Management, Environment and Occupational Health and Safety in the Workplace Policy. This policy contains the intended general management guidelines and is a "living document" and as such has undergone several revisions over the years, so as to ensure that they meet the requirements of the ISO 9001 and 14001 Standards and EMAS.



BEFESA
Zinc Aser S.A.U.
Zinc Comercial S.A.U.

Quality Management, Environment and Prevention of Occupational Health and Safety Risks Policy

Revision no.: 3 **Date: 12/05/2010**

Befesa Zinc Aser, S.A.U. and Befesa Zinc Comercial, S.A.U dedicate their activities to the pyrometallurgical recovery of zinc and lead contained in ferrous and non-ferrous industry waste and the subsequent marketing of the product obtained.

With this Policy, which provides the reference framework for setting and reviewing continuous improvement objectives, both companies state as their objective that their products, services, systems and processes are carried out aimed at the full satisfaction of all customers, in harmony with the environment and surroundings, and in safe and salubrious working conditions for its workers.

Management herein specifically undertakes to:

- Comply with current legislation and other commitments that the company subscribes to, applicable to the abovementioned activity.
- Promote continuous improvement in the products and services that the market demands
  - offering a full logistics service and treatment of processed waste.
  - considering options alternatives for the improvement of product sales in terms of its composition and subsequent processing in the customers' facilities.
  - considering options for the use and integration of sub-products into new production processes.
- Promote continuous improvement in managing environmental impacts.
  - identifying, labelling and reducing, as far as possible, green house gas emissions, both direct as well as those related to the products/services acquired.
  - implementing actions to minimise likely diffuse emissions.
- Promote the continuous improvement in the integrated management processes.
  - evaluating and implementing, as far as possible, the economically and technically viable application of the best available technology for technological improvements related to the production process.
  - developing performance plans and objectives for the remaining processes, the result of both those initiatives of the persons in charge as well as the results of customer satisfaction surveys, internal and external audits, suggestions from staff and other stakeholders and revisions of the integrated system.
- Promote the continuous improvement in the OH&S management and the performance of the aforementioned OH&S
  - preventing damages and impairment to health.
  - advising workers of the organisation so as to make them aware of the individual obligations as regards to OH&S.
  - consulting with personal the OH&S aspects via mechanisms established in the companies.
  - setting, implementing and maintaining the effectiveness of actions to be undertaken, in accordance with the preventive activities plan (PAP), the proposed objectives and goals, both internal as well as external audits and via the review by Management within the Prevention Committees.
- Manage properly energy and water consumption, atmospheric emissions, liquids spills, noise levels, waste generated and visual impact.
- Have available and maintain a Self Protection Plan for the management of emergencies and incidents both in terms of security as well as environmental.
- Make it possible for any member of the organisation and other stakeholders to actively participate and be involved by means of communication channels to report their concerns and suggestions.
- Promote awareness of staff as regards to meeting legal or customer requirements.
- Draft annual environmental statements.
- Identify, evaluate and prioritise the risks related to all activities and at workplaces, both in their own offices as well as those works performed on the premises of a customer, travelling (driving, by train, boat or plane) and including even those works performed from home.
- Allocate reasonable human resources and materials in response to all the aforementioned undertakings.
- Make this Policy available to all stakeholders and implement and maintain same at all levels of the organisation and to regularly review its ongoing appropriateness.

12 May, 2010
Chief Executive Officer
(signature)

The Integrated Management System of Befesa Zinc Aser is underpinned in its documentary structure, which can be summarised as:

APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the Quality Management System of:

BEFESA ZINC ASER, S.A.U.
Carretera Bilbao Plencia, nº 25
Asua – Erandio, Biscay
Spain

has been approved by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance, pursuant to the following Quality Management System Regulation:

ISO 9001:2008

The Quality Management System is applicable to:

Metallurgical recovery of zinc and lead contained in ferric and non-ferrous industrial waste.

Approval:
IMS Certificate No

Original approval: 17 February 1995
Current certificate: 1 August 2014
Certificate Expiry Date: 31 July 2017

Issued by: LRE, S.A.
On behalf of Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Limited

The Ministry for the Environment and Territorial Policy of the Basque Government recognises that

Befesa Zinc Aser, S.A.U.*

is an organisation registered in the community ecomanagement and ecoauditing system (EMAS) regulated from 13/03/2002

EMAS
ES-EU-000002

Ana Oregi Bastarrika
Ingurumen eta Lurralde Politika sailburua
Minister for the Environment and Territorial Planning

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO
DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND TERRITORIAL POLICY

APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the Environmental Management System of:

BEFESA ZINC ASER, S.A.U.
Carretera Bilbao Plencia, nº 25
Asua – Erandio, Biscay
Spain

has been approved by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance, pursuant to the following Environmental Management System Regulation:

ISO 14001:2004

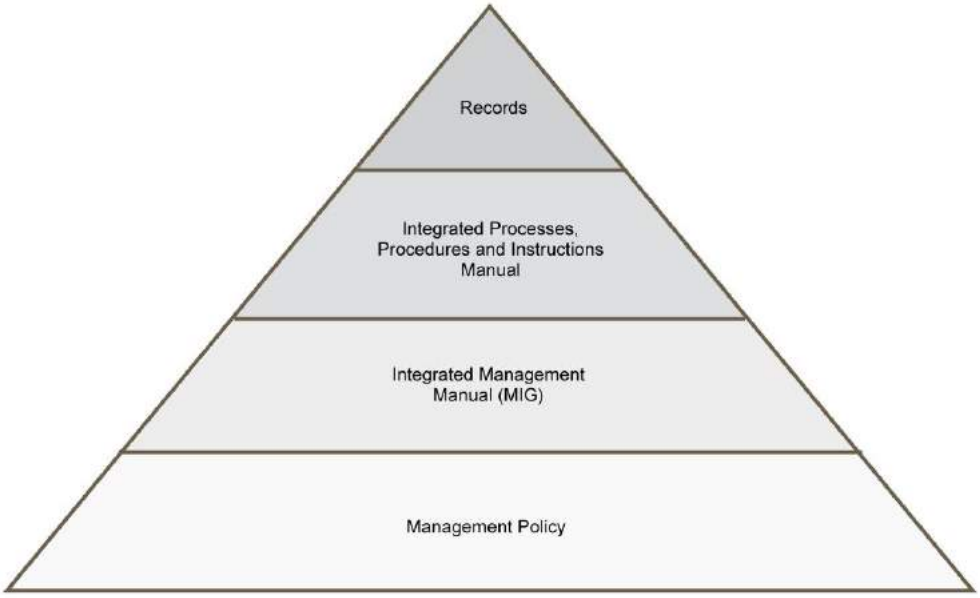
The Environmental Management System is applicable to:

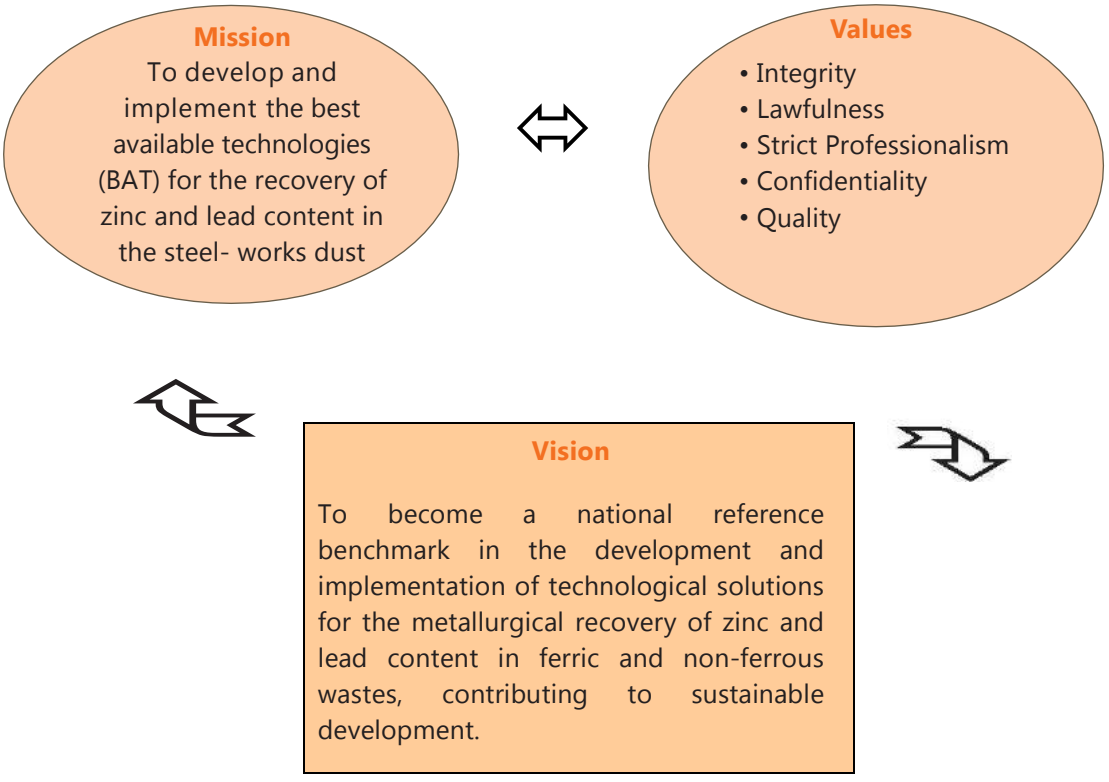
Metallurgical recovery of zinc and lead contained in ferric and non-ferrous industrial waste.

Approval:
IMS Certificate No

Original approval: 25 February 1997
Current certificate: 1 August 2014
Certificate Expiry Date: 31 July 2017

Issued by: LRE, S.A.
On behalf of Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Limited





3. Relation to other related organisations

Befesa Zinc Aser co-operates actively with numerous environmental bodies.

Of the various Associations working on behalf of the environment and in which the Company participates directly, noteworthy are:

- **Asegre: "Association for Waste Management Companies and Special Resources".** Brings together companies in Spain whose business activity is the management of hazardous wastes.
- **Aclima: "Cluster Association of Environment Industries of Euskadi".** Brings together companies and institutions in the Basque Country whose purpose is the implementation of actions that are considered appropriate for the improvement of the competitiveness of the Basque eco-industry and related industries.

• **Stop CO_2 Euskadi:** Stop CO_2 Euskadi is the first action initiative in the fight against climate change launched in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country which encompasses the actions of the general public, companies and public administrations. It is an open initiative which can accommodate actual commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by the members of the Basque society.

• **2010-2014 Ecoefficiency programme in Basque companies:** intends to increase the competitiveness of Basque companies through environmental behaviour improvement.

4. Environmental Aspects

The reason for drawing up a register of significant environmental aspects is to identify the main areas of work so as to minimise the environmental impact of the Company, to ensure continuous improvement and the awareness-raising and training of the work force.

4.1. Significant environmental aspects

The significant direct environmental aspects resulting from the evaluation of all the environmental aspects in 2014 and its relation with the improvement objectives are as follows.

The direct significant aspects under normal operating situations are:

Aspect	Type	Impacts	Improvement aims
Consumption of energy sources	Petroleum coke	Depletion of natural resources	The significance of these three aspects is due to the considerable quantity consumed and to its nature as an energy resource that is difficult to reverse. However, it is an essential resource for the operation of the production process and its control is tailored to its real needs. To that end, it is not necessary to set any improvement objective, although a process objective has been set for maintenance of the level of consumption per quantity of raw material treated in the furnace.
Generation of non-hardouse waste	Surplus slag	Depletion of natural resources	This aspect is significant because of the quantity generated, and its use. It cannot be separated from the manufacturing process and this surplus is a temporary happenstance and depends on the current economic situation. The management of this waste is adequate and its generation depends on external causes and thus it is not considered necessary to set a specific improvement objective or improvement action in this regard.

There has been no significant environmental aspect under abnormal operating conditions, incidents or emergencies.

No indirect environmental aspect has been identified as significant following its evaluation. In any event, management practices are being performed on some of them.

5. Environmental programme. Objectives and goals

Each year the Management Committee selects a number of objectives and goals with the aim of advancing towards continuous improvement in our plant.

The people in charge of each objective are responsible for drawing up specific Objectives Files, which are described in detail, so as to achieve the associated goals.

5.1. Summary of 2014 Objectives and Programmes

Belowwedescribetheenvironmentalimprovementobjectivesofthatworkwhichhasbeenperformedin2014, as well as its attainment:

Aspect	Impacts	Objectives/Goals	Actions in 2014	Deadline	Status
Diffuse emissions in the pellitisation area and raw material hoppers	Emissions to air	Reduction of diffuse emissions in order to eliminate wind emissions and to thus attain a better working performance of the equipment	Covering of the pellitisation area	Late 2014	Closed satisfactorily
Consumption of energy resources	Depletion of natural resources	Implementation and certification of theISO5001Standard(Energy Management Systems) so as to: •Reduce consumption •Increase the energy efficiency of the organisation •Continuous improvement of the energy performance. •Reduction of associated GHG emissions	• Undertaking of an external energy assessment • Drawing up/implementation of set procedures/documents	Late 2015	Ongoing
Not applicable	Not applicable	Detailed structuring of the environmental management documentation for environmental vectors	• Definition of new environmental vector structure and procedure model	Late 2015	Ongoing
Consumption of energy resources	Depletion of natural resources	Increased energy efficiency in the lighting system	Change of lighting in the building's offices 1. Energy savings of 41,154 MWh per year obtained	Late 2016	Ongoing
Consumption of energy resources	Depletion of natural resources	Increased energy efficiency in the compressed air system. Estimated savings of 515 MWh per year	Energy study to confirm the projected savings in the external energy assessment	Late 2015	Ongoing

5.2. Proposed objectives for 2015

In 2015 it is intended to continue or conclude the environmental improvement objectives commenced in 2014. Furthermore, a new objective has been set for its commencement in 2015:

Aspect	Impacts	Objectives/Goals	Actions	Deadline
Diffuse emissions in the storage area	Air emissions	Reduction of diffuse emissions generated mainly by the storage and handling of materials	1st stage. Delimit the production warehouse	Late 2016

6. Basic indicators

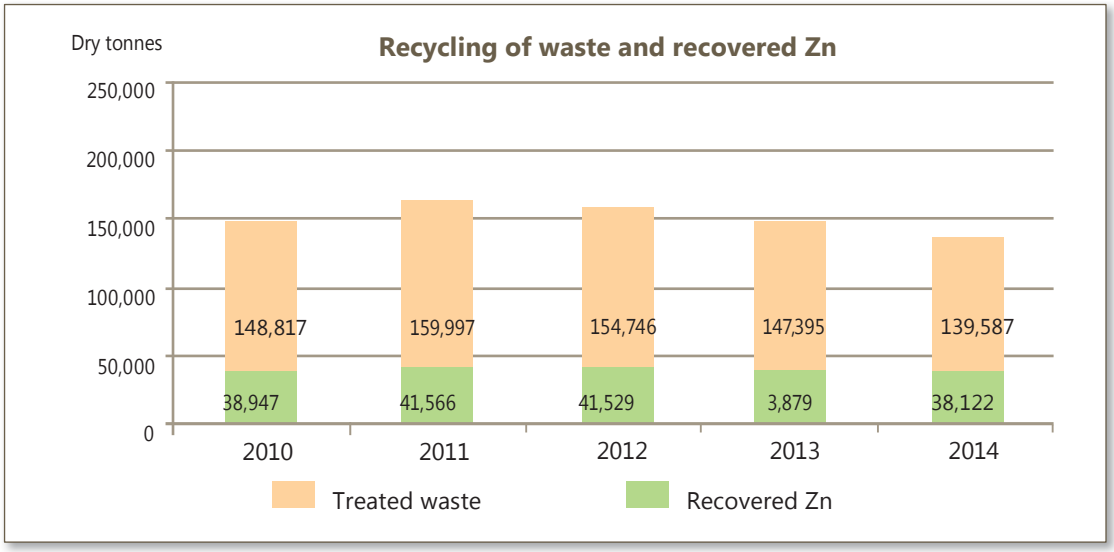
As our business activity is not tailored to any of the sectorial guidelines as regards the published EMAS, this statement is made on the basis of that stipulated in Regulation 1221/2009 (EMAS III) and the Resolution of the Commission of 4 March 2013.

Given the consumption of materials, emissions and waste generation are always dependent on the amount of waste treated in the process, it is interesting to consider that this treated waste is used as a reference to calculate the specific data (ratios), rather than the product produced.

These ratios represent the actual efficiency of these indicators.

6.1 Recycling of steelworks dust for recovery of Zn and Pb

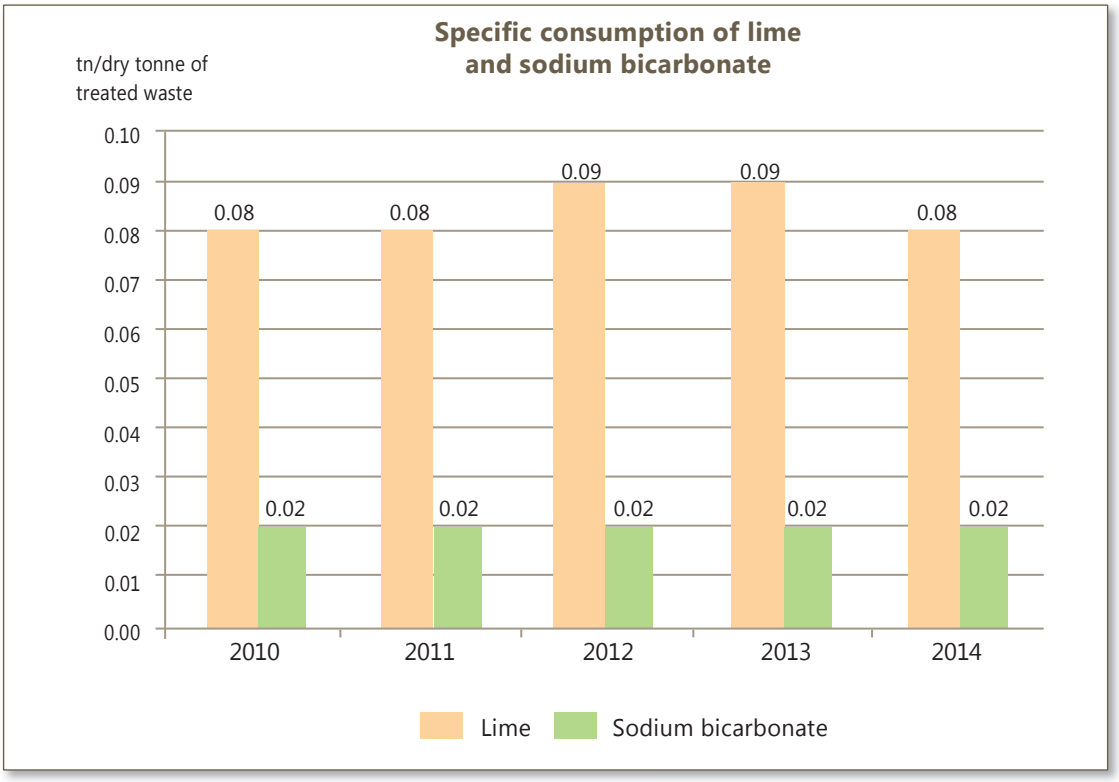
Shown below is an evolution over the last five years of the treatment of wastes and recovered Zn:



6.2. Efficiency in the consumption of materials

Shown below are the absolute consumption (tn) and relative consumption (amount per dry tonnes of treated waste) of the main auxiliary materials used in the production process over the last five years:

Resource	Units	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Lime		12,093	13,537	13,210	12,767	11,539
Sodium bicarbonate	Tonnes	3,467	3,730	3,679	3,300	2,909

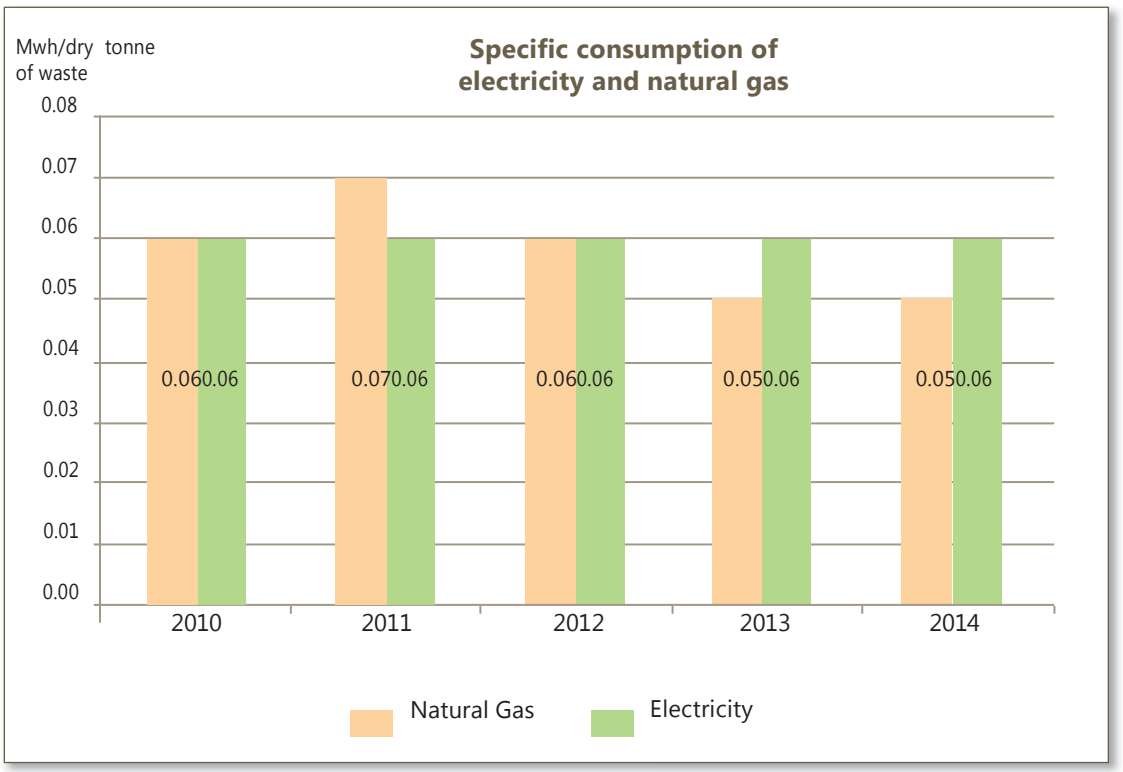


Firebrick

6.3. Energy efficiency

Shown below are the absolute consumption (MWh, t and L) and relative) consumption (amount per dry tonnes of treated waste) of the main energy resources used in the production process over the last five years:

Resource	Units	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Reducing agents	Tonnes	23,921	25,763	25,109	25,133	23,359
	tn/dry tns of treated waste	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
Natural gas	Mwh	8,852	11,751	9,83	7,187	7,599
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05
Electricity	Mwh	9,046	9,482	8,916	8,423	8,123
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	0.6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Diesel	Litres	97,240	92,000	76,343	77,359	74,189
	L/dry tns of treated waste	0.65	0.58	0.49	0.52	0.53



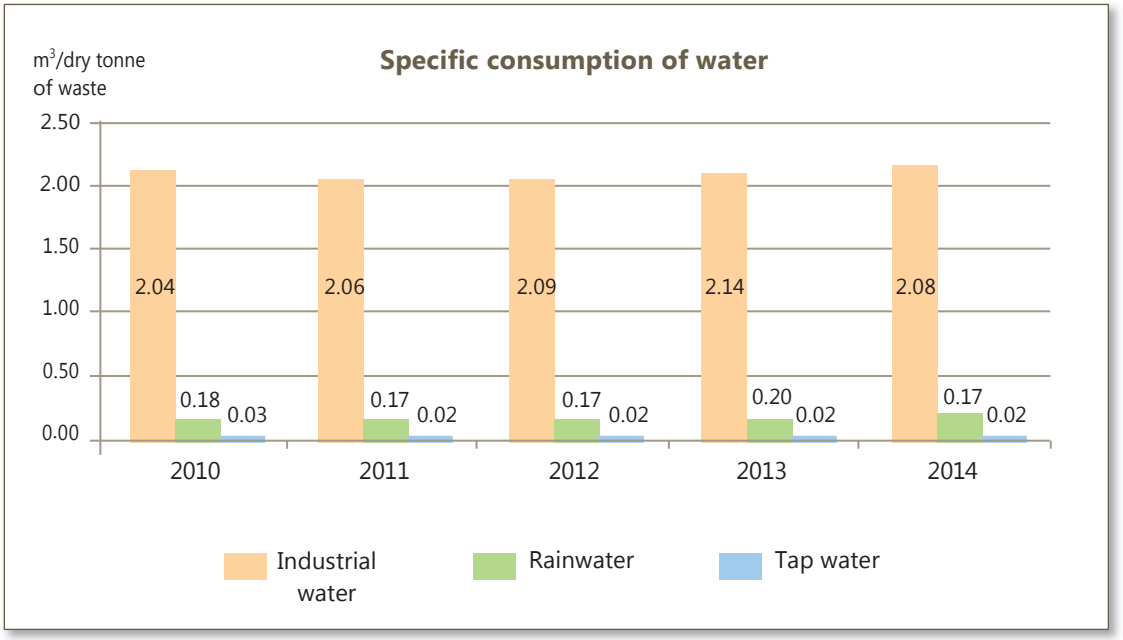
6.4. Water

With in the basic indicator as regards water two different aspects must be considered; on one hand the consumption of different types of water and the other the volume of water discharged in to the sewer of the Water Consortium of Biscay.

•Consumptions

Shown below are the absolute consumptions (m^3) and relative consumptions (amount per dry tonne of treated waste) of water over the last five years:

Consumed resources	Units	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industrial water	m^3	304,065	329,151	322,972	315,254	290,666
Rainwater	m^3	26,955	27,563	26,458	29,011	23,233
Tap water	m^3	5,086	3,122	2,981	3,245	3,012
TOTAL	m^3	336,106	359,836	352,411	347,510	316,911



•Spillage to the sewer of the Water Consortium of Biscay

In 2014 the volume of discharged water rate rose to 214,245 m^3. The following table shows the values measured in 2014 of the parameters set in the Sewer Discharge Permit and its comparison with the maximum permissible limit values:

Parameter	Units	Daily limit value	2010 Maximum	2011 Maximum	2012 Maximum	2013 Maximum	2014 Maximum	Compliance
Solids in suspension	mg/L	600	29.7	25.8	12.1	11.1	22.0	✓
Sulphates	mg/L	3000	2,472.3	2,349.6	2,463.6	2,381.5	2,513.5	✓
Dissolved sulphates	mg/L	4	0	0	0	0	0.4	✓
Silver	mg/L	1	0	0	0	0	0	✓
Lead	mg/L	3	1.30	1.73	0.82	1.55	1.27	✓
Zinc	mg/L	15	5.64	2.70	2.99	2.04	3.97	✓
Arsenic	mg/L	1.5	0.23	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.21	✓
Cadmium	mg/L	1.5	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.12	✓
Chromium	mg/L	0.75	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	✓
Copper	mg/L	7.5	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	✓
Iron	mg/L	150	4.37	0.30	0.28	0.36	0.32	✓
Mercury	mg/L	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	✓
Nickel	mg/L	5	0	0	0	0	0	✓

Remark: The specified values refer to data obtained in the measurements made by the company's laboratory.

Criteria 4 set in the Monitoring BREF "Reference Document on the General Principles on Monitoring" published in July 2003, the values below the detection limit were calculated using the following formula (100%-% of the values below the detection limit)*detection limit value is adhered to.

6.5. Emissions

Befesa Zinc Aser has a single source of emissions, which is the Waelz chimney. Among the different emitted parameters are the following:

• Total Annual Emission Of Greenhouse Gases (GHG):

Currently, our company is accredited as per the ISO 14064 Standard (Quantification of green house gas emissions) and is affected

as a new entrant inthe2013-2020 period by the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS).

Absolute and specific total emissions in recent years affected by the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) are shown in the following table:

	Emissions (t CO2 eq)		Emissions (t CO_2 e/ dry tns of treated waste)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Direct	80,947	74,382	0.55	0.53
Indirect	1,485	1,335	0.01	0.01
Total	82,432	75,717	0.56	0.54

• Emissions to the atmosphere of other pollutants:

The total emissions of SO_2, NO_x and dust particles from the Waelz chimney and the mobile combustion of diesel corresponding to the last five years in absolute and

Specific values per tonne of treated waste are shown in the following table:

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Parameters	Emissions (kg)	Specific emissions (kg/tonne per waste)	Emissions (kg)	Specific emissions (kg/tonne per waste)	Emissions (kg)	Specific emissions (kg/tonne per waste)	Emissions (kg)	Specific emissions (kg/tonne per waste)	Emissions (kg)	Specific emissions (kg/tonne per waste)
SO_2	4,565.83	0.03	4,009.67	0.03	425.84	0.00	750.37	0.01	11,105.85	0.08
NO_x	19,742.81	0.13	264.51	0.00	47,817.19	0.31	40,794.20	0.28	21,667.64	0.16
Solids particles	965.64	0.01	1,559.93	0.01	2,032.67	0.01	2,598.60	0.02	2,066.42	0.01

As regards to the emissions to the atmosphere by the Waelz chimney, the following table shows the values measured in 2014 of the limited parameter oft he

Integrated Environmental Authorisation and its comparison with maximum permitted limit values.

Parameter	Units	Limit Value	2010 Maximum	2011 Maximum	2012 Maximum	2013 Maximum	2014 Maximum	Compliance
Solid particles	mg/m³N	20	3.4	5.6	3.8	5.4	3.5	✓
SO_2	mg/m³N	150	42.0	37.0	0.5	2.2	63.2	✓
Pb+Cr+Cu+Mn	mg/m³N	5	0.159	0.607	0.082	0.123	0.131	✓
Ni+As	mg/m³N	1.00	0.006	0.042	0.019	0.019	0.004	✓
Cd+Hg	mg/m³N	0.20	0.099	0.165	0.169	0.096	0.024	✓
NO_x	mg/m³N	300	52.4	-	80.2	77.8	40.9	✓
HCl	mg/m³N	-	1.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	✓
VOC	mgC/m³N	-	259.6	131.0	131.0	626.5	747.7	✓
Dioxins and furanes	I-TEQng/m³N	-	0.026	0.028	0.044	0.056	0.07	✓

Remark 1: As regards to metals, the value shown is the sum of the values obtained in the particulate and gaseous stages.

Remark 2: In terms of the methodology in calculating the values below the detection limit. Criteria 4 set in the Monitoring BREF "Reference Document on the General Principles on Monitoring" published in July 2003, which states that the values below the detection limit should be calculated using the following formula: (100% - % of values below the detection limit)* detection limit value is adhered to

6.6. Waste

In Befesa Zinc Aser waste of various kinds from maintenance operations and ancillary activities are generated, reason why it is not dependent on the manufacturing process.

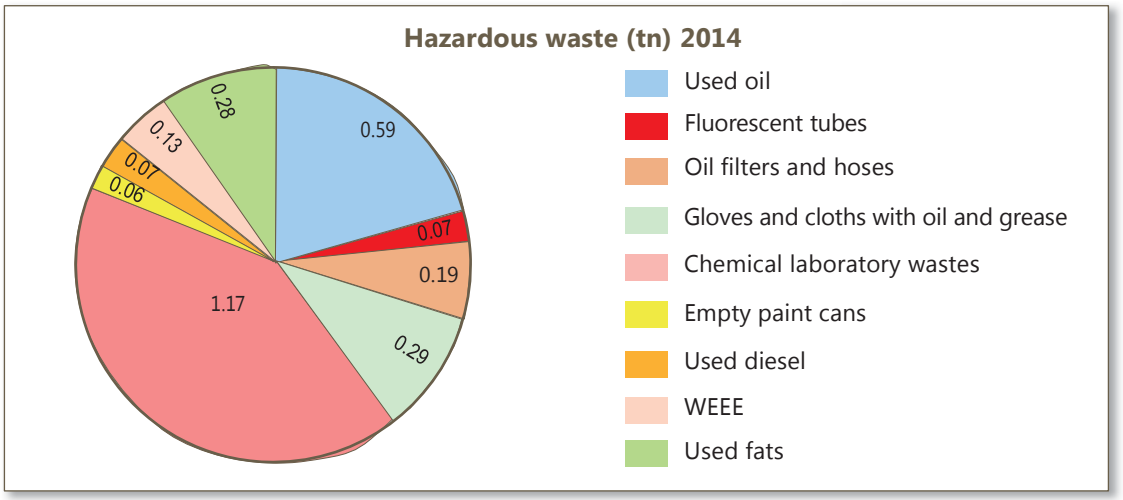
In our facilities there are have several waste recycling points properly marked and labelled where the waste is deposited depending on their nature for its subsequent treatment, recovery or recycling.

Waste recycling points in Befesa Zinc Aser

In the last five years the following amounts of waste have been generated:

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-hazardous waste	tn	250.64	6,663.26	46,583.01	95,353.18	89,191.08
	tn/dry tn of treated waste	0.00	0.04	0.30	0.65	0.64
Hazardous waste	tn	7.42	4.09	4.23	3.27	2.84
	tn/dry tn of treated waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total waste		258.05	6,667.35	46,587.24	95,356.45	89,193.92

Both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are delivered to an authorised waste manager.



	2014
Non-hazardous waste	tn
RAU in container	46.93
Paper and cardboard	1.50
Scrap metal	11.38
Toner and cartridges	0.04
CDs and DVDs no longer in use	0.01
Excess slag	89,131.22

6.7. Biodiversity

Befesa Zinc Aser has 26,570 m^2 of paved and constructed land.

Nevertheless, there is no impact to biodiversity, given that the land is not included nor is sufficiently close enough to have any environmental impact on any Protected or special interest area regarding biodiversity.

The specific occupation of paved land per tonne of treated waste treated is 0.19.

7. Applicable Environmental Legislation

The Company has hired a service for identification, supply and updating of legal texts every quarter.

Using this information the new requirements or their amendments are found and the legislative data base itself is updated with the requirements applicable to the Company.

The following is a non exhaustive list of the most relevant applicable environmental legislation:

Specific legislation:

- Resolution of 24 July 2007 where in the IEA is granted to Befesa Zinc Aser.
- Sewer Discharge Permit from the Water Consortium of Bilbao-Biscay in 2006 and its 2007 amendment.
- Resolution of 5 October 2009 from the Deputy Ministry for the Environment wherein the IEA granted to Befesa Zinc Aser was amended and come into force. This resolution was granted following an environmental inspection by the inspectorate service of the Deputy Ministry for the Environmental of the Basque Government.
- Order of 2 March, 2010 from the Ministry for the Environment wherein a ruling was handed down regarding the appeal filed against the Resolution of 5 October 2009 by the Deputy Ministry for the Environment.
- Resolution of 20 May 2011 by the Deputy Ministry for the Environment wherein the IEA was amended.
- Resolution of 14 December 2012 by the Deputy Ministry for the Environment wherein the emission of greenhouse gases permit was granted to Befesa Zinc Aser for its plant located in the municipality of Erandio and the amendment contained in the resolution of 1 February, 2013 by the Deputy Ministry for the Environment, as well as the updating of Annex I which was attached to the latest resolution.

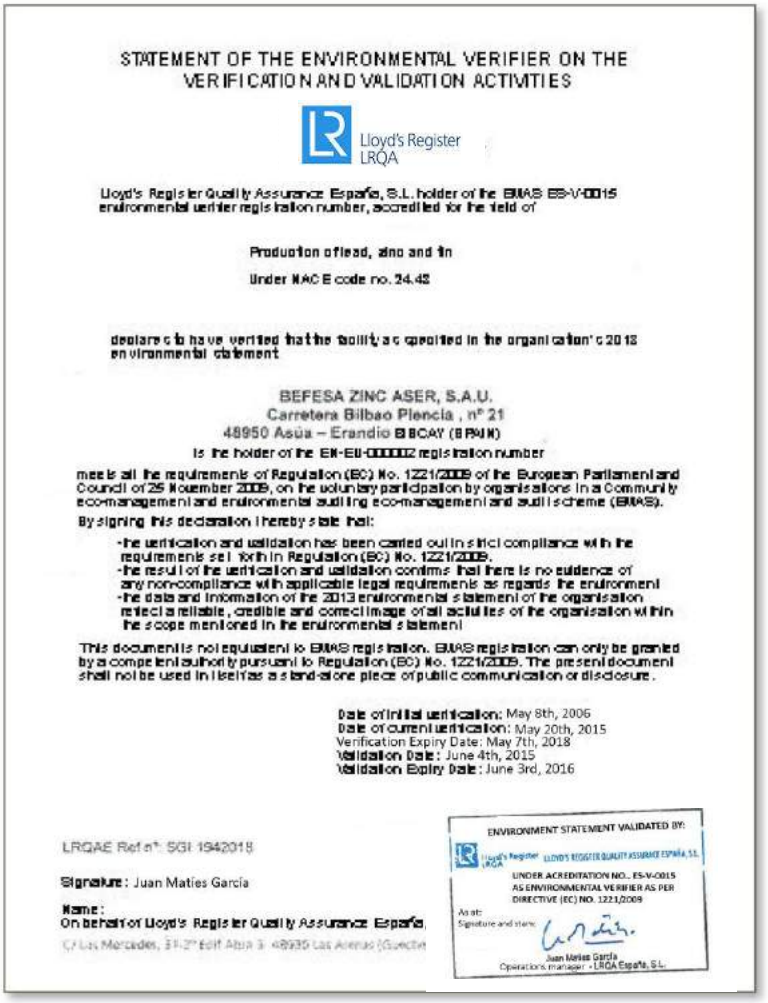
Generic legislation

- Legislation applicable to new entrants in 2013 to the emissions rights trading scheme.
- Legislation applicable to IPPC companies.
- Legislation applicable to E-PRTR companies.
- Legislation applicable to waste management companies.
- Legislation applicable to manufactured/marketed products (REACH).
- Legislation applicable to facilities where activities are carried out which can generate emissions that can potentially pollute the atmosphere (APCA).

8. Validation of the Environmental Statement

The contents of this Environmental Statement must be validated by an independent and accredited environmental verifier. Thus, this report has been validated by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance in May2015.

CNAE Accreditation No.	**ES-V-0015**
Accredited Verifier	**Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España, S. L.** C/LasMercedes,31-2.º Edif.Abra3 Las Arenas (Getxo) Biscay
Statement date	May2015



STATEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER ON THE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

Lloyd's Register LRQA

Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España, S.L. holder of the EMAS ES-V-0015 environmental verifier registration number, accredited for the field of

Production of lead, zinc and tin

Under NACE code no. 24.43

declares to have verified that the activity as specified in the organization's 2013 environmental statement

BEFESA ZINC ASER, S.A.U.
Carretera Bilbao Plencia , nº 21
48950 Asua – Erandio BIZKAY (SPAIN)

is the holder of the ES-EU-000002 registration number

meets all the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and Council of 25 November 2009, on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community ecomanagement and environmental auditing ecomanagement and audit scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration I hereby state that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in strict compliance with the requirements set forth in Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009,
- the result of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of any non-compliance with applicable legal requirements as regards the environment
- the data and information of the 2013 environmental statement of the organisation reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all activities of the organisation within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement

This document is not equivalent to EMAS registration. EMAS registration can only be granted by a competent authority pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1221/2009. The present document shall not be used in itself as a stand-alone piece of public communication or disclosure.

Date of initial verification: May 8th, 2006
Date of current verification: May 20th, 2015
Verification Expiry Date: May 7th, 2018
Validation Date: June 4th, 2015
Validation Expiry Date: June 3rd, 2016

LRQAE Ref nº: SGI 1942018

Signature: Juan Matías García

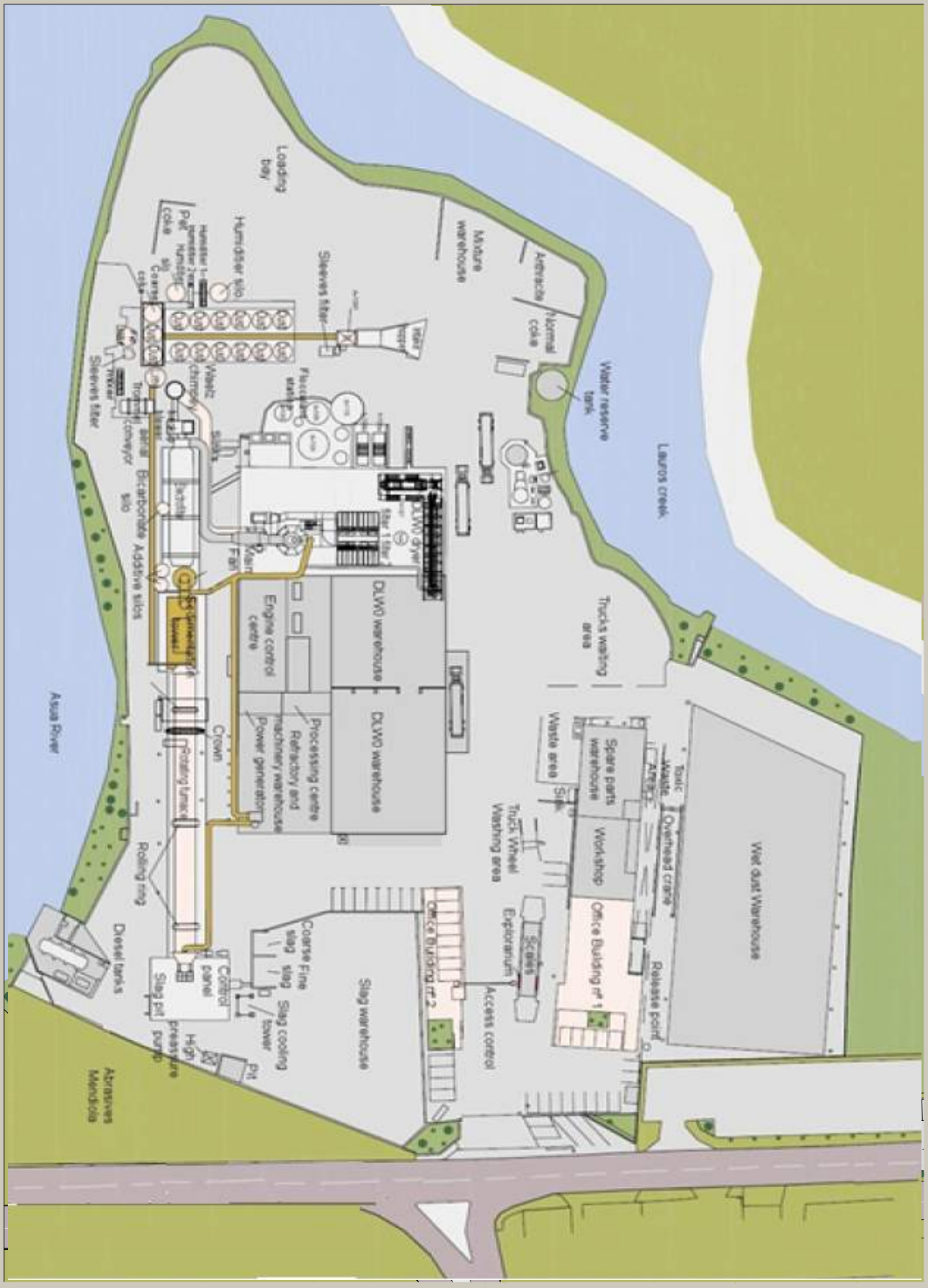
Name:
On behalf of Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España,

C/ Las Mercedes, 31-2º Edif Abra 3 - 48930 Las Arenas (Guecho

ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT VALIDATED BY:
Lloyd's Register LRQA LLOYD'S REGISTER QUALITY ASSURANCE ESPAÑA, S.L.
UNDER ACCREDITATION NO.: ES-V-0015
AS ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFIER AS PER DIRECTIVE (EC) NO. 1221/2009
As at:
Signature and stamp:
Juan Matías García
Operations manager - LRQA España, S.L.

Befesa Zinc Aser's CNAE classification (Ver2) no. is 24.43.
Date of Next Environmental Statement: May 2016.

9. Site Plan of the installations



Annex I: Glossary of Terms

IPPC:	The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive.
O.W.:	Waelz Oxide.
D-L.W.O.:	Leached Waelz Oxide.
Zn:	Zinc.
Pb:	Lead.
Cl:	Chlorine.
SO_2:	Sulphur dioxide.
Cr:	Chromium.
Cu:	Copper.
Mn:	Manganese.
Ni:	Nickel.
As:	Arsenic.
Cd:	Cadmium.
Hg:	Mercury.
Fe:	Iron.
NOx:	Nitrogen Oxide.
VOC:	Volatile organic compounds.
HCl:	Hydrochloric acid.
BREF:	BAT Reference. Best Available Techniques. Document for the Best Available Technologies.
RAEE:	Waste electrical and electronic equipment.
RAU:	Solid waste. Similar to that produced within an Urban Environment.
RCD:	Construction and Demolition Waste.
GEI:	Green house Gases.
AAI:	Integrated Environmental Authorisation.
t:	Tonne.
m^2:	Square metre.
m^3:	Cubic metre.
t CO_2eq:	Tonnes CO_2 equivalent.
mg/m^3N:	milligrams per cubic metre under normal conditions.
mg/l:	milligrams per litre.
Mwh:	megawatts per hour.
E-PRTR:	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.
REACH:	Regulation governing the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemical substances.

BEFESA

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