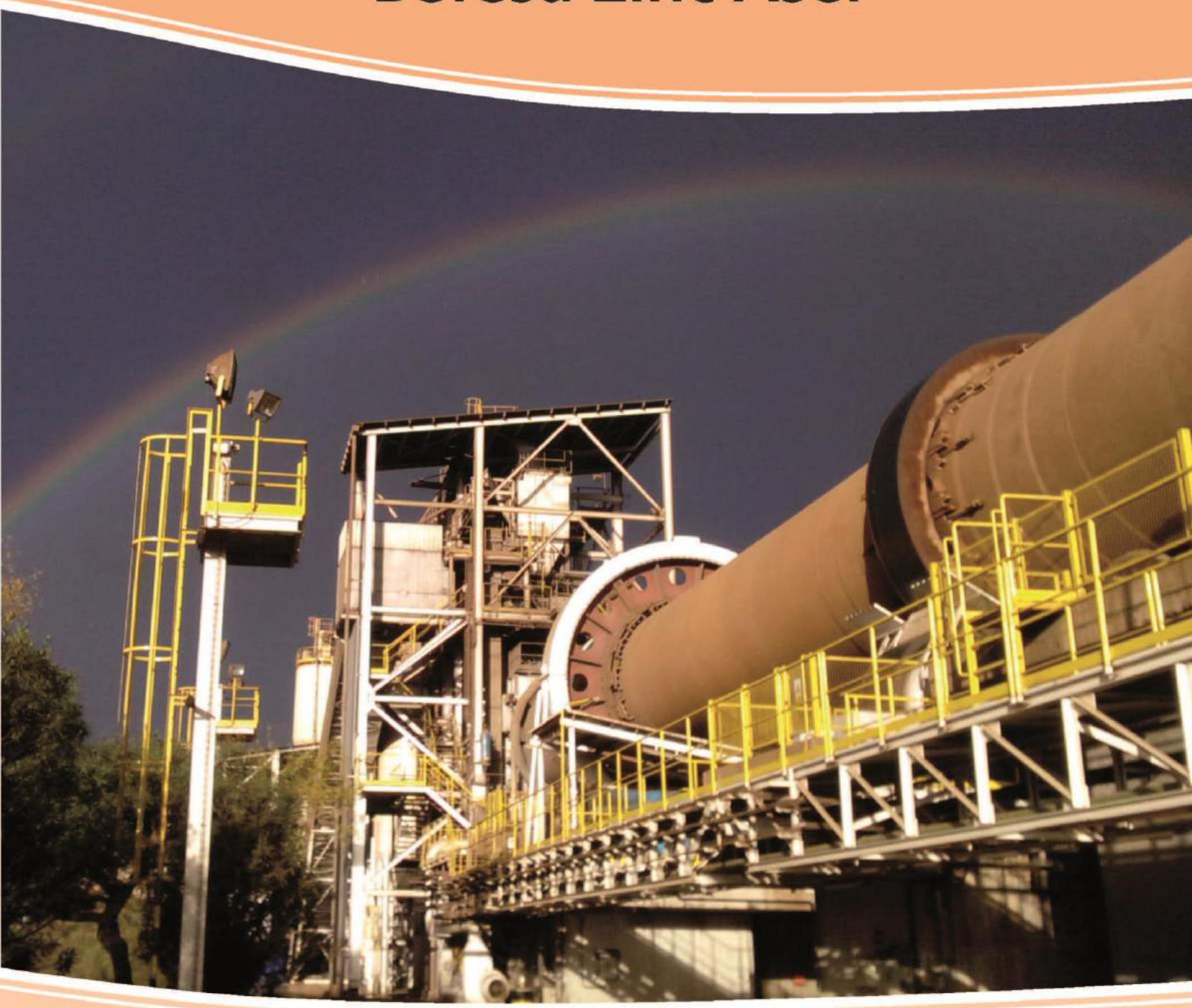
BEFESA

Befesa Zinc Aser



Environmental Statement

The validated version of this document is the Spanish version of the Environmental Statement for 2015 verified and validated by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance on 18 May 2016.

2015

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

The data provided in this statement are from 2015.

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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

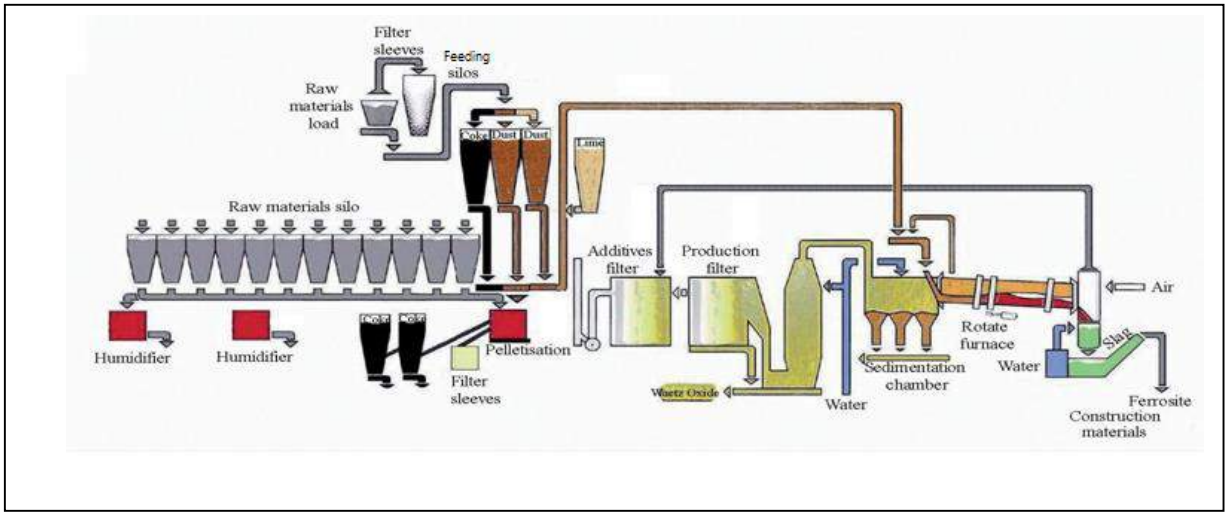
The residual dusts from the steelworks are fed into a Waelz furnace where the necessary reduction/oxidation reactions are produced to separate the heavy metals, mainly Zn and Pb, which are reoxidised forming the Waelz Oxide, from the rest of the elements of the steelworks dusts.

These other elements, mainly oxides of iron, lime and silica, 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.

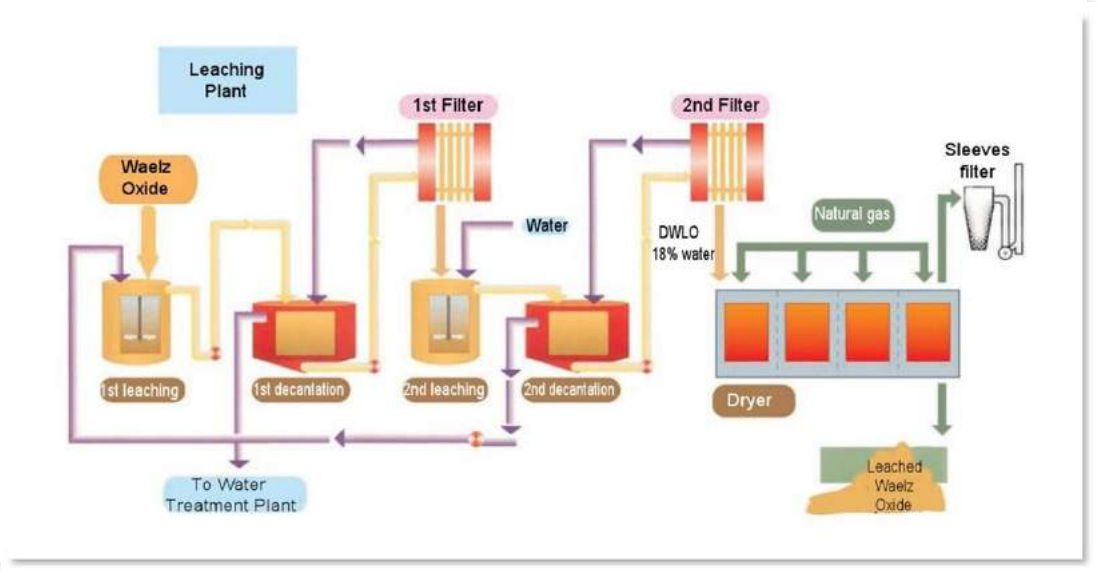
When the WO has been captured, it undergoes a process of lixiviation, to eliminate the halogens (predominantly chlorides) and the alkalines that it contains.

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,ISO 14001, ISO 50001 Standards and EMAS (Last updated in March 2016).

BEFESA

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

Management, Quality, Environment and Occupational Health and Safety in the workplace Policy

Mission

Befesa Zinc Aser focuses its activity on the rendering of environmental services to industry, applying the best available technologies (BAT) for metallurgical recovery of zinc and lead content in ferric and non ferrous waste under management systems pursuant to recognised international standards.
Befesa Zinc Aser is responsible for the subsequent marketing of the manufactured product.

Vision

To become a national reference benchmark in the development and implementation of technological solutions for the metallurgical recovery of zinc and lead content in ferric and non-ferrous waste, contributing to sustainable development.

Values

- **Leadership.** Leadership in the prevention of occupational health and safety risks and Environmental Protection. To be a reference benchmark for interest groups (internal and external) and the customer's partner in the attainment of these undertakings .
- **Legality**. Compliance with the law as regards the acquired undertakings in order to provide safety in our actions and to reduce the risks of our business activity.
- **Excellence**. Excellence in the products and services that we offer, where all persons work and make every effort to do all things well in the implementation of their daily activities. All our actions must be governed by professional responsibility.

Principles

- **Zero Accidents and Constructive Tolerance Objective. Zero Unsafe Acts Objective.**
  - To ensure the protection of the health and welfare of people.
  - To assume that all accidents must be prevented.
  - Accidents and incidents must be reported and investigated promptly.
- **Safety as a condition of one's employment and career.**
  - The safety of persons is above any objective or priority of the company
- **Compliance with all prevailing legislation** and other signed undertakings.
- **Control and continuous improvement undertakings, set objectives** in:
  - Integrated management system processes
  - the products manufactured and services rendered as per market demands
  - the management of the environmental aspects and impacts, especially in the relevant vectors such as energy and water consumption, atmospheric emissions, liquid discharges and spills, noise and generated waste
  - the management of Occupational Health and Safety in the workplace and undertaking thereof
- **Active participation and involvement** of all stakeholders
  - To facilitate communication channels in order to convey concerns and suggestions
- **Information, training and awareness-raising of personnel,** and where applicable, **contractors and suppliers** as regards:
  - the risks derivative from our activities.
  - compliance of the obligations and responsibilities and legal requirements and customer requirements.
  - responsible resource consumption
- **Availability of information and resources necessary** in order to meet all undertakings

18 March 2016

The Executive Chairman
(Signature)

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.

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 2015 and its relation with the improvement objectives are as follows.

Befesa Facilities

The direct significant aspects under normal operating situations are:

Aspect	Type	Impacts	Improvement aims
Consumption of energy sources	Petroleum coke Anthracite	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.
	Truck transport fuel taken out under contract by BZA		This aspect is significant due to the considerable increase of in the number of contracted trucks, as well as long distance haul trucks, which results accordingly in an increase in fuel consumption in transport. Given that this increase is due to the logistical needs of the company and is brought into line with those needs, no improvement objective in this regard is proposed.
	Natural gas in the Waelz furnace		The significance of this aspect is related to a considerable increase in its consumption as compared to the previous year. This increase is due to the fact that the furnace has required a greater energy input as the raw material received has a high zinc content. 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.
	Natural gas in the dry kiln		The significance of this aspect is related to a considerable increase in its consumption as compared to the previous year. This increase is due in part firstly to a greater number of operating hours as compared to the previous year, and secondly to the increased dryness obtained in the final product. 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-hazardous waste	Surplus slag	Waste generation	This aspect is significant due to the amount of waste generated and the destination thereof. It cannot be separated from the production 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 therefore it is not considered necessary to set a specific improvement objective or improvement action thereon.

The indirect significant aspects under normal operating situations are:

Aspect	Type	Impacts	Improvement aims
Consumption of energy sources	Truck transport fuel taken out under contract by the customer	Depletion of natural resources	This aspect is significant due to the considerable increase of in the number of contracted trucks, as well as long distance haul trucks, which results accordingly in an increase in fuel consumption in transport. Given that this increase is due to the logistical needs of the company and is brought into line with those needs, no improvement objective in this regard is proposed.

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

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.

Befesa Facilities

5.1. Summary of 2015 Objectives and Programmes

Below we describe the environmental improvement objectives of that work which has been performed in 2015, as well as its attainment:

Aspect	Impacts	Objectives/Goals	Actions in 2015	Deadli	Status
Not applicable	Not applicable	Implementation and certification of the ISO 50001 Standard (Energy Management Systems). •Attainment of ISO 50001 Certification	Drawing up and implementation of the required specific SGE documentation.	June 2016	3 out of the 5 objective stages have been undertaken
Not applicable	Not applicable	Restructuring of the GIS for the brining into line of the new ISO 9001 andISO14001 Standards for 2015. •Attainment of the ISO 9001:2015and ISO 14001:2015 Standards	•Drawing up and approval of the documents of the new GIS processes •Implementation of these processes and undertaking of the corresponding internal audits thereof	End of 2015	50% of the objective stages have been undertaken
Not applicable	Not applicable	Detailed structuring of the environmental management documentation for environmental vectors •Undertaking of 15 environmental vectors documented procedures	•Bringing into line of the identification, assessment and control of environmental aspects procedure •Implementation of the structure of the environmental aspects of the activities and products of the company •Drawing up and implementation of the specific procedures for the Air, Energy, Waste and Water vectors	End of 2016	•Underta-king of 4 environment al vectors procedures
Consumption of energy resources	Depletion of natural resources	Increased energy efficiency in the lighting system •Energy savings of 41,155kWh annually in office lighting • Energy savings of 3,269,365 kWh annually in outdoor lighting •Energy savings as regards the interior lighting of the production facilities. Pending consideration	•Change of office lighting in one of the two buildings, workshop, warehouse undertaken… •Lighting change of the plant's outdoor areas	End of 2016	2 out of the 3 objective stages completed
Consumption of energy resources	Depletion of natural resources	Increased energy efficiency in the compressed air system: • Energy savings of 277,298 kWh annually in the compressed air system	•Consideration of the possible alternative energy and cost savings in terms of the scheduled investments •Purchase and commissioning of new increased energy efficiency compressors	June 2016	Only remaining pending is the verification of the savings obtained
Diffuse emissions in the storage area	Emissions to air	Reduction of diffuse emissions in the storage area: •Increase of the diffuse emissions containment area. Pending consideration	•Increased confinement of the production warehouse with walls and heightening with plates •Advisability study of truck loading tunnel closure. In principle, this action is suspended due to the technical difficulty of installing automatic doors due to the lack of space	End of 2016	2 out of the 3 objective stages completed

5.2. Proposed objectives for 2016

In 2016 it is intended to continue or conclude the environmental improvement objectives commenced in 2015.

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.

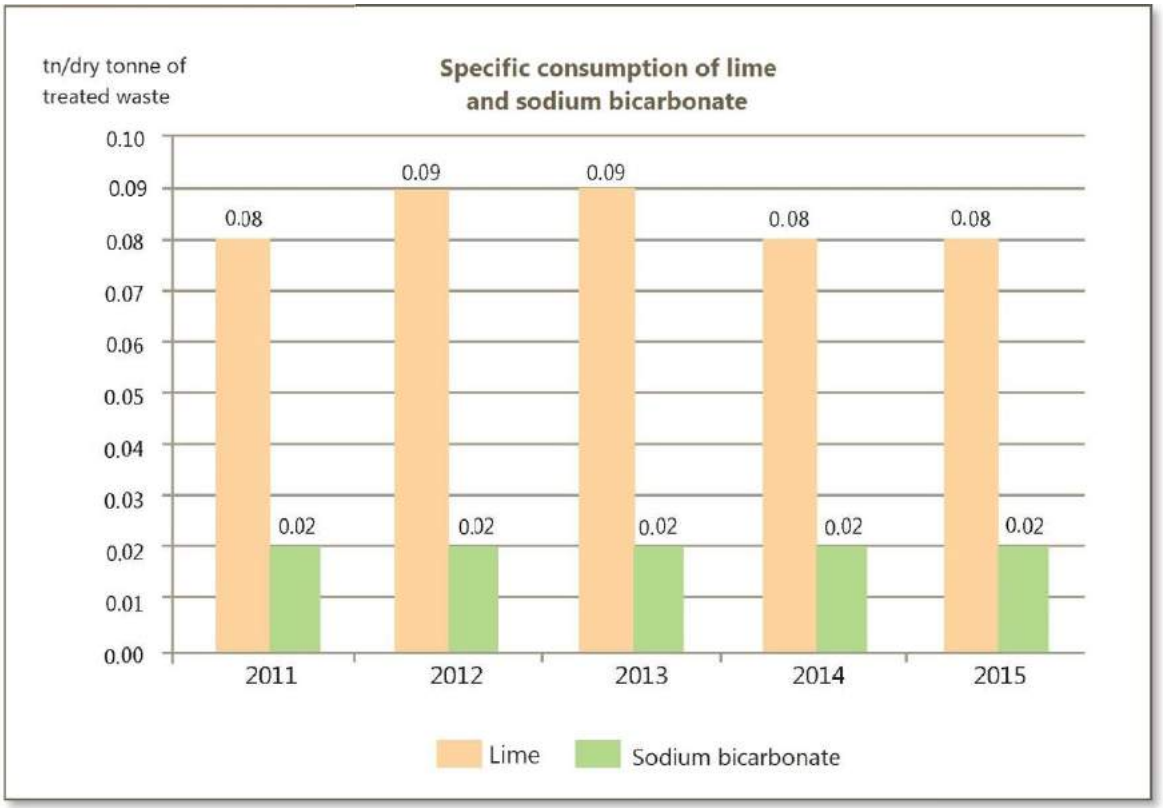
6.1 Recycling of steelworks dust for recovery of Zn and Pb

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lime	Tonnes	13,537	13,210	12,767	11,539	11,118
Sodium bicarbonate	Tonnes	3,730	3,679	3,300	2,909	2,995

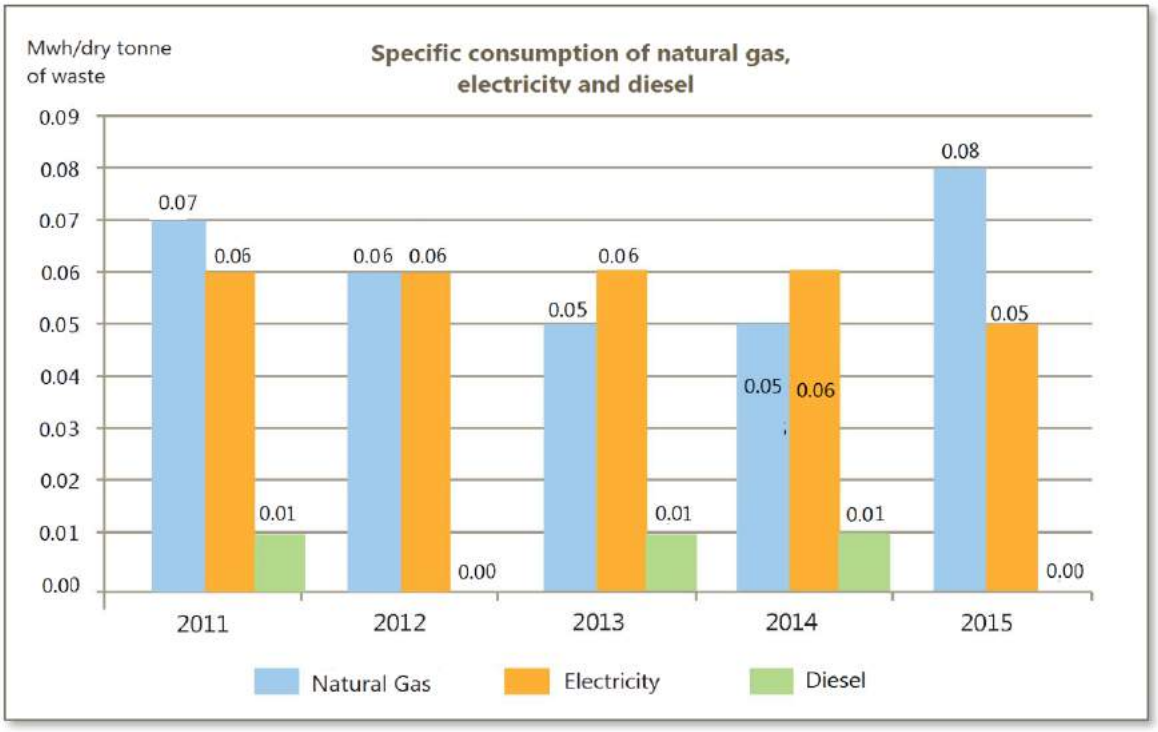


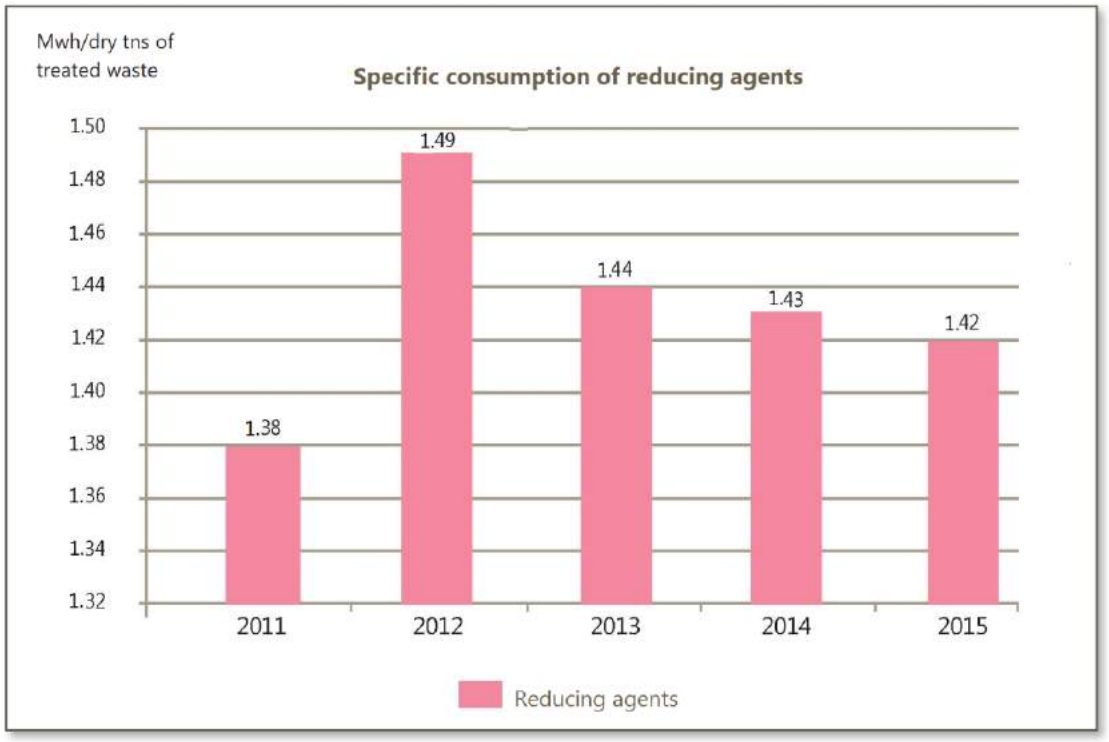
View of the offices

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	25,763	25,109	25,133	23,359	24,466
	Mwh	221,394	230,786	212,093	199,125	208,668
	tn/dry tns of treated waste	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	1.38	1.49	1.44	1.43	1.42
Natural gas	Mwh	11,751	9,383	7,187	7,599	12,082
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08
Electricity	Mwh	9,482	8,916	8,423	8,123	8,074
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
Diesel	Litres	92,000	76,343	77,359	74,189	70,874
	Mwh	901	753	758	727	695
	L/dry tns of treatedwaste	0.58	0.49	0.52	0.53	0.48
	Mwh/dry tns of treated waste	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00





Given that the company is not an energy producer, the renewable energy consumption percentage indicator is not applicable.

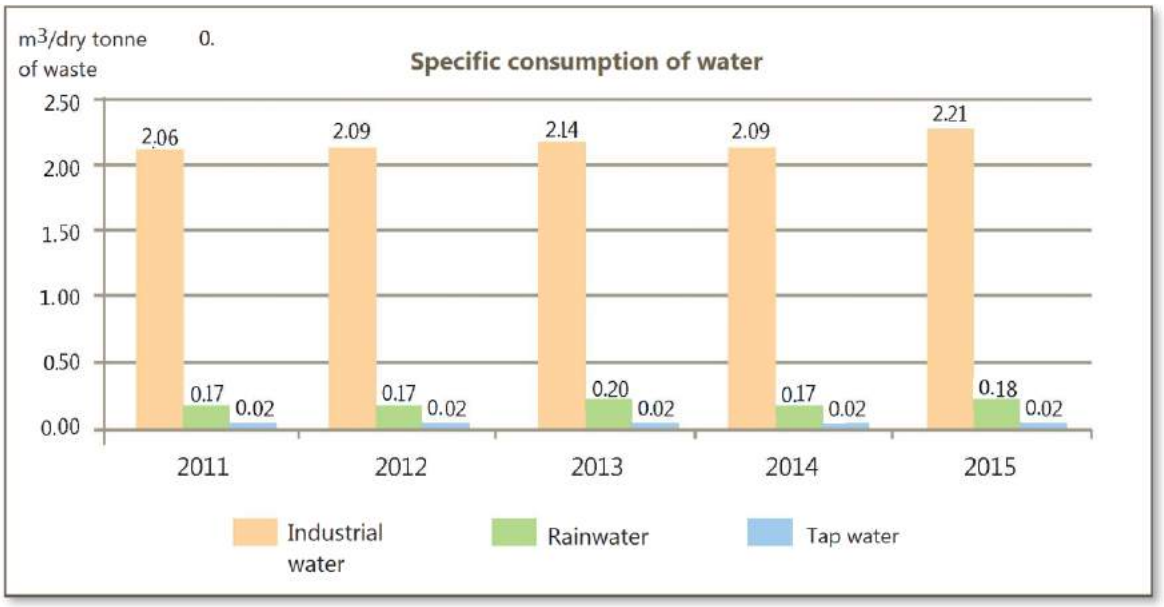
6.4. Water

Within 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industrial water	m^3	329,151	322,972	315,254	290,666	325,438
Rainwater	m^3	27,563	26,458	29,011	23,233	26,241
Tap water	m^3	3,122	2,981	3,245	3,012	2,836
TOTAL	**m^3**	**359,836**	**352,411**	**347,510**	**316,911**	**354,515**



•Spillage to the sewer of the Water Consortium of Biscay

In 2015 the volume of discharged water rate rose to 234,000 m^3. The following table shows the values measured in 2015 of the parameters set in the Sewer Discharge Permit and its comparison with the maximum permissible limit values:

Parameter	Units	Daily limit value	2011 Maximum	2012 Maximum	2013 Maximum	2014 Maximum	2015 Maximum	Compliance
Solids in suspension	mg/L	600	25.8	12.1	11.1	22.0	30.3	✓
Sulphates	mg/L	3000	2,349.6	2,463.6	2,381.5	2,513.5	2,290.4	✓
Dissolved sulphates	mg/L	4	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	✓
Silver	mg/L	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.0	✓
Lead	mg/L	3	1.73	0.82	1.55	1.27	0.65	✓
Zinc	mg/L	15	2.70	2.99	2.04	3.97	3.55	✓
Arsenic	mg/L	1.5	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.21	0.04	✓
Cadmium	mg/L	1.5	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.12	0.09	✓
Chromium	mg/L	0.75	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.09	✓
Copper	mg/L	7.5	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.13	✓
Iron	mg/L	150	0.30	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.44	✓
Mercury	mg/L	1.5	0	0	0	0.00	0.0	✓
Nickel	mg/L	5	0	0	0	0.00	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 greenhouse gas emissions)and is affected as a newentrantinthe2013-2020 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	2015	2013	2014	2015
Direct	80.947	74.382	72.258	0,55	0.53	0,49
Indirect	1.485	1.335	2.180	0,01	0,01	0,01
Total	82,432	75,717	74,438	0.56	0.54	0.51

- **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:

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
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)
O_2	4,009.67	0.03	425.84	0.00	740.65	0.01	11,105.85	0.08	11,373.65	0.08
NO_X	264.51	0.00	47,817.19	0.31	40,667.90	0.28	21,667.64	0.16	24,368.44	0.17
Solids particles	1,559.93	0.01	2,032.67	0.01	2,583.83	0.02	2,066.42	0.01	2,832.86	0.02

As regards to the emissions to the atmosphere by the Waelz chimney, the following table shows the values measured in 2015of the limited parameter oft he Integrated Environmental Authorisation and its comparison with maximum permitted limit values.

Parameter	Units	Limit Value	2011 Maximum	2012 Maximum	2013 Maximum	2014 Maximum	2015 Maximum	Compliance
Solid particles	mg/m³N	20	5.6	3.8	5.4	3.5	10.9	✓
SO_2	mg/m³N	150	37.0	0.5	2.2	63.2	96.0	✓
Pb+Cr+Cu+Mn	mg/m³N	5	0.607	0.082	0.123	0.131	0.081	✓
Ni+As	mg/m³N	1.00	0.042	0.019	0.019	0.004	0.002	✓
Cd+Hg	mg/m³N	0.20	0.165	0.169	0.096	0.024	0.027	✓
NO_x	mg/m³N	300	-	80.2	77.77	40.9	67.2	✓
HCl	mg/m³N	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	✓
VOC	mgC/m³N	-	131.0	131.0	626.5	747.7	495.0	✓
Dioxins and furanes	I-TEQng/m³N	-	0.028	0.044	0.056	0.070	0.145	✓

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.

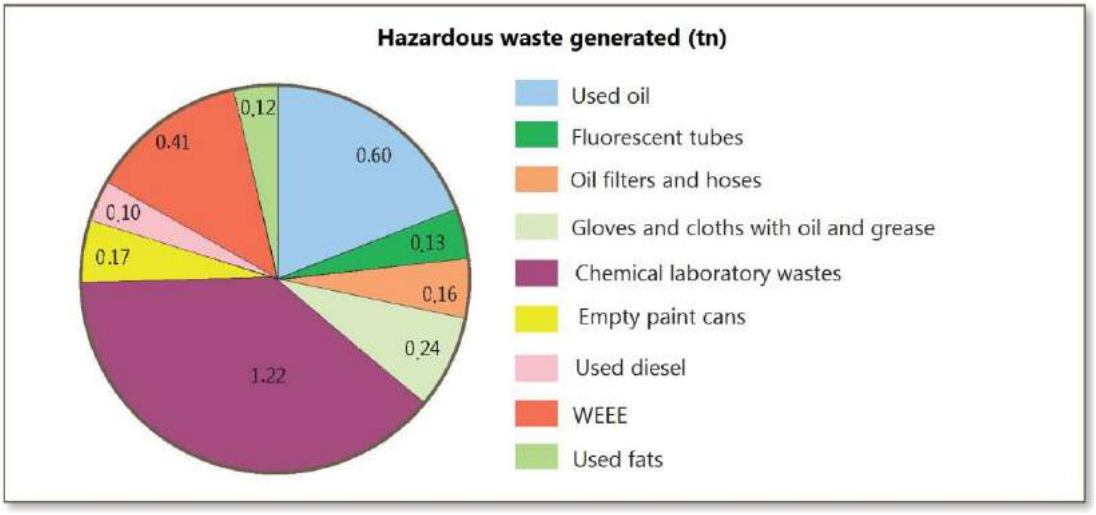
In our facilities there are have several waste recycling points properly marked and labelled where the waste is deposited depending on their nature for its subsequent treatment, recovery or recycling.

Waste recycling points in Befesa Zinc Aser

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

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-hazardous waste	tn	6,663.26	46,583.01	95,353.18	89,191.08	94,154.34
	tn/dry tn of treated waste	0.04	0.30	0.65	0.64	0.64
Hazardous waste	tn	4.09	4.23	3.27	2.84	3.16
	tn/dry tn of treated waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total waste		**6,667.35**	**46,587.24**	**95,356.45**	**89,193.92**	**94,157.51**

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



	2015
Non-hazardous waste	tn
RAU in container	23.53
Paper and cardboard	1.08
Scrap metal	33.15
Toner and cartridges	0.05
CDW (Construction and Demolition Waste). Concrete	119.60
Excess slag	93,976.93

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 0.18.

7. Applicable Environmental Legislation

The Company has taken out under contract an information, updating and evaluation of applicable legislation and requirements service.

Every six months Befesa Zinc Aser carries out the evaluation of the applicable requirements using the computer application designed by the service provider thereof

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).
- Legislation applicable to the facilities wherein potentially polluting soil (APCS) activities are undertaken.

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 May2016.

CNAE Accreditation No.	**ES-V-0015**
Accredited Verifier	**Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España, S. L.** C/ Las Mercedes, 31-2º Edif. Abra 3 Las Arenas (Getxo) Biscay
Statement date	May 2016

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

Metallurgical recovery of zinc and lead contained in ferrous and non-ferrous industry waste

Under NACE code no. 24.43

declares to have verified that the facility as specified in the organization's 2015 environmental statement

BEFESA ZINC ASER, S.A.U.
Carretera Bilbao Plencia , nº 21
48950 Asúa – Erandio (BIZKAIA (BIZKAIA)

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 eco-management and environmental auditing eco-management 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 2015 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: 1 June 1998
Date of current verification: 1 August 2014
Verification Expiry Date: 31 July 2017
Validation Date 31 May 2016
Validation Expiry Date: 30 May 2017

Lloyd's Register LRQA
Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España, S.L.

LRQAE Ref nº: SGI 1942018

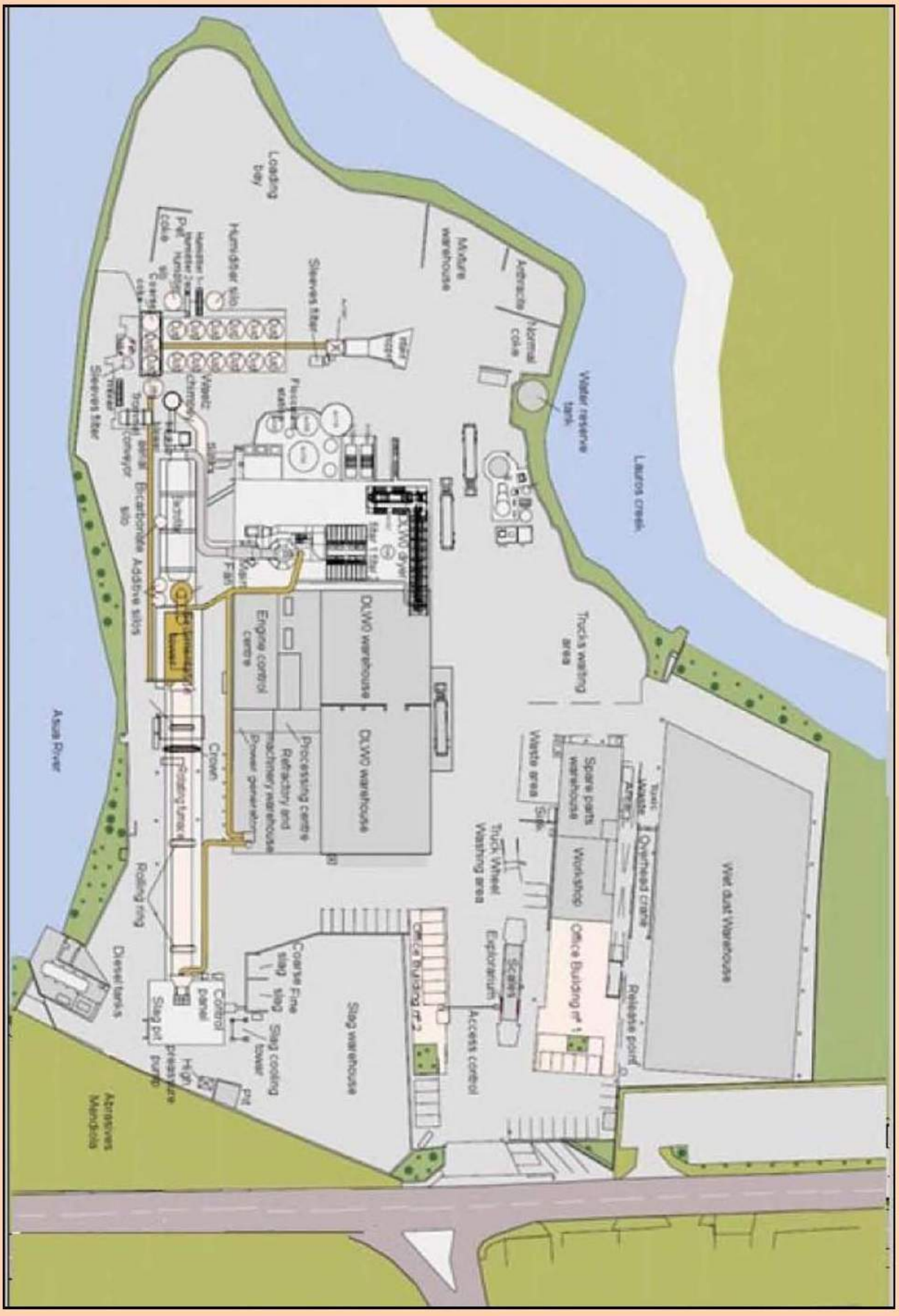
Signature:

Name: Olga Rivas
On behalf of Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España, S.L.

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

Befesa Zinc Aser's CNAE classification (Ver2) no. is 24.43.
Date of Next Environmental Statement: May 2017.

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:	Similar to that produced within an Urban Environment.
CDW:	(Construction and Demolition Waste). Concrete
GEI:	Greenhouse 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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