

**Befesa Aluminio, S.L.**

**Les Franqueses del Vallés plant**

**Befesa Aluminio, S.L.**

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This document constitutes the environmental declaration of Befesa Aluminio, S.L.- Les Franqueses plant corresponding to the year 2018. It has been made considering the requirements established by the regulations (CE) N° 1221/2009 and (CE) N° 1505/2017 of the European Commission, concerning the voluntary participation of organizations in a community environmental management and audit system (EMAS).

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## **1. EMAS registration**

### **1.1 Regulation (EC) nº 1221/2009 and nº 1505/2017**

Regulation no. 1221/2009 on the EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) is a system by which organizations can voluntarily adhere to a community management system and environmental audits. In 2017, Regulation no. 1505/2017 is published and enters into force, which partially modifies (Annex I, II and III) the aforementioned Regulation.

These regulations have three fundamental commitments:

- Internal control of the environmental impacts of the process and registration under the basic assumption of compliance with the environmental legislation applicable.
- Continuous reduction in impacts, defining and publishing the objectives and actions to achieve them, as well as the control and results through continuous environmental audits.
- Commitment to full transparency regarding society and other sectors.

### **1.2 Environmental declaration**

It is the essential element of the system, since it involves making the company's environmental data available to society:

- Consumption of raw materials, water, electricity, fuel, emissions, effluents,

waste, etc.

- The company's environmental policy, ensuring compliance with the applicable regulations and, at the same time, the commitment to continuous improvement based on quantifiable objectives and the prevention of pollution.
- Validation of the system audit, as well as compliance with the regulations, all through an authorized verifier.

In short, to inform society about our activity, provide key data and ensure environmental compliance of our company.

### **1.3 Befesa Aluminio, S.L. as a member of the system**

Voluntarily Befesa Aluminio, S.L. with NACE code 2453 (light metal casting) has decided to join the system, to make its environmental commitment clear to society in the development of its daily activity. This is defined as:

"Solid and liquid aluminium alloys production. Aluminium waste treatments. Trading of by-products of aluminium and other non-ferric metals".

## **2. The company's activities, products and services**

The company Befesa Aluminio, SL, has 4 work centers of recognized international prestige, located in the towns of Erandio (Bizkaia), Les Franqueses del Vallés (Barcelona), Bernburg (Germany) and Valladolid, with the first three centers being referenced refineries of aluminum and the fourth a salt slag recovery. All of them are within the sector of the so-called eco-industry, because they are dedicated to recycling, recovering and valorizing of all types of waste from the aluminum industry. The total recycled process, allows the recovery of the free metal of all the materials that it processes, as well as the oxide that inevitably accompanies them, providing an important alternative to the aluminum of primary type and the high consumption of energy that demand its obtaining and assuming consequently an inexhaustible source of obtaining metals in front of the mining extraction, consequently prolonging the rate of depletion of the planet's natural resources.

The activities developed by Befesa Aluminio, S.L. constitute an important and fundamental link in the life cycle of aluminium. The activities carried out in primary aluminium production plants, aluminium processing and finishing plants, or aluminium smelters in general, would be totally unfeasible without the presence of industries such as Befesa Aluminio, SL, in charge of the treatment, recovery and recycling of waste that they generate by converting mentioned waste into assimilable raw materials. Befesa Aluminio, S.L., since its beginnings, has focused its activities on the production of aluminium alloys under any type of specification for the injection molding of parts for the automotive, household appliances and construction sectors.

The overall calculation of its activities has placed Befesa Aluminio S.L. as the main company in its activity in Spain and one of the largest in Europe. The link that Befesa Aluminio, S.L. has maintained and maintains with groups and companies of worldwide recognition and the use of the acquired knowledge, has contributed to Befesa Aluminio, S.L. be an aluminium recycling industry with suppliers and customers all over the world such as manufacturers of the automotive sector and foundries supplying these.

### **3. Environmental management system**

Our environmental management system consists of the following elements:

- Environmental policy: formally describes the guidelines and objectives of Befesa Aluminio, S.L. in its relation to the environment.
- Environmental management program, which includes the necessary activities to be carried out to achieve the objectives.
- Documentation of the environmental management system, which mainly consists of:
  - Context of the organization: describes the external and internal issues that are relevant for the company and that affect its ability to achieve the expected results of its environmental management system.
  - Scope of the organization: determines the limits and applicability of the environmental management system.
  - Procedures: describe the development of the activities carried out by the company.
- Internal environmental audits, such as management tools to evaluate the development and effectiveness of the implemented environmental management system and identify opportunities for improvement.



- Annual Management review of the system to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness and establish new objectives for continuous improvement.
- Evaluation of direct and indirect environmental aspects throughout the life cycle of the manufactured product.
- Registration of the legislation and identification and evaluation of the applicable legal requirements.

In addition, it has three main objectives:

- The commitment to comply with the legal requirements and others that apply to this facility.
- Carry out our recycling activity in a manner that respects the environment, paying special attention to those activities and products that could entail risks for the environment.
- Continuous improvement from the environmental point of view.

These bases come from the guidelines established by our management policy.

### **Quality, safety, environment and energy policy**

#### **Values**

We promote the Quality of our products and processes, the defense of the Environment, the Safety and Health of our direct and indirect workers and the Sustainable Development of our environment.

## **Policy**

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. aspires to become a world leader in the aluminium sector in the areas of Quality, Prevention, Environment and Energy Efficient Management, convinced that it is the only path towards its productive excellence.

## **Principles**

The General Manager of the company and all the Processes Responsible must be the first example of compromise, image and zero tolerance and we assume the final responsibility in the Quality, Health, Safety, Environment and Energy Management of the company.

We consider our human resources the main and key factor of our economical business so we train them and give them action availability in the Quality, Health, Safety, Environment and Energy Management. of the company.

We assume all employees' involvement as the main question for the company's success, pushing the dialog and continuous and active participation.

To keep Health and Safety of our employees and the preservation of our Environment is part of the diary work of each of our employees.

We do never put ahead Production of Economic benefit to Health and Safety.

We assume as objective of the company the principle of "Zero accidents".

We consider that all accidents are avoidable and that all accidents and incidents must be communicated and investigated as a way to the continuous improvement.

We assume the compromise of getting all the necessary human and technical resources to ensure the continuous protection of our Environment and the development of a safety and free accidents place of work.

We ensure the fulfilment of all the applicable legislation as well as all the external and internal established standards and requirements,

We develop a Quality, Health, Safety, Environment and Energy integrated management system which is periodically revised and audited according to well-known international standards.

Erando, November 2016

In accordance with the requirements imposed by the internationally recognized ISO 14001: 2015 standard, the Managing director of Befesa Aluminio, S.L. has appointed the following person to ensure the implementation and maintenance of the established environmental management system:

- **Oskar de Diego Rodríguez, Environmental Manager**, as a delegate of the management to establish, implement and maintain the environmental management system up to date and at the same time guarantee compliance with all applicable environmental requirements.

It must be mentioned the integrated management that is currently being carried out of the quality, prevention, environment and energy systems with the aim of progressing jointly in the four fields, simplifying efforts, but maintaining the rigor and seriousness characteristic of the four individualized concepts that does not compromise the well-being of our future generations.

#### 4. Befesa Aluminio, S.L.- Les Franqueses del Vallés plant



The company Befesa Aluminio, S.L.-plant of Les Franqueses del Vallés-, is located in Les Franqueses del Vallès (Barcelona) since 1985. The formats in which it presents its final products are:

- Aluminum ingots and their alloys of 7 - 10 kg of weight for molding.

A detailed plan of the installations of the Les Franqueses del Vallés plant and the organizational chart of Befesa Aluminio, S.L. is shown:



The recycling and recovery process developed at the Les Franqueses del Vallés plant consists of two main processes: one of initial melting of the materials in rotary furnaces and another of refining the final product in holding type furnaces. Both processes are associated with two facilities considered as BAT (Best Available Technique) in the "Reference Document for the Best Available Techniques of Non-ferrous metallurgy" prepared at the request of the European Commission.

The production process begins with a correct selection of raw materials among which we highlight the cuts, cables, crankcase, pots, cans, lithography, chips, foams and in general, all types of scrap and waste from the aluminium sector. These raw materials, once selected and in the case of the chips, treated by the two chip dryers, are melted in the appropriate proportion for the approximate obtaining of the specification requested by the end customer, using a vortex type furnace and a rotary type furnace own designed to which is added certain amounts of salt as a flux and protector of the molten aluminium. The fusion of these materials well understood, is not only to bring to the liquid state the raw material, but also to dissolve the metal elements in suspension and promote some cleaning reactions of the material, the latter being what differentiates a rotary type furnace from other types of furnaces. Verifying that the temperature of the furnace is adequate, that the material is melted and that the quality of the flux that is supernatant is that foreseen, the furnace is emptied in two stages, firstly removing the metal and ending with the melted molten salt or salt slag.

The gases produced during this fusion process are evacuated through

purification systems, consisting of cooling systems and bag filters, where the solid particles are retained and where the neutralization treatment of the acidic combustion gases is carried out at the same time. generated, by the controlled addition of calcium hydroxide.

For its part, the salt slag obtained as a result of the use of salt during the described fusion process, is completely recycled and recovered, giving rise in turn to an aluminium oxide (paval) that has various applications in the sector of cement industries, definitively closing the circle of recovery of the aluminium waste described.



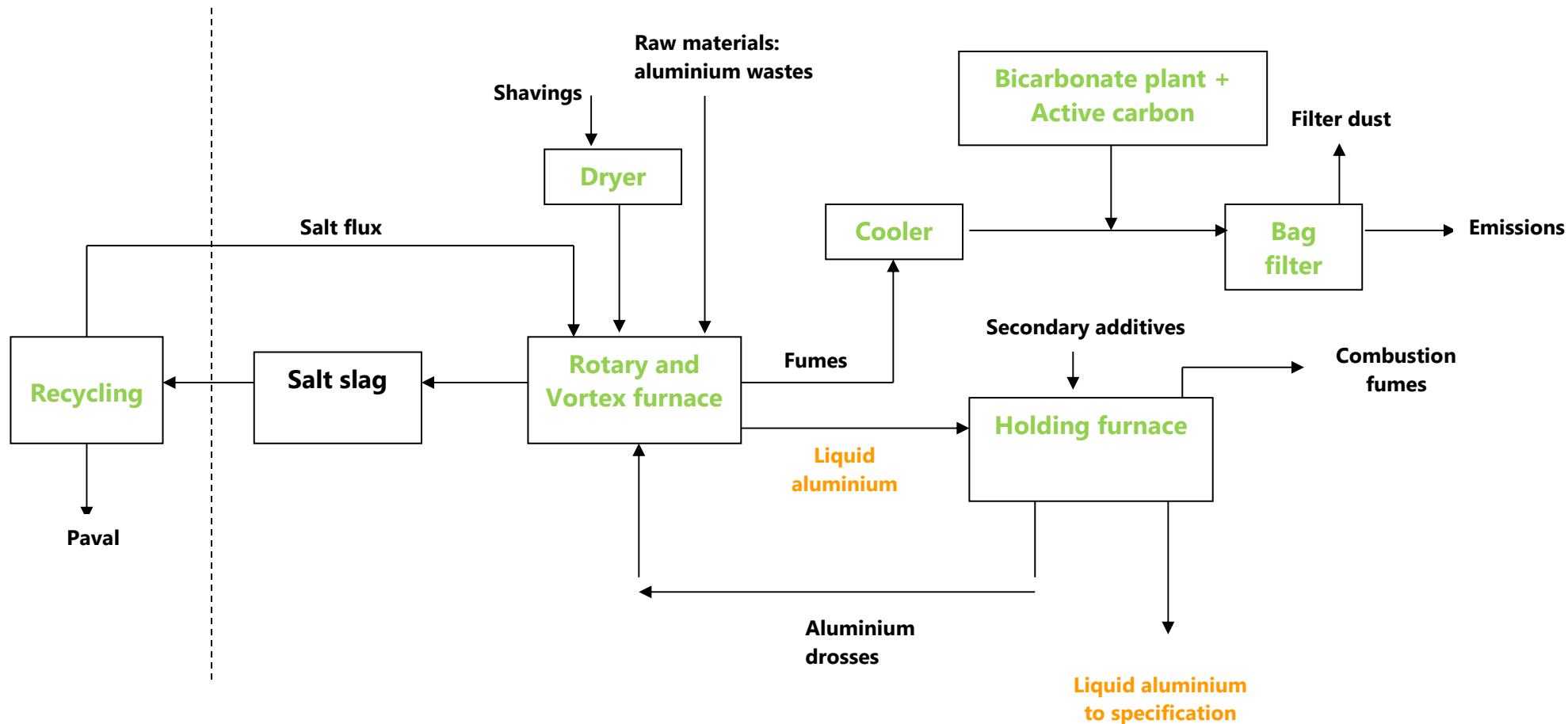
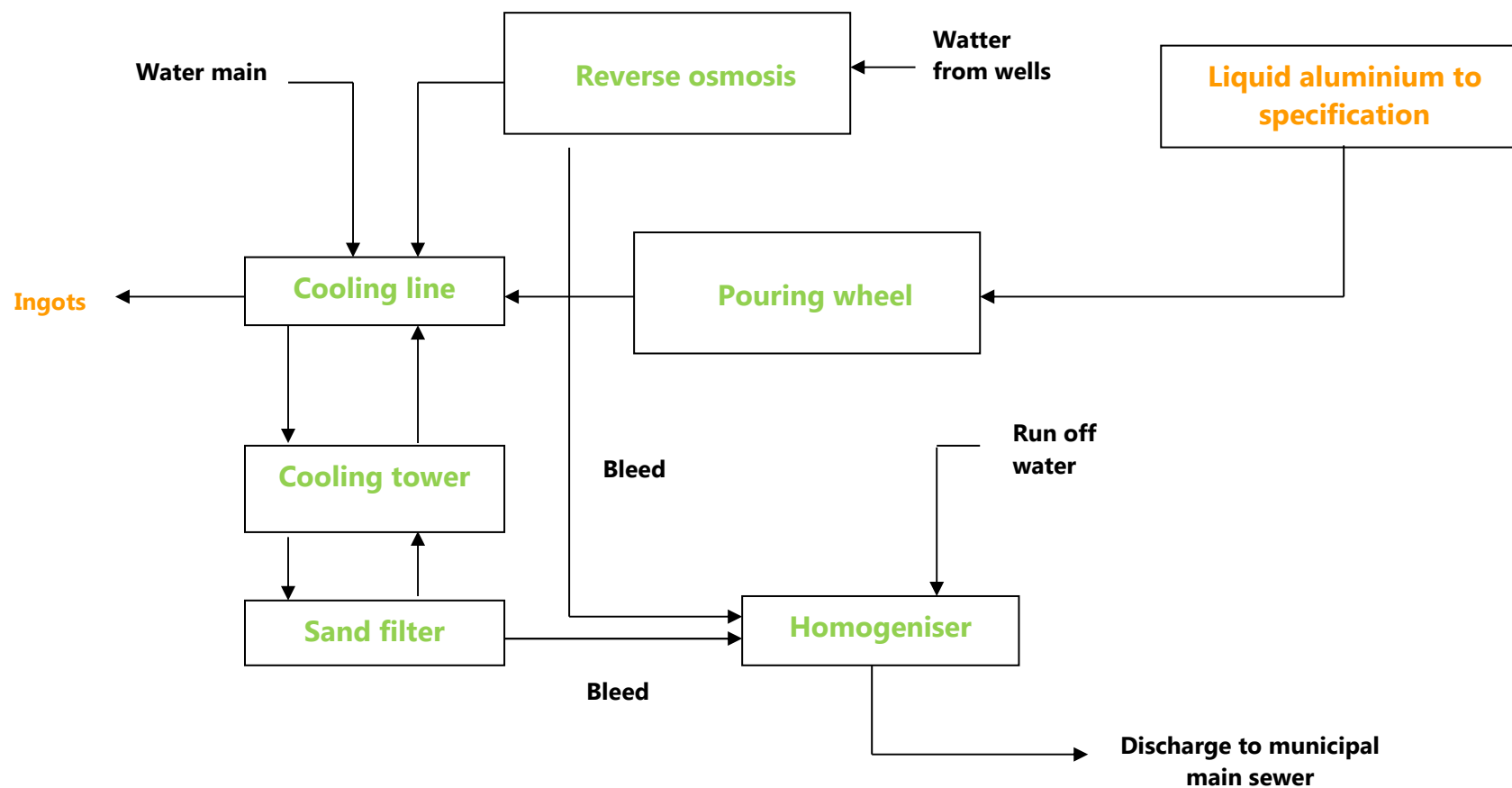


Illustration 3: Flow diagram of the process for obtaining aluminium in liquid form.

Once they have been melted in the rotary furnaces, the raw materials go on to phase two in reverberatory furnaces, where they are adjusted to the exact target specifications by adding secondary additives such as Si, Cu or Mg. Furnaces of this type are particularly suited to this last phase of production, since they provide metal that is at rest and the quality parameters of which can be adjusted under controlled heat conditions.

Once the slag has been skimmed off and the temperature adjusted, the metal is ready for pouring. The molten metal is sent to the pouring wheel for pouring into ingots. The pouring wheel comprises a chain of ingot molds that guarantee the reliable, rapid production of ingots with high surface quality. The ingots are cooled, tipped out and conveyed to a machine that stacks them fully automatically in tiers, using a powerful computer that can form packages of different shapes to meet the requirements of each customer.

The water used during the cooling process is recirculated via three cooling systems fitted with parallel filters. The water used to bleed the filter systems during cleaning is treated to the same standard as run-off water and evacuated to the municipal main sewer via a single discharge point, which meets all the constraints imposed by the relevant integrated environmental authorization.



**Illustration 4: Flow diagram of the ingot and liquid aluminium manufacturing process.**

The global production calculation has placed the total average production of the Les Franqueses del Vallés plant in 61,971 t of finished product in recent years (2016-2018) (See page 33), with approximately 30% of its market being smelters in national market and 70% foreign customers.

All the products supplied by the company go through a previous control of final quality and are perfectly identified in such a way that it is possible to maintain the total traceability in relation to the manufacturing process, raw materials used and controls carried out. All this is managed through our quality management system with ISO 9001 certification.

In addition, in accordance with its activities aimed at the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment, we consider it necessary to carry out our activity with the least possible local environmental impact. Aware of this need, we decided to implement in 2003 an environmental management system ISO 14001, subsequently verified according to the European regulation EMAS in 2005 with the registration number ES-CAT-000203.

## **5. Representative environmental aspects of the company**

The most representative environmental aspects of the plant are the following:

### **A) Emissions into the atmosphere**

At the beginning of 2018, the plant had nine smokestacks associated with the facilities that are part of the production process, which correspond to the focus of the dryer of chips nº 1 + collector environment dryers, to the combustion focus of the rotary furnace nº 1, to the combustion focus of the Tilting furnace nº 2, to the focus of the rotary furnace charging area, to the combustion focus of the tilting furnace nº3, to the combustion smokestack of the laboratory furnace, to the combustion smokestack of the rotary furnace nº 2, to the smokestack of the dryer nº 2 and to the smokestack of the load area of the holding furnaces. The same number is currently available, but the focus of the rotary tilting furnace has been replaced by that of the vortex furnace, maintaining the same filter.

Periodically an officially approved laboratory (OCA) performs sampling of the emissions produced in these described smokestacks, analyzing later the compounds that in each case mark the integrated environmental authorization.

In order to ensure the proper functioning of the purification systems associated with the outbreaks, internal procedures have been developed, which are part of the integrated environmental management system, in which the continuous and

periodic controls that must be carried out are defined to detect any anomaly, as well as the establishment of appropriate corrective actions.

## **B) Waste production**

The company has the corresponding integrated environmental authorization (BA20120011) and its substantial change (B1CS160297) which, in turn, contains the authorization of the producer of hazardous and inert waste with the producer code P-03570.1.

- **Hazardous wastes**

The most significant hazardous wastes are the following:

- **Salt slag:** As a result of the use of common salt as a flux to prevent the unwanted oxidation of liquid aluminium inside the furnaces in contact with the atmosphere. The mentioned salt slag is totally recycled in what constitutes a fully integrated process of aluminium waste treatment within the Befesa Group, giving as a source a new salt capable of being used in new production processes and an inert waste, rich in aluminium oxide called Paval, which has countless applications in the world of cement.
- **Filter dust:** As a consequence of the treatment of the combustion gases through the purification systems present in the factory, and of the loads and movements of material in the furnaces and in the drying rooms. They are

stored under cover, in big-bags, until their final shipment to an authorized agent.

- Filter bags: As constituents of the flue gas cleaning systems. Damaged or damaged bags are replaced and sent to authorized manager.
- Used oils: Coming from the maintenance operations of the facilities and machinery, they are stored in duly identified and dated warehouses waiting for their shipment to an authorized manager.
- Contaminated empty plastic containers: Containers that have contained chemicals, solvents, oils, etc. They are stored in a perfectly identified warehouse for shipment to an authorized manager.
- Absorbents, rags and contaminated clothes: Coming from maintenance operations, they are stored in properly identified and dated drums until their final shipment to an authorized manager.

The company has the corresponding acceptance documents from each of the authorized managers with whom it manages the aforementioned hazardous waste.

- **Inert wastes**

The industrial inert waste produced in the plant is basically that coming from the repairs, reforms or improvements that comply with the aforementioned definition.

Said waste and its management are the following:

- Metallic wastes (iron scrap): they are disposed in a drawer provided for this purpose. When it is at full capacity, a company dedicated to the removal and management of this type of material is notified.
- Refractory bricks, rubble, wood, plastic and rubber: Waste refractory bricks come from maintenance work on the linings of the rotary furnaces and the holding furnaces. Rubble, wood, plastic and rubber waste come from civil work done at the company. These types of waste are selectively storage and sent to an authorized waste manager.
- General wastes no selectively collected: these go to landfill.

### **C) Depletion of natural resources**

Taking into account aspects related to the management of natural resources in plant, the company has within its integrated management system a method of identification, monitoring and control of the resources used.

These resources correspond to the consumption of natural gas, used in the operation of furnaces and dryers, consumption of electrical energy, consumption of water for sanitary use and for cooling of ingots, to diesel (mobile machinery and shavings dryers), to oxygen (furnaces) and nitrogen (used in holding furnaces for the homogenization and degassing of liquid metal).



## **6. Significant environmental aspects of Les Franqueses del Vallés plant**

As a basis for the definition of environmental objectives, direct and indirect environmental aspects are evaluated on an annual basis. To do this, criteria such as probability and severity are applied, obtaining the individual degree of significance of each of them. This allows to determine the future work areas on which to centralize efforts, in order to minimize the company's global environmental impact.

Following the criteria of severity and probability previously referenced, and after applying the rest of the criteria applied by the company in the internal evaluation process of all its environmental impacts, the impacts defined as significant for the year 2018 are summarized below:

- Confined emission of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, COT and PST as a consequence of the routine operation of fusion of materials in rotary, holding, laboratory and drying furnaces whose associated aspect is the potential air pollution.
- Confined emission of HCl as a consequence of the routine operation of fusion of materials in rotary type furnaces whose associated aspect is the potential air pollution.
- Confined emission of PCCD / F as a consequence of the routine operation of fusion of materials in rotary type furnaces whose associated aspect is the potential air pollution.

- Total consumption of natural gas whose associated aspect is the potential disappearance of natural resources.
- Diesel consumption whose associated aspect is the potential disappearance of natural resources.

For all the impacts classified as significant, Befesa Aluminio, S.L. it establishes a strict and periodic control of the same, associating at the same time strategic objectives and environmental indicators of control and improvement, which allow it to guarantee the present and future environmental performance of the company.

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. also monitors and evaluates indirect environmental aspects, including those aspects for which it does not have full capacity to act. As main indirect environmental aspects in the year 2018, we highlight the following:

- Generation of used oils and batteries by subcontracted transport companies.
- Generation of emissions and ammonia odor associated with potentially wet raw materials.
- Radioactivity associated with the raw materials received.
- GHG emissions associated with services and supplies.

## 7. Outline of environmental targets and goals 2018

Every year, a series of environmental objectives are established, which are included in the annual environmental plan, where the goals associated with each of them are defined, as well as the corresponding allocation of human and material resources.

The environmental objectives defined for the year 2018 are described below, making a brief summary of the degree of final implementation:

Aspect	Target	Target value	Result
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>	To reduce 2 % for GHG emissions.	-2 %	+2.01 %
<b>CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PST y COT emissions</b>	To reduce 2 % for CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , PST y CO emissions.	-2 %	-13.86 %
<b>HCl and PCCD/F emissions</b>	To reduce 2 % for HCl and PCCD/F	-2 %	HCl -82.69 %
		-2 %	PCCD/F -12.50 %
<b>Natural gas consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	+10.33 %
<b>Natural gas consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to shavings dryers	-2 %	-17.00 %
<b>Electricity consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	-0.89 %
<b>Gasoil consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	+21.92 %
<b>Nitrogen consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	0.00 %
<b>Oxygen consumption</b>	To reduce 2 % consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	-0.83 %
<b>Slat flux consumption</b>	To reduce 2% consumption associated to production processes	-2 %	-0.93 %
<b>Salt slag generation</b>	To reduce 2 % generation associated to production processes	-2 %	+1.64 %
<b>Filter dust generation</b>	To reduce 2 % generation	-2 %	+12.18 %

- **To reduce 2 % for GHG emissions associated to secondary aluminium production.**

At the beginning of 2018, a joint objective of minimizing GHG emissions was defined for the centers that make up Befesa Aluminio, S.L. This objective was associated with emission sources corresponding to the two types of scope that are included in the company's inventory and which refer to direct emissions (scope 1) and indirect emissions (scope 2). After computing the emissions of these sources throughout the year 2018, it has been observed that Befesa Aluminio, S.L. has not met the objective of minimization proposed, presenting a relative worsening percentage of 2.01% (0.2845 teq CO<sub>2</sub> / t in 2018 versus 0.2789 teq CO<sub>2</sub> / t in 2017), mainly due to the minor productions obtained at the Erandio and Les Franqueses plants as a result of the important structural and installation works carried out throughout the year 2018.

- **To reduce 2% total atmospheric emissions in chimney.**

The initial objective of reducing total confined emissions has been achieved. In 2017 the result was 1.01 kg CO + COT + NO<sub>x</sub> + PST / t product manufactured, while in 2018 it was 0.87 kg CO + COT + NO<sub>x</sub> + PST / t. This decrease is exactly 13.86%. The reason for this improvement in emissions is directly related to the latest results obtained in the emissions from the different sources of the plant at the end of 2017 and during 2018, with the concentrations of the pollutants being lower than the previous ones. Good maintenance of the condition of the filter bags and the purifying systems have contributed to a significant reduction in emissions.

- **To reduce 2 % for HCl and PCCD/F emission.**

The initial goal of reducing HCl and PCCD / F emissions has been achieved in both cases. In 2017, the HCl result was 0.0075 kg HCl / t manufactured product, while in 2018 it was 0.0122 kg HCl / t. This decrease is exactly 82.69% which is a very important and significant improvement. This data is given by the good maintenance of the calcium hydroxide dosing system throughout the year. Regarding the PCCD / F emissions, the objective has been met, 0.00024 Kg PCCD / F / t product manufactured in 2017 by the 0.00021 Kg PCCD / F / t in 2018, which represents an improvement (12.50%). This improvement is due to the optimization of the active carbon dosing system in the filter of the fixed rotary furnace.

- **To achieve a 2 % decrease in total natural gas consumption associated with the plant's production processes.**

The relative consumption of natural gas associated with the production processes has increased significantly in 2018 (1.047 MWh / t manufactured product), with respect to the values reached in 2017 (0.949 MWh / t manufactured product). This increase of 10.33%, does not allow to reach the established objective of reduction of 2%. During 2018 the rotary tilting furnace has been replaced by a vortex furnace, which has meant working only with the fixed rotary kiln for a long period of time and that this, in turn, is the one with the highest gas consumption.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in natural gas consumption associated to shavings dryers.**

On the other hand, the consumption associated with the chip treatment process in 2018 was 0.337 MWh / t treated chips, in 2017 it was 0.406 MWh / t treated chips. Therefore, a decrease of 17.00% was obtained, achieving the objective set at the beginning of the year. This decrease is associated with the quality of the processed materials, specifically the chip, with less humidity than the previous year.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in electricity consumption associated with the plant's production processes.**

The relative electricity consumption during 2018 has decreased slightly compared to the values reported in 2017, mainly due to the operational improvement actions that have been carried out in all the facilities. The specific consumption of the year 2018 reaches values of 0.0888 MWh / t, which represents a decrease of 0.89% with respect to the consumption of the year 2017 (0.0896 MWh / t). The objective has not been achieved, as it does not reach 2% improvement.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in the amount of gasoil used in the plant's production processes.**

The proposed objective of reducing the consumption of diesel directly associated with mobile machinery and the manufactured product has not been achieved, increasing by 21.92%. The relative value of 2018 has increased with respect to the year 2017, 0.089 GJ / t product manufactured in 2018, by 0.073 GJ / t product manufactured in the previous year. The objective has not been achieved due to the greater movement of machinery inside the plant, mainly caused by the dismantling of the rotary tilting furnace and the subsequent assembly of the vortex furnace.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in the amount of nitrogen used in the plant's production processes.**

The relative consumption of nitrogen in the year 2018 has been 0.027 t / t manufactured product with respect to 0.027 t / t manufactured product of the year 2017. It means that the relative consumption is maintained, thus not achieving the initially marked objective of reducing the 2%. The times at the time of alloying in the holdings have been very similar to those of the previous year and for that reason the reduction has not been achieved.

- **To achieve a 1 % drop in the amount of oxygen used in the plant's production processes.**

The relative oxygen consumption decreases from 0,120 t / t product manufactured in 2017, to 0,119 t / t product manufactured in 2018, which represents a decrease of 0.83%. The initially established objective has not been achieved mainly because, due to circumstances of the scrap market, the same mix of materials is never maintained, being during 2018 different than in 2017, and this has caused a change in the fusion process, whose most significant fact has been a greater metallic yield of the materials with respect to the previous year. There has been a reduction in consumption, but not enough to achieve the objective.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in the amount of salt slag produced in the course of the plant's production processes.**

The objective of reducing the generation of salt slag has not been achieved, mainly due to the nature of the raw materials used in obtaining the final product and, above all, for the period that has been working only with the fixed rotary kiln. The dismantled tilting rotary kiln generated proportionally less salt slag than the fixed one. The relative value in 2018 has been 0.612 t / t manufactured product, compared to the value of 0.611 t / t manufactured product of 2017, which represents an increase of 1.64%, enough to not achieve the objective.

- **To achieve a 2 % drop in the amount of flux used in the plant's production processes.**

The relative consumption of flux salt and potash has decreased slightly in this year 2018 (0.319 t / t) a total of 0.93%, with respect to the values of the year 2017 (0.322 t / t). The 2% reduction objective has therefore not been achieved, mainly as a result of the type of materials used and the quality of the melting salt, with a better percentage of potash in its composition, but not enough to achieve it.

- **To decrease the amount of filter dust produced by 2 %.**

The relative amount of filter dust generated throughout the year 2018 has reached values of 0.0175 t / t manufactured product, which represents an increase of 12.18% with respect to the values of the year 2017 (0.0156 t / t manufactured product). This objective has not been achieved due to the nature of the raw materials used, being this year powderier.



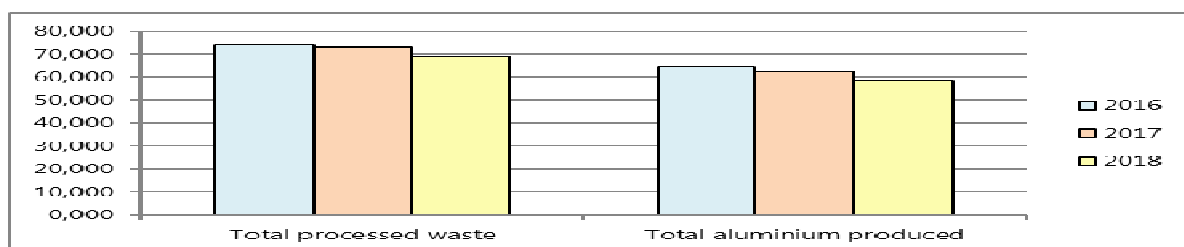
## 8. Environmental performance of the company

The following sections reflect the environmental performance of the company:

### 8.1 Aluminium waste recycling for aluminium recovery

All materials received except for the so-called fluxes (NaCl and KCl) and alloying, are considered waste according to national and European regulations currently in force. These materials come mainly from other primary and secondary aluminium smelters and from aluminium scrap collectors that have their origin in the market of parts machining, scrapping of vehicles and household appliances and product cuts. The main function and motivation throughout our production process is the total recovery of the mentioned secondary waste as a direct alternative to primary aluminium obtained from the transformation of natural resources.

The total quantities of waste processed in the last 3 years, as well as that of secondary aluminium obtained as a consequence of the recycling operation carried out, are detailed below.



	Total processed waste	Total aluminium produced
2016	74,237	64,877
2017	73,050	62,416
2018	69,147	58,621

**Graphic 1: Comparison of waste treated and aluminium produced (t) in the last 3 years.**

## 8.2 Energy consumption

The absolute (MWh) and relative consumption (amount per ton of product manufactured) of the main energy resources used in the production process corresponding to the last 3 years are shown below. Throughout 2018 there has been a total direct consumption of renewable electric energy amounting to 13.6%, corresponding to the renewable part of the total electricity consumed.

- **Natural gas**

The fuel used is natural gas that is used in the melting and refining processes of rotary, vortex and holding furnaces and in the process of drying treatment of chips. The natural gas supply is made directly through the network.

<b>Natural gas</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Consumption (MWh)</b>	82,801.0	78,258.0	77,282.1
<b>Production (t)</b>	64,877	62,416	58,621
<b>Relative consumption (MWh/ t)</b>	1.28	1.25	1.32

The relative consumption of natural gas has increased substantially in 2018 (1.32 MWh / t manufactured product), compared to the values reached in 2017 (1.25 MWh / t manufactured product). This increase refers to the total natural gas consumption of the plant. Indicate that during the year, the natural gas consumed was associated only with the production process, obtaining a value of 1,047 MWh / t manufactured product (year 2017: 0.949 MWh / t), and on the other hand the consumption associated with the treatment process of chips, the value obtained in 2018 being 0.337 MWh / t treated chip (2017: 0.406 MWh / t). Currently, objectives

of both indicators are attributed separately, with said decrease in consumption due to the chip drying process. On the other hand, in the merger process there has been an increase in consumption.

- **Electricity**

The company has two transformers located in buildings nº 5 and nº 1. These two transformers have an electrical power of 630 and 1,000 kW. In terms of lighting, the use of fluorescent lights predominates in offices and mercury lamps in production areas and outdoor areas. It must be said that maintenance is progressively replacing those of mercury vapor with those of LEDs.

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Consumption (MWh)</b>	6,002.1	5,590.5	5,131.4
<b>Production (t)</b>	64,877	62,416	58,621
<b>Relative consumption (MWh/ t)</b>	0.093	0.090	0.089

Electricity consumption per ton of manufactured product has decreased slightly in 2018, due to the success of management in production processes and chip drying. For subsequent years, an attempt will be made to assess the indicator taking into account, separately, consumption directly related to production and consumption related to the treatment of chips.

### **8.3 Secondary materials consumption**

The absolute (t) and relative consumption (quantity per t of manufactured product)

of the main secondary materials used in the productive process corresponding to the last 3 years are shown below.

- **Salt flux**

The fluxing salt is mainly a mixture of NaCl and KCl, which is added to the inside of the rotary type furnaces, together with the rest of the main raw materials. The mission of the flux salt is to protect the molten aluminium from possible unwanted oxidations, while being a recipient of the impurities that can potentially accompany the raw materials used. The use of the flux salt generates a hazardous waste called salt slag, which is completely recycled within Befesa, giving rise in turn to an aluminium oxide that has various applications in the cement industry sector.

Salt flux	2016	2017	2018
Consumption (t)	20,331	20,063	18,691
Production (t)	64,877	62,416	58,621
Relative consumption (t/ t)	0.31	0.32	0.318

The relative consumption of melting salt has decreased slightly in 2018 with respect to the values reported in 2017, mainly due to the nature of the raw materials used in obtaining the final product and the quality of the melting salt used in production processes, with a similar humidity and, in turn, with a very similar potash content, but higher.

- **Oxygen and Nitrogen**

In the facilities there are two external oxygen tanks and one nitrogen tank that are the property of the supplier in both cases. Oxygen and nitrogen are used to perform the oxy-gas mixture in the rotary furnaces and for the degassing of the holdings respectively.

<b>Oxygen</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Consumption (t)</b>	8,173	7,508	7,028
<b>Production (t)</b>	64,877	62,416	58,621
<b>Relative consumption (t/ t)</b>	0.126	0.120	0.119

The specific oxygen consumption has decreased with respect to the data reported in 2017. The same mix of materials has not been maintained as in the previous one and this has caused a change in the fusion process, whose most significant fact has been a higher metallic yield of materials compared to the previous year.

<b>Nitrogen</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Consumption (t)</b>	1,434	1,708	1,572
<b>Production (t)</b>	64,877	62,416	58,621
<b>Relative consumption (t/ t)</b>	0.022	0.027	0.027

The specific nitrogen consumption has been maintained compared to 2017. The actions carried out at the level of improvement of the fusion processes carried out in 2018 have not been effective, probably due to the fact that the homogenization times of aluminum have not been reduced to alloying materials.

- **Gasoil**

Gasoil is used in small quantities in Befesa Aluminio, S.L. to wet turnings received before drying operations and mainly as fuel for mobile machinery (front loaders and forklift trucks). Gasoil consumption changes depending on the percentage of humidity of the raw material before drying.

<b>Gasoil</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Consumption (GJ)</b>	5,893	4,567	5,222
<b>Production (t)</b>	64,877	62,416	58,621
<b>Relative consumption (GJ/ t)</b>	0.091	0.073	0.089

As can be seen in the table, the specific consumption of diesel in 2018 has increased greatly compared to 2017. The reported data corresponds only to the consumption of diesel associated with the consumption belonging to mobile machinery, without taking into account the one used for drying the chips.

#### **8.4 Water consumption**

The plant of Les Franqueses del Vallés is supplied with water from two sources, municipal supply and supply of three duly legalized wells. The main uses to which the water is destined are the following:

- Cooling water: Evaporated water in the cooling systems, auto-cleaning operations of sand filters used to regulate the quality of the water, reverse

osmosis to reduce the conductivity of fresh water and water for industrial boilers.

- Domestic water: Toilets and changing rooms.
- General cleaning: Cleaning under pressure.
- Irrigation and fire-fighting systems.

Water coming from wells is used mainly for cooling the molten metal poured in the aluminium ingot manufacturing line. It is recycled through an enclosed circuit where it is cooled in three independent cooling towers to ready it for reuse. Almost 100 % of this water is recirculated (the exception being that used for back-washing the sand filters parallel to the cooling towers). The water consumption figures in the table below thus reflect the amount of water that evaporates during the process described. It is calculated that 90 % of the water used in cooling processes evaporates. Water coming from municipal main network includes the water consumed at offices, the workshop, laboratory and the changing rooms.

The company has a general water meter, meters for each well and a number of subsidiary meters distributed around the plant that indicate the total amount of incoming water and how much is used by each separate facility or process.

Water	2016	2017	2018
Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )	50,269	40,752	45,720
Production (t)	64,877	62,416	58,621
Relative consumption (m <sup>3</sup> / t)	0.77	0.65	0.78

The relative water consumption during 2018 has been significantly higher than the previous year. During this year the production of lighter weight and smaller packaging has increased, lengthening the ingot times.

### 8.5 Waste management

The tendencies for the main waste produced and managed over the past three years are shown in the following table:

Waste managed	2016	2017	2018
Salt slag produced (t)	39,292	38,122	35,847
Ratio of salt slag to end product (t/ t)	0.61	0.611	0.612
Filter dust produced (t)	1,257	973	1,027
Ratio of filter dust to end product (t/ t)	0.019	0.016	0.018
Aluminium dross produced (t) (*)	2,650	2,550	2,400
Ratio of aluminium dross to end product (t/ t) (*)	0.041	0.041	0.041
Filter bags produced (t)	3,100	1,700	3,137
Ratio of filter bags to end product (t/ t)	$4.78 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.72 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.35 \times 10^{-5}$

(\*) estimated figure.

The specific amounts generated of filter dust increase, due to the dustier nature of the raw materials used during 2018.



Regarding salt slags, we can say that there is a slight increase compared to the values of the previous year, as a consequence of the nature of the raw materials used (lower yield) and the quality of the flux.

Regarding the filter sleeves, its generation has been almost doubled compared to the previous year due to the optimization of the efficiency in the filters.

## **8.6 Impact on the biodiversity**

The total surface of our facilities is 20,275 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 13,307 m<sup>2</sup> are built. However, there is no impact on biodiversity, since the land is not included or close enough to have an environmental impact on any protected area. Taking into account that the occupied surface has not changed in the last 3 years, the relative occupation of land per ton of manufactured product is the one represented below:

<b>Land area</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Relative land area (m<sup>2</sup>/ t)</b>	0.21	0.21	0.23

## **8.7 Emission of pollutants into the atmosphere**

### **8.7.1 Greenhouse gases (GHGs)**

Since 2008 Befesa Aluminio, S.L. has implemented an inventory of global GHG emissions for the three centers that make up the aluminium business line (Erando, Les Franqueses del Vallés and Bernburg plants). In it, both direct and indirect emissions are calculated, following the methodology indicated in the ISO 14064 standard. An independent verification report of said inventory is available.

Direct emissions are defined as those associated with those sources that are under the control of society, such as emissions from the combustion process in furnaces, emissions from machinery or vehicles, emissions from process equipment and fugitive emissions from equipment and facilities.

The direct and indirect emissions of the last two years are shown in the following table:

<b>GHG emissions</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Annual total for direct emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</b>	48,199.4	45,777.9	45,158.7
<b>Relative annual total for direct emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/ t)</b>	0.2645	0.2486	0.2594
<b>Annual total for indirect emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</b>	4,972.8	5,577.7	4,602.4
<b>Relative annual total for indirect emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/ t)</b>	0.027	0.030	0.026

(\*) Data corresponding to the 3 Befesa Aluminio, SL centers.

### **8.7.2 Emissions of other pollutants into atmosphere**

The total emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and particulates, as well as the total emissions, of HCl and PCCD / F, corresponding to the last 3 years in absolute and specific values per ton of product manufactured, are shown in the following table:

Emissions of other pollutants	2016	2017	2018
<b>NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (t)</b>	25.07	32.49	27.49
<b>NO<sub>x</sub> relative emissions (kg/ t)</b>	0.39	0.52	0.47
<b>Solid particles emissions (t)</b>	15.11	11.76	9.47
<b>Solid particles relative emissions (kg/ t)</b>	0.23	0.19	0.16
<b>HCl emissions (t)</b>	568.539	4,399.255	713.691
<b>HCl relative emissions (kg/ t)</b>	0.0087	0.0705	0.0122
<b>PCCD/F emissions (ng)</b>	38.38	15.37	12.69
<b>PCCD/F relative emissions (ng/ t)</b>	0.0007	0.0002	0.0002

In none of the smokestacks CH<sub>4</sub>, HFC, PFC or SF<sub>6</sub> is emitted.

## 8.8 Environmental performance regarding legal provisions

### 8.8.1 Emission smokestacks

The following tables show the last measured values, in all the smokestacks present in the installations, of the parameters limited in the integrated environmental authorization, as well as their comparison with the maximum permitted limit values.

- **Combustion fumes from rotary furnaces nº 1 and nº 2**

The rotary type furnaces use natural gas and oxygen as fuel for the operations of fusion of the materials and adjustment of the process temperatures. The treatment systems are constituted in a first step by a cooling system in charge of reducing the temperature of the gases coming from the combustion process. In a second step, the cooled combustion gases are conducted through a bag filter where, in addition to being retained the solid particles in suspension, the neutralization treatment of the acid gases is carried out by controlled addition of calcium hydroxide and carbon activated for the neutralization of PCCD / F. In August 2018 the rotary furnace 2 was dismantled, thus disappearing the atmospheric controls carried out to that focus.

<b>Smokestack identification</b>	<b>Number of registration</b>	<b>Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297</b>	<b>Values for the last measurements 2018</b>
<b>Rotary nº 1</b>	11,027	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	1.25
		NO <sub>x</sub> : 450 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	69.27
		COT: 100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	8.09
		HCl: 30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.14 (04.12.18 report)
		*Dioxins and Furans: 0.5 ng/ EQT-I/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.026
<b>Smokestack identification</b>	<b>Number of registration</b>	<b>Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297</b>	<b>Values for the last measurements 2016</b>
<b>Rotary nº 2</b>	18,497	Solid particles: 50mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	1.85
		NO <sub>x</sub> : 450 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	43
		COT: 100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	10.33
		HCl: 30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	1.01 (03.07.18 report)
		*Dioxins and Furans: 0.5 ng/ EQT-I/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.0378 (26.09.17 report)

- **Combustion fumes from tilting holding furnaces**

The tilting holding type furnaces also use a mixture of natural gas and oxygen as fuel. The combustion gases produced in the combustion chambers of the tilting furnaces are eliminated directly into the atmosphere because only clean raw materials with a high metallic percentage are melt inside. This makes totally unnecessary the previous cooling, as well as the elimination of particles through bag filters.

Smokestack identification	Number of registration	Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297	Values for the last measurements 2017
Tilting holding nº 2	4,509	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm3	15.08
		CO: 100 mg/Nm3	6.23
		NO <sub>x</sub> : 450 mg/Nm3	15.77
Smokestack identification	Number of registration	Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297	Values for the last measurements 2018
Tilting holding nº 3	17,253	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm3	19.16
		CO: 100 mg/Nm3	6.33
		NO <sub>x</sub> : 450 mg/Nm3	9.33

- **Holding furnace loading pit area and dryers**

Given the nature of the emissions produced in the loading pit areas of the holding type ovens, the filter system comprises merely a bag filter to eliminate any solid particles in suspension. There is no need for preliminary cooling of fumes.

Smokestack identification	Number of registration	Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297	Values for the last measurements 2016
Holding furnace loading pit area	11,019	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm3	6.95
Dryer smokestack	17,275	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm3	4.4

\* Focus not currently active, unified with dryer focus nº1.

- **Laboratory furnaces**

The installation of laboratory furnaces consists of 3 crucible furnaces of reduced size, which are used in the characterization of the raw materials received. The associated purification system is constituted by a bag filter in which the solid particles are retained.

Hotspot identification	Number of registration	Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297	Values for the last measurements 2017
Laboratory furnaces	17,274	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm3	1.99
		CO: 100 mg/Nm3	3.22
		NO <sub>x</sub> : 450 mg/Nm3	< 4.11

- **Turnings dryers**

The turning drying system is compound by two dryers (nº 1 and nº 2). Dryers use a blend of natural gas and oxygen to dry materials and adjust process temperatures. The first part of the treatment systems comprises a cooler which brings down the temperature of the fumes from the drying process. In the second part, the cooled fumes are sent through a bag filter where solid particles are retained.

Hotspot identification	Number of registration	Limits as per integrated environmental authorization B1CS160297	Values for the last measurements 2017
Dryer nº 1	5,374	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	2.71
		NOx: 450 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	2.90
		COT: 100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	22.7
Dryer nº 2	29,351	Solid particles: 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.84
		NOx: 450 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	4.33
		COT: 100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	54.63

### 8.8.2 Emissions discharge into the sewer

The water outlets from the plant are grouped by water type as follows:

- Industrial water

This is water from the semi-enclosed cooling circuits (occasional back-wash bleeds to clean cooling tower filter) and run-off water collected in the plant.

- Domestic water

This is from the sanitary facilities in the offices and changing rooms.

The company has a single point of discharge of more sanitary industrial water, which discharges directly into the municipal sewer. The global calculation of the discharge waters during the year 2018 reaches the value of 10,433 m<sup>3</sup>.

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. has an authorization to discharge, granted by the Consorcio del rio Besos on 30<sup>th</sup> of October 2006 and validated on 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2007. This authorization has to be renewed every year (next 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019). In this authorization, some limits are defined:

- Conductivity < 8,000 uS/ cm
- Soluble salts < 9,500 uS/ cm
- Chlorides < 2,500 mg/ L

A continuous control of the conductivity of the water of the cooling circuit is carried out, thus ensuring the characteristics of the water discharged in the periodic purges of the circuit. In addition, a monthly water analysis of the circuit for the microbiological control of Legionella is carried out.



The following table shows the values obtained in the last three control analyses of wastewater discharges.

Parámetros	Limits	Average values of discharge		
		2016	2017	2019
<b>Conductivity at 20°C</b>	8,000 uS/ cm	664	664	6,110
<b>Chlorides</b>	2,500 mg/ L Cl	-	-	1,015
<b>Solid particles</b>	750 mg/ L	55	55	34
<b>No decanted DQO</b>	1,500 mg/ L O <sub>2</sub>	89	89	355
<b>Decanted DQO</b>	1,500 mg/ L O <sub>2</sub>	-	-	277
<b>Inhibiting materials</b>	50 Equitox/ m <sup>3</sup>	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0
<b>Total phosphorus</b>	50 mg/ L P	4.46	4.46	< 4.0
<b>Ammonia</b>	-	< 5	< 5	29.5
<b>Aluminium</b>	20 mg/ L	< 0.5	< 0.5	-

The data for the years 2015 and 2017 reported in the table have been provided by the Consortium of Besos and, as can be seen, none of the parameters analyzed exceeds the limit values established by it. The results of the last report made

(January 2019) correspond to the test carried out by the Anabiol laboratory, with ENAC accreditation, and the results are also within the limit.

### **8.8.3 Other environmental performance indicators**

The factory makes a periodic control of its external noise as a consequence of its activity. In this sense, it is necessary to point out the fact that the company is located in an industrial area with other manufacturing companies and warehouses in the vicinity and, due to the proximity of the main traffic road, the noise that is appreciated in the outside go unnoticed among the level of background noise. Likewise, the activity is at a considerable distance from the nearest town, Les Franqueses del Vallès.

Since the current regulations is order 176/2009, and in our case annex A, and that the company is in the process of changes in its infrastructure, such as the replacement of the rotary tilting furnace with a vortex furnace and the replacement of the furnace Rotary fixed by a rotating rotary kiln, noise measurements will be made outside once these changes are completed and the actual emissions will be checked again. The last controls were carried out in May 2011, not exceeding the limits established by law and, therefore, complying with order 176/2009 on protection against noise pollution.

## **9. Environmental targets 2019**

In order to comply with the commitment of continuous improvement in environmental action in accordance with what is established in the environmental policy and in terms of the environmental aspects identified as significant, environmental objectives are defined for the 2019 period, which are the following:

- To reduce by 2% the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the production of secondary aluminium.
- To reduce total atmospheric emissions by 2% in chimney.
- To reduce by 2% the emissions of HCl and Dioxins and Furans associated with the production of secondary aluminum.
- To reduce by 2% the total consumption of natural gas used in the activity associated with the company's production processes.
- To reduce by 2% the total consumption of natural gas used in the activity associated with the company's chip treatment processes.
- To reduce by 2% the electricity consumption used during the activity associated with the production processes of the company.
- To reduce by 2% the consumption of diesel used during the activity associated with the production processes of the company.

- To reduce by 2% the oxygen consumption used during the activity associated with the company's production processes.
- To reduce the consumption of flux used by 2% during the activity associated with the company's production processes.
- To reduce by 2% the generation of salt slag generated during the activity associated with the company's production processes.
- To reduce the generation of filter dust by 2%.

## **10. Applicable environmental legislation**

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. is part of sectoral associations that, on a monthly basis, identify, supply and update legal texts. With this information, the new requirements or their modifications are extracted, and the own legislative database is updated, with the particular requirements applicable to the company. Also, Befesa Aluminio, S.L. performs a continuous verification of compliance with its legal requirements, confirming the nonexistence of any breach of environmental and / or industrial safety.

Below is a list of the most relevant applicable environmental legislation:

- Integrated environmental authorization BA2030044 awarded on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2004 by the Catalan Government Environment Office for the activity of non-ferrous metals recovery with capacity > 20 t/day of aluminium. The authorization BA2060085 awarded on 22<sup>th</sup> September 2008, including a non-substantial

change and the punctual modification of the annex of integrated environment authorization BA2030044 awarded on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

- Renewal of the environmental authorization, with number BA20120011 and date of December 11, 2012, as well as the non-substantial changes authorized with B1CNS130394 and B1CNS140191 files. After the favorable resolution of incorporation of the activated carbon dispenser in the focus number 2 (B1CNS140191 and date of July 21, 2014), and the satisfactory results of the PCCD / F emissions in it, the resolution has also been granted with number B1CNS130394 and date of March 10, 2015, of expansion of waste treatment capacity.
- Resolution of substantial change number B1CS160297 dated October 10, 2017, approving the increase in production capacity.
- Currently the company is in process with the Administration, where a non-substantial change of the current Environmental Authorization has been requested. The change consists in the replacement of two furnaces in the next two years.
- Legislation of water discharge (Articles 24, 26, 29, 38 and 49) to award discharge authorization.
- RD 252/2066 of 3<sup>rd</sup> March in which objectives for the recycling and valorization established in law 11/1997 of 24<sup>th</sup> April for containers and containers wastes are revised and modifying the Regulation for its execution, approved by RD 782/1998, of April 30<sup>th</sup>.

- Law 22/2011 of wastes and contaminated floors, in relation to producers and recovery factories of wastes.
- Industrial Safety Legislation (fighting systems, oil installations, high voltage, pressure vessels, etc.).
- Legionella control associated to cooling systems for the production of solid aluminium alloys.
- European Agreement for the international road transport of dangerous goods. The organization has a security adviser, who issues the annual report to the corresponding Department.

## **11. Cooperation with environmental organizations**

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. belongs and actively participates in the following associations related to the environment:

- ACLIMA (Basque Environment Industry Cluster Association). The company has signed up to the Commitment to Sustainable Development (1999) and the Declaration of Bizkaia on the Right to the Environment (1999).
- ASERAL (Spanish Aluminium Recovery Association).

- Confemetal (Spanish Confederation of Metal Industry Organizations). The company is an active member of the Environment Committee of this organization.
- EEA (Organization of the European Aluminium Recycling Industry).
- ASEGRE (Spanish Association of Special Waste Managers): This association brings together hazardous waste managers based in Spain.
- Technical Committee of AENOR.

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. participates regularly in R + D + I program with different research centers and other European companies mainly aimed at improving the recycling, evaluation and full use of the waste of the aluminium industry.

## **12. Participation**

Befesa Aluminio, S.L. enhances the participation of all its workers in the determination of key environmental processes. In order to do so, it facilitates ways of communicating problems and suggestions for improvement, while at the same time employing the Company Committee established for participation and direct communication with all the members of the company.

## **13. Availability**

This environmental declaration is accessible via the corporate website ([www.befesa.es](http://www.befesa.es)).

#### **14. Next environmental declaration**

This environmental statement is intended to inform employees, authorities, customers, suppliers, media and neighbors about our management policy and also to propose a constructive dialogue.

It is a public document validated by Bureau Veritas Iberia, S.L., environmental verifier accredited by ENAC with the number ES-V-0003 and domiciled in the street Valportillo first 22-24 mahogany building- 28108- Alcobendas (Madrid).

The environmental statement that is now presented is valid for 12 months, with the following declaration validated in July 2020

If you want to know more details about Befesa Aluminio, S.L. and its products, see our page [www.befesa.es](http://www.befesa.es). If you would like additional information in the future, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Manel Arco Alcaraz at:

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**Glossary:****kg:** kilogram.**Si:** silicon.**Cu:** cooper.**Mg:** magnesium.

mm: millimeters.

**t:** ton.**t CO<sub>2</sub> eq:** CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent tons.**MWh:** megawatt per hour.**m<sup>3</sup>:** cubic meter.**HCl:** hydrochloric acid.**HF:** hydrofluoric acid.**NO<sub>x</sub>:** nitrogen oxides.**SO<sub>2</sub>:** sulphur dioxide.**SST:** solids in suspension.**NH<sub>3</sub>:** ammonia.**Zn:** zinc.**Fe:** iron.**g:** gram.**NaCl:** sodium chloride.**KCl:** potassium chloride.**cm<sup>2</sup>:** square centimeter.**h:** hour.**kW:** kilowatt.**V:** volt.**R&D:** research and development.**m<sup>2</sup>:** square meter.**GHG:** greenhouse gases.**mg/ Nm<sup>3</sup>:** milligram per normal cubic meter.**Pb:** lead.**Cr:** chromium.**Mn:** manganese.**Ni:** nickel.**As:** arsenic.**Cd:** cadmium.**Hg:** mercury.