

**HARTMANN**



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2020

## PAUL HARTMANN SA

Hartmann group production center located in  
Mataró (Barcelona)

---

*Review 1. June 2021*



# CONTENT

- 1. Location and activity ..... 3
- 2. Environmental management system ..... 6
- 3. Analysis of the context of the organization ..... 10
- 4. Description of the productive process ..... 13
- 5. Environmental aspects ..... 14
- 6. Direct environmental aspects ..... 21
- 7. Indirect environmental aspects ..... 46
- 8. Emergency plan ..... 47
- 9. Legal compliance ..... 49
- 10. Relevant news ..... 50
- 11. HSE Program: Targets and Action Plan ..... 51
- 12. Environmental communication ..... 55

# 1. LOCATION AND ACTIVITY

## Hartmann history

- 1934:** Beginning of Laboratorios UNITEX S.A. (Mataró).
- 1988:** The HARTMANN Group (with head office in Germany) bought the Company which was named Laboratorios UNITEX-HARTMANN S.A.
- 1995:** Laboratorios UNITEX-HARTMANN S.A. began its activity with headquarters located in the “Polígono industrial Pla d’en Boet” (Mataró).
- 2003:** The company in Spain was segregated in two independent companies, the production filial PAUL HARTMANN S.A. and the commercial and distribution filial which maintained the old name, Laboratorios UNITEX-HARTMANN S.A.
- 2008:** The commercial and distribution entity changed its name to Laboratorios HARTMANN S.A.
- 2017:** The HARTMANN Group acquires a new incontinence factory that joins Hartmann Spain. The new company, located in Montornès del Vallès, is renamed Paul Hartmann Iberia S.A.

# 1. LOCATION AND ACTIVITY

## Location

Paul Hartmann S.A. (PHSA, hereafter) and Laboratorios Hartmann S.A. share facilities in a building divided into two floors.

Location: Polígono Industrial Pla d'en Boet II (Mataró Sur), near the Mediterranean sea, 40 minutes away from the Barcelona airport and well communicated by highway C-32.

In a total area of 10.300m<sup>2</sup> are placed:

The production plant of medical devices, offices renovated in 2014, the warehouse of raw materials, the workshop of maintenance and the laboratory for the quality control of raw materials, semi-finished, and finished products.

The ambit of the EMAS registration specifically includes the company Paul Hartmann SA (registration number ES-CAT-000113) with scope: *Design, development and production of medical devices for wound treatment (strips, wound-plasters, fixation plasters and tapes)*



# 1. LOCATION AND ACTIVITY

## Our products

PHSA, included in the group CNAE 2120, is the development and production center of adhesive products in the HARTMANN Group.

- Strips and wound-plasters of ranges Dermoplast®/Cosmos®/Tiritas®, fixation plasters of the Omni® range and wound dressings like Cosmopor E® range, among others.

In Spain, Laboratorios Hartmann S.A. distributes adhesive products produced in Mataró as well as other products produced in other subsidiaries of the Group. The main sales distribution channels are Pharmacy, Hospitals and Primary Attention

In 2020, more than 51 million product units were manufactured in Mataró.



## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The company is committed to an integrated policy of quality, environment, health and safety and corporate social responsibility, valid for all HARTMANN Group companies in Spain.

PHSA, certified company:

- Certificate ISO 9001:2015 (September 2019)
- Certificate ISO 13485:2016 (September 2019)
- Certificate ISO 14001:2015 (October 2019)
- Certificate REGLAMENTO N°1221/2009 EMAS III (October 2019)
- Certificate ISO 45001:2018 (September 2020)

This Environmental Statement is prepared in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of November 25, 2009; Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 of August 28, 2017; and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026 of December 19, 2018.

**QMM PHES**

**Política Integrada de Calidad, Medio Ambiente, Seguridad y RSC**



Documento: **MAN-M1.3-01 PHES**  
Anexo 3  
Versión: 4.0

HARTMANN España es un reconocido fabricante y distribuidor de productos sanitarios y otros productos para el cuidado de la salud y el *cuidado femenino* (exclusivo para PHSA). Desarrollamos, fabricamos y distribuimos productos a través de tres sociedades legalmente constituidas: PAUL HARTMANN S.A (PHSA), PAUL HARTMANN IBERIA S.A. (PHISA) y LABORATORIOS HARTMANN S.A. (LHSA). PHSA y LHSA comparten instalaciones en Mataró y PHISA está emplazada en Montornés del Vallés.

El portfolio de productos HARTMANN, que distribuye LHSA a los pacientes, profesionales de la salud, mayoristas, farmacias, hospitales, residencias y consumidores, se fabrica en las distintas plantas del Grupo HARTMANN. Estamos sujetos a muchas normas nacionales e internacionales, establecidas para proteger la seguridad y mejorar la salud y el bienestar de los pacientes, profesionales de la salud así como medio ambiente y nuestro entorno laboral y social.

En línea con nuestro Código de Conducta Corporativo, la Política Integrada de HARTMANN España está diseñada para:

- Alcanzar la excelencia en la Seguridad, Medio Ambiente y Calidad y cumplimiento a través de una cultura de responsabilidad teniendo en cuenta los requerimientos y expectativas de las partes interesadas.
- Garantizar el cumplimiento legal en materia de seguridad y salud laboral, ambiental y calidad de nuestros productos y procesos, locales e internacionales de aplicación, así como los compromisos voluntariamente aceptados y acuerdos específicos con las partes interesadas.
- Mantener un sistema integrado de gestión apropiado, basado en los riesgos del producto y proceso, con el fin de garantizar la seguridad de los pacientes y usuarios y de la misma forma velar por la eliminación de peligros y reducción de riesgos para la seguridad y salud en el trabajo, previniendo los posibles daños y deterioro de la salud de los trabajadores.
- Cubrir todos los requisitos necesarios de la normas EN ISO 9001; EN ISO 13485; 21 CFR 820; EN ISO 14001, EMAS, ISO 45001, así como los requisitos legales conforme los reglamentos European Directive 93/42/EEC y European Regulation 2017/745 (MDR), buenas prácticas identificadas y otras necesidades del sistema de gestión integrado.
- Tener una cultura de mejora continua evaluando nuestros procesos de forma sistemática a través de los indicadores definidos que nos permiten conocer sus riesgos y oportunidades y valorar la eficacia del sistema de gestión.
- Tener como principal objetivo la satisfacción de nuestros clientes en todos los productos y servicios velando por un desarrollo sostenible, prevención de la contaminación y minimizando el posible impacto que pueda derivarse de su utilización durante todo el ciclo de vida, así como de nuestra actividad industrial, utilizando los recursos de forma eficiente.
- Formar, desarrollar, capacitar, consultar y hacer partícipes a nuestros colaboradores con el fin de cumplir con sus funciones y tener éxito en su desempeño profesional, así como contribuir en la implementación efectiva de la estrategia de la compañía.

Estos compromisos soportan la dirección estratégica de la compañía y están alineados con los objetivos de calidad y HSE documentados y revisados en la Revisión por Dirección. Las siguientes funciones definidas asegurarán la aplicación práctica de esta política de la siguiente manera:

- El Director General tiene la responsabilidad y la autoridad para la aplicación de esta política.
- El Director General y Comité de Dirección (CODIR) delegan la autoridad para aplicar dicha política al Representante de la Dirección (QMR y PRRC para MDR).
- El Comité de Dirección y Directores de Área de PHES son responsables del cumplimiento de esta política y de aplicar las medidas necesarias para ello.
- Todo colaborador de HARTMANN España es responsable del cumplimiento de esta política.

	Departamento, Función, Nombre	Fecha, Firma
Aprobado por	Managing Director HARTMANN Spain Jordi Guinovart	8.04.2021
Aprobado por	RAQ&HSE Director (QMR/PRRC) HARTMANN Spain Pilar Molina	8.04.2021

Archivo: MAN-M1.3-01 PHES\_Anejo 3 Política Integrada Calidad y HSE\_V4.docx

Documento Online. Las copias impresas no son controladas propiedad de PAUL HARTMANN Spain. Envío y copias a terceros partes sin autorización no están permitidas (sólo para uso interno).

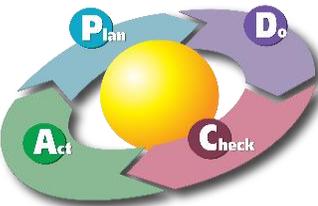
Página 1 de 1

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



**Statement of Principles:** Respect for the Environment and the prevention of contamination. Under these principles are structured our process, installations and objectives.

**Sustainable Business:** We work under a socially responsible ethic with the environment, customers, suppliers, society and with the group of professionals who integrate our business and our collaborators.



**Continuous Improvement:** We evaluate our process in a systematic manner through indicators control tools, measuring the obtained results, defining goals of progress, formulating action plans [...].

**Comply and enforce the legislation:** The legal fulfilment by our collaborators in environmental matter as well as our commitments voluntarily accepted are a basic practise of our behaviour. Equally we actively promote the legal fulfilment to our suppliers and subcontractors.



**Our costumers are the key of proactive development:** We develop and manufacture our products and services to satisfy needs of our customers, evaluating the potential environment repercussions and working on the origin to minimize the possible environmental impact.

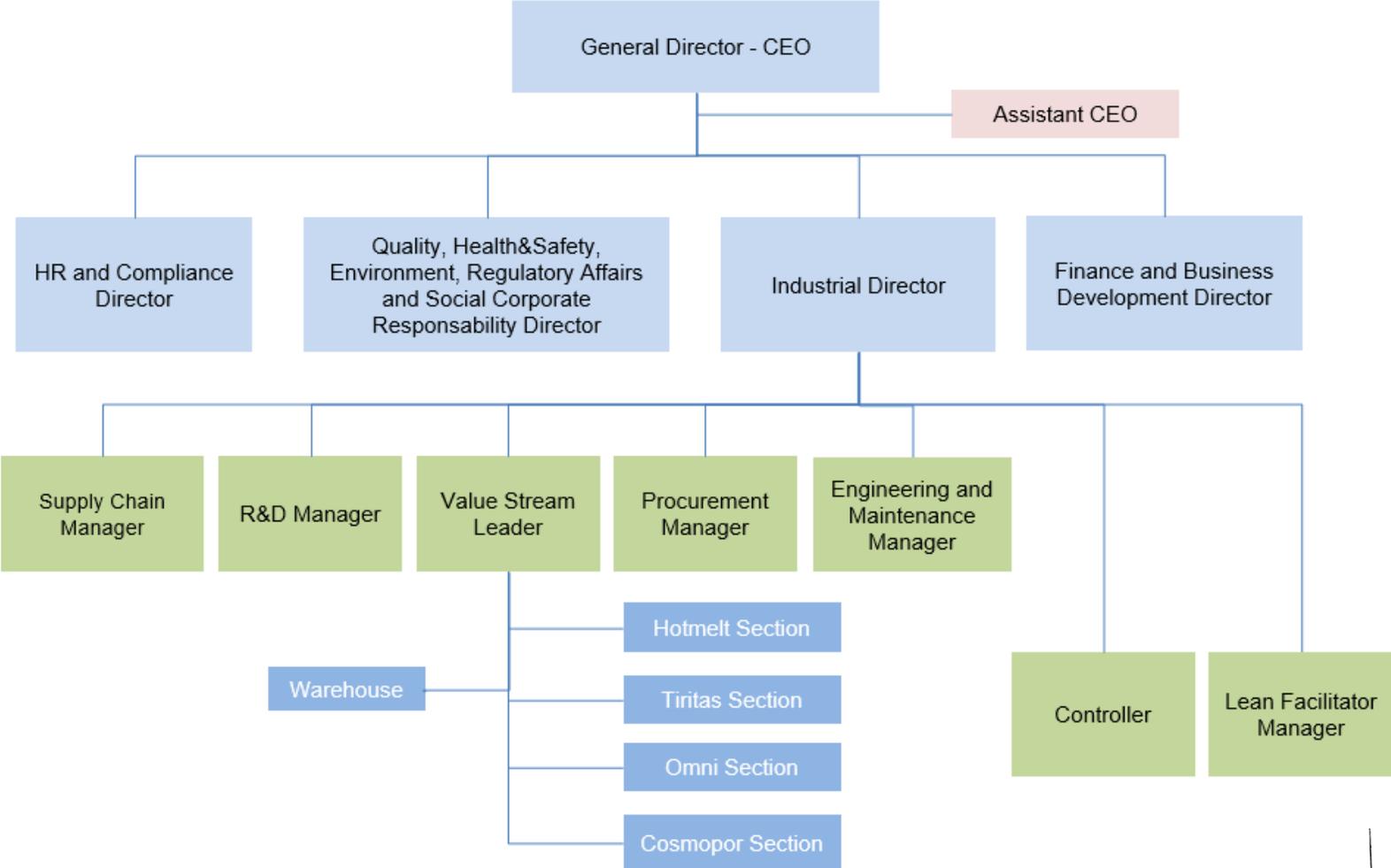
# 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Communication of responsibilities and policy to all collaborators, clients, subcontractors, suppliers and the other interested external parties. Promotion of the commitment according to ISO 14001 and EMAS III Standards.



# 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

## General flowchart of the company



# 3. ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION (PESTEL)

## Political, Economical, Sociocultural, Technological, Ecological, Legal factors

### P (POLITICAL FACTORS)

Paul Hartmann SA is located in Catalonia, more specifically in Mataró, a city belonging to the Maresme region.

The state of global crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic may negatively influence the progress of the different countries in the development of measures focused on environmental sustainability, since currently the common objective is the reactivation of the economy. In this context, in 2021 the evolution of the major economic engines will be key, starting with the post-Donald Trump United States and China, the main generators of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions worldwide.

Additionally, in Spain, the territorial conflicts that have been open for years, added to a tense and complex political panorama with a coalition government and a fierce opposition, can negatively influence the development of environmental legislation. However, in 2021 major legislative changes are foreseen.

On the other hand, to address the large increase in public spending associated with the social containment packages of the effects of the COVID-19 crisis and face the context of the current economic crisis, the government's recovery plan includes an increase in the fiscal pressure.

### E (ECONOMICAL FACTORS)

Due to the pandemic, the routine activity of hospitals and medical centers has suffered significant delays and general paralysis of certain treatments and interventions as they are completely focused on containing COVID-19. This situation has led to a considerable reduction in the sales of medical devices for these activities in 2020 and early 2021. As vaccination progresses and routine activity can resume, it is expected that this trend will reverse.

The pandemic has also highlighted the need for the digital transformation of sales.

The permanent need to make competitive products, especially for the public health sector and especially now in the context of the economic crisis in which we find ourselves, may also pose a threat in this sense, although, on the other hand, opportunities may arise for actions of environmental improvement associated with reduction of energy consumption and optimization of materials in order to minimize costs.

The general rise in raw material costs, especially marked during the first months of 2021, also represents an opportunity to work on the development of processes and products optimizing consumption and therefore reducing the associated environmental impact.

At the national level, the reform of the Spanish tax system that deepens the design of a green tax system will have a clear economic impact on companies that must adapt and work on more efficient processes.

# 3. ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION (PESTEL)

Political, Economical, Sociocultural, Technological, Ecological, Legal factors

## S (SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS)

Currently, both end consumers and professional customers (especially the public administration) have a greater preference for environmentally friendly products. This poses a threat if the requirements of the different interested parties are not studied in detail (e.g. new environmental clauses in Public Sector Contracts) but, on the other hand, it also represents an opportunity to differentiate ourselves from our competitors.

The current highly regulated environment requires the manufacture of products free of substances harmful to the user, which may represent the opportunity to develop new raw materials with less environmental impact, either due to the composition of the material or its manufacturing process.

Confinement and forced social distancing due to the pandemic have led to the development of teleworking. Among other factors, teleworking allows the reduction of emissions associated with the movement of workers in their daily workday. Additionally, business trips have been considerably reduced, in many cases even eliminated, so the associated pollution has been positively influenced.

## T (TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS)

The pandemic has led to the accelerated consolidation of IT systems within the HARTMANN group, as well as of technology and network connectivity in general, allowing telework to develop efficiently.

The current global context implies the need to promote digital transformation by working on new business models.

The technological development of machines and equipment represents the opportunity to define more efficient processes, although this may imply a risk of technological gap and obsolescence due to lack of investment.

The progressive development of IT tools that facilitate automated processes represents the opportunity to reduce the use of paper in our processes.

# 3. ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION (PESTEL)

Political, Economical, Sociocultural, Technological, Ecological, Legal factors

## E (ECOLOGICAL FACTORS)

Paul Hartmann SA is located in an eminently urban and industrial environment. Approximately 97% of the land on the plot is paved and there is a rainwater collection system, so the impact on the soil is limited.

The company is placed in an area of low acoustic sensitivity. Therefore, the allowed immission levels are less restrictive than in other areas.

The geographical situation of Mataró and the effects associated with global warming expose Mataró to an increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters such as floods and forest fires.

The general depletion of natural resources will increase the price of raw materials.

## E (LEGAL FACTORS)

The European Union strategy, clearly aimed at promoting the circular economy especially in reconstruction after the pandemic, will be a great boost for the development of requirements that promote the reuse or in any case the recycling of waste.

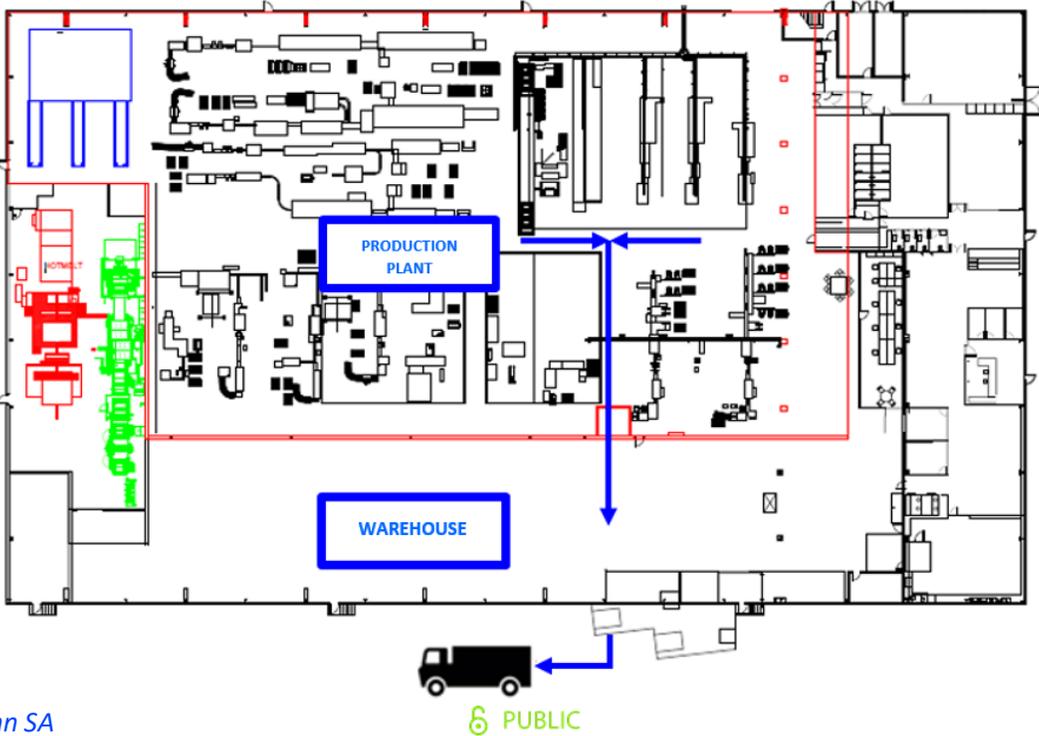
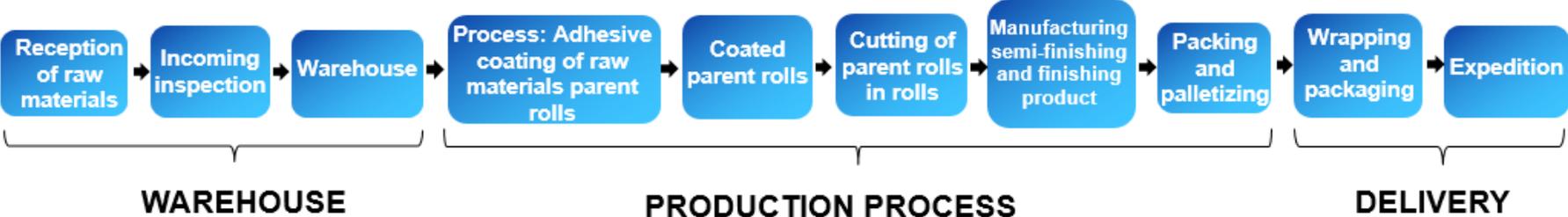
At the national level, legislative changes are foreseen which, presumably, could have a direct impact on our activities, outsourced services and / or suppliers. Among these future changes planned for 2021, we highlight for their influence on our activity:

- New Law on Waste and Contaminated Soils
- New Royal Decree on Packaging and Packaging Waste
- Law 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition, in force since May 22, 2021

The technical prescriptions of an environmental nature that are currently included in public bidding processes represent, on the one hand, a risk for the award of contracts depending on how these prescriptions are presented and, on the other hand, the opportunity to consolidate the importance and commitment of the Management with the Environmental Management System.

# 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTIVE PROCESS

Control of environmental risks associated with the production process: Active prevention policy, action plans and emergency devices to respond effectively.



# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Areas or activities with potential environmental impact

### Production area:

Hotmelt area; Omni area; Tiritas area and Cosmopor area.

The adhesive is applied on the coils of raw material (paper, silk, fabric, polyethylene, polyurethane, nonwoven) and later they are cut and converted into different ranges of final products.

All production sections consume energy, raw materials and hazardous substances and generate (general, recyclable and hazardous) waste. Additionally, the Hotmelt section is emitter focus of environmental noise and atmospheric emissions.

### Offices and laboratory:

Administrative and control activities of the production area. In the laboratory we develop physical tests mostly. From their activity it is consumed energy, paper, water, hazardous raw materials and it is generated (recyclable and hazardous) waste as well as wastewater.

### Subcontracted activities:

Sterilization of the final product with ethylene oxide. Waste management. Transportation of finished product and supply of raw materials from external storage. Service suppliers.

### Auxiliary equipment:

Air compressors: Produce compressed air for the normal operation of the machines. They consume energy and generate noise.

Boilers: They consume energy (gas) and produce emissions.

Air conditioning system: Conditioning of the production area and offices. It consumes energy.

### R&D:

Consumption of raw materials defined in product development.

Generation of waste associated with the product developed.

### Warehousing of raw materials:

Warehouse with the appropriate systems for fire protection and stock management system.

Consumption of energy, raw materials (shrink film, thermo printing ribbons) and generation of recyclable waste.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

All organizations because of their activity have an influence on the environment, generating an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. Environmental Aspects are those elements of the activities, products or services of an organization that can interact with the environment. The determination of these aspects considers the stages of the life cycle.

Environmental aspects associated with activities with environmental impact at PHSA:

DIRECT Environmental Aspects	INDIRECT Environmental Aspects
Raw material consumption	External waste management (general, recyclable, hazardous)
Electricity and gas consumption	Emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) due to transport activities
Water consumption	Consumption of ethylene oxide (Sterilization process)
Emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> , CO, COVs)	Environmental performance of suppliers and subcontractors
Noise	
Hazardous substances consumption	
Waste (general, recyclable, hazardous)	
Waste water	
Paper consumption	

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Evaluation of environmental aspects. Evaluation criteria

Both direct and indirect aspects are evaluated on an annual basis considering the different environmentally significant processes of the company (design and development, production areas, auxiliary equipment, warehouse, offices, subcontracted processes such as transport activities and sterilization process, waste management, environmental behavior of suppliers).

The aspects identified for abnormal operating conditions (breakdowns) and for emergency conditions (fire, explosion, spill, etc.) are also evaluated.

The main evaluation criteria used are the QUANTITY of the aspect generated, emitted, poured or consumed and the SEVERITY that considers the damaging power of the aspect. Taking into account the partial score in each of the criteria considered as a result of the evaluation, we define the significant environmental aspects, those with the most relevant environmental impact, which must be considered in the establishment of environmental objectives.



# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Evaluation of environmental aspects. Evaluation criteria

For the evaluation of direct environmental aspects under normal conditions, the following evaluation criteria are used:

### SEVERITY

In the case of aspects related to energy consumption, consumption of materials and generation of waste generally present in the different processes / sections, the severity is scored taking into account the amount of materials / energy consumed or generation of waste associated with the specific process with respect to the total of the company.

For more specific aspects associated with specific processes, severity is scored by evaluating the impact on the environment: considering the pluviometric characteristics of the year evaluated in the case of water consumption, the values measured in relation to the legal limits and neighborhood complaints received in the case of environmental noise, toxicity of wastewater, and the requirement or not of periodic controls in the case of atmospheric emissions.

In the case of the possible environmental aspects associated with modifications in the design of the products, it is taken into account whether these changes affect both the quantity and the dangerousness or environmental impact of the consumed materials and generated waste (e.g., disposal components, change to recycled materials, etc.)

# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Evaluation of environmental aspects. Evaluation criteria

### QUANTITY

In the case of aspects related to energy consumption, water consumption, materials consumption and waste generation, the quantity is scored considering the amount of materials consumed or waste generation associated with the specific process / area vs. units manufactured or hours worked with respect to the previous year.

For atmospheric emissions and environmental noise, the quantity is scored taking into account the approach in the measured values to the reference limit values.

In the case of possible environmental aspects associated with modifications in the design of products, the percentage of projects that involve an increase in the consumption of raw materials and the amount of waste generated associated with the final disposal of the product is considered.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

### Evaluation of environmental aspects. Evaluation criteria

Indirect environmental aspects are evaluated using other specific criteria for each of them.

For external waste management, the final destination of the waste and the environmental incidents registered with the authorized manager are taken into account.

In the case of emissions associated with transport activities, the value of tCO<sub>2(eq)</sub> vs. units manufactured with respect to the previous year.

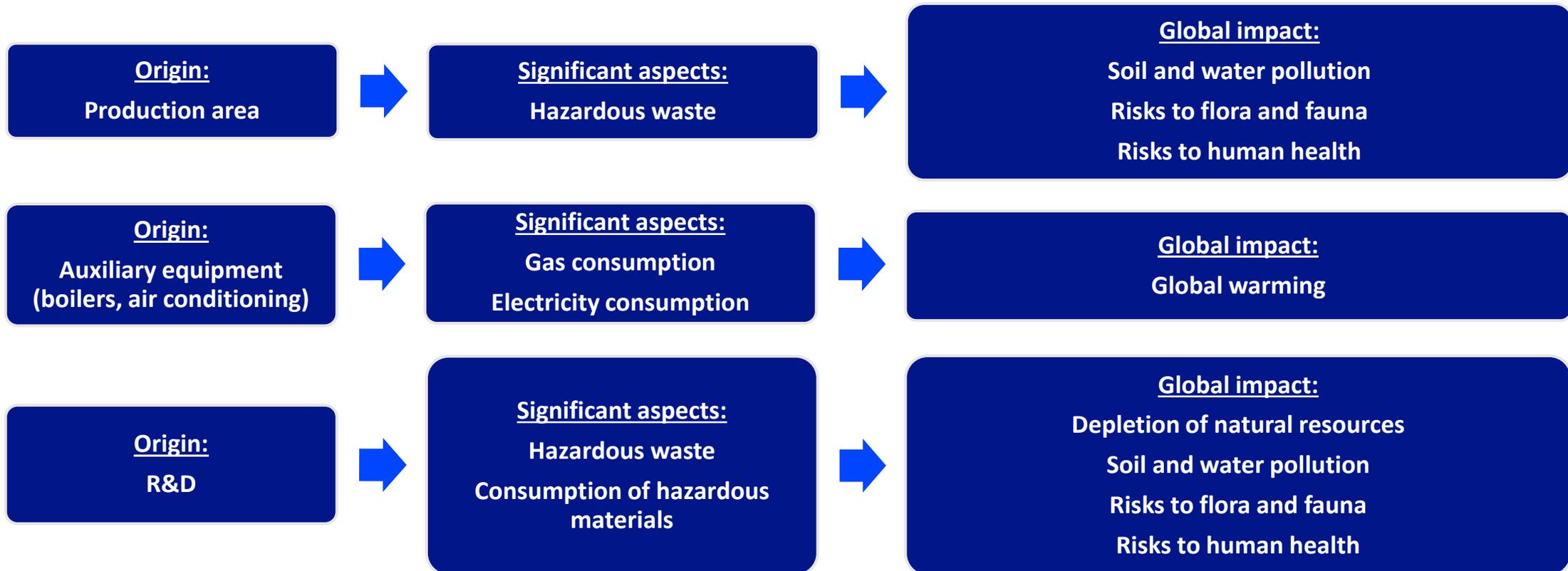
The consumption of ethylene oxide associated with the outsourced sterilization process compares the average gas consumption per sterilized batch with respect to the previous year.

Finally, to analyze the environmental performance of our suppliers, the score obtained in the annual environmental evaluation is taken into account, which considers the environmental management system established by our suppliers, as well as the environmental incidents that may have been recorded in the year evaluated.

# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Evaluation of environmental aspects. Results

As a result of the evaluation, we obtain significant aspects that allow us to define objectives in order to minimize the associated impacts. The significant environmental aspects under normal operating conditions obtained in the evaluation corresponding to the year 2020 are detailed below. In all cases, they are direct environmental aspects.



## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Consumption of raw materials

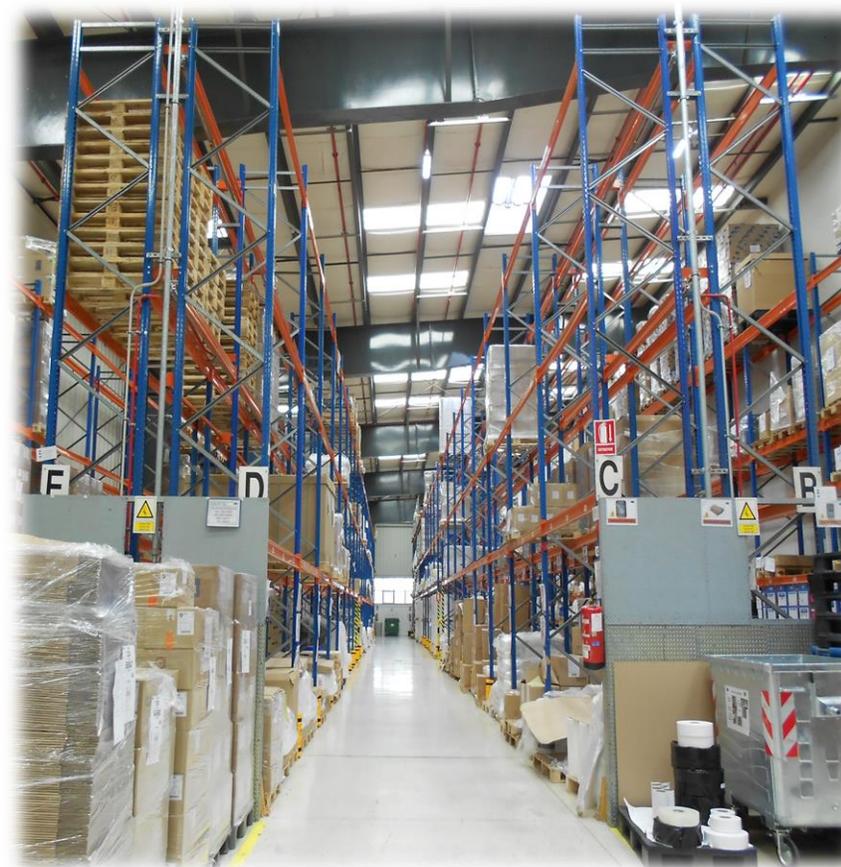
The production process of PHSA starts with the reception of raw materials in the warehouse according to planning. Materials are stored until they are used in production process.

The raw materials used in PHSA are divided, mainly, in three different groups:

**Packaging material:** carton boxes, folding boxes, sealing paper, spools, shrink-wrapping film.

**Product material:** wound-pads, adhesives, silicone paper, backing materials (fabric, paper, silk, polyethylene, polyurethane, non-woven).

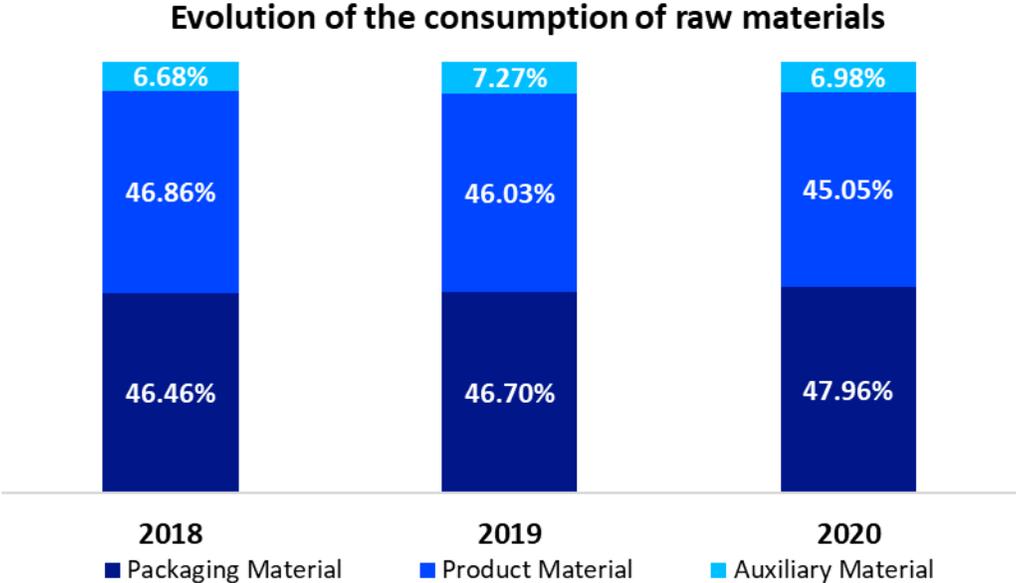
**Auxiliary materials:** mainly silicone paper used during coating process.



# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Consumption of raw materials

As it is shown in the graphic below, for the manufacture of our products, we consume a similar quantity of product material and packing material. The remaining quantity corresponds to auxiliary materials (adhesives for packaging, adhesive tapes, thermo printing tapes...)



Depending on the specific requirements of each client and type of market, different levels of packaging are defined that generate differences in the evolution of the different groups of raw materials. Although it is true that, as can be seen in the graph, the percentages tend to remain stable over time, the fraction corresponding to packaging material has increased while the fractions corresponding to product material and auxiliary material have decreased slightly with respect to 2019.

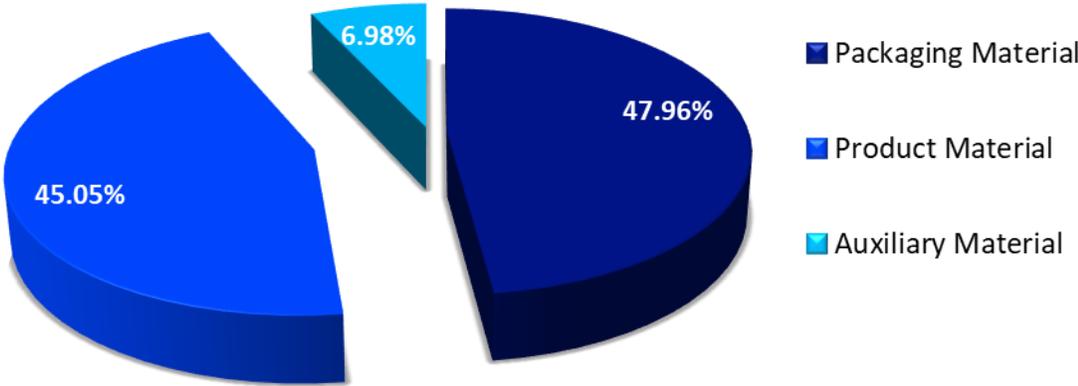
# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Consumption of raw materials

In order to evaluate the consumption of raw materials, it has been defined a key percentage indicator. The calculation formula is referred to the “Basis 2018” which is the value of the consumption of raw materials obtained in this year which is taken as value 100. We evaluate the consumption of raw materials (increase or reduction) referring to this “Basis 2018”. Its objective: evaluate the evolution of the consumption of raw materials.

We have additionally other indicators related to raw materials consumption based on turnover, units produced and coated surface, which allow us to compare the raw materials consumption versus other basic working indicators for our activity.

Evolution of the consumption of raw materials 2020



## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Consumption of raw materials

The following table shows raw materials consumption indicators, from 2018 to 2020:

Raw material consumption (percentage)	2018	2019	2020
Packaging material (100-Basis 2018)	100	99	98
Product material (100-Basis 2018)	100	97	91
Auxiliary material (100-Basis 2018)	100	108	99
Ratios	2018	2019	2020
Raw Material / Turnover (ton/€ x10 <sup>5</sup> )	13.7	13.7	13.5
Raw Material / Units produced (ton/nº units x10 <sup>5</sup> )	6.8	7.5	7.4
Raw Material / Coated surface (ton/ m <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>4</sup> )	3.7	3.9	3.9

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Consumption of raw materials

As can be seen in the values shown, in absolute terms the values obtained in both 2020 and 2019 are in most cases lower than those corresponding to 2018.

In absolute values, the global consumption of raw materials has experienced in 2020 vs. 2019 a decrease of 4.5%. The consumption of packaging material has decreased by 1.9% compared to 2019. There has also been a reduction of 6.6% in product material. In the case of the consumption of auxiliary materials, this has decreased by 8.2% compared to 2019.

The raw material consumption ratios with respect to turnover and with respect to the number of units produced have improved in 2020 vs. 2019 since, although the turnover and the number of units produced have been reduced, the decrease has not been as remarkable as the decrease in the consumption of raw material.

The ratio of raw material vs. coated surface allows us to have a more indicative data on the efficiency of the consumption of materials since most of the products manufactured start from the initial process of coating the support material. The ratio remains constant in 2020 vs. 2019 since the decrease in the value of the coated surface has been equivalent to the decrease in the consumption of raw materials.

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Energy efficiency

In order to evaluate the evolution of energy consumption, we have electricity and gas consumption indicators based on turnover, coated surface and number of working hours

The following table shows the evolution of energy consumption (gas and electricity) from 2018 to 2020:

Energy consumption (electricity and gas)	2018	2019	2020
Electricity (100-Basis 2018) (percentage)	100	93	97
Gas (100-Basis 2018) (percentage)	100	30	43
Electricity / Coated surface (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> x10)	4.02	4.01	4.38
Electricity / Turnover (MWh/€ x10 <sup>5</sup> )	14.93	14.11	15.08
Electricity/ N <sup>o</sup> working hours (MWh/hours x10)	5.49	5.41	5.67
Gas / Coated surface (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>2</sup> )	6.46	2.10	3.11
Gas / Turnover (MWh/€ x10 <sup>6</sup> )	24.00	7.39	10.7
Gas/ N <sup>o</sup> working hours (MWh/hours x10 <sup>2</sup> )	8.82	2.84	4.03
% Electricity consumption coming from renewables <sup>1</sup>	40.1	39.0	59.5

<sup>1</sup> Data obtained from the fraction of consumption registered in 2020 with guarantee of origin and the percentage of renewable electricity generation included in the Advance Report of the Spanish Electricity System 2020 (*Red Eléctrica de España*) for the fraction of consumption without guarantee of origin..

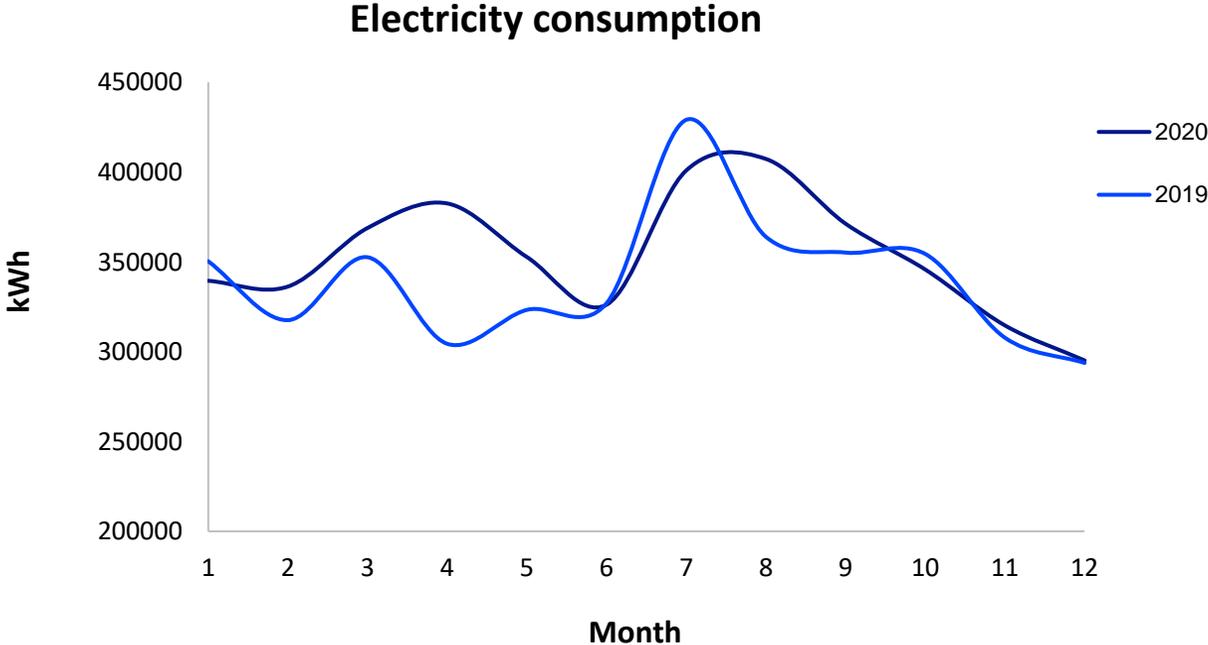
# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption is one of the most important environmental aspects in PHSA.

In absolute value, in 2020 electricity consumption has increased by 4% compared to 2019. The indicators of electricity consumption vs. coated surface, turnover and number of working hours have also worsened in 2020 compared to 2019 and 2018.

As a protection measure for our workers against the COVID-19 crisis, air renewal was increased, with air coming from outside, in the manufacturing room, which implies a higher electricity consumption. In the graph we can see that this increase is especially remarkable between the months of March and June, coinciding with the State of Alarm and in the months of August and September due to the need to cool a greater flow of air from the street.

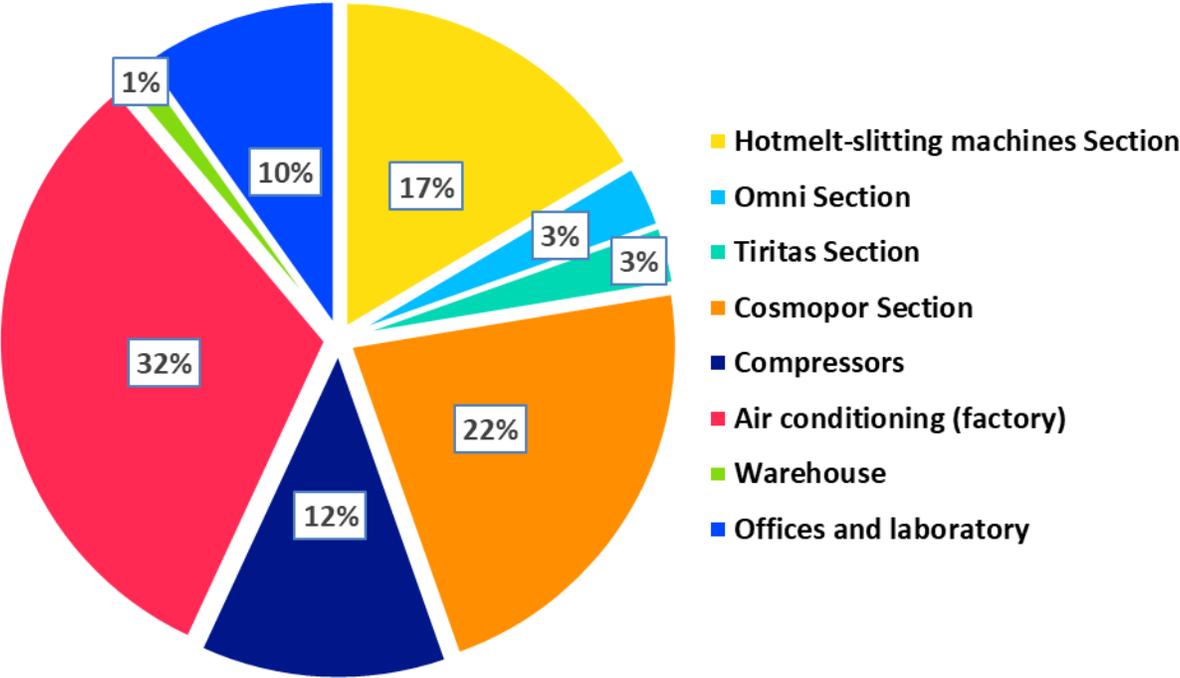


# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Electricity consumption

The main electricity consumptions are derived from the air conditioning system of the production plant, auxiliary equipment (compressors) and the operation of the production machines.

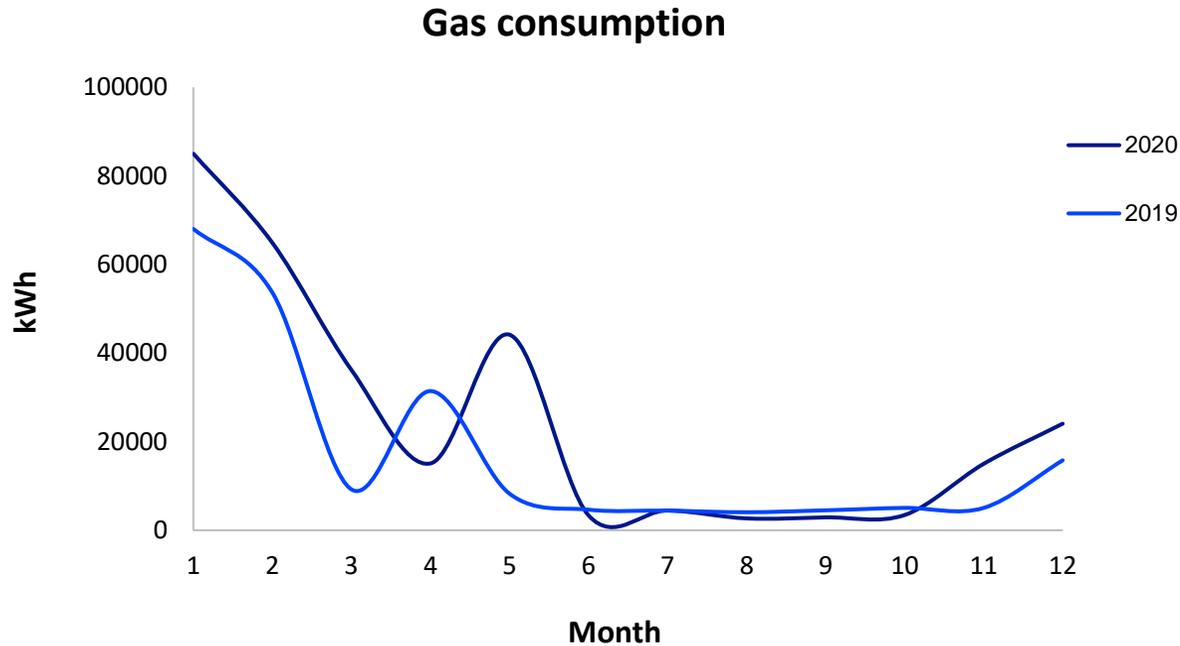
Distribution of electricity consumption 2020



# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Gas consumption

All consumed gas is used for heating and for heating sanitary water.



In global terms, in 2020 gas consumption has increased by 40.9% compared to 2019. Gas consumption indicators vs. coated surface, turnover and number of working hours have also worsened in 2020 compared to 2019, but they are still better than those registered in 2018. The increase in air renewal in the manufacturing room with air from outside, as a result of The COVID-19 crisis, together with the fact that the temperature inside the room must be kept within a specified range, means that depending on the outside temperature with which the renewed air enters, it must be heated with the corresponding consumption of gas.

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Water consumption

In PHSA no water is used in the production process, its consumption is exclusively for sanitary use, irrigation and cleaning tasks. Drinking water comes from the municipal water supply.

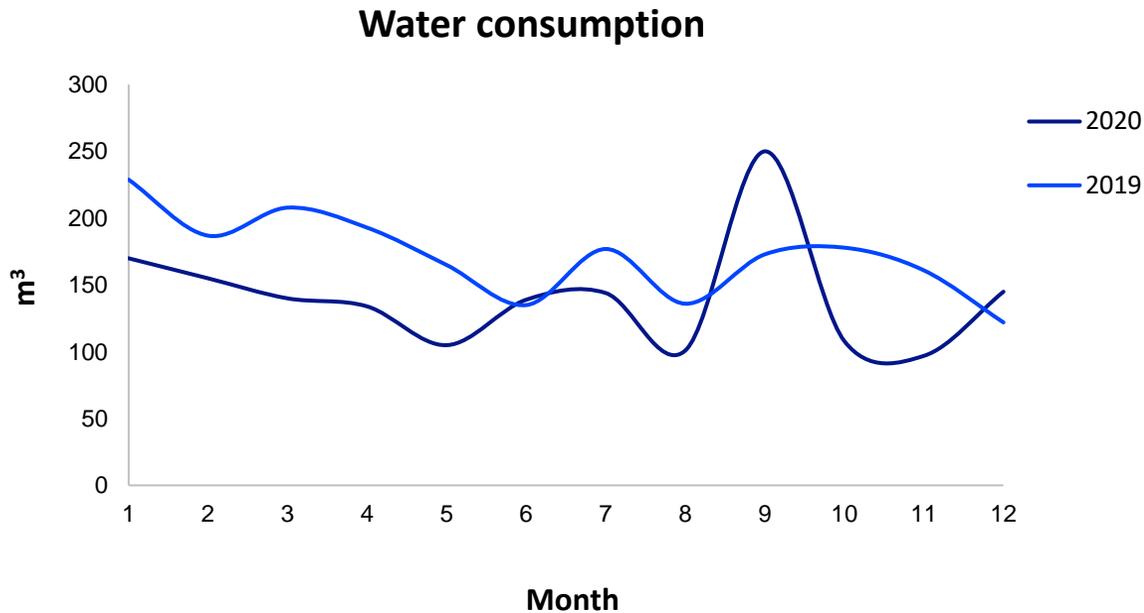
In order to assess the evolution of water consumption, a key percentage indicator has been established. The calculation formula refers to the “Basis 2018”, which is the value of water consumption obtained in that year, which is assigned a value of 100.

We also have other referential indicators of water consumption based on the number of workers, units produced, turnover and number of working hours, which allow us to compare said consumption with respect to basic work indicators for the development of our activity.

Water consumption	2018	2019	2020
Water consumption (100-Basis 2018) (percentage)	100	101	83
Water consumption / nº employees (m <sup>3</sup> /employee·day x 10 <sup>3</sup> )	25.66	25.23	20.38
Water consumption / units produced (m <sup>3</sup> /nº units x 10 <sup>5</sup> )	3.47	3.88	3.30
Water consumption / nº working hours (m <sup>3</sup> /hour x 10)	2.55	2.74	2.26
Water consumption / turnover (m <sup>3</sup> /€ x 10 <sup>5</sup> )	6.94	7.14	6.00

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Water consumption



In 2020, in absolute value, water consumption has decreased by 18.2% compared to 2019.

The indicators of water consumption vs. worker and day, units produced, turnover and number of working hours have also improved notably.

The consumption of water, eminently intended for sanitary use, has been reduced due to the lower presence of office personnel after the establishment of the teleworking modality for this group as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. The upturn in consumption registered in September is related to a failure in a water tank in the fire protection system.

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Emissions

#### Total annual emissions of greenhouse gases

Direct and indirect emissions tCO <sub>2</sub> (eq)	2018	2019	2020
Gas consumption	128.78	38.96	54.68
Fugitive emissions of fluorinated gases	467.83	710.79	650.04
Raw materials supply from external warehouse (not own)	12.28	11.94	11.90
Transport of finished product (not own)	268.51	262.02	266.45
Business trips	11.06	16.77	3.13
Energy consumption	1707.86	1550.58	629.84
Waste management*	296.33	279.86	252.68
Water consumption	0.80	0.81	0.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2893.45</b>	<b>2871.73</b>	<b>1869.38</b>

The activity of our Company directly and indirectly generates greenhouse gases. We calculate and monitor the tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent from gas consumption, emissions of fluorinated gases, electricity consumption, transport of finish product and raw material, travels, waste management and water consumption using the calculation tool: “Calculadora d’emissió de GEH de l’Oficina Catalana del canvi climàtic”.

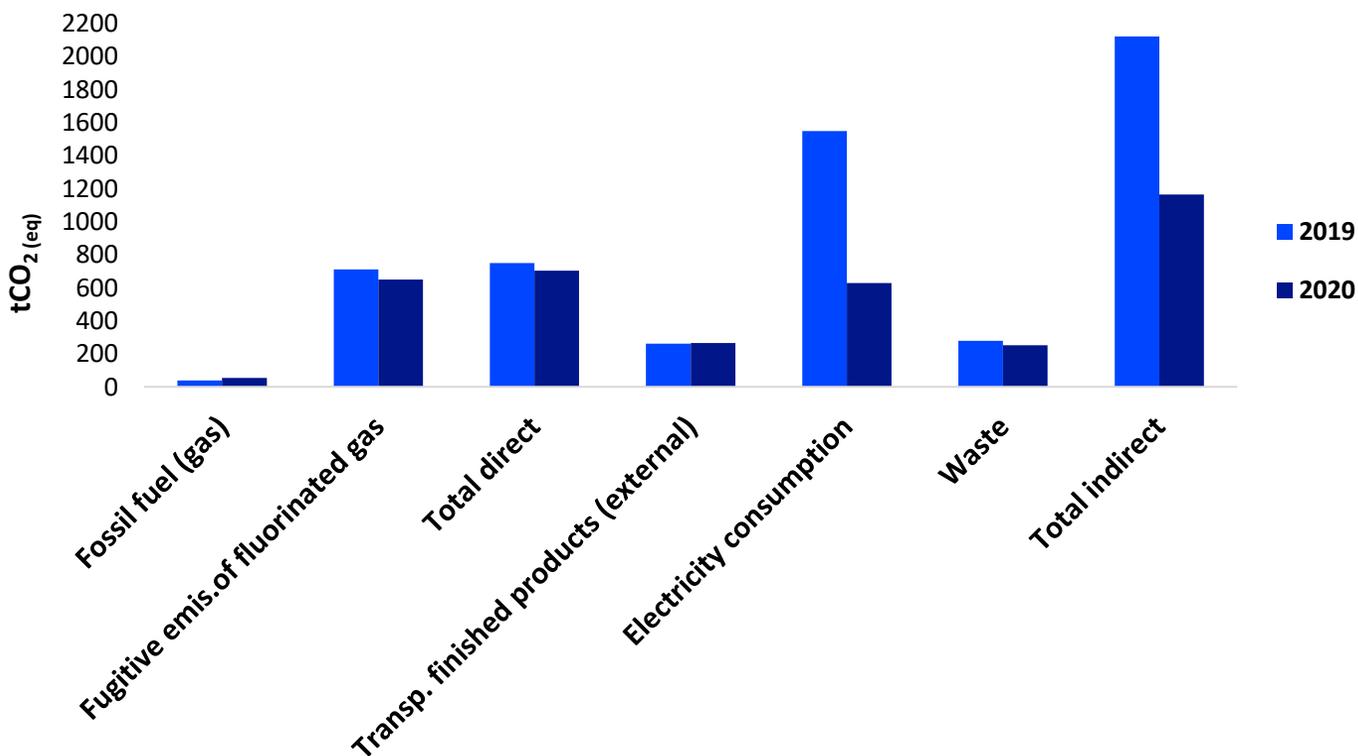
\*The emissions derived of waste management includes direct and indirect emissions of the entire process of management: collection, transport, transfer stations, treatment plants and final disposal of the waste. Hazardous waste is not considered.

# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Emissions

### Total annual emissions of greenhouse gases

Main direct and indirect emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (eq)



We observe in 2020 a marked decrease of 34.9% in absolute value of tCO<sub>2</sub> (eq) compared to 2019.

In general terms, the different fractions have been reduced, this drop being especially notable in the case of the fraction corresponding to electricity consumption, with a reduction of 59.4%. During the last quarter of 2021, a new contract was established with the electricity supply company under which 100% of the energy supplied has the denomination of "Green energy" and therefore with zero emission factor.

On the other hand, the fraction corresponding to gas has increased by 40.3%, as gas consumption has also increased, and indirect emissions associated with the transport of products have also increased by 1.7% due to the increase in mileage ( increase deliveries to distant destinations)

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Emissions

#### Total direct anual emissions

PHSA has three process emissions points, located in the coating area. There is a control plan for emissions monitoring. Periodic measurements are taken as established in our control plan.

Due to the nature of the process and materials used, the associated emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and solid particles are not considered significant. Emissions of volatile organic compounds are determined using as a reference for their assessment the technical instruction: "*INSTRUCCIÓ TÈCNICA DE LA DIRECCIÓ GENERAL DE QUALITAT AMBIENTAL ITVCA 07 (Review 6, June 2017)*". The following table shows the results obtained in the last measurements carried out:

Adhesive coating machine Total organic carbon (TOC)	TOC limit (mgC/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) ITVCA-07 (Rev.6, June 2017)	TOC obtained results (mgC/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) (measurements June 2020)	TOC limit (kgC/h) ITVCA-07 (Rev.6, June 2017)	TOC obtained results (kgC/h) (measurements June 2020)
17028: Coating extraction silicone (silicone)	50	<b>4.98</b>	0.5	<b>0.04</b>
17029: Coating extraction silicone (oven)	50	<b>7.55</b>	0.5	<b>0.04</b>
17030: Coating extraction silicone (aspiration)	50	<b>6.42</b>	0.5	<b>&lt;0.01</b>

# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Emissions

### Total direct anual emissions

PHSA has two boilers, one for heating and the other for sanitary hot water. Due to the nature of both processes, intended for thermal comfort, and the fuel used, natural gas, the associated emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) are not considered significant. Additionally, the combustion of natural gas does not generate solid particles.

On the other hand, as part of the controls established in the RITE (Spanish regulation), the gases from the combustion boilers are periodically analyzed. Carbon monoxide (CO) content is determined as an indicator of combustion quality. The following table shows the maximum values obtained in the measurements performed in 2020:

Boiler sanitary water	Limit ppm (RD 833/1975)	Maximum measured value 2020 (ppm)
CO	500	64

Boiler heating	Limit ppm (RD 833/1975)	Maximum measured value 2020 (ppm)
CO	500	79

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Noise

PHSA plans periodic measurements every 5 years and whenever any modification is made to the facilities that may affect the environmental noise emitted. Measurements are carried out by an accredited external laboratory.

Last measurements made: July 2020, October 2020 and March 2021. In July 2020 one of the immission sources obtained an unfavorable measurement at night period. After making the necessary corrections, the measurement is repeated in October 2020, obtaining a new non-compliant result. Finally, after detecting the real root cause (compressor failure), the result obtained in March 2021 was in accordance with the applicable regulation (Regulating ordinance of noise and vibrations from Mataró).

Defined hourly intervals	Limit dBA Regulating ordinance of noise and vibrations from Mataró	Measurements July 2020		Measurements October 2020		Measurements March 2021	
		Focus 1	Focus 2	Focus 1	Focus 2	Focus 1	Focus 2
Daytime (7 – 21h)	70	51	65	—	—	—	—
Evening (21 – 23h)	70	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nocturne (23 – 7h)	60	48	61	—	62	—	52

\*Since it is equivalent to the daytime limit value, it is not considered

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Soil

Regarding soil, the different PHSA facilities were built directly on previously unused soil in Mataró. Paul Hartmann SA is located in an eminently urban and industrial environment. Approximately 97% of the soil on the plot is paved or asphalted and there is a rainwater collection system so that the impact is limited.

Soil use in relation to biodiversity	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Total soil use	11000
Total sealed area	10670
Total area in the center oriented according to nature	0
Total area outside the center oriented according to nature	0

Safety cabinets are available for the storage of chemical products and the different storage areas for both chemical products and hazardous waste have retention bins. Additionally, we have spill absorption and retention systems distributed at various points in the plant for use in the event of accidental spillage.

PHSA, according to RD 9/2005 and Law 22/2011, that establishes the potential contaminant activities and the standard criteria for the declaration of contaminated soil, processed the Preliminary Situation Report (IPS) with the Agencia Catalana de Residuos de Catalunya in 2010 as well as the corresponding Periodic Situation Report in early 2020.

# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Hazardous substances

The organization's procedures and instructions establish the principles and guidelines for the handling of those materials, mixtures and products that may be harmful to employees and the environment.

All dangerous substances found in our facilities are evaluated, authorized, registered and updated in the list of safety data sheets.



## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Hazardous substances

The following table shows the evolution of the consumption of the main hazardous substances used in the plant.

Consumption of printing inks has increased significantly in 2020 as more information is currently required to be printed on products. On the other hand, the consumption of printing additives has decreased as we are in the process of switching to new markers that work with ink cartridges and do not require the use of additives.

The consumption of bonding agent HF86, used in the direct coating process with adhesive, has decreased. This decrease is related to a more efficient process, since the adhesive surface in 2020 on the machine where this treatment is applied has been slightly higher than the adhesive surface in 2019.

The cleaning solvent orange extract, commonly used for cleaning tasks, has also decreased significantly.

Hazardous substance	2018	2019	2020
Printing inks (liters)	97.1	152.2	194.2
Printing additives (methylethylketone) (liters)	441.6	435.4	381.2
Bonding agent (HF 86) (liters)	247.0	225.0	191.0
Orange extract cleaning solvent (liters)	1320.0	840.0	780.0

## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Waste

The total quantity of waste generated depends on the workload of the different production processes, new products launches and therefore the introduction of new materials and the learning process in different production lines.

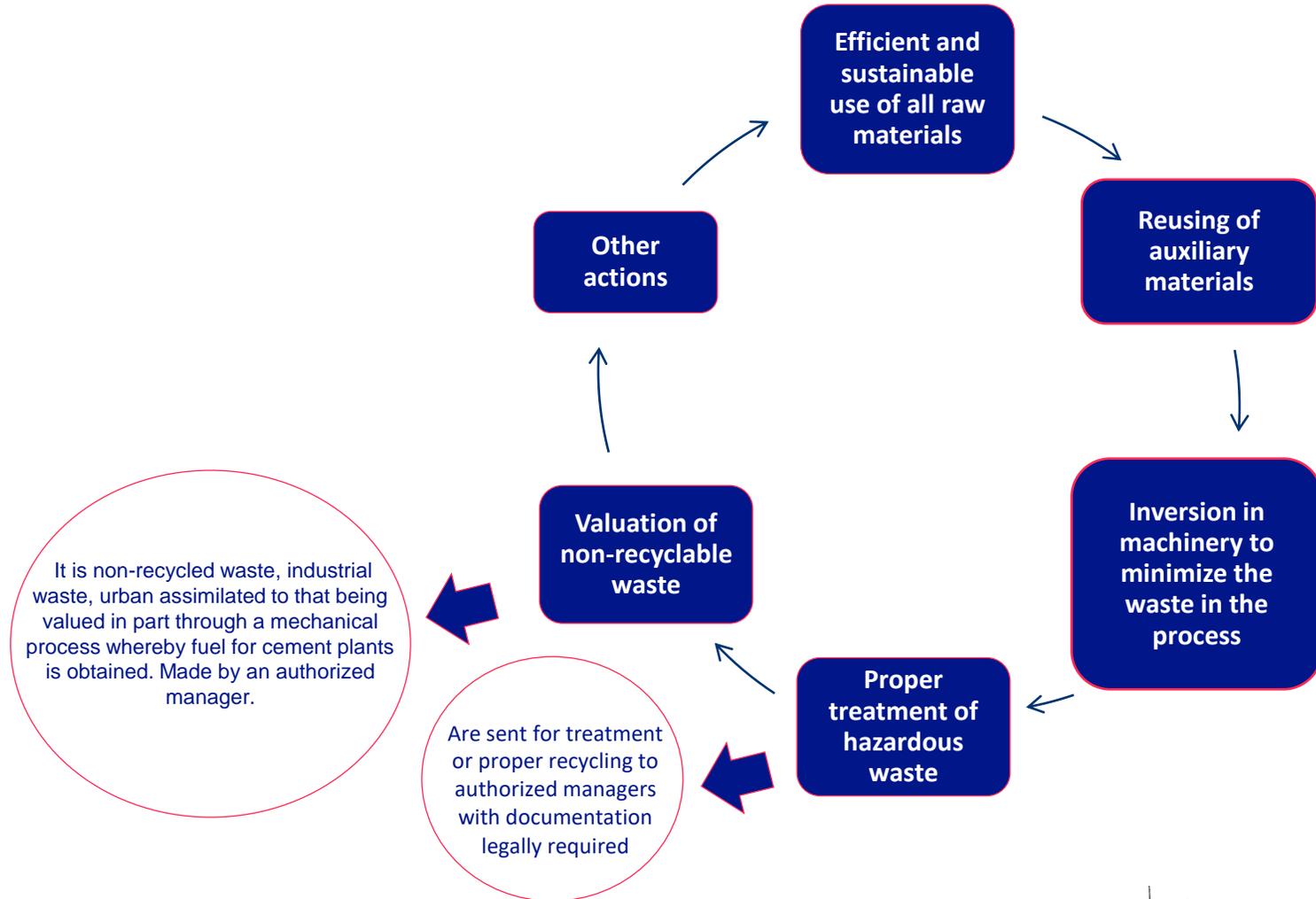
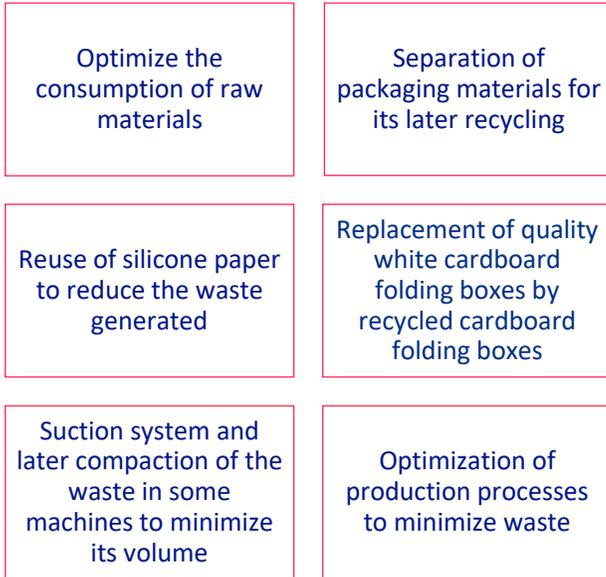
At the Mataró site, the active waste management is an integral part of HARTMANN's environmental policy, so we apply the following principle: "Not generate is better than recycling and recycling is better than disposing".

We make sure that our external maintenance suppliers take care of their waste in a proper way by their own according our internal rules and the corresponding legal requirements (Law 22/2011 of waste and contaminated soils, amended by Law 5/2013, of June 11th).



# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

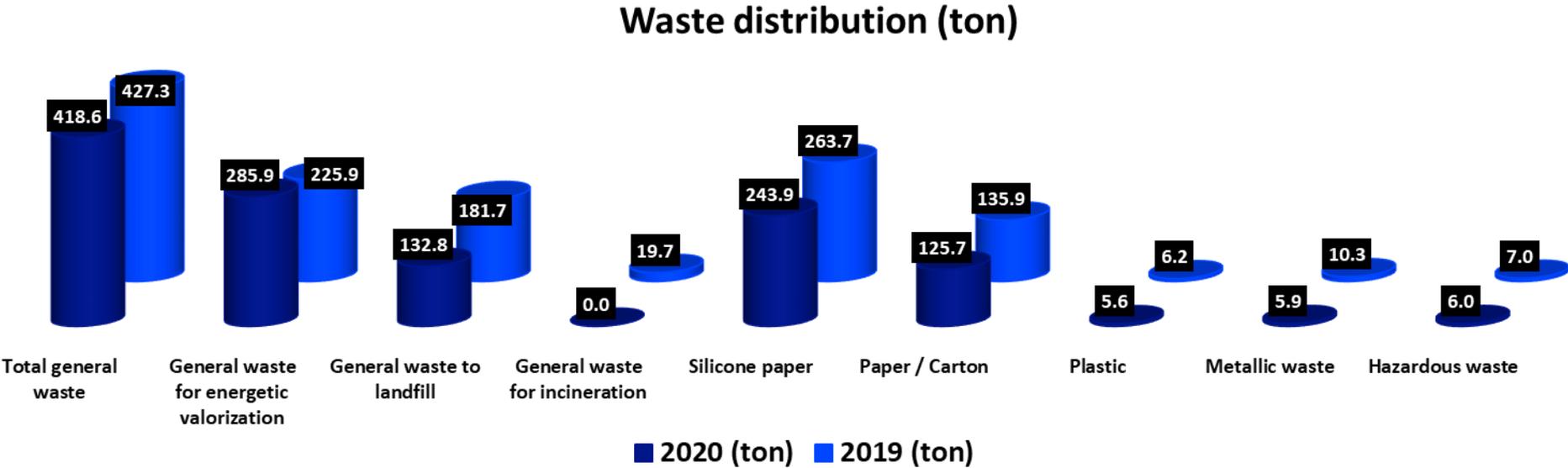
## Waste



# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Waste

The following graph shows the weight and distribution of the waste generated in 2020 vs 2019. We observe a decrease, in global terms, in the general waste generated, related to the waste reduction projects carried out in the factory. This decrease is especially notable in the fraction of waste destined for landfill. We also highlight the decrease in the remaining types of waste: fraction of the waste collected selectively (paper / cardboard, plastic, silicone paper), metal waste and hazardous waste.



## 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

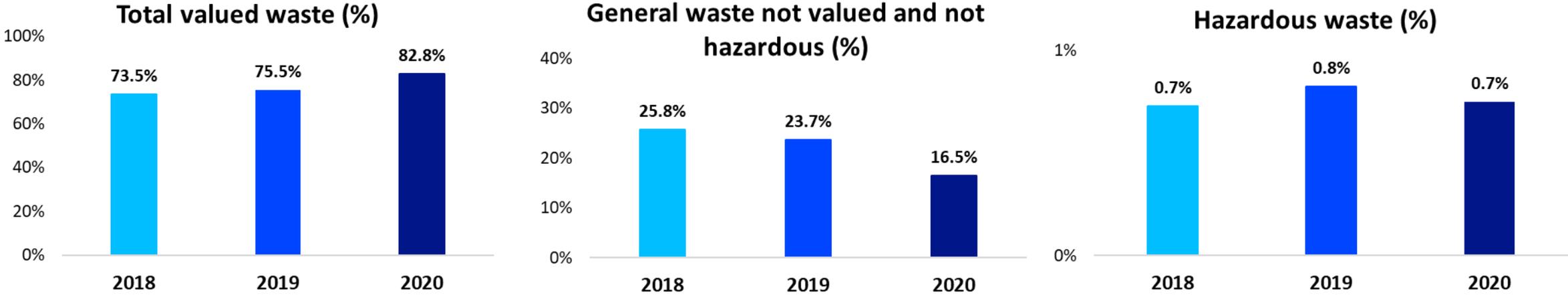
### Waste

The following table shows the evolution of percentages of the main valued waste, not valued waste and hazardous waste generated by our industrial activity:

Type of waste	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total valued waste (%)</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>
General waste for energetic valorization (%)	25.1%	26.6%	35.5%
Carton (%)	15.9%	16.0%	15.6%
Silicone paper (%)	30.8%	31.0%	30.3%
Plastic (%)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Metallic waste (%)	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%
<b>General waste for incineration (%)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>General waste to landfill (%)</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>Hazardous waste (%)</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Waste



As can be seen in the graphs, the percentage of valued waste has increased in 2020 mainly due to the significant increase in the fraction of general waste for energetic valorization to the detriment of the fraction destined for landfill. On the other hand, the third open management route for general waste in 2019 for the shipment of waste to the Mataró incinerator for urban solid waste has not been continued in 2020.

In the case of hazardous waste, in 2020 there is a slight decrease of 0.1% compared to 2019 due to the reduction in the generation of adhesive waste.

# 6. DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

## Waste

Indicator	2018	2019	2020
Total waste / raw material consumption (ton/ton x10 <sup>2</sup> )	21.8	21.4	21.1
Total waste / coated surface (ton/ m <sup>2</sup> x10 <sup>4</sup> )	0.8	0.8	0.8

The indicator of waste generation with respect to consumption of raw materials has decreased in 2020 compared to previous years since the reduction in the amount of total waste generated has been higher than the decrease in the consumption of raw materials. Therefore, it is concluded that in 2020 there was a more efficient consumption of raw materials.

The residue generation ratio with respect to the coated surface remains stable.

## 7. INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

### Waste management

- PHSA only works with authorized waste managers to transport and treat each type of waste in such a way that ensures the best treatment for each of them.
- Our products, once used, are not hazardous waste.

### External transport

- The transport of our products is performed basically by road and with high-capacity trucks. This activity is contracted to third parties.

### Sterilization process

- Certain products are sterilized externally under responsibility of the central HARTMANN group.
- In coordination with headquarters, we carry out audits to review the proper management of quality and environment systems.

### Suppliers and Subcontractors

- There are environmental purchasing requirements.
- Registered contractors and subcontractors are informed about the company's Environmental Policy, as well as the existing regulations regarding the environment, waste collection and management, and identified environmental aspects.
- Specific annual environmental and health and safety assessment for HSE critical contractors and suppliers.

# 8. EMERGENCY PLAN

PHSA has an Emergency Plan which establishes the responsibilities and action procedures in case of emergency situations.

Possible emergencies at PHSA are: fire, accidents at work, spillage of hazardous substances, conflict situation with the possibility of aggression, gas leakage, flooding, strong wind, intrusion or robbery, power outage, bomb alert.

Different groups and responsibilities are defined in the flowchart of the Emergency Plan:

- Head of emergency
- Intervention chief
- Evacuation and confinement team
- Communication team
- First intervention team
- First aid team (it includes trained personnel for the use of the defibrillator).

These teams are specifically trained



# 8. EMERGENCY PLAN



Periodic training for emergency response and periodic drills are held to test the effectiveness and organization of the Emergency Plan.

A list with all the available members of the different teams per shift as well as the telephone numbers of interest is printed and exposed daily at the factory.

PHSA has an adequate fire protection system. Equipment and facilities for fire protection are periodically checked by an expert subcontractor.



## 9. LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Compliance with legal requirements constitutes a permanent commitment at PHSA as a guarantee value for the effectiveness of the environmental management system.

At PHSA there is a defined process to ensure the identification, evaluation and monitoring of legal requirements.

PHSA works with a specialized environmental consultancy that periodically compiles the published environmental legislation (at local, autonomic, state and EU level) and extracts the specific requirements included in the legislative texts. PHSA reviews these requirements and activates those that are applicable in the online application developed by the consulting company for subsequent evaluation and monitoring.

A formal review of the legal application requirements and their status is carried out quarterly, especially highlighting those new requirements that have been published in the period evaluated. The corresponding report is reviewed by General Management.

The main permits, licenses and authorizations PHSA are:

Municipal License of Activity (February 2003)

Environmental License type 2 (March 2010)

Permit wastewater discharge, dated April 2030.

Inscription in the Register of Industrial Waste Producer, P-50305.1

# 10. RELEVANT NEWS

 Sustainability Report 2020 Publication

Visto por 266

**Torner Maurici**  
27 ene • @1

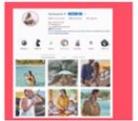
## Memoria de Sostenibilidad 2020 | HARTMANN España

**La Memoria de Sostenibilidad de HARTMANN España ya se ha publicado!**  
En ella prestamos especial atención a todos los stakeholders que están relacionados con la organización, así como en aquellos aspectos que se consideran más significativos para cada uno ellos.  
Felicidades @MolinaPilar por el gran trabajo!

<https://www.hartmann.info/es-es/whoweare/l/es/rsc>

**Plan prevención contagios**  **Active role in the fight against COVID-19**

Consumidor final

<p>Instagram → Sterillum_es</p>  <p><b>INFLUENCIA</b> Trabajamos con influencers a partir de octubre para generar conversaciones sociales con nuestra marca Sterillum®.</p> 	<p>Out of home campaign → OPIS</p>  <p><b>950 OPIS</b> <b>2 SEMANAS</b> (inicio: 13 de octubre)</p>  <p>25 PROVINCIAS</p>  <p>A 250m de farmacias (media aproximada)</p>	<p>iTV!</p> <p><b>El Hormiguero</b></p> <p><b>PRODUCT PLACEMENT</b> 18 inserciones con visibilidad de marca de 10" (18 programas) a partir de finales de septiembre</p>  <p><b>Compromiso Atresmedia</b></p> <p>Integraciones de sección en programas de actualidad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plaza antes bloque publicitario Integración Sterillum a la zona</li> <li>Plaza neuromarketing (Salidas que...)</li> </ul> 
---	---	---

 Promotion of project *Hartmann for future*

**CORESPONSABLES** 15 años ObservaRSE Fundación

ARGENTINA CHILE COLOMBIA ECUADOR ESPAÑA MEXICO PERU INTERNACIONAL

Noticias Opinión Publicaciones Agenda TV Recursos Organizaciones Corresponsables

BBVA endesa acciona

ISO 26000: Asuntos de Consumidores  
Grupos de interés: Grandes empresas  
Sectores: Sector Sanitario

**ODS13: "Hartmann for Future es una iniciativa sostenible que busca reducir al máximo el impacto de nuestra actividad"**

Pilar Molina, directora de Regulatory, Calidad, Medio Ambiente, Prevención de Riesgos y Responsabilidad Social Corporativa de Hartmann

24-03-2021 | Corresponsables (@Corresponsables)



Entrevista con Pilar Molina, directora de Regulatory, Calidad, Medio Ambiente, Prevención de Riesgos y Responsabilidad Social Corporativa de Hartmann para hablar sobre el proyecto Hartmann For Future, una iniciativa que busca minimizar el impacto de las actividades de la compañía.

Organizaciones Corresponsables

- BASF
- Química
- Henkel Ibérica
- Química
- Accor
- Turismo, Hoteles y Restauración
- Soltec
- Energía e Infraestructuras
- CGI Information Systems and Management Consultants España S.A
- Consultoría
- Capital Energy
- Energía e Infraestructuras

Ver más organizaciones

Últimas noticias

- ODS16. Cosentino presenta su Memoria de RSC 2020
- ODS16. El Consorci de la Zona Franca de Barcelona...

# 11. HSE PROGRAM: TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN

Analysis year 2020

Targets	Target value 2020	2020	2019	2018
Energy consumption (gas +electricity) / working hours (MWh/hours x 10)	<b>&lt;5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	5.70	6.37
Waste indicator (%)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	5.6	5.8
Raw material consumption ratio (component + primary packaging) vs. coated surface (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	<b>&lt;0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	0.26	0.24
Environmental awareness communications	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	6	4

# 11. HSE PROGRAM: TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN

## Analysis year 2020

We can see that the degree of achievement of the proposed targets is generally adequate. The results obtained with respect to the consumption of raw material and the waste indicator are satisfactory. In the case of the energy consumption ratio indicator, the target value has not been achieved. As the specific section on energy consumption has already been commented, as a protection measure for our workers against COVID-19, the renewal of air in the manufacturing room with air from outside was increased. This fact implies an increase in the consumption of electricity to cool the hot air that may enter in the warm months, and an increase in the consumption of gas to heat the cold air in the cold months.

### We highlight 2020:

- Installation of partial meters at the identified points of highest consumption for better monitoring and detection of possible deviations.
- Improvement projects in the different productive sections to reduce waste. These actions help to optimize the consumption of raw materials and reduce the waste generated.
- Distribution of "training pills" among our workers as awareness actions focused on deepening concepts such as the environment and sustainability, our environmental footprint and promoting good practices.

We propose for 2021 targets with concrete actions framed within our commitment to continuous improvement that will help us reduce our environmental impact.

# 11. HSE PROGRAM: TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN

## HSE Program 2021

Table of environmental targets defined for 2021:

N° Target	Company	Vector	Target description	Indicator	Deadline	Tracking frequency	Work file
1	PHE	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	Electricity consumption for 2021 < 5.67 MWh / working hours x 10 (result 2020)	Electricity consumption in MWh / working hours x 10	31/12/2021	Quarterly	ENV_DATA_2021
2	PHSA	WASTE	Average waste indicator for 2021 = 4.2%	Waste indicator	31/12/2021	Quarterly	Waste analysis 2021
3	PHSA	RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION	Reduction with respect to 2020 of the weight of material for product + sealing paper vs. Coated surface Value 2020 = 0.26kg/m <sup>2</sup>	(Material for product + sealing paper) vs. coated surface (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	31/12/2021	Annual	ENV_DATA_2021
4	PHE	ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	Reduction in paper impressions in 2021 vs 2020 in PHSA and LHSA offices. 2020 data: PHSA office printers: 311669 LHSA Office printers: 110134 TOTAL: 421,803 Actions: teamcenter, process house, docusign	N° paper impressions	31/12/2021	Annual	-
5	PHE	ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	Promotion of the use of electric vehicles. Objective: change 3 vehicles management team to plug-in hybrids	No. plug-in hybrid vehicles	31/12/2021	Annual	-

# 11. HSE PROGRAM: TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN

## HSE Program 2021

Defined actions to achieve objectives:

Nº TARGET	Action
1	Installation of partial meters (expansion)
	Installation of photovoltaic panels
	Installation of solar sheets in offices
2 y 3	5 Improvement projects associated with the Cosmopor section to reduce waste
	2 Improvement projects associated with the Omni section to reduce waste
	2 Improvement projects associated with the Tiritas section to reduce waste
4	Consolidation and development of computer applications for document management
5	Inclusion in the company's vehicle fleet plug-in hybrid vehicles

## 12. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION

Internal and external environmental communication at all levels and functions.

### Follow-up meetings

They are performed for the staff of PHSA (production and offices). Key indicators of the company and relevant aspects of the integrated management system are presented.

They usually include training / information content on Quality and HSE.

### DDS Meetings

Daily meetings are performed in the sections with the participating of Production, Planning and HSE. In terms of HSE, incidents are discussed and are used as a channel of communication to all employees.

### Environmental non-conformities

Any collaborator can transmit to the environmental department a deviation, recommendation or opportunity for improvement.

In 2020 we have deviations regarding small oil leaks.

### Environmental Statement

The management edits this Environmental Statement each year.

The statement is available in both print and online versions (Hartmann web), in order to inform our customers, suppliers and any other person or institution.



### Environmental Committee

Composed of representatives of workers and the company with periodic meetings.

In 2020, a total of 4 meetings were held in which, among other points, the different targets, actions and indicators included in the environmental program are monitored.

## 12. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION

Environmental Statement verified by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance España S.L.U with verifier number ES-V-0015. Environmental Verifier Technician: Jorge Landaluce

This Environmental Statement is communicated to our employees, suppliers, customers through the company website.

If there are any other questions, suggestions or information about our environmental management do not hesitate to contact us.

PAUL HARTMANN S.A.

Pol. Ind. Pla d'en Boet II • Carrasco i Formiguera, 48

Apartado 17 • E-08302 Mataró (Barcelona)

Telephone 93 741 71 00 • Fax 93 757 78 26

Contact person: Pilar Molina / Isabel Blanco – HSE Department

Email: [informacion@hartmann.info](mailto:informacion@hartmann.info)

Web page: [www.hartmann.info](http://www.hartmann.info)