BEFESA

[Five pictures]

Environmental Statement 2007

[Note: the diagrams and pictures mentioned in this document are included in the Spanish version of the Environmental Statement 2007.]

This Environmental Statement, dated 2007, has been performed in accordance with the appendix III of the Regulations 761/2001, dated 19th March. This allows the organizations to voluntarily join the environmental management and audit plan, with the aim of meeting the needs of public information concerning Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales actions (Facilities of Nerva, Palos, Aljavir and Puebla de Alfindén) regarding environmental management.

This statement has been validated according to article 3 of the Regulation 761/2001, through an environmental test authorized by the Spanish Standardisation and Certification Association (AENOR), which is reviewed yearly.

Index

BEFESA

Presentation

Once again this year, Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales (BGRI) develops and publishes its Environmental Statement for the year 2007, to inform and advertise the actions that we have performed in the environmental field throughout the year.

The effort of collecting, analysing and developing the information within this document is the logical consequence of the work that, throughout the year, has been performed by all the BGRI organisations to achieve a common objective: to work for sustainable development while providing a quality service to our clients. Furthermore, it is an opportunity for us, BGRI, to improve, as it makes us reflect on our behaviour evolution, the use of natural resources, exploitation of opportunities for waste recycling and search for options with less environmental impact for our clients' waste...

From this reflection we have sometimes obtained new challenges for the development of our activities. Combining this with the needs proposed by our clients or detected in the market, it makes us develop new solutions, innovations in waste treatment that encourage us to continue making efforts to be the leading company in the industrial waste management services.

During the last year 2007, BGRI continued developing its activities based on the structure established at the end of the year 2006. This business configuration has meant an improvement in the organisation works, better exploitation of the available resources, and it has been reflected in an increase of the benefits generated by the company.

In this Environmental Statement we wanted to add a new dimension to our activities, with the aim of assessing the influence in the socioeconomic environment where our main activities are performed. Thus, we take a step forward in the direction of the sustainable development promoted by our organisation with the aim of achieving an integrated development through environmental, social and economic management.

In this Environmental Statement, as a novelty, we include information concerning our Facilities in Paterna (Valencia), which wasn't included before. Thus, we continue increasing the number of BGRI facilities that have certified their environmental management and audit scheme according to the Regulation 761/2001 of the European Commission.
With this Environmental Statement, BGRI wishes to inform its clients, suppliers and the society in general of the result of the environmental management performed in the year 2007, the degree of achievement of proposed environmental objectives and the new challenges proposed to obtain a continuous improvement of the environmental behaviour in our organisation. Finally, I would simple like to add that we have Internet address www.befesa.es andwww.befesa-gri.com, where anyone can get more information and know the most updated data about the management of our company.

BEFESA
Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.L.

Santiago Ortiz Dominguez
General Director

MARIANA RELINQUE BARRANCA
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41016 SEVILLA
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16 SEP. 2008

· 4 ·

BGRI Presentation

[Picture]

BGRI Structure. Production Facilities

The company Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S. L. (BGRI), is one of the business units of Befesa Medio Ambiente, head of the Environmental Services of Abengoa. BGRI has undergone many changes in recent years and, thanks to them, it has grown and become leader in the industrial waste management field in Spain and Portugal.
The integration of several waste management companies, hazardous or non-hazardous waste, carried out between the years 2000 and 2005, shaped BGRI as a company specialised in collection, storage and management of industrial waste.
From 1st September 2006, several companies (Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, Befesa Tratamientos y Limpiezas Industriales, Befesa Técnicas del Suelo, BGRI El Cerrato and Alianza Befesa-Egmasa (Albega)) merged, and therefore, the company BGRI is constituted as a national reference in industrial waste management and treatment.
BGRI production facilities included in this Environmental Statement are integrated in the BGRI Industrial Waste Division. As it can be appreciated in the following diagram, they form part of a group of facilities through which BGRI offers an integral waste management service to its clients.

[The said diagram and a map of Spain with the facilities appear on the right.]

Brief Description of Production Facilities

Nerva Facility

BGRI Nerva Facility is situated in the town of Nerva (Huelva).

BGRI Nerva Facility is an authorised manager for "collection, transportation, treatment and elimination" of industrial waste.

[Picture]

The main elements of this centre are the transfer centre, adaptation plant, grinding and container pressing plant and safety store, as well as the non-hazardous waste store. Regarding auxiliary facilities, we can mention the weighing instruments, laboratory, sampling plant, leachate collection system, leachate treatment plant and the fire protection system.

[Picture]

During 2007, some facilities have been improved. Among them, we can highlight the construction of the third vessel for the collection of non-hazardous waste during the development stage of the areas used for non-hazardous waste; the conditioning of the physic-chemical treatment plant, with the aim of expanding management to the treatment of liquid waste; the construction of a plant for the discharge of pulverulent waste and the construction of a bay for the temporary storage of containers on reception of an authorised manager for its recovery and/or recycling.

Palos Facility

BGRI Palos Facility is located in the town of Palos de la Frontera (Huelva), in the Industrial Area called Nuevo Puerto.

BGRI Palos Facility is an authorised manager for "collection, transportation, storage and elimination" of industrial waste.

[Picture]

The main facilities of this centre are the waste store, four tanks for liquid waste storage, treatment plant and area to stock up the final product.

Regarding auxiliary facilities, we can mention the weighing instrument, laboratory, leachate collection system and the fire protection system.

[Picture]

Ajalvir Facility

BGRI Ajalvir Facility is situated in the town of Ajalvir (Madrid), in the industrial area called "Los Olivos".

[Picture]

BGRI Ajalvir Facility is an authorised manager for "Storage of hazardous waste for its later transfer to other places where it will be assessed or eliminated, with or without the previous grouping". The main facilities of this centre are the five bays to store waste material, nine steel tanks to store liquid waste, drum pressing instrument, grinder, baler and mixing tank.
Regarding auxiliary facilities, it has weighing instruments, laboratory, generating set and fire protection systems.

[Picture]

Alfindén Facility

BGRI Alfindén Facility is sited in the town of La Puebla de Alfindén (Saragossa), in the Industrial Area called Malpica-Alfindén.

BGRI Alfindén Facility is an authorised manager for "collection, transportation, storage and delivery of industrial waste to an authorised manager".

The facility has two bays for storage of hazardous and non-hazardous waste material measuring a total of 2,800 m2. Among the pieces of equipment we can highlight the pumping equipment, the drum pressing instruments, the grinder, the baler and the roller.

Regarding auxiliary facilities, we can mention the weighing instrument, laboratory, leachate collection system and the fire protection system.

[3 Pictures]

Paterna Facility

BGRI Paterna Facility is situated in the town of Paterna (Valencia), in the industrial area called Fuente del Jarro.

BGRI Paterna Facility is an authorised manager for "collection, transportation and storage of hazardous waste for its later management in final assessment, recycling or elimination centres".

The main facilities of this centre are placed in two bays, where waste materials are conditioned and stored, two tanks for liquid waste storage, two processing basins, drum pressing instruments, pumping equipment, a grinder and a baler.

Regarding auxiliary facilities, we can mention the weighing instrument, laboratory and the fire protection system.

BGRI Actions

BGRI activity is focused on Industrial Waste Management; therefore, we offer to our clients an integral management service and elimination of the waste material they produced in the performance of their activities. For that, BGRI requires facilities, processes and different services, in order to perform its activities while guaranteeing the clients' satisfaction and meeting the environmental standards established by law.

As a result, BGRI has all the licenses and authorisations required to carry out its activities. During the year 2007 we have maintained the authorisations and permits granted to the different centres and we have renewed the ones that had expired.
The following box includes the main authorisations and permits in force in each facility.
Despite the variety of activities performed in the five facilities included in this Statement, there are other activities that are carried out in all the facilities. The activities carried out for waste treatment can be divided in three main phases:
- Waste admission.
- Treatment lines.
- Control of associated environmental impacts.

Below we describe the common and specific activities carried out in the different phases.

BGRI Nerva Facility Authorisations

Authorisation of the Regional Environmental Ministry of the Regional Government of Andalusia to act as manager for collection, transportation, treatment storage and elimination of industrial waste material since 1988; renewed by resolution dated 16th September 2003 and extended on 22nd March 2004; merger and change of name on 10th May 2007.

Authorisation of the Regional Environmental Ministry of the Regional Government of Andalusia to act as manager to eliminate non-hazardous waste material since 20th February 2004 and change of name on 2nd November 2006.

Authorisation of the Regional Governments of the Canary Islands and Extremadura to act as transportation manager since 2001.

Authorisation of the Regional Environmental Ministry of the Regional Government of Extremadura to act as manager for non-hazardous waste since 2005.

BGRI Palos Facility Authorisations

Authorisation to act as manager for collection, transportation, treatment, storage and elimination of waste material, being registered in the hazardous waste managers registry of the Regional Environmental Ministry of the Regional Government of Andalusia, since 23rd January 2003; merger and change of name on 10th May 2007.

Definitive authorisation to start acting granted by the Local Office of Huelva of the Regional Work and Industry Ministry of the Regional Government of Andalusia, with the industrial registry registration number 21-10057 and in accordance with the administrative authorisation for the installation of a Transfer Centre and waste Treatment Plant, updated due to change of name on 26th September 2007.

BGRI Ajalvir Facility Authorisations

Authorisation granted by the Regional Environmental and Land and Country-Planning Ministry of the Regional Government of Madrid. The activities performed in this facility are storage of hazardous waste for its later transfer to other places for its assessment or elimination, with or without previous grouping.

Authorisation for hazardous waste material transportation granted by the Regional Governments of Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla Leon, Extremadura and Vasque Country.

BGRI Alfindén Facility Authorisations

Authorisation granted by the Environmental Department of the Regional Government of Aragon to act as manager of hazardous waste material, for its collection, transportation, temporary storage and delivery to an authorised manager (Resolution dated 24th January 2005). Modified by resolution dated 9th May 2006, where the LER 160504 is included.

Resolution dated 5th November 2007, which modifies the registration in the registry for the non-hazardous waste management activities different from assessment or elimination, granted by the Regional Government of Aragon.

Authorisation for transportation of hazardous waste granted by the Regional Governments of Castilla-Leon, La Rioja, Navarra and Vasque Country

Authorisation for collection and transportation of non-hazardous waste in the Regional Governments of Navarra and La Rioja.

BGRI Paterna Facility Authorisations

Authorisation granted by the Regional Environmental Ministry of the Regional Government of the Comunitat Valenciana for temporary storage, accommodation, grouping and transportation of hazardous waste.

Local Activity License and Local Opening and Starting License, granted by the Town Council of Paterna (Valencia) in June and September 1999.

Common activities

The following diagram schematically shows the main stages of the process followed with each delivery of waste material to a treatment centre:
The process starts with the producer sending the application for admission (SARI), together with a sample, if appropriate. Once the analytical tests have been made, the acceptance document is issued and the waste is transferred to our facilities for management.

[Diagram that shows how the company controls associated environmental impacts.]

Upon the arrival of the waste residues, we verify the documents, the load and its transportation; and visually and analytically control the inspection of the load. If everything is correct, the waste is admitted and moved to the treatment line.
The process that the waste follows depends on its solid or liquid physical state. Likewise, the treatment applied is different in each production facility, as we will explain in the following section.

When the waste is extracted, the containers that have the waste are separated to receive the appropriate treatment: it is pressed to reduce volume, and then sent to the authorised manager for its recycling, assessment or elimination on safety deposit.
We must consider that waste treatment, while in the impact phase, can generate more waste, such as rejections in the treatment lines, leachates, and storage tanks sludge. This waste material receives the appropriate treatment, either by reintroducing it in the process or by delivering it to an authorised manager.
Other environmental impacts associated with the treatment are controlled through monitoring and measuring environmental parameters:
- Regular measuring of pollutant emission and immission to the atmosphere.
- Regular noise measuring.
- Correct reception, manipulation, treatment and final management (elimination or delivery to a manager) of waste, performing regular analytical and visual controls.
- Alteration of the subsoil and/or groundwater.
- Regular measuring of discharged water and, in other cases, of the receiving mean.

These controls are performed by accredited collaborating entities of the administrations concerned (ECCMA and ECOC).

Particular activities of each facility

Below we mention the most outstanding characteristics of the treatment applied to waste material in each production facility, as a complement to the common activity section.

[A diagram appears on the right]

Nerva Facility

In BGRI Nerva Facility, the waste may be delivered to different destinations:
Transfer centre.
Grinding and pressing plant.
Adaptation plant.
Hazardous waste safety store and non-hazardous waste store.
It is in the transfer centre where the waste that due to its characteristics cannot be managed in the facility is temporarily stored; therefore, it is not sent to an authorised manager.

[Picture]

The grinding and pressing plant receives metallic or plastic containers, which can be grinded if plastic or pressed if metal. In our effort to continue improving, since 2004 we started the formalities in order to send such waste to be assessed or recycled, by sending them to an authorised manager. At present, we continue with this distribution and we have even increased, as much as possible, the amounts sent to an external manager.
In the adaptation plant, the waste material is treated, inerting the hazardous composition, eliminating or reducing toxicity and movement of the hazardous components, employing reagents such as calcium oxide and cement. This plant has two treatment lines, one for organic-matrix waste and another for inorganic-matrix waste.

This year this plant has experienced a widening with the start-up of three premix pits for the treatment of waste which, due to its grain-size, can be treated in the inerting area, as well as the beginning of the construction of an area for unloading and storage of pulvurulent waste, with the aim of minimising the possible powder emissions generated during solid waste discharge.
Finally, all the waste treated in the inerting plant will be stored in the non-hazardous waste vessel.
At present, the facility has two differentiated areas, a safety deposit for hazardous waste (RP) and a discharge area for non-hazardous waste (RNP). The vessels have different waterproof barriers, natural barriers (slate) and artificial barriers. The waterproofing is made of different layers, such as:
- Safety layer: made of clay, gravel and a safety draining net.
- Artificial waterproofing: formed by a PEAD geomembrane and protection geotextile.
- Leachates drainage: it consists of a gravel drain at the bottom and a draining structure in the slopes, a drilled PEAD pipe and filtration geotextile.
The following figures sum up the waterproofing scheme used. When the storage areas are full, we will move on to sealing and landscape restoration, as shown in figure 2.

[There are two figures in this page, at the bottom of which we can read the following:]
Figure 1. Cross section of water proofing and draining net.
Figure 2. Cross-section of the vessel sealing.

Rainwater percolation through waste mass stored in the vessels generates the appearance of leachates, which must be controlled as appropriate. For this reason, in our facility there is a draining net that collects the leachates generated there. The facility has a total storage capacity of 8,100 m3, for its later treatment through:
- Physic-chemical/biologic treatment Plant, with a treatment capacity of 87,600 m3/year.
- Convection forced evaporation plant, with a treatment capacity of 10,500 m3/year.
Likewise, these leachates are used as process water in the adaptation plant.
Thanks to these actions, in the year 2007 we reached "zero discharge".

Palos Facility

The waste received in the BGRI Palos Facility is submitted to an inerting process of the hazardous components, reducing their toxicity and movement, and improving the material physical qualities. This is achieved by applying stabilisation and solidification techniques.
There are two treatment channels depending on the liquid or solid/doughy condition of the waste:

- The liquid channel is used mainly to treat acid solutions contaminated with heavy metals. The liquid waste is mixed with soluble silicates (slag from iron and steel in many cases). This slurry product is mixed with the waste that contains heavy metals, and finishing the pH adjustment by adding calcium hydroxide. The final stage is cementation, by adding a sufficient amount of cement or pozzolana to solidify and retain pollutants indefinitely.
- Solid-liquid-doughy channel, main pit line and mixer, which is applied to solid or doughy waste. The process starts by conditioning with a mixture of water or liquid waste, forming a sludge that receives cement, lime and pozzolana to obtain a material that solidifies and fixes heavy metals.

Finally, the waste treated is sent to an authorised manager.

[Diagram]

With regard to the inorganic waste line, we have taken advantage of it to carry out research studies, obtaining a non-hazardous product called Inormat. Thanks to its characteristics, it can be used as secondary raw material to make clinkers in cement factories, avoiding its deposition.

With the widening of the plant, BGRI Palos Facility has planned to treat waste with organic material content. The process of organic-matrix waste starts by charging the hoppers. In one of them, we introduce the organic waste and in the other one the earthy sorbent in bulk (reagents). These materials are transported through worm screws to one double worm screw, then, it arrives to the mixer to start the treatment through reagents and waste adsorption. Throughout this process, the hazardous components are encapsulated and the final assessment is obtained. The nitrogen is used in the mixing process, through direct injection, in order to avoid an explosive atmosphere. The product obtained, called Comat, is used as fuel, taking advantage of its energy potential.

[Four pictures]

Ajalvir Facility

The activity of BGRI Ajalvir Facility resides on collection of hazardous material, temporary storage and sending to a final manager. During storage, some operations are performed to stabilise or mix waste materials.

In the Ajalvir Facility, the waste can follow several channels depending upon its origin, solid or liquid waste materials as well as laboratory reagents, to later send them to an authorised manager for their assessment, recycling or elimination.

Among other operations that are performed in the Ajalvir Facility we can mention those of combination or mixture, prior to the elimination of residues in other facilities, of similar residues, and providing the risk associated to the residue is not modified, nor does it produce any sort of chemical reaction, waste grinding, compaction, pH adjustment, filtration, decantation of different phases, homogenisation and addition of inert reagents, such as sepiolite or diatomite, over non-pumpable sludge that cannot be treated otherwise.

As a complement to the Ajalvir Facility managing service, there is a fleet of seven vehicles to transfer the hazardous waste from the client's facilities.

[Diagram]

Alfindén Facility

La Puebla de Alfindén Facility has as main activity the collection, transportation and temporary storage of environmentally hazardous and non-hazardous waste materials, which come from different points of the Spanish geography.
Waste materials, once they have been admitted, are submitted to a conditioning phase that varies depending on their nature and destination. This phase can include mixing, transferring, bundling, strapping and grinding activities.
The containers that have contained waste materials are conditioned through grinding, pressing and bundling to be sent to assessment/recycling.
The facility has storage areas conditioned with fixed shelves where the waste materials are placed, conditioned in mobile receptacles, or in bulk if they are liquid. For solid waste materials in bulk we have four storage barns.
When the waste material is already conditioned, it is stored until it is sent to the authorised manager for its treatment, assessment, recycling or elimination.

Paterna Facility

The activity of Paterna Facility basically resides on collection, transportation and temporary storage of hazardous waste, which could come from different points of the Spanish geography.
Waste materials, once they have been admitted, are submitted to a conditioning phase that varies depending on their nature and destination. This phase can include grouping, transferring, bundling, strapping and grinding activities.
The facility has a storage bay conditioned with fixed shelves where the waste received is placed and stored in mobile receptacles. In the external bay, there are two processing basins and two storage tanks of 30m3 that gather the liquids waste that will be later discharged in cisterns. For solid waste materials in bulk we have one storage barn.
When the waste material is already conditioned, it is stored until it is sent to the final centre for its treatment, assessment, recycling or elimination.

BGRI Environmental Management System

[Picture]

Environmental Policy

BGRI direction boosts the continuous improvement of the environmental behaviour of the organisation through the guidelines and directions expressed in the Quality and Environmental Policy.

BGRI environmental policy is at the disposal of all the interested parties, so anyone can consult it and, if the case arises, put it into practice.

BEFESA **Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.L.**

Integrated Quality and Environmental Policy

Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.L., undertakes to add to its management and to the development of its processes and services the principles of quality and environmental protection, aspiring to be recognised internally and externally as a responsible company that includes these principles in its activities and decisions. Thus, following an evolution process, Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales has defined and put into practice the following principles:

- We declare as final objective of our daily work the performance of all the activities with the same quality, having in mind primary aspects such as environmental protection and satisfaction of our clients in all the operation fields.
- We identify and assess the environmental aspects that we generate in our activity, with the aim of controlling our processes, defining methods, assigning resources and establishing operation criteria that are necessary to avoid pollution.
- We abide legislation and regulations concerning our organisation, in all the processes and waste management facilities.
- We ensure our clients' trust with regard to reliability, technical capacity, diligence and security in the development of our processes, being flexible enough to adapt to their requirements in a dynamic, changing and competitive environment, and considering the technological advances to make our processes more effective and safe.
- We have employees with the required qualification and motivation; therefore, we improve the processes and the environmental behaviour in our waste management facilities, with the aim for satisfying our clients and ourselves.
- We preserve, increase and consolidate innovation and learning of the managing and operational processes, with the aim for continually improving our quality and environmental behaviour.
- We implant and keep updated an integrated management system that meets the requirements applied to the quality management standard UNE-EN-ISO 9001:2000 and the environmental management standard UNE-EN-ISO 14001:2004; thus, we structure and adapt this management system to our waste treatment activity, following our client's requirements and the needs of the current time.

In Seville, 3rd March 2006
[Illegible signature]
Santiago Ortiz Domínguez
General Director

Management System Documentation and Organisation

BGRI activities are developed based on several managing tools. Among them, we can highlight the Integrated Quality and Environmental Management System, which is applied to all the facilities included in this Environmental Statement. The Integrated Quality and Environmental Management System has been introduced and certified according to the UNE-EN ISO 14001:2004 and 9001:2000 Standards. In addition, since 2004, BGRI has a System of Risk Prevention in the Workplace, according to the OHSAS 18.001:1999 Standard, and certified by AENOR.
This management system is based on a series of documents that establish the guidelines followed to fulfil the requirements of the standardised and correctly introduced management, and for the establishment of a series of facts that prove its fulfilment. The documents have been organised so they can be applied to all the GBRI facilities, as much as possible, establishing common procedures to the activities that allow it.

[Diagram]

The other documents, which are more specific, establish acting guidelines and working methods that are applied specifically to each facility.
The Integrated Management System is made up of the documents mentioned in the following diagram.
The Integrated Management System has been certified for the different production facilities since 2006, replacing since then the previous individual certificates. The certification includes the activities performed by the company in the different facilities.

Likewise, BGRI has voluntarily joined the Regulations 761/2001 on Eco-management and Eco-audit of the European Union (EMAS), being AENOR the accrediting institution.
The Certificate scope is as follows:

The defined Quality and Environmental Management System is applied to the collection, transportation, pre-treatment, storage, classification and delivery for assessment and/or elimination of waste related to the Industrial Waste Management performed by BGRI in the following facilities:

- Nerva Facility
- Cartagena Facility
- Ajalvir Facility
- Alovera Facility
- La Puebla de Alfinden Facility
- Palos Facility
- Paterna Facility
- Centro de Ajalvir RNP"
- Centro de Sevilla RNP"

BGRI Organisation and Facilities Structure

BGRI has several production facilities in Spain, apart from the logistics, commercial and administrative centralised services, located in Seville and Madrid.

With regard to environmental management, the organising scheme is the same in all production facilities, with slight variations. The general structure is represented in the following flowchart:

[Flowchart]

[Picture]

Environmental Aspects

In an environmental management system, the "environmental aspect" expression is related to environmental impact, as it makes reference to any element of the organisation's activities or its products or services, which can interact with the environment and, therefore, can cause an impact.

The relation between human activities and the environment implies an impact, either positive or negative, on the environment. This impact can be significant or not, depending on our analysis and on the criteria established to assess it.

In BGRI, we identify and assess each of the environmental aspects derived from the development of our actions, being this assessment an essential part of our policy. We carry out aspect identification and assessment in each of the facilities, adapting the criteria to the particular circumstances of each facility and to the productive process.

Identifying and assessing our aspects is essential for the effectiveness of the management system, as they are the base of the environmental improving plan, environmental monitoring and environmental control in each facility.

[Picture]

Identification of environmental aspects starts from an analysis of the process, facilities and facility products. In this phase, we consult documents on processes, facilities, company products and services.

When identifying environmental aspects, we have in mind the following:

-Normal working and operating conditions.

-Abnormal working conditions (stop and start).

-Potential accidental or emergency situations.

-Possible aspects that could derive from last working conditions.

Aspects are classified as follows:

* Indirect environmental aspects: those on which the facility has no direct control, but we can take measures to control the possible environmental impact.

* Direct normal environmental aspects: its origin is in the normal operation of processes, facilities and associated equipment.

* Direct potential environmental aspect: they have their origin in non-controlled situations unconnected to the normal operation of company processes, either because of incidents, accidents or emergency situations.

[Picture]

We regularly make a review of the aspects identified, of the assessment and criteria used for it, and adapt them to each circumstance.

Now, it is necessary to know what environmental aspects of our management have an impact on the environment that surrounds us.

For that, we must complete the following phases:

1. Determining all the environmental aspects.

2. Defining the significance of assessment criteria considering the law in force.

3. Determining significant environmental aspects, starting with the significance of assessment criteria defined in the previous phase.

In BGRI, we have considered the possible impact derived from an incorrect management and treatment of our environmental aspects. The possible impacts associated to our identified environmental aspects are:

[Diagram that shows all the environmental aspects.]

Below we present in detail the list of environmental aspects identified by BGRI, grouped by production facility, and which have been significant depending on the assessment process.

Nerva Facility	
Activity/Service	**Environmental Aspect**
Direct Aspects in Normal Conditions	
Operations to cover vessels	Plastic waste (vessels and tubs)
Waste management (Inerting)	Consumption of hazardous raw material
Operations for maintenance of machinery and facilities	Contaminated absorbents
Centre device. Waste management	Other electric and electronic elements
Lorry washing	Sludge from lorry washing
Waste management	Water consumption
Waste management	Consumption of electric power
Non-hazardous waste leachate collection	Discharge the content of the basins collecting non-hazardous waste to the Ventoso stream
Non-hazardous waste leachate collection	Sludge from cleaning of hazardous waste leachate collecting basins
Store cleaning	Sludge from cleaning of leachate pumping room deposits
Workshop and machinery cleaning	Grease box grease separator
Laboratory analysis	Laboratory waste
Plant operations, waste management	Gloves
Facility maintenance operations.	Used filters generated in the facilities
	Fluorescents
	Empty containers that are contaminated
Administrative tasks	Toner for photocopiers and printers
Potential Aspects	
Spill cleaning	Generation of waste derived from discharge collection in the facilities or in transport
Waste transportation and management	Uncontrolled emissions to the atmosphere derived from fires in the facility or in the transportation performed by BGRI
Waste transportation	Waste discharge in the transportation performed by BGRI
Waste transportation and management	Generation of waste derived from fires in the facilities or in transportation.

Nerva Facility	
Activity/Service	**Environmental Aspect**
Indirect Aspects	
Maintenance operations	Waste in the maintenance of vehicles
Transportation and supply of raw materials and products	Increase of service suppliers' sensitivity and better environmental management
Waste management	Taking up space and making the floor useless for other purposes
Packed waste entrance into the facility	Environmental improvements in waste management: plastic containers

[Picture]

Palos Facility	
Activity/Service	**Environmental Aspect**
Direct Aspects in Normal Conditions	
Plant operation, waste treatment	Material impregnated with hazardous waste treated in plant (protection gloves…)
	Material contaminated with hazardous waste (solidified, cloths, stones…)
	Cement consumption
	Sepiolite/atapulgite consumption
	Nitrogen consumption
Maintenance operations	Material contaminated with oil
	Containers contaminated with oil, grease and paint
Facilities operation	Generation of exhausted fluorescent tubes
Office activities	Generation of print cartridge waste
Production, waste treatment	Inerted waste produced in the plant.
Potential Aspects	
Plant operation, waste treatment	Spillage of flammable hazardous waste and possible fire.
	Spillage of liquid or solid hazardous waste (corrosive or toxic substance)
	Spillage in the cistern discharge
Transportation	Accidental spilt during transportation by road
Indirect Aspects	
Activities performed by suppliers	Waste generation
	Environmental management of service suppliers.
Waste management	Polythene containers

Ajalvir Facility	
Activity/Service	**Environmental Aspect**
Direct Aspects in Normal Conditions	
Consumption of natural resources	Consumption of fossil fuels (trucks)
Hazardous waste	Equipment cleaning water
Hazardous waste	Fluorescent waste and mercury vapour lamp
Hazardous waste	Laboratory waste
Hazardous waste	Waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles: oil and antifreeze (trucks)
Hazardous waste	Waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles: Oil and diesel oil filters (lorries)
Hazardous waste	Waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles: oil and diesel oil filters (trucks)
Hazardous waste	Electric and electronic waste
Non-hazardous waste	Urban waste
Non-hazardous waste	Wood waste (pallets)
Non-hazardous waste	Paper and cardboard waste
Non-hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles: air filters (trucks)
Potential Aspects	
Accidental situations	Spillage coming from pits
Accidental situations	Accidental discharge due to spillage in tank area
Accidental situations	Accident in waste transportation, with own and subcontracted means
Indirect Aspects	
Consumption of natural resources	Aspects derived from the final treatment of waste sent

[Picture]

Alfindén Facility	
Activity/Service	**Environmental Aspect**
Direct Aspects in Normal Conditions	
Office heating systems	Consumption of fossil fuel (heating)
Office work	Paper consumption
Lorry load and unload, conditioning and waste manipulation	Night noise
Bay floor cleaning	Contaminated absorbent (earth, sepiolite)
Office and plant lighting system	Fluorescents
Test performance	Laboratory reagents
Identification and classification of waste conditioned in mobile receptacles	Aerosols
Laboratory products	Contaminated containers
Conditioning, waste manipulation	Consumption of raw material (sepiolite sand)
Waste transportation	Waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles
Raining water, container cleaning	Cleaning water
Office work	Toner waste and used cartridge ink and ink
Potential Aspects	
Liquid manipulation	Accidental liquid discharge in the facilities
Indirect Aspects	
Transfer, storage, loading	Hazardous product leak or spillage
Waste transportation and deposition	Fire in the client's facilities or in the transportation
Waste transportation in the facilities	Vehicle flue gas emissions by transportation
Maintenance operations	Waste in the maintenance of vehicles
Entrance of waste in the facility	Environmental improvements in waste management: Containers
Entrance of waste in the facility	Environmental improvements in waste management: Taladrine and emulsions
Entrance of waste in the facility	Environmental improvements in waste management: Organic waste that can be assessed
Entrance of waste in the facility	Environmental improvements in waste management: Inorganic waste that can be assessed
Waste and raw material transportation	Increase of service suppliers' sensitivity and better environmental management

Paterna Facility	
Activity / Code	**Environmental Aspect**
Direct Aspects in Normal Conditions	
Waste management	Consumption of fossil fuel
Waste management	Oil consumption
Waste management	Noise emissions
Box cleaning	Waste coming from box cleaning
Basin cleaning	Waste coming from basin cleaning
General facilities	Fluorescent waste
Laboratory analysis	Laboratory reagents
Machinery maintenance	Used oil generated in the facility
General facilities	Electric and electronic waste
Potential Aspects	
Waste transportation	Uncontrolled emissions to the atmosphere derived from fires in the transport performed by BGRI
Waste transportation	Discharge. Causing soil/water contamination
Waste transportation	Emissions to the atmosphere caused by discharges
Storage	Discharges due to tank/basin break causing soil/water contamination
Storage	Uncontrolled emissions to the atmosphere derived from fire in the facility

The process to establish and certify the environmental management system in the Paterna Facility finished in December 2007. After that, we started the adaptation to EMAS Regulation. It has been the reason why indirect environmental aspects have not been identified until the year 2008; therefore, they will be included in the next Environmental Statements.

Planning. Objectives 2007

BGRI's efforts to improve its environmental behaviour have been demonstrated in its environmental objectives and goals. Thus, they include activities and resources to improve a particular aspect of our activities, either in general or applied to one of the production facilities.

Our environmental objectives and goals state and materialise the BGRI policy every year. When defining objectives, we try to quantify them, in order to clearly assess their fulfilment.
We also include the required economic and personal means, and we establish the responsibilities derived from objective planning.

With this, we improve fulfilment execution, monitoring and assessment and we can change them when necessary.
Below we include the objectives proposed for the year 2007 for each facility and the analysis of fulfilment degree.

General

OB07/BGRI/01 Expanding the scope of the Certificates of Quality and Environment according to the standards 9001:2000 and 14001:2004 to include the facilities of Paterna, Ajalvir RNP, Seville RNP and Alovera.
Indicator: number of centres added.
General considerations
We propose to add more BGRI facilities in the present certificate; for this reason, we are preparing the specific documents of the facilities and we are introducing the system.
Fulfilment degree
We expand the scope of the certificates to include at the end of the year the facilities of Alovera, Paterna, Ajalvir RNP and Seville RNP. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/BGRI/02 Introduce Quality and Environment Systems according to standards 9001:2000 and 14001:2004 in Rimacor.
Indicator: certification.
General considerations
We write the system documents and start its introduction.
Fulfilment degree
We obtain the certification to introduce the Integrated Quality and Environment System for Rimador. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/BGRI/03 Adhesion of the facility in La Puebla de Alfindén to the EMAS Regulation. Indicator: certification.
General considerations
Collection of data and development of Environmental Statement for the year 2006.
Fulfilment degree
Environmental Statement validated by AENOR and inclusion proceedings performed in the European register and in the Regional Ministries for the Environment in October 2007. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/BGRI/04 Increasing the number of indicators concerning common non-productive Quality and Environmental processes. Indicator: (no. indicators year 2007 – no. indicators year 2006/no. indicators year 2006)*100> 10%.
General considerations
A list of process general indicators is proposed and comments on facilities concerning this matter are collected.
Fulfilment degree
General process indicators are established. Objective fulfilled.

Nerva Facility

OB07/NE/01. "Zero discharge" of the non-hazardous waste vessel water to the Ventoso stream. Related aspect: "Discharge of the non-hazardous waste vessel collecting basins to the Ventoso stream".
General considerations
Objective started in 2004 and tries to give an alternative to the discharges performed by Nerva Facility, coming from the non-hazardous waste vessels to the Ventoso stream.
Fulfilment degree
We establish alternatives to the discharges by not performing any discharge throughout the year 2007. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/NE/02. Improvement of conditioning electrical system in order to reduce by 60% the consumption of reactive energy in comparison with the consumption of this energy in the previous year.
Related aspect: electrical consumption.
General considerations
We propose a series of actions to reduce the electrical consumption of the facility, which include replacement of the transformer and installation of condenser batteries.
Fulfilment degree
Transformer and condenser batteries have not been installed due to a delay in works execution. This objective is postponed for the year 2008 (OB08/NE/01). Objective not fulfilled.

OB07/NE/03. Minimisation of powder emissions generated in facility operations.
Related aspect: emissions of particles derived from solid discharge.
General considerations
Objective planned in 2006 for a 2-year period, which tries to reduce powder emissions generated in Nerva Facility.
Fulfilment degree
The equipment installation finished at the end of the year 2007, although electrical installation is pending. This objective has been postponed for the year 2008 (OB08/NE/02). Objective not fulfilled.

OB07/NE/04. Increase by 8% the areas assigned to store metallic and plastic containers before sending them to be assessed.
Related aspect: effect on landscape and floor.
General considerations
We propose to improve the facilities used to store the metallic and plastic containers that are going to be assessed, in order to reduce the risks of affecting the floor or the landscape.
Fulfilment degree
We have built a new bay to store containers. This installation has meant an increase of 13% of the area used to store metallic and plastic containers before delivering them to an authorised manager for its recovery and/or recycling. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/NE/06. Reduction by 60% of drinking water consumption for its use in the facilities.
Related aspect: water consumption.
General considerations
We propose the connection with the existing raw water line, so it can be used as process water, reducing drinking water consumption. Objective postponed since 2005.
Fulfilment degree
We have finished the construction of the last line up to the water storage area. Due to administrative procedures, the new line cannot become operational; therefore, drinking water consumption has not been reduced. This objective is postponed for the year 2008 (OB08/NE/03). Objective not fulfilled.

Palos Facility

OB07/PF/01: Sign a trade agreement with at least one client to use our product resulting from the assessment process.
Related aspect: all the aspects.
General considerations
Developing new applications for final products, which make possible a more sustainable final treatment.
Fulfilment degree
The achievement of this objective has been difficult due to complications with bureaucratic proceedings, as it is necessary to complete first the documents required by the Regional Ministry of Innovation, Science and Enterprise. These documents have been prepared and submitted during the year 2007, and at present, we are waiting to receive the authorisation to start up the facilities, as it was not received at the end of December. For this year 2008 we maintain the same objective. Objective not fulfilled.

OB07/PF/02: To be able to recycle/assess at least 50% of the inorganic material that is being processed.
Related aspect: inerting waste.
General considerations
Develop new applications for final products, which make possible a more sustainable final treatment.
Fulfilment degree
Technical experts of Palos Facility have developed the goals proposed for the year 2007, working with the University of Seville, which collaborates searching alternatives for this waste. In addition, we have prepared samples that will be analysed and sent to the University. The project continues in the year 2008, therefore, we maintain the same objective, which will be assessed once it is finished. Objective in course.

OB07/PF/03: Reduce by at least 20% the consumption of clay in comparison with the previous year. Related aspect: clay consumption.
General considerations
This objective is proposed with the aim of reducing the amount of this natural resource, the clay, that is used and that can be replaced by recycling/assessing of waste products.
Fulfilment degree
The final objective is to reduce the consumption of clay, which can be replaced by the waste received in the facilities; we have reached this objective, as consumption of clay has been reduced in an amount that exceeds the figures proposed at first, reaching 97% reduction in comparison with the previous year. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/PF/04: To reduce by at least 5% the production of hazardous waste in comparison with the previous year. Related aspect: waste producer.
General considerations
We propose an objective that affects all the facility staff, in order to improve the global behaviour of the organisation. The goals proposed affect training and sensitising activities to make the staff get involved in the achievement of this objective.
Fulfilment degree
Analysing the information shown in the proceedings and instructions in force that form the integrated Quality and Environmental system, we understand that preparing and updating information boards as we have done is enough to complete the information provided to the staff about measures that must be applied to minimise waste. Production of hazardous waste is reduced by 33% in comparison with the year 2006, which exceeds by 5% the amount proposed. Objective fulfilled.

Ajalvir Facility

OB07/AJ/02. Reduce by 5% the waste generated in the preventive maintenance of trucks in comparison with the year 2006.
Related aspect: waste generated in maintenance operations.
General considerations
To improve control and management of waste generated in the maintenance operations planned for the trucks.
Fulfilment degree
The actions planned to achieve this objective are based on the elaboration of a maintenance plan considering the hours the truck is used. This plan was provided to the workshop in charge of maintenance, so that it could be applied. We have managed to reduce the amount of litres of oil and antifreeze: from 378 to 185 litres, which means 51%. We have managed to reduce air and oil filters: from 36 to 8 units, which represents 78%. We have had in mind that 2 trucks have been replaced by new ones, which means an important reduction in their maintenance. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/AJ/03. Systematic introduction of urban solid waste separation in the facility: to segregate at least 15% of the plastic and tins of the total production of urban solid waste.
Related aspect: urban waste.
General considerations
We propose measures to favour separation of urban waste, through the use of specific containers and selective collection of waste to be recycled.
Fulfilment degree
We have acquired containers to store plastic waste and tins and yellow rubbish bags to recycle plastic waste and tins coming from urban solid waste that is generated in the plant. Furthermore, we agreed with the Non-Hazardous Ajalvir Facility to prepare Documents to accept plastic and tins for their collection and management when required. However, the proposed objective has not been achieved; therefore, we have concluded that the system that counts plastic waste and tins has not been installed correctly, as separation has not been carried out properly yet. It is postponed for the year 2008. Objective not fulfilled.

OB07/AJ/04. To eliminate the risk of accidental discharge due to spillage in tank area.
Related aspect: discharge due to accidental spillage in tank area.
General considerations
Measures proposed to eliminate the risk of accidental discharge in an area of the facilities.
Fulfilment degree
We have added to the process a new automaton that permits increase the control on discharge and fill-up of deposits. Since it was installed, in May 2007, there has not been any spillage in the tank area. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/AJ/05. To improve the visual aspect of the area designated as parking. Related aspect: visual impact.
General considerations
Actions planned to improve usage conditions and visual impact of the facilities used for parking vehicles.
Fulfilment degree
Among the goals proposed, we have only reached one of them due to different operational problems; therefore, we have decided to postpone them for the year 2008. Objective not fulfilled.

Alfindén Facility

OB07/AF/01: To reduce the consumption of sepiolite sand by 2% in comparison with the previous year. Related aspect: absorbents (earth, sepiolite).
General considerations
We plan a series of tasks in order to reduce the consumption of a natural resource, the sepiolite sand, including actions to sensitise the staff.
Fulfilment degree
We have been successful at reducing the consumption of sepiolite by 28% in comparison with the previous year. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/AF/04: Improvement of environmental information communication and management tools. Related aspect: all the environmental aspects.
General considerations
We propose the adhesion of the facility to the European EMAS Regulation in order to pass on and spread the environmental management policy.
Fulfilment degree
The Environmental Statement 2006 has been verified by an authorised organisation, meeting thus the regulation requirements. Objective fulfilled.

Paterna Facility

OB07/PT/01: Manage 80% of waste paper generated in the offices. Related aspect: paper and cardboard waste.
General considerations
We plan to segregate Urban Solid Waste to manage the waste paper and later send it to an authorised manager for its recycling.
Fulfilment degree
The goals proposed are fulfilled. The objective has been achieved, as we were successful at managing all the waste paper generated in the offices. Objective 100% fulfilled. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/PT/02: Reduce by 10% the hazardous waste produced. Related aspect: hazardous waste.
General considerations
This objective proposed in 2007 has a two-year period to be fulfilled; it aims to control better the quantification of hazardous waste generated.
Fulfilment degree
The goals proposed are fulfilled. We have been preparing documents to control better the waste we generate. Objective in course.

OB07/PT/03: Increase by 80% the correct labelling and storage of the samples that go into the laboratory. Related aspect: waste
General considerations
We plan to control laboratory samples through labelling and storage to speed up their search.
Fulfilment degree
The goals proposed are fulfilled. Laboratory samples are labelled and stored according to the documents prepared. Objective 100% fulfilled. Objective fulfilled.

OB07/PT/04: Increase by 20% preventive maintenance in comparison with the previous year. Related aspect: waste.
General considerations
We plan to increase facility preventive maintenance to avoid corrective maintenance.
Fulfilment degree
The goals proposed are fulfilled. We consider that the objective has been fulfilled as preventive maintenance has increased in comparison with the previous year by 100%. Objective fulfilled.

Objectives planned for 2008

From the 2007 objectives assessment and considering BGRI environmental behaviour assessed through significant and non-significant aspects, we have proposed environmental objectives and goals for the year 2008, which synthesises the effort proposed for the continuous improvement of our environmental behaviour.

In the following tables, we sum up the objectives and goals established to improve environmental management of each facility.

General

OB08/BGRI/01 Expanding the scope of the Quality and Environmental Certificates according to the standards 9001:2000 and 14001:2004 to include Deba Facility.

Related aspect: all of them.

Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Preliminary diagnosis and review of general documents	April 2008	Humans	Quality and Environmental Director / Facility Director / Person responsible of the Facility System
Elaboration of specific documents Introduction process	September 2008		
Internal auditing and corrective action plan	October 2008		
External auditing and corrective action plan	December 2008		
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/BGRI/02 Adhesion of Paterna Facility to the EMAS Regulation.

Related aspect: all of them.

Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Identification of indirect aspects	March 2008	Humans	Quality and Environmental Director / Facility Director / Person responsible of the Facility System
Analysis of specific documents and changes	March 2008		
Environmental Statement elaboration	April 2008		
Internal auditing and corrective action plan	May 2008		
External auditing and corrective action plan	July 2008		
Registration proceeding	September 2008		
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/BGRI/03 Quantification of greenhouse effect gas emissions. Related aspect: emissions.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Identification of direct and indirect emissions	April 2008		Quality and Environmental Director
Elaboration of supplier approval questionnaire	April 2008		
Definition of data collection systematics	June 2008		
Elaboration of the Inventory of Greenhouse Effect Gases	September		
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

Nerva

OB08/NE/01. Improve electrical system conditioning in order to reduce by at least 60% the consumption of reactive energy in comparison with the consumption of this energy in the previous year. Related aspect: consumption of electric power.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Obtaining the company authorisation for power supply to perform the works	May 2008	53,000 euros	Director
Work execution to change the transformer and to install condenser batteries	June 2008		External company
Work completion	September 2008		Director / Operation Managers
New Facility checking by OCA and starting up	November 2008		Director / External company
Information gathering	First invoice after implementation		Environmental and Risk prevention at workplace Quality Manager
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/NE/02. Minimisation of powder emissions generated in facility operations. Related aspect: emissions of particles derived from solid discharge.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Line drawing and electrical connection	May 2008	460,000 euros 400 total man-hours	External Company
Work completion and implementation	July 2008		External company / Director
Data collection and analysis	December 2008		Laboratory Head
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/NE/03. Reduce by 60% drinking water consumption for its use in the facilities. Related aspect: water consumption.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Performance of administrative procedures required to start up the water line	September 2008	36,000 euros 400 total man-hours	Director
Starting water supply	November 2008		Director
Information gathering	First invoice since implementation		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/NE/04. Expanding and restoring by at least 20% the green areas within the facility. Related aspect: effect on landscape.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Design and designation of the allocation for the green areas	April 2008	Own resources 200 total man-hours	Director
Selection of new species to be planted in the new established areas	May 2008		Deputy Director / Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Land conditioning	July 2008		Deputy Director / Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Installation of the irrigation system	September 2008		Deputy Director / Quality and Environmental Technical Expert

OB08/NE/04. Expanding and restoring by at least 20% the green areas within the facility. Related aspect: effect on landscape.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Buying and planting selected species	October 2008		Deputy Director / Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Reforestation of existing areas that are degraded	November 2008		Deputy Director / Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Information gathering	December 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/NE/05. "Improving workers' environmental awareness through selective collection of recyclable urban waste". Related aspect: domestic waste.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Reach an agreement with manager to remove waste produced in selective collection	April 2008	Own resources 100 total man-hours	Director / Deputy Director
Design boards explaining waste separation at origin	May 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Design boards informing about waste separation at origin	June 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert / External company
Acquisition of material required to separate waste	June 2008		Deputy Director
Elaboration, approval and training courses on environmental sensitising	July 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Introduction and starting-up selective collection of waste produced in offices and workers' service areas	July 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Information gathering	December 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/NE/06. Reduction of white paper consumption by 30%. Related aspect: paper consumption.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Training in good practices at using paper, aimed to office staff	May 2008	Own resources 300 euros	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Introduction of DCS file computing management, traffic of Non-Hazardous Waste	June 2008		Deputy Director
Acquisition of hard drive to file documents	July 2008		Deputy Director
Installation of fax computing reception	July 2008		Deputy Director
Information gathering	December 2008		Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

Palos

OB08/PA/01. Sign a trade agreement with at least one client to use our product resulting from the assessment process. Indicator: number of offers accepted.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Starting up	February 2008	Human Resources	Facility director
Management and coordination with the commercial agent	September 2008		Facility director
Parameter adjustment according to client's specifications and laboratory samples	December 2008		Laboratory Responsible / Facility Director
Follow up the parameters and analytical results to meet client's requirements	October 2009		Laboratory Responsible / Facility Director
Satisfaction analysis based on client's results	December 2009		Environmental and Quality Manager
Assessment	January 2010		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/PA/02. To achieve that, at lease 50% of the inorganic waste that is being considered, become feasible to be recycled/assessed. Related aspect: inerting waste.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Collaboration with the I+D+i department to carry out the PETRI project: "use of stabilised inorganics to make materials and/or construction components"	January-December 2008	Human Resources	Facility Director/ Laboratory Technical Expert
Periodic study coordination meetings with the University of Seville, the I+D+i department and the facility director	January-December 2008		Facility Director / I+D+i Responsible
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/PA/03. Minimise possible environmental impact. Related aspect: emissions.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Offer study for project execution (land concreting)	June 2008	60,000 euros	Facility Director
Work execution	October 2008		Shift Supervisor /Facility Director
End of works	November 2008		Shift Supervisor /Facility Director
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/PA/04. Send to recovery more than 80% of the total amount of containers managed. Related aspect: containers.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Look for authorised manager and process documents (SARI, acceptance document) to manage waste	February 2008	Human Resources	Facility Director / Logistics Expert
Management and coordination with logistics to take waste to authorised manager	March 2008		Facility Director / Logistics Expert
Follow-up and quantification of containers that have been finally recovered throughout the year	December 2008		Environmental and Quality Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

Ajalvir

OB08/AJ/01. Segregate at least 15% of the plastic and tins of the total production of urban solid waste Related aspect: waste generation			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
To establish a systematic collection of generated waste	March 2008	200 euros	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Campaign to sensitise staff through informal lectures to the different departments	July 2008	Own means	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Establishing signs in the areas prepared for waste separation	July 2008	100 euros	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Counting plastic and tin waste	December 2008	Own means	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/AJ/02. Reduction of the facility environmental impact. Related aspect: visual impact			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Installation of handrail in parking stairs	July 2008	100 euros	Director
Placement of "Parking forbidden" signs in areas not designed for that	July 2008	50 euros	Director
Conditioning an area of gardens by planning small bushes and plants	May 2008	200 euros	Director
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/AJ/03. Laboratory accreditation according to regulation UNE-EN ISO / IEC 17.025: 1.999. Indicator: obtaining certificate.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Installation of water intake, electric line and dishwasher in the laboratory	July 2008	50 euros	Laboratory Head
Validation of 100% of analysis techniques included in this accreditation	May 2008	Own means	Laboratory Head
Estimate of validated techniques uncertainty	September 2008	Own means	Laboratory Head
Performance of Diagnosis auditing and application of corrective measures	February 2009	800 euros	Laboratory Head
Accreditation auditing	December 2009	1000 euros	Laboratory Head
Assessment	January 2010		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/AJ/04. Improve means and laboratory analytic equipment. Indicator: (laboratory equipment 2007 / laboratory equipment 2008) * 100 > 5%.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Request of estimate for the laboratory equipment to be installed (gas chromatograph and automatic valuator)	April 2008	Own means	Laboratory Head
Purchase and installation of a gas chromatograph	June 2008	40,000 euros	Laboratory Head
Purchase and installation of an automatic valuator	June 2008	15,000 euros	Laboratory Head
Request of estimate for the laboratory equipment to be installed (ion chromatograph and heater)	July 2008	Own means	Laboratory Head
Purchase and installation of an ion chromatograph	September 2008	4,000 euros	Laboratory Head
Purchase and installation of a heater that reaches 200ºC with sensors	September 2008	24,000 euros	Laboratory Head
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/AJ/05. 5% increase in the number of services to client. Indicator: (number of services / maintenance costs 2007) / (number of services / maintenance costs 2008) * 100 > 5%.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Acquisition of 2 new vans for client's waste removal services	December 2008	12,500 euros a year	Logistic Coordinator
Controlling and monitoring the number of services according to maintenance costs	December 2008	Own means	Logistic Coordinator
Assessment	January 2009		Quality and Environmental Committee

Alfindén

OB08/LA/01. Reduce by 10% emissions to the atmosphere coming from air condition equipment. Related aspect: emissions.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Alternative study and election	February 2008	2 hours	Director
Application of estimations for new air condition equipment to suppliers	May 2008	Economic: not determined	Plant Responsible
Equipment substitution	October-November 2008	Economic: not determined	Director
Global assessment of the objective	January 2009	Own means	Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/LA/02. Reduce by 2% the hazardous waste we generate. Related aspect: waste generation.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Data analysis for the year 2007	February 2008	2 hours	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Establish usage standards	March 2008	2 hours	Plant Responsible
Information gathering	March-December 2008	Own means	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Global assessment of the objective	January 2009	Own means	Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/LA/03. Achieve a 14% corrective maintenance / total maintenance relation. Indicator: no. corrective maintenance/no. maintenance) * 100 > 14%.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Data analysis for the year 2007	February 2008	Own means	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Increase the number of preventive activities	March 2008	Own means (1 hour a week)	Plant Responsible
Application of estimates for trucks to the suppliers	March 2008	Own means	Director
Substitution of trucks	July 2008	Economic: to be determined	Director
Information gathering	March-December 2008	Own means	Quality and Environmental Technical Expert
Global assessment of the objective	January 2009	Own means	Quality and Environmental Committee

Paterna

OB08/PT/01. Avoid rejections in our deliveries to final centres. Indicator: returns <1.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Application for estimate of spectrophotometer	May-June 2008	Human Resources	Laboratory Head
Election of the supplier that better meets out needs	June 2008	Human Resources	Laboratory Head
Estimate approval	July 2008	8000 euros	Facility Responsible
Acquisition of equipment	July-August 2008	Economic means passed in the budget	Laboratory Head
Elaboration and approval of laboratory specific procedures	September-October 2008	Human Resources	Laboratory Head
Follow up on no-approvals detected by our suppliers	October-December 2008	Human Resources	Laboratory Head
Review by the management	January 2009	Human Resources	Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/PT/02. Reduce by 10 % the hazardous waste produced. Related aspect: production of hazardous waste. Indicator: (hazardous waste produced in 2007 – hazardous waste produced in 2008/waste produced in 2007) x100 <= 90%.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Elaborate own waste control procedures	August	Human Resources	Environmental and Quality Manager
Follow-up and quantification of hazardous waste produced	January-December 2008	Human Resources	Environmental and Quality Manager
Follow-up and review by the management	January 2009	Human Resources	Quality and Environmental Committee

OB08/PT/03. Reduction of electrical consumption. Related aspect: consumption of electric power. Indicator: total no. programmers/total no. heaters x 100 >80%.			
Goal	Terms	Budget	Person responsible
Purchase of programmers	February 2008	100 euros	Facility Director
Installation of programmers in all the facility heaters	February 2008	Human Resources	Facility Director
Follow-up	February-December 2008	Human Resources	Environmental and Quality Manager
Review by the management	January 2009	Human Resources	Quality and Environmental Committee

Environmental Control and Monitoring

Below we present quantitative information of BGRI environmental behaviour for each of the facilities in the year 2007. In addition, with this information, BGRI is able to assess behaviour regarding legal requirements related with the environmental aspects of the organisation.

Amount of waste managed

The following tables and graphs show the tons of waste received and sent in each of the production facilities. The amounts give us an idea of the management performed, and the overall increase in comparison with the year 2006 makes us think that management has improved, increasing our organisation's global management capacity. The following diagram shows accumulated global data, including the percentages corresponding to each facility.

[Two diagrams that show the hazardous waste received (global Environmental Statement) and the non-hazardous waste received (global Environmental Statement)]

Indicators have been used where appropriate to facilitate understanding of results and comparisons with previous years.
Appendices 1 to 5 include complementary management information corresponding to the different BGRI facilities included in this statement, and Appendix 6 includes plans of facility sample gathering.

In those cases where the average value does not surpass the detection limit, the data included represent the absolute value of the said limit.

Nerva Facility

Received (t)	2006	2007
Hazardous waste to safety store	31,965	38,164
Hazardous waste to intermediary management	8,853	9,720
Hazardous waste to treatment in adaptation plant	177,987	150,884
Non-hazardous waste directly to non-hazardous waste deposit	140,919	293,403

Hazardous Waste Sent (t)	2006	2007
Waste sent	8,870	9,631

Once we have analysed management data corresponding to BGRI Nerva, we can conclude that in this year 2007 there has been an increase in non-hazardous waste management in comparison with the year 2006. On the contrary, concerning hazardous waste management, they have been reduced in 2007 in comparison with the year before. Even so, we can observe that the amount of tons of hazardous waste aimed to treatment is larger than the waste aimed to direct deposit. In general, there has been an increase in the amount of tons of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) managed in comparison with the year 2006.

Palos Facility

Waste (t)	2006	2007
Amount of waste received:	91,713	121,959
Amount of waste sent:	113,659	123,542

The amount of waste managed in Palos Facility has increased in comparison with 2006 by more than 30%.

Ajalvir Facility

Waste (t)	2006	2007
Waste received	33,999	40,374
Waste sent	33,295	40,288

The amounts managed in Ajalvir have increased in comparison with the previous year, surpassing forty thousand tons.

Alfindén Facility

Waste Received (t)	2006	2007
Non-hazardous waste	1,527	1,691
Hazardous waste	15,124	15,672

Waste Sent (t)	2006	2007
Non-hazardous waste	*1,451	1,932
Hazardous waste	14,816	15,192

In the last years, there have been slight changes in the amounts managed, of negligible importance.

* This information has been modified in comparison with the Statement of the previous year.

Paterna Facility

Waste (t)	2006	2007
Waste received	14,741	20,822
Waste sent	13,844	20,851

The arrival of waste to Paterna Facility has considerably increased, exceeding the 41% of the previous year. This becomes particularly relevant for the facility environmental management, which, during the year 2007, has finished introducing the Environmental Management System and integrating itself in BGRI.

Consumption of natural resources

Consumption of natural resources is required for any organisation operations; its control is necessary to ensure environmental management and to cause the least possible impact.

Facility	Resource	Unit	2006		2007	
			Total	Ratio consumption/t waste managed	Total	Ratio consumption/t waste managed
Nerva	Net water	M3	62,152	0.17	55,265	0.11
	Electricity	KW·h	541,803	1.51	379,299	0.77
	Diesel oil	L	97,414	0.27	108,785	0.22
Palos	Net water	M3	7,875	0.09	5,616	0.05
	Electricity	KW·h	84,233	0.92	274,513	2.25
	Lime	T	1,478	0.02	344	0.003
	Cement	T	1,653	0.02	2,831	0.023
	Clay	T	11,178	0.12	323	0.003
Ajalvir	Toilet water	M3	689	0.02	620	0.01
	Plant water	M3	345	0.01	477	0.01
	Electricity	KW·h	288,762	8.49	261,797	6.48
	Lorries diesel oil	L	52,906	1.56	55,801	1.31
	Trucks diesel oil	L	10,965	0.32	12,300	0.29
Alfindén	Toilet water	M3	363	0.02	342	0.02
	Roof air condition and cleaning water	M3	3	0.0002	1	0.0001
	Electricity	KW·h	86,080	5.17	85,573	4.93
	Lorries diesel oil	L	37,995	2.28	37,182	2.14
	Trucks diesel oil	L	16,898	1.01	15,280	0.82
	Heating diesel oil	L	2,713	0.16	1,957	0.11
	Sepiolite sand	Kg	9,740	0.58	7,060	0.41
	Paper	kg	66	0.004	43	0.002
Paterna	Consumption of water from the local supply system	m3	0	N/A	417	0.02

Facility	Resource	Unit	2006		2007	
			Total	Ratio consumption/t waste managed	Total	Ratio consumption/t waste managed
	Consumption of electric power	Kw/h	73,523	4.98	114,799	5.51
	Consumption of fossil fuel	l	8,399	0.57	7,460	0.36
	Consumption of raw materials	kg	7,960	0.54	7,160	0.34

In global terms, in 2007 we have increased effective use of resources used by BGRI for their activities, improving most consumption rates. Below, we will comment the situation in the different facilities.

In the Nerva Facility, electricity and net water consumption has been reduced, despite the increase of waste management. This reduction of water consumption is due to the use of leachates as water for the inerting process. The reduction of electricity consumption is due to a smaller amount of waste treated in the plant in comparison with the previous year. However, although diesel oil consumption has increased due to the increase of operations with machines in the inerting process of mix pits, the diesel oil consumption ratio has been reduced in comparison with the amount of waste managed in the facility.

In the Palos Facility we can highlight the reduction of consumption in almost all the resources analysed. The reason that explains this reduction is that some waste materials that are received to be treated in the facilities can be used as reagent substitutes due to their characteristics; thus, the consumption of natural resources such as lime, cement, water, etc. has been reduced. Nevertheless, we have to mention the significant increase in electricity consumption, which is related to a mistake in the electric meter reading, caused by a breakdown that took place in 2006.

We must also highlight the reduction of electricity and toilet water consumption in Ajalvir, highlighting again its improvement of effective waste resource use. However, the absolute value of diesel oil consumption exceeds the value of the previous year, although the ratio of tons treated has been improved.

In the Alfindén Facility, we can observe a better behaviour in comparison with the values of the previous year, not only in absolute values but also in relative ratios. The improvement in resource use can be noticed, therefore, in both figures.

In the Paterna Facility, it is confirmed a larger consumption of resources such as net water, electric power and fossil fuels, which is related to the increase of waste managed in the facility.

Emissions coming from industrial processes

The activities developed in each centre can cause emissions to the atmosphere originated by the treatment of waste management. To avoid scattering of pollutants in the atmosphere, gas aspiration and purification is applied as necessary, depending on the requirements of each process in each production facility.

We regularly take samples and measure the appropriate parameters for each facility, to control fulfilment of parameters according to legal limits.

Nerva Facility

In 2007 we have performed new measurements of suspended particles. As the following diagram shows, the average values are very far below the legal limit established.

Likewise, with the entry into force of the Decree 151/2006, dated 25th July, which establishes the limit values and the methodology to be used to control non-channelled emissions of particles by atmosphere potentially polluting activities, we have performed measurements of settleable particles. Average values are satisfactory, being around 50% below the legal limit value, as it can be observed in Appendix 1.

[Diagram that shows air quality and level of particles in immission]

Palos Facility

In BGRI Palos Facility there are no channelled pollutants in the atmosphere, but there are suspended particles in immission; for this reason, we perform check-ups of immission levels every three years.

In 2007 we have not performed new measurements of immission in the atmosphere, as there have not been significant changes in the Facility that could affect air quality; therefore, appendix 2 and the following diagram show the most updated data, corresponding to 2006 and 2003, when we analysed the level of diffused emission of particles in the atmosphere.

[Diagram that shows the immission in the atmosphere]

Ajalvir Facility

To ensure the meeting of legal limits, an authorised controlling organism regularly performs immission measurements at a distance between 25 and 50 metres from the facilities, and emission measurements at the exit of the focus of emissions in the atmosphere. We have established three sampling points in the surroundings of the facilities (see sampling points in appendix 5).

The following diagrams show some of the most significant parameters analysed in emission during the year 2007. In all the cases, the values measured are very far from legal limits, and in several measurements it is below the analytical detection limits.

Appendix 3. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Ajalvir Facility shows the results of the analyses done in the last years.

[Three diagrams appear on the right]

Alfindén Facility

The following diagram shows the last data available from controls of emissions in the atmosphere performed in the boiler in the year 2005. In 2007, we have not performed any measurement, as there have not been significant changes in the Facilities.

There are no previous measurements to compare emission evolution; therefore, these data are only represented within the limits applied.

[Diagram]

Paterna Facility

Up to date, we have not performed any measurement of emissions in the atmosphere, as it has not been ordered by the Administrations. Nevertheless, and as a consequence of the recent introduction of the Environmental Management System, BGRI Paterna Facility has planned to perform a study of emissions to the atmosphere for the year 2008.

At the moment when this Statement was being written, we were going to do a study of emissions to the atmosphere and noise. The results are satisfying and will be included in the following statement.

Noise emission

Industrial activities are usually potential sources of acoustic emissions, due to the use of machinery or internal and external transporting vehicles. The damage they can cause depends, as well, on the susceptibility of the potential recipients, depending on the use of the area where the facilities are placed. BGRI activities produce, therefore, noise emissions, which are regularly assessed by measuring the noise pressure levels sent out of the facilities.

The number of sampling points and measuring regularity vary from one facility to another, depending on the environmental susceptibility and historical registry.

Below we present the situation in each production facility.

Nerva Facility

In 2007, we performed new measurements of noise emissions sent outside, and the results are included in appendix 1. Its graphic representation is shown below.

[Diagram that shows the level of noise emission sent outside]

As we can observe in the diagram, there is an improvement in the results obtained in three of the four points analysed, in comparison with the data of previous measurements (2005), which could be due to an improvement in the continuous equipment maintenance.

Palos Facility

The last data available corresponds to the measurements performed in 2006, as in 2007 we have not performed any measurement as there has not been any change in the process that could cause a variation in noise levels. Controls will be performed every three years. Below we show the data compared with the results obtained in previous measurements (2003).

Appendix 2 shows the results of the analyses done in the last years.

[Diagram that shows noise emissions in Palos Facility]

The values show a proper operation as they are below legal limits.

Ajalvir Facility

In the Ajalvir Facility we carry out measurements in seven points outside the facilities and in one point inside the facilities to determine the noise level reached during full operation.

In 2007 we have not performed any noise measurements; therefore, we show and comment the data obtained in the last measurements, performed in 2006. Appendix 3 includes the results and the comparison with the data of previous years. In all the cases, 2006 results have been below the limits established.

The following diagram compares noise measurement results during daytime obtained in the second semester of 2005 and 2006. As the diagram shows, we have never exceeded the legal limit for industrial areas during daytime, which is established in 75 dB (A), being 2006 results slightly inferior to those of the previous year.

[Diagram that shows the noise during daytime operation]

Alfindén Facility

In the BGRI Alfindén Facility, we performed noise measurements in June 2005, being these the most updated data available. The measurements performed during daytime operation are represented below; all show below the legal limit. The measurement made in point 1 could not be distinguished from background noise, so it does not result significant. We have indicated the legal limit established in the subsidiary and complementary regulations of the province of Saragossa.

[Diagram that shows the noise during daytime in Alfindén Facility]

The measurements made at night could not be differentiated from background noise; therefore, they are not significant.

Paterna Facility

As we have mentioned in the previous section, up to date we have not performed any measurement of emissions to the atmosphere. At the moment when this Statement was being written, we were going to do a study of emissions to the atmosphere and noise. The results are satisfying and will be included in the following Statement.

Sewage water discharge

Waste management activities performed by BGRI in the different facilities require the use of water in some of the treatment phases. Nevertheless, we do not discharge water that is or could be contaminated from the facilities. Industrial water is segregated and treated as hazardous waste, and is not discharged into the local drainage system or into public channels. However, rain and drain water, as it happens with domestic water, is discharged into the drainage system or channel, meeting the appropriate discharge authorisations. The composition of these discharges is regularly controlled with analyses.

Now we will mention the particular characteristics of the discharges made by each facility.

Nerva Facility

The BGRI Nerva Facility generates leachates from percolation of rainwater through the mass of waste stored in the Vessels. There are two types of leachates: leachates from Hazardous Waste and leachates from Non-Hazardous Waste. To avoid discharging leachates from Hazardous Waste, we have a Forced Evaporation Plant, with which we reach "zero discharge". For leachates that come from the Non-Hazardous Waste deposit, we make several discharges with the authorisation of the Water Agency of Andalusia, and an analytical control by an ECOC.

Discharges	2006	2007
Discharge of the Hazardous Waste vessel colleting basins content into the Ventoso stream	0 m3	0 m3
Discharge of the Non-Hazardous Waste vessel colleting basins content into the Ventoso stream	1,315 m3	0 m3

In 2007 we have not made any discharge, achieving the objective of "zero discharge". The following diagrams show the results obtained from the last discharges for the most significant analytical parameters due to the difficulty of showing all the data analysed, together with the limits established in the Discharge Authorisation. These results are the annual averages of all the controls performed in the premises 3 and 4, which made discharges throughout the year 2006.

[Two diagrams that show discharges from premises 3 and 4]

As it can be observed, the values are below the limits established.

Palos Facility

The Palos Facility only discharges liquid effluents that come from toilets, offices and rain water from the parking and weigher to the perimeter collecting drain of the Nuevo Puerto industrial area (Sepes collecting drain). The remaining water within the plant, such as process liquid streams, water used for lorry cleaning, rainwater from the areas closed to the process room and cleaning water, are all collected and stored in the rain basin of the process area, and it is later added to the waste treatment process.
Below we show the last data available, corresponding to the results obtained in the controls performed in June 2007 in comparison with those corresponding to 2004 for the water sent to the said collecting drain (Sepes collecting drain).

[Diagram that shows discharging parameters]

The limits shown are those established by the Ordinance Regulating liquid discharges in the Nuevo Puerto industrial area, and we are waiting to know the limits that the Integrated Environmental Authority will establish. As we can observe in the diagram, the values issued represent sanitary discharges.

Ajalvir Facility

At present, the Ajalvir Facility has two discharging points, one coming from bay 12 and another corresponding to the remaining facilities (main discharge). The discharge is monitored every six months for the discharges of bay 12, and monthly for the main discharge.

The following diagram shows the average results of the analysis performed in monthly samples taken from the main discharge, comparing them with the same average values corresponding to the year 2006. As we can observe, they never surpass legal limits and are very far from the maximum values permitted.

Appendix 3 includes the results corresponding to all the monthly analyses (main discharge) and six-month analyses (bay 12) done in previous years.

The limits used for comparison are those currently in force, according to the Decree 57/2005.

[Two diagrams that show Aljavir discharges]

Alfindén Facility

As we informed last year, Alfindén Facility is waiting to receive the discharge authorisation, already requested. Meanwhile, the analytical controls of discharging water performed correspond to the year 2005. Discharging water only comes from toilets; as a consequence, no contamination is expected. Below we represent some of the most characteristic parameters, including all the results in Appendix 4.

[Two diagrams that show Alfindén discharges]

Paterna Facility

Paterna Facility exclusively discharges sanitary and rain water; therefore, we do not need any discharge authorisation further than the authorisation included in the activity license. The water is discharged directly to the municipal sewer system; therefore, the town council regularly controls all the discharging points of the industrial area through a subcontracting company.

Waste generated during BGRI operation

BGRI Facilities generate waste material as a consequence of their activities, operations and services. This waste mainly comes from the activities related to equipment maintenance, facilities cleaning, administrative activities, laboratory tests, etc. It generates hazardous and non-hazardous waste, which is managed as appropriate.
Non-hazardous waste is generated in a larger proportion and is similar to urban waste, wood and cardboard waste. These waste materials are segregated and placed in local containers or are delivered to authorised managers for their recovery.
With regard to hazardous waste, we must highlight that these waste materials are segregated and treated as any other waste of this same nature, so we send them to an authorised manager for their correct treatment.
The amounts generated in each facility appear in the following table.

Facility	Environmental Aspect	Unit	2006	2007
Ajalvir	Absorbents, filters, cleaning cloth and protective cloth contaminated with hazardous substances	kg	4,368	3,770
	Waste coming from tank and filter cleaning	kg	10,840	5,150
	Waste coming from underground pits	kg	2,600	*
	Equipment cleaning water	kg	5,450	*
	Laboratory waste	l	1,309	660
	Waste coming from the maintenance of own vehicles: oil and anti-freeze	l	378	185
Nerva	Sludge from septic tank	tanks	4	2
	Solid materials from evaporation plant	t	908	613
	Oils used	l	873	963
	Solid materials from adaptation plant	t	197,226	157,423
Palos	Containers contaminated with oils, grease and paints	kg	620	270
	Drums contaminated with Hazardous Waste**	t	629	369
	Polythene containers that have contained Hazardous Waste**	t	466	430
	Material contaminated with hazardous waste**	t	1,842	153
	Material contaminated with hazardous waste treated in the plant	kg	950	770
	Generation of urban waste and urban-like waste	kg	133	84
	Generation of used paper	kg	240	773
	Pallets**	t	149	98
Alfindén	Absorbents (earth, sepiolite)	kg	613	1,314
	Contaminated material	kg	24	40
	Cleaning water	kg	1,520	4,930
	Fluorescents	kg	1	6
	Laboratory reagents	kg	2	4
	Toner waste, used print cartridge and ink	kg	9	27
	Aerosols	kg	17	86
	Contaminated containers	kg	12	27
	Urban waste	kg	795	698
	Paper and cardboard waste	kg	1,038	979

Facility	Environmental Aspect	Unit	2006	2007
	Wood waste	kg	23,490	17,920
Paterna	Contaminated material	kg	4,059	4,349
	Waste coming from box cleaning	kg	Non-available data	319
	Waste coming from basin cleaning	kg	Non-available data	0
	Ni-Cd batteries, dead Pb-acid and coin cells generated in the facilities	kg	0	0
	Laboratory reagents	kg	63	79
	Electric and electronic waste	kg	Non-available data	0
	End-of-life vehicles	kg	0	0
	Plastic containers	kg	Non-available data	150

(*) This waste has been included in the amount of waste reported as "waste coming from tank and filter cleaning" since 2007.

(**) We do not consider that this waste is generated by Palos Facility, but as intermediary management.

Surveillance of risks associated to soil contamination and ground water (Nerva Facility)

To ensure effectiveness of preventive measures established in waste deposits, we perform regular surveillance of numerous analytical parameters in samples taken from the soil surrounding the facilities as well as in underground water (piezometer). In the last quarter of the year 2007, the situation of the piezometers changed as a result of the construction of the Vessel III for Non-Hazardous Waste and the facility key dam. The new figures obtained from these piezometers will be considered as a reference for the following measurements; therefore, the figures shown refer to the first three quarters of the year.

Below we show some of the results obtained in the controls performed.

[Two diagrams that show the analysis of solid samples in 2006 and 2007]

[Three diagrams that show the evolution of arsenic, aluminium and copper]

* Some P3 values are out of scale; see values in appendix.

The results shown in previous tables indicate that usual environmental quality levels are maintained, and there is no value that reveals the existence of contamination.

Other Actions Related to Sustainability

The concern to obtain a sustainable development that encourages BGRI activity is not focused exclusively on the environmental factor. As it is well known, we can only talk about sustainable development when we consider the three factors involved in human development: economic development, social development and environmental development.
Following the strategy developed by Abengoa, our organization considers generating economic and social benefits for shareholders as well as for the society. In the Abengoa Corporate Social Responsibility Report, you can find further information about these activities.

In addition, in BGRI we are interested in promoting sustainable development not only in the company's general activity, but also in the territories where our activities are focused. In this sense, we have started to consider the effect of our activity in the towns where our facilities are located, not only in their economic activity but also in the social field. Based on these considerations, and reflecting on the influence -positive or negative- of our activity in these towns, we can assess this influence, and from that we will be able to plan actions to boost positive influence and correct negative influence.

As first steps, we have started to assess our influence in local communities from a socioeconomic point of view. Thus, we have proposed two indicators related to the influence of each facility in the area where they perform their activities.
The first indicator is related to the number of social entities (educational, social and environmental) with which we have collaborated, sponsored or have performed activities throughout the year 2007.

The second indicator tries to assess the direct influence of the facility activity on the local economy by estimating the number of workers within the facility that come from the town where the facilities are located.

Below we show the results of these indicators.

A) Influence on the social development of the town where the facility performs its activities: Number of agreements with social entities developed in 2007:

[Chart that show the number of agreements and collaborations per Facility]

B) Influence on the economic development of the towns where each facility performs its activities: Influence on local employment analysed by comparing the place of residence of the workers of each Facility: summary of data.

	Workers who live in Town	Rest of Workers	Total Facility
Nerva	25	12	37
Palos	2	18	20
Ajalvir	0	41	41
Alfindén	2	20	22
Paterna	2	15	17
Total	**31**	**106**	**137**
Percentage	23%	77%	100%

Conclusions

[2 pictures]

Our efforts to perform a correct environmental management are continuously demonstrated, year after year, in BGRI behaviour. As it has been proved with the data included in this Statement, our company continues achieving its general objective of providing an optimum service to their clients in management and treatment of industrial waste. And we do this within the sustainability and environmental protection framework where our activities are performed.

Results from environmental controls show that BGRI behaviour is appropriate. However, we will continue working to correct our mistakes and to improve the results obtained.

In years to come, we will have to face new challenges regarding environmental management in general and some environmental aspects in particular. Integration of the conditions established in the Integrated Environmental Authorisations when they are granted; adhering new Facilities to the EMAS Regulation; the challenge of preventing climate change and CO2 emissions... BGRI will continue giving appropriate and positive response to each of them.

Statement Validation

BEFESA

Statement Validation

Date for next environmental statement: May 2009.

Befesa Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.L.

Signed: Santiago Ortiz Domínguez

Position: Director General

Date: July 2008

[Below we see the square seal belonging to AENOR, Spanish Standardisation and Certification Association.]

DECLARACIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTAL VALIDADA POR

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

DE ACUERDO CON EL REGLAMENTO Nº 761/2001

Nº VERIFICADOR NACIONAL ES-V-0001

Con fecha: 16 SEP. 2008

Firma y sello:

Ramón NAZ PAJARES
Director General de AENOR

Appendixes

[Picture]

Appendix 1. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Nerva Facility

Air quality (particles in immission µg/Nm3)

Particles in Immission (µg/Nm3)	Point C1	Point C2	Point C3
2005	60.0	74.0	121.0
2007	42	111	58
legal limit			150 µg/Nm3

Settleable Particles (soluble + insoluble) (mg/m2 day)	Point C1	Point C2	Point C3
2007	172	181	117
legal limit			300 mg/m2 day

Level of noise emission outside (dB (A))

	Point A	Point B	Point C	Point D
2005	57.5	47.1	61.5	65.5
2007	52.3	49.6	60	50.7
legal limit in industrial areas				75 dB(A)

Water discharge

a) Rainfall table

Year	l/m2
2006	455
2007	372

b) Analytical results

There were no discharges in 2007; therefore, we show the last analytical data available.

Parameters Premise 4	Units	2005	2006	Discharge Limit
C.O.D.	mg/l	36	19	125
Suspended solids	mg/l	7.25	9	35
B.O.D.5	mg/l	10	10	25
Barium	mg/l	2.5	2.5	20
Tin	mg/l	5	5	10
Iron	mg/l	0.5	0.5	2
Oils and grease	mg/l	5	1	20
Zinc	mg/l	0.1	0.2	3
Ammonia	mg/l	5	5	5
Nitrates	mg/l	1.05	2.5	10
Copper	mg/l	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phosphorus (phosphates)	mg/l	1.85	0.71*	2

* Value of the report issued by accredited external laboratory.

Parameters Premise 3	Units	2004	2006	Discharge Limit
C.O.D.	mg/l	124	29	125
Suspended solids	mg/l	25	5	35
B.O.D.5	mg/l	10	10	25
Barium	mg/l	2.5	2.5	20
Tin	mg/l	5	5	10
Iron	mg/l	2.4	0.5	2
Oils and grease	mg/l	8	5	20
Zinc	mg/l	0.1	0.1	3
Ammonia	mg/l	5	5	5
Nitrates	mg/l	1	1	10
Copper	mg/l	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phosphorus (phosphates)	mg/l	2.1	0.65*	2

* Value of the report issued by accredited external laboratory.

Surveillance of risks associated to soil contamination

Soil analysis on solid sample leachate

Sampling points	C.O.D. (mg/kg)		Conductivity (µS/cm)		pH	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Point 1	75.5	70.5	26.5	29	5.85	5.7
Point 2	64	64	30.5	29.5	5.45	5.35
Point 3	71.0	72.5	28.5	32	5.65	5.75
Reference	96	94	39.5	40.5	6.25	6.15

Soil analysis on solid sample leachate

Sampling points	Iron (g/kg)		Org. M. (%)		Humidity (%)		Cadmium (mg/kg)	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Point 1	36	30.5	3.5	4.5	11.5	10.5	5	5
Point 2	32	30	3.5	4.5	9.5	10.5	5	5
Point 3	38	32.5	4.5	3.5	10.5	9	5	5
Reference	55.5	49	6	6	8.5	9.5	5	5

Control of groundwater contamination

		P1			P1'			P2			P2'			P3			P4		
Parameters	**Unit**	**Ref**	**2006**	**2007**	**Ref.**	**2006**	**2007**	**Ref**	**2006**	**2007**	**Ref**	**2006**	**2007**	**Ref**	**2006**	**2007**	**Ref**	**2006**	**20007**
pH	-	7.2	7.03	7.3	7.2	7.63	7.45	7	7.57	7.63	7.1	7.74	7.56	2.3	2.53	2.37	6.4	6.45	7.13
Conductivity	mS/cm	8.2	1.53	0.29	4.1	0.60	0.28	2.6	0.23	0.28	1.5	0.21	0.21	8.6	9.96	8.56	2	1.61	1.55
C.O.D.	mg/l	10	14.75	10	10	21.50	10	10	21.00	10.33	10	21.00	10	294	261.50	155	10	10.50	10
B.O.D.$_5$	mg/l	10	10.00	10	10	10.00	10	10	10.00	10	10	10.00	10	90	10.00	10	10	10.00	10
Phenols	mg/l	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1
Iron	mg/l	0.5	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.82	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.5	1745	3625	2950	0.5	0.50	0.5
Copper	mg/l	0.2	0.28	0.2	0.2	0.28	0.2	0.2	0.28	0.2	0.2	0.28	0.2	38	85.13	65	0.2	0.28	0.2
Lead	mg/l	0.4	0.14	0.1	0.4	0.14	0.1	0.2	0.14	0.1	0.3	0.14	0.1	0.8	0.56	0.1	0.2	0.14	0.1
Nickel	mg/l	0.5	0.50	0.5	0.2	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.5	0.5	0.50	0.5	3.4	4.43	3.46	0.5	0.50	0.5
Zinc	mg/l	0.1	0.24	0.23	0.1	0.21	0.21	0.2	0.34	0.37	0.1	0.35	0.31	31	66.98	55.66	0.1	0.19	0.203
Cadmium	mg/l	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.24	0.1	0.10	0.1
Manganese	mg/l	0.6	0.21	0.2	0.4	0.21	0.2	0.6	0.21	0.2	0.9	0.21	0.2	125	201.75	165	1.6	0.29	0.2
Aluminium	mg/l	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	1	1.1	1.00	1	1.1	1.00	1	230	449.68	743.67	2	1.00	1
Chromium (VI)	mg/l	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.007	0.01	0.01	0.017	0.01	0.019	0.011	0.01	0.01
Tin	mg/l	5	5.00	5	5.00	5.00	5	5.0	5.00	5	5.0	5.00	5	5.0	5.0	5	5.0	3.75	5
Arsenic	mg/l	0.01	0.005	0.008	0.0084	0.005	0.008	0.011	0.0005	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.0093	1.04	1.61	1.46	0.010	0.005	0.008
Fluorides	mg/l	0.3	0.30	0.26	0.3	0.23	0.23	0.4	0.17	0.18	0.3	0.17	0.19	0.1	0.80	0.61	0.3	0.31	0.123

Container management

Destination	kg plastic 2006	kg plastic 2007	kg metal 2006	kg metal 2007
Sent to assessment	68,440	120,660	643,120	155,700

Appendix 2. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Palos Facility

Control of emissions to the atmosphere

Results obtained from the study of immission levels performed at the Befesa Palos Facility by ECCMA in 2006:

Sampling points	Unit	2006	2003
Point 1	µg/m3N	135	237.9
Point 2	µg/m3N	139	174.2
Point 3	µg/m3N	59	167.3
Legal limit of particles in immission: 300 µg/m3N			

Control of noise emission

Year 2006

Sampling points	Unit	(dB(A))
Point 1	dB(A)	65.8
Point 2	dB(A)	72.0
Point 3	dB(A)	65.5

Legal limit for industrial areas: 75.0 dB (A).

Year 2003

Sampling points	NEE (dB(A))
Point 1	63
Point 2	66.5
Point 3	52.5
Point 4	61
Point 5	73

Control of waste

Parameters	Unit	2004	2007	Legal limit
pH	pH	6.98	7.5	6.3-8.7
Temperature ºC	ºC	21.8	16	30
Settleable solids	mg/l	12.00	0.2	30
Suspended solids	mg/l	13.5	12.8	30
Oils and grease	mg/l	0.8	0.2	30

Appendix 3. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Ajalvir Facility

Emissions coming from industrial processes

Maximum average values.

Parameters	Legal limit (mg/Nm3)	Focus 1		Focus 2		Focus 3	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Toluene	100	6.0	<1.3 (*)	< 1.3	1.3 (*)	< 1.3	<1.3 (*)
Xilene	100	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
COT	150	15.0	69	12	78	12	8
Acetone	2,400	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
Ethanol	1,900	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
i-Butanol	300	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
i-Propanol	980	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
Methyl ethyl ketone	590	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
n-Butanol	300	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
n-Hexane	1,800	1.3	<1.3 (*)	< 1.3	39.3	< 1.3	<1.3 (*)
Methylene chloride	1,750	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)	< 4.0	18	< 4.0	<4.0 (*)
Chloroform	240	< 20.0	<20.0 (*)	< 20.0	<20 (*)	< 20.0	<20 (*)
Carbon tetrachloride	160	< 20.0	<20 (*)	< 20.0	<20 (*)	< 20.0	<20 (*)

(*) It indicates that the substance has not been detected and reports the detection limit.

Focus 1: activated carbon filter 1 that purifies the air extracted from bays 16, 15 and 14.

Focus 2: activated carbon filter 2 that purifies the air extracted from bay 13.

Focus 3: gas washer that purifies gas coming from venting or from storage and pre-treatment tanks.

Immissions coming from industrial processes

Maximum average values.

Parameters	Legal limit (mg/m3)	Point 1		Point 2		Point 3	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Hydrocarbons expressed in hexane (average of 24 hours) (mg/m3)	140	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	<0.2	0.4
Hydrocarbons expressed in hexane (average of 30 minutes) (mg/m3)	280	8.4	3.1	< 1.7	3.1	2.8	< 0.5

Noise emissions

Legal limits: 75 dB (A) at day time; 70 dB (A) at night.

Date	Period	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Point 5	Point 6	Point 7	Point 8
1st semester 2005	Daytime	54.4	64.2	65.5	54.9	46.2	44.8	52.7	55.1
	Night	54.3	67.9	64.3	51.1	43.9	46.1	51.8	53.3
2nd semester 2005	Daytime	63.3	74.6	72.4	57.8	69,6	n.a.	64	50.6
	Night	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55.8	n.a.	50.1	42.6
1st semester 2006	Daytime	65.0	65.1	53.8	57.5	66.3	50.8	50.3	56.7
	Night	65.4	65.2	40.9	60.7	66.7	55.6	53.9	53.8
2nd semester 2006	Daytime	65.3	66.2	47.8	57.8	68.1	56.5	52.2	56.1
	Night	66.1	65.4	44.1	58.4	66.4	57.6	53.3	54.2

See sampling points placement in appendix 5.

n.a. not assessed

Daytime period: 08:00-22:00

Night period: 22:00-08:00

Point 8 measures internal noise

Discharge of non-industrial water and rainwater

Year 2006

Parameter	Decree 57/05	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
pH	6-10	8.4	7.5	6.3	6.6	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.77	7.02	6.8	8.3	7.5
Conductivity (µS/cm)	7500	1020	839	936	339	400	669	781	203	577	234	381	476
Suspended solids (mg/l)	1000	244	222	206	130	322	208	127	79	66	86	148	204
Oils and grease (mg/l)	100	< 2	42	25	19	89	74	27	48	51	< 10	17	16
COD (mg O2/l)	1750	451	518	335	381	515	462	516	204	353	161	409	778
BOD (mg O2/l)	1000	188	123	140	120	201	168	121	76	135	76	187	335
Aluminium (mg/l)	20	2	3.14	<2	<2	<2	<2	< 2	< 2	< 2	<2	<2	<2
Arsenic (mg/l)	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Barium (mg/l)	20	2.73	3.56	0.85	<2	<2	<2	< 2	3.79	< 2	< 2	< 2	<2
Boron (mg/l)	3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	1
Cadmium (mg/l)	0.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cyanides (mg/l)	5	2.4	0.3	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Copper (mg/l)	3	<0.2	0.2	0.4	<0.2	0.3	<0.2	0.12	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.08	<0.2
Chromium total (mg/l)	3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.1	<0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.5	<0.2	0.1	<0.2
Chromium VI (mg/l)	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Tin (mg/l)	2	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.01	<0.02	< 0.02	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Phenol totals (mg/l)	2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Fluorides (mg/l)	15	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Iron (mg/l)	10	1.1	4.4	1.8	2.4	4.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	<0.1	<1.0	1.6	2.2
Manganese (mg/l)	2	<0.1	<0.1	0.28	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Mercury (mg/l)	0.1	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.03	< 0.03	<0.03	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
Nickel (mg/l)	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Silver (mg/l)	1	0.19	0.09	<0.02	0.01	0.07	<0.02	0.06	<0.05	0.06	0.01	<0.01	0.02
Lead (mg/l)	1	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.10
Selenium (mg/l)	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Sulphides (mg/l)	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Toxicity (Equitox/m3)	25	<1	<1	2	<1	2	<1	11	<1	<1	<1	<1	2
Zinc (mg/l)	3	0.7	0.4	0.23	<0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Year 2007

Parameter	Decree 57/05	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
pH	6-10	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	9	7.5
Conductivity (µS/cm)	7500	656	725	555	922	939	1034	908	452	1080	910	1094	752
Suspended solids (mg/l)	1000	57	136	150	65	52	40	174	123	68	180	206	142
Oils and grease (mg/l)	100	41	< 10	31	20	15	52	68	95	28	< 10	149	<10
COD (mg O2/l)	1750	334	722	922	299	309	320	413	211	774	534	982	284
BOD5 (mg O2/l)	1000	132	443	436	154	109	181	190	83	180	254	375	110
Aluminium (mg/l)	20	< 2	< 2	5.61	< 2	< 2	< 2	2	< 2	< 2	2.80	5.29	3.26
Arsenic (mg/l)	1	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Barium (mg/l)	20	< 2	< 2	< 2	2.51	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2	3.2	2.3	17.2	0.75
Boron (mg/l)	3	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2
Cadmium (mg/l)	0.5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Cyanide (mg/l)	5	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.7	2	0.1	<0.1	0.3
Copper (mg/l)	3	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Chromium total (mg/l)	3	< 0.2	<0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Chromium VI (mg/l)	1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Tin (mg/l)	2	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.02
Phenol totals (mg/l)	2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Fluorides (mg/l)	15	< 0.1	0.2	0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	< 0.01	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.2
Iron (mg/l)	10	1.8	5.2	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.7	6.3	1.0	1.8	6.3	5.65	2.5
Manganese (mg/l)	2	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	<0.1
Mercury (mg/l)	0.1	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	0.01
Nickel (mg/l)	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.7	<0.5
Silver (mg/l)	1	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	0.05	<0.01	0.05
Lead (mg/l)	1	0.04	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.6	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.05	0.15	0.08
Selenium (mg/l)	1	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	0.01
Sulphides (mg/l)	5	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Toxicity (Equitox/m3)	25	< 1	7	10	< 1	< 1	2	11	< 1	5	2	3.7	2.5
Zinc (mg/l)	3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.3	0.3	< 0.2	0.4	0.84	0.4

Non-industrial and rain service water discharge (bay 12)

Parameters	D. 57/2005	March 2006	September 2006	March 2007	September 2007
pH	6-10	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.4
Conductivity (µS/cm)	7500	781	294	457	138
Suspended solids (mg/l)	1000	11	246	99	33
Oils and grease (mg/l)	100	26	14	19	< 10
COD (mg O2/l)	1750	208	413	234	38
BOD5 (mg O2/l)	1000	71	69	88	15
Aluminium (mg/l)	20	<2	< 2	10.88	< 2
Arsenic (mg/l)	1	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Barium (mg/l)	20	0.16	< 2	< 2	2.9
Boron (mg/l)	3	0.3	0.7	0.6	< 0.2
Cadmium (mg/l)	0.5	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.05
Cyanides (mg/l)	5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Copper (mg/l)	3	0.4	<0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Chromium total (mg/l)	3	<0.2	0.4	< 0.2	< 0.2
Chromium VI (mg/l)	1	<0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1
Tin (mg/l)	2	<0.02	0.01	< 0.02	< 0.02
Phenol totals (mg/l)	2	<0.1	0.1	< 0.1	0.2
Fluorides (mg/l)	15	<0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Iron (mg/l)	10	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.5
Manganese (mg/l)	2	0.25	<0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Mercury (mg/l)	0.1	<0.01	<0.03	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nickel (mg/l)	5	<0.5	<0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Silver (mg/l)	1	<0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Lead (mg/l)	1	0.02	0.07	< 0.01	< 0.05
Selenium (mg/l)	1	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	0.01
Sulphides (mg/l)	5	<0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Toxicity (Equitox/m3)	25	<1	18	1	<1
Zinc (mg/l)	3	0.5	0.4	0.2	< 0.2

Appendix 4. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Alfindén Facility

Emissions to the atmosphere

Atmosphere measurements from the boiler are performed every 5 years, as they are classified as Group C. The last measurements were taken in 2005 and are included below.

Pollutant	Limit according to Decree 833/1975	Emission level
SO2(mg/m3N)	1,700 mg/m3N	110.6 mg/m3N
CO(ppm)	1,445 mg/l	100 mg/l
NOx(ppm)	300 mg/l	43 mg/l
Opacity	2	1

Noise emission

Measurements performed in 2005

Daytime noise

Measuring Point	Laeq 60 s(dB)	Background noise (dB)	Corrected Laeq (dB)	Limit (dB)
1	63.0	60.8	*	65.0
2	55.2	60.4	54.2	65.0
3	59.0	54.8	57.0	65.0
4	59.3	51.8	58.8	65.0
5	61.0	52.4	60.5	65.0
6	64.0	51.6	64.0	65.0

Night Noise

Measuring Point	Laeq 60 s(dB)	Background noise (dB)	Corrected Laeq (dB)	Limit (dB)
1	61.3	59.4	*	50.0
2	55.0	57.3	*	50.0
3	54.6	52.6	*	50.0
4	54.3	52.2	*	50.0
5	53.1	51.5	*	50.0
6	52.6	52.7	*	50.0

* The noise generated by the noise source cannot be determined, as the difference between the level with the noise source working and the background noise is lower than dB.

Discharge control

Analysis of water discharge performed in Analysis 2005.

Parameters	Units	Result	Discharge Limit
PH	units	8.1	5 - 9.5
Suspended solids	ml/l	5	500
Settleable Material	mg/l	0.1	15
Gross solids	---	absence	absent
BOD5	--	421	500
COD	mg/l	880	1000
Temperature	ºC	22	40
Conductivity	mS/cm	1.7	2
Colour	mg/l	insignificant at 1/30	insignificant at 1/40
Aluminium	mg/l	2.176	10
Arsenic	mg/l	0.005	1
Barium	mg/l	0.165	20
Boron	mg/l	0.063	3
Cadmium	mg/l	0.005	0.2
Chromium	mg/l	0.014	---
Chromium III	mg/l	0.05	5
Chromium IV	mg/l	0.05	1
Iron	mg/l	3.06	10
Manganese	mg/l	0.076	5
Nickel	mg/l	0.012	2
Mercury	mg/l	0.0005	0.05
Lead	mg/l	0.06	1
Selenium	mg/l	0.01	2
Tin	mg/l	0.014	2
Copper	mg/l	0.074	2
Zinc	mg/l	1.01	5
Cyanides	mg/l	0.01	2
Chlorides	mg/l	715	2000
Sulphides	mg/l	0.05	2
Sulphites	mg/l	1	2
Sulphates	mg/l	245	1000

Parameters	Units	Result	Discharge Limit
Fluorides	mg/l	0.13	12
Phosphorus Total	mg/l	9.3	15
Ammoniacal nitrogen	mg/l	1.01	35
Nitric nitrogen	mg/l	0.52	20
Oils and grease	mg/l	10	100
Phenol totals	mg/l	0.01	5
Aldehydes	mg/l	0.14	2
Detergents	mg/l	0.23	6
Pesticides	mg/l	0.00082	0.1
Toxicity	U.T.	2	15

Appendix 5. Quantitative Data for Environmental Control at the Paterna Facility

As we have said before, up to date it has not been necessary to perform measurements or analytical controls in the Paterna Facility. However, and as a result of the introduction of the Management System, BGRI Paterna Facility has planed to perform a series of emission and noise studies with the aim of verifying the fulfilment of the limits applied. These studies are planned for the year 2008.

Emissions coming from industrial processes

There are no channelled emissions in the Paterna Facility, as we do not develop any process that generates localised emissions; all the possible emissions have a diffuse character.

Up to date, we have not performed any measurement of emissions in the atmosphere. At the moment when this Statement was being written, we were going to do a study of emissions to the atmosphere and noise. There is no legal requirement that makes it compulsory to perform controls of emissions until 2009.

Noise emission

Up to date, we have not performed any measurement of emissions in the atmosphere. At the moment when this Statement was being written, we were going to do a study of emissions to the atmosphere and noise.

Sewage water discharge

Since there is not process water, discharges have a sanitary and rain character, as the water comes from the roof. The water is discharged directly to the municipal sewer system and the town council regularly controls discharge points in the industrial area.

Appendix 6. Plans and Sampling Point Locations

Nerva

[Plan]

Palos

[Plan]

Ajalvir

[Plan]

Alfindén

[Plan]

Appendix 7. Glossary

Al: aluminium

As: arsenic

Ba: barium

Cd: cadmium

Cond.: conductivity

Cr: chromium

Cu: copper

C.O.D.: chemical oxygen demand

dB(A): decibels

dB: decibels

BOD5: biological oxygen demand

DIN 38.414 Part 4: German standardised method for leachating test

COD: chemical oxygen demand

EC50 (%): efficient sample concentration that reduces bacteria light emission by 50%. It is represented in % regarding the initial sample

ECCMA: Entity collaborating with the Regional Environmental Ministry

ECOC: Entity collaborating with the Organisation of the province of Cuenca

Equitos: 1/ EC50 (%)*100

Fe: iron

Org. M.: organic material over dry sample

mg/l: milligrams/litre

mS/cm: millisiemens per centimetre

Ni: nickel

P: phosphorous

Pb: lead

HDPE: high density polyethylene

pH: measurement of the degree of acidity or basicity of a substance

RAMINP: Regulation on Disturbing, Annoying, Insalubrious, Harmful and Dangerous Activities

RNA: waste not-admitted in plant

RNP: non-hazardous waste

RP: hazardous waste

RSU: urban solid waste

SARI: application for admission of industrial waste

Sn: tin

Zn: zinc

UNE 12457-4 Part 4: standardised method for leachating test

%: percentage

µgr/Nm3: micrograms per normal cubic metre

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimetre