INTECHNICA
FUTURE SECURE BUSINESS GROWTH

Certificate

ISO 14001

The accredited environmental verifier

DR. UDO AMMON

herewith confirms that

SCHOCK GMBH

at the site

Hofbauernstraße 1, 94209 Regen

fulfils the requirements of an environmental management system in accordance with the ISO 14001+Cor.1:2009.

The environmental policy, the environmental management system, the environmental effects, the environmental documentation, the environmental objectives and the methodology and the results of the environmental audit were checked in accordance with the ISO 14001+Cor.1:2009.

Regen, 22. December 2010

Dr. Udo Ammon
Environmental Verifier
Permit-No. DE-V-0259

Dr. Reiner Beer
Environmental Verifier Organisation
INTECHNICA CERT GmbH, DE-V-0279

Intechnica Cert GmbH

The certificate No. UGA 687-2010 is valid until December 2013

2012 Environmental Statement

Compiled on 20/11/2012

In accordance with EMAS III

REGULATION (EC) No 1221/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 November 2009

EMAS

and

DIN EN ISO 14001:2009-11

ISO 14001

INTECHNICA
FUTURE SECURE BUSINESS GROWTH

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1 SCHOCK builds on sustainability

SCHOCK has its headquarters in the town of Regen in the Bavarian Forest. As a production company located in a tourist area, we are committed to taking a responsible and sustainable approach to the environment and safety aspects, not only for our 230 employees but also, naturally, for our business premises in such a setting. The plant is situated in a mixed use area. Altogether 16,500 m² of the 43,146 m² site is built over and 9,600 m² is surfaced in the form of roads and paths. This leaves 17,046 m² – or 40% of the total area – as green space, providing adequate scope for biodiversity to thrive. Surrounded by this green belt, the factory grounds integrate well into the mixed use area. Our new factory hall, completed in 2012, was fully built within existing transport infrastructure, thereby avoiding the need to seal any additional soil.

For more than 12 years now, sustainability and resource conservation and optimisation have been our highest principles. Through the continuous improvement of our administration, logistics and production processes we have undertaken numerous actions in the interests of realising these fundamental principles. Obtaining certification under EMAS III and DIN EN ISO 14001:2009-11 is our way of documenting these activities to the outside world.

SCHOCK not only invented the granite sink but has also been the world's leading manufacturer of granite sinks for the past 30 years. Besides operating our own private label business, we are also an Original Equipment Manufacturer supplying big names in the kitchen furniture industry. More than one million sinks are produced around the world using the SCHOCK method, with customers in more than 60 countries placing their trust in SCHOCK products. The SCHOCK range features sinks and taps for every style of kitchen and any taste – modern, classic or country kitchen.

SCHOCK attaches high priority to the quality and sustainability of its products throughout the entire product lifecycle, from raw materials to industrial production and end-of-life disposal. All SCHOCK sinks are made from durable and environmentally friendly materials. The sinks are manufactured exclusively in Germany to the highest quality standards. Their production complies with German environmental standards – the most stringent in the world. Permanent investment and the latest resource-saving technologies support our energy-efficient manufacture, helping to keep our environment intact for the future.

We take care to ensure that our packaging is recyclable and that more than 95% of the packaging materials can be separated by type. We operate within a packaging take-back system.

Further to our actions in the production process, SCHOCK has for many years been working constantly to achieve improvements in energy management by renovating our building.

Fundamental environmental principles were directly implemented during the construction of the new factory hall thanks to the use of low-emissions and energy-efficient construction methods.

In the interests of making our activities in this area transparent to those outside the SCHOCK organisation, this environmental statement and the certification is available for download at http://www.schock.de/admin/files/EMASZertifizierung.pdf.

All of our environmental actions to date have been taken voluntarily and in the interests of staying within the required limits. Furthermore, the conservation of resources by means of optimisation in all departments and process steps at SCHOCK is how we meet the principle of sustainability. There have not been any environmental problems or damage in the history of SCHOCK GmbH in Regen.

2 Environmental policy

2.1 Commitment and responsibility

Every part of the SCHOCK organisation is committed to protecting the environment. The management team bears particular responsibility for putting the environmental principles into practice and setting an example of how to live them. Our executives motivate our staff to act in environmentally accountable ways. As a result, responsibility for the environment is actively manifested in our energy-aware and resource-conscious approach to business operations at all levels.

2.2 Environmental policy

SCHOCK regularly reviews the observance and success of environmental actions. For us, continuous improvements are just as much a matter of course as compliance with laws, regulations and standards.

Because SCHOCK products come into contact with food, we are already subject to very strict requirements. Safety and environmental protection therefore begin in R&D with the meticulous selection of raw materials and the technical realisation in the production process. All of our manufacturing and administration departments are integrated into this process. Indeed, this is the only way to reasonably achieve our environmental objectives. Our aim is to ensure optimum resource utilisation while also reducing the amount of waste produced. Residual waste is reused and disposed of as eco-sensitively as possible and affordable. We recycle and reuse wherever possible in preference to disposal. SCHOCK also focuses on optimisation and resource conservation when it comes to traffic and transport. Suppliers from the region are preferred and, wherever possible, staff are put on shifts that enable them to make carsharing arrangements with others. And our space-saving packaging ensures that we cut down not only on materials but also on unnecessary transport volume, thereby taking pressure off the roads and the environment alike.

This proactive approach to environmental protection is reflected in our permanent and close cooperation and coordination with the authorities and local residents.

2.3 Precautions against environmental impact

Staff in the various departments receive regular training in the interests of avoiding environmental impact. Moreover, environmentally relevant plant and equipment is fitted with safety systems that provide an early warning. Should there nevertheless be an emergency, action can be taken quickly thanks to appropriate contingency plans and operating instructions. The contingency plans have been approved by the respective emergency services such as the fire brigade.

2.4 Environmentally sound products

The granite sinks manufactured by SCHOCK contain a high proportion of natural materials and meet the strict requirements for food contact materials. This is why they can be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner at the end of their life.

2.5 Recycling

SCHOCK is also eco-sensitive when it comes to packaging. Our packaging contains a high proportion of materials that can be separated by type and are recyclable. We use reusable packaging wherever possible.
By using packaging which is very secure in transport we ensure that the rate of damage in transit along with any additional costs that may be incurred and the level of environmental pollution are kept as low as possible.

2.6 Dealing with waste

Dealing with waste is another area in which SCHOCK has long focused on environmental protection. SCHOCK primarily focuses on the consistent avoidance of waste and on waste separation, which applies as much to procurement as to all internal processes. Where it is impossible to avoid waste, we pursue recycling options. When a material can no longer be kept in the economic cycle by means of recycling or other types of reuse, SCHOCK takes care to have it professionally disposed of by a certified disposal contractor.

2.7 Supplier integration

We prefer to buy from local suppliers to avoid unnecessary transportation and thus environmental pollution. Wherever possible, we purchase raw materials or vendor parts in reusable packaging or in bulk.
We also ask our suppliers whether they have environmental management certification or meet a comparable standard. Besides the criteria mentioned above, this standard is also a factor in our decision to go with a given supplier.

2.8 Sustainability is a top management issue

The importance of sustainability and the responsibility for delivering environmental management make both of these issues a matter for top management attention at SCHOCK. Environmental thinking is a fundamental mindset in our company.

2.9 Staff participation

Without the participation of everyone in the company it would be impossible to realise our environmental objectives and policy. All of our employees across all hierarchical levels are therefore involved as active environmentalists through our company suggestion system. Only when everyone adopts a conscious and efficient approach to resource consumption can the community make headway. For this reason, all departments receive regular instruction on environmental aspects and environmental actions.

2.10 Sustainable business along the value chain

SCHOCK pays great attention to optimum resource utilisation and environmental sustainability in all processes. This can only succeed if all employees are actively involved in and mindful of day-to-day environmental protection and the continuous improvement process.

2.11 EMAS III and ISO 14001 for efficient environmental protection

To efficiently implement the principles of environmental protection, SCHOCK not only follows the objectives laid down in DIN EN ISO 14001:2009-11 but also meets the considerably more extensive requirements and objectives of EMAS III Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.

The requirements are specified in the following documents:

- Environmental management directives (EMS – environmental management system – documents)
  These documents describe individual environmental aspects and environmentally friendly procedures in the workplace. They serve as guidelines and operating instructions.
- Environmental management manual
  This document gives basic information and explains the objectives of the two environmental management systems we have adopted. In addition to outlining our environmental policy, environmental objectives and environmental plan, it also describes the internal procedures for environmental protection and the associated organisational processes and document control.

2.12 SCHOCK signifies transparency and sustainability

Customers and members of the public can download our latest environmental statement and certification at any time from:
www.schock.de → click on Sustainability
or directly through the following links:
Environmental statement

http://www.schock.de/admin/files/SCHOCK_Umwelterklaerung_2011_12.pdf

Certification

http://www.schock.de/admin/files/SCHOCK_Zertifizierung.pdf

Figure 1: SCHOCK GmbH signifies transparency
Environmental statement and certification on the website of SCHOCK, Regen plant

3 Production and its environmental aspects

3.1 Assessment of environmental aspects

Environmental aspects are assessed in accordance with the respective EMS document. Environmental actions can be suggested by any member of staff through the company suggestion system. A committee assesses the relevance and practicability of suggestions made.

The environmentally sound products that SCHOCK manufactures contain a high proportion of natural materials and meet the strict requirements for food contact materials.

With the exception of one installation subject to mandatory testing under water legislation, we do not have any plant or machinery that requires a permit. Although not a legal requirement, we monitor our emissions from factory exhaust air in accordance with the Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control and we remain within the specified limits. Our other emissions result from heating installations.

The bulk of the energy demand goes towards heating the moulds and the building. The only energies we use are gas and electricity.

Waste water comes almost exclusively from the sanitary installations because the water we need for production operations circulates in a closed cycle and only requires topping up to replace the small amount of evaporation losses.

3.2 Environmental balance sheets

We draw up environmental balance sheets comparing input and output variables in order to ascertain the effectiveness of our improvement processes. The environmental performance indicators are calculated on the basis of production consumption and production volume. This enables us to assess production-dependent consumption.

3.3 Direct and indirect environmental aspects

3.3.1 Direct environmental aspects

The direct environmental aspects at SCHOCK include

- Energy consumption
  Primary energies:
  Electricity for heating the moulds, gas for heating the building
  Secondary energies:
  Compressed air for blowing out the moulds, etc.
- Emissions

From heating installations:	Monitored by the chimney sweep
From factory exhaust air in production:	Monitored in accordance with the Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control

- Raw materials input
  Raw materials in ***production***:
  Predominantly natural products and harmless chemical substances are used here.
  Raw materials in ***administration***:
  By switching to electronic archiving we are saving substantial amounts of paper, and the departments utilise resources sparingly in general.
- The substitution principle comes first with respect to our chemicals input. SCHOCK also ensures that only legal substances are used. Indeed, this goes without saying given that our products come into contact with food and we therefore bear a great responsibility towards our customers.
- Besides environmental protection, high priority is also placed on occupational safety, particularly when dealing with hazardous substances.
- Waste
  Hazardous waste is collected in closed and licensed containers and is taken for disposal by properly certified disposal contractors only.
- Water/waste water
  Waste water is mostly of a domestic nature here. Water consumption in production is very low because all water used for heating and cooling circulates in a closed cycle.
- Emergency and accident prevention
  Our employees are appropriately trained and regular exercises are conducted with the respective support organisations. We have contingency plans in place which have been approved by the responsible authorities.
  We have no installations subject to a Hazardous Incident Ordinance.

3.3.2 Indirect environmental aspects

Indirect environmental aspects are those that cannot be directly controlled by SCHOCK.

- Products, incl. design and development
  We do not use harmful ingredients.
  What is important to us is that we comply with food standards and, in this area as in others, do not exploit all possible limits to the full but place sustainability and customer protection at the heart of our activities.
  Our products are extremely durable.
- Traffic
  By organising our shift deployment appropriately we promote carsharing among our employees.
  Our field sales force's travel arrangements are optimised to avoid unnecessary driving.
  Wherever possible we buy from within regional markets to keep transportation as short as possible.
- Miscellaneous
  SCHOCK keeps in close contact with local authorities and residents in the interests of further optimisation; for instance both of these parties were involved in our process of building the new factory hall from the planning stages onwards.

4 Environmental balance sheet

The reference value for the performance indicators below is the number of good parts produced, in units per year.

4.1 Water

The water savings that we began to make in 2008 and 2009 were to be increased by an extra 10% in 2010. In actual fact, additional savings of around 32% were achieved. Despite the start of building work in 2011, we were again able to reduce water consumption by a good 3% over 2010 levels.

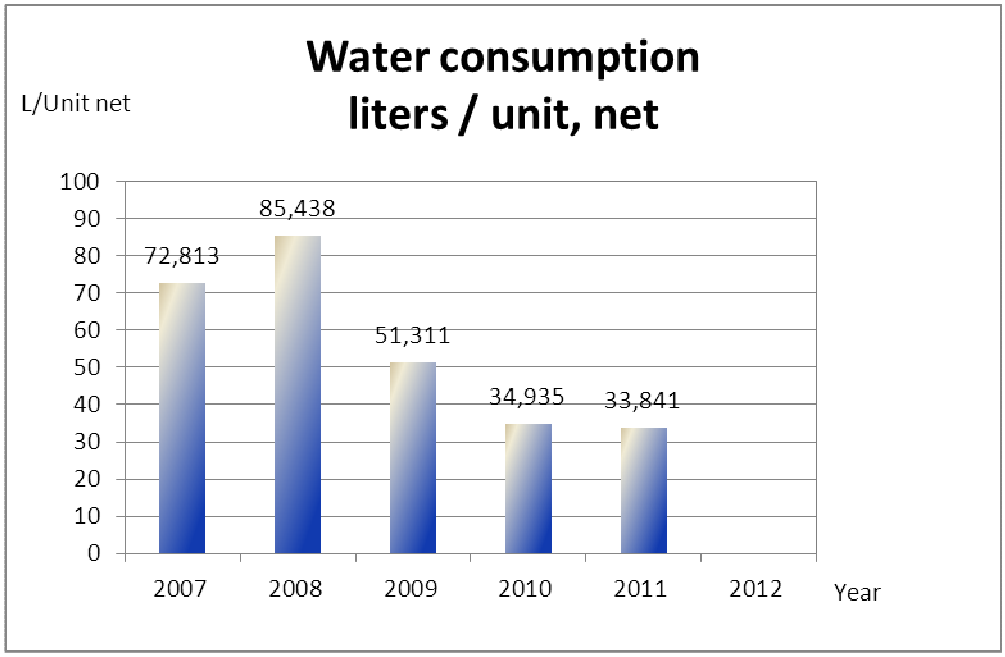

Figure 2: Water consumption per good part produced, SCHOCK, Regen plant

Where possible, water is used in closed cycle systems in order to consume as little fresh water as possible. Our water consumption is attributable to the technologically unavoidable topping up of the closed cycle systems and in large part to the sanitary water needs of our employees.

Waste water

There is no waste water in production because our cooling and heating systems operate in closed cycles. Even in our finishing operations, 90% of the water circulates in a closed cycle and only 10% of the water volume needs to be topped up. The loss is down to evaporation.

The staff facilities and sanitary installations produce only normal waste water of the kind that goes into sewage treatment plants from residential areas. The volume of waste water is currently calculated on the basis of our fresh water consumption figures. The above-mentioned evaporation losses are not recorded to date.

In the course of building the new factory halls 11 and 12, which were placed exclusively on existing transport infrastructure, a rainwater drainage system was installed for the 1,000 m² roof of both halls. Rainwater from the approx. 1,300 m² roof of hall 10, built in 2006, already drains into the ground. This reduces the amount of water going into the sewer network and returns the

rainwater directly back to nature. The proportion of water drainage from the roof can be seen in Figure 10 on page 18.

4.2 Energy

Renewable energies account for 9.25% of our total consumption of gas and electricity.

4.2.1 Electricity

Trend in electricity consumption since 2007:

Between 2007 and 2009 there was a slight rise in specific electricity consumption. In 2010, the amount of electricity used for each good part produced was more than 12% lower than it was in 2009. We managed to reduce electricity consumption again in 2011, despite the fact that we also began to construct the new building.

According to the electricity supplier, renewable energies account for a share of 26.4% in 2011.

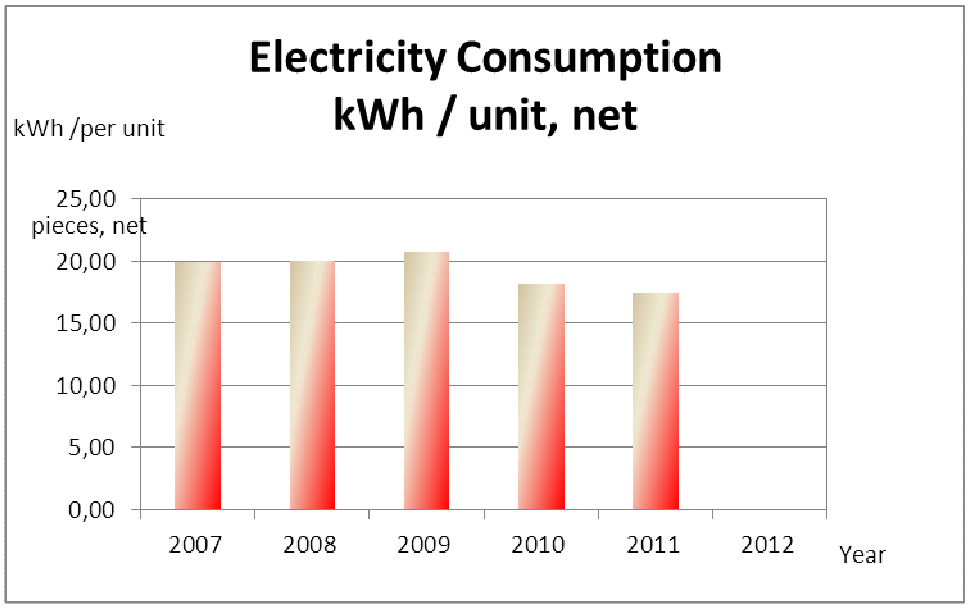

Figure 3: Electricity consumption per good part produced, SCHOCK, Regen plant

Electricity consumption for light in the new building has been optimised thanks to the installation of motion sensors and self-dimming lights. We also use energy-saving lamps. This enables us to reduce our electricity consumption for lighting by about 80%.

The network of compressed air systems has been optimised and measuring points installed. The permanent measurement of compressed air volumes, scheduled for 2011, was implemented in mid-2012 and forms the basis for further optimisation actions from 2013 onwards.

4.2.2 Gas

Gas consumption is illustrated below. In order to account for fluctuations in consumption as a result of the weather, the consumption values in Figure 4 were standardised in line with the German Meteorological Service's degree days according to German standard VDI 2067. Fig-

ures from 2007 were taken as the 100% baseline for the diagram. This is represented by the red horizontal line.

The following data is depicted in Figure 4:

- The bars show Schock GmbH's actual consumption per good part produced, which can be read off the vertical axis on the left.

The vertical axis on the right depicts the following 3 values:

- The red horizontal line represents 100% (the 2007 baseline).
- The yellow line indicates the change in the number of degree days according to the above-mentioned tables, with 2007 as the 100% baseline.
- The green line shows the change in Schock GmbH's consumption, standardised to account for the change in the number of degree days.

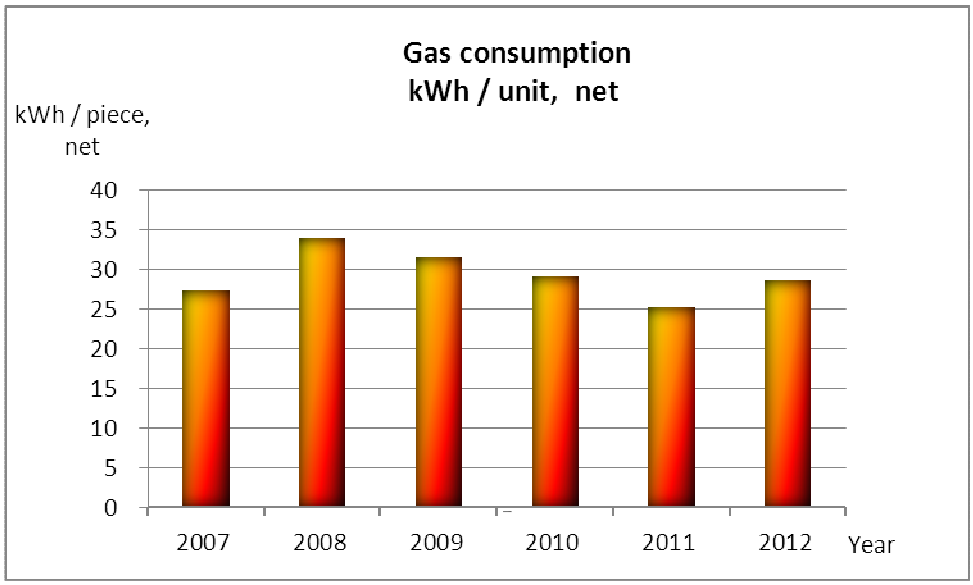

Figure 4: Gas consumption per good part produced, SCHOCK, Regen plant

As the graph shows, much less energy was consumed in 2010 and 2011 than would have been expected in view of the weather conditions.

Starting in 2012, the construction of the new factory halls 11 and 12 gives us 8,000 m³ (= 6.8%) more space to heat. Prior to their construction, we had a cubature of 118,000 m³ to heat.

4.3 Air emissions

Emissions from electricity and gas consumption

Gas CO_2 emissions from gas usage amount to approx. 170 g CO_2/kWh, which is the result of combustion.

Electricity CO_2 emissions from electricity amount to 284 g CO_2/kWh according to the electricity supplier.

Other gases

Emissions from our factory hall exhaust air are below the limits contained in the Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control and are measured more often than legally required.

We do not have any other regulated emissions.

4.4 Noise emissions

Across the whole plant we take care to carry out noisy activities inside the factory halls. Particularly during the night we have an obligation to avoid disturbing local residents as much as possible. That is also why delivery traffic does not start coming on to factory premises before 7 a.m. We observe the relevant noise pollution limits.

The newly built staff facilities have had an air conditioning system installed instead of windows for the purposes of air supply and ventilation. This was done to keep noise emissions on the residents' side of the building as low as possible. In addition, we installed a noise-insulating fence along the plant boundary on the residents' side and have issued instructions that the containers positioned there are only to be filled during regular daytime working hours.

Furthermore, in 2011 we invested in more enclosed CNC machines and modern extraction systems, thereby enabling us to reduce noise and particle emissions at the workplace and in the environment.

4.5 Material efficiency

The basic material flows and material efficiency are illustrated in Figure 5.

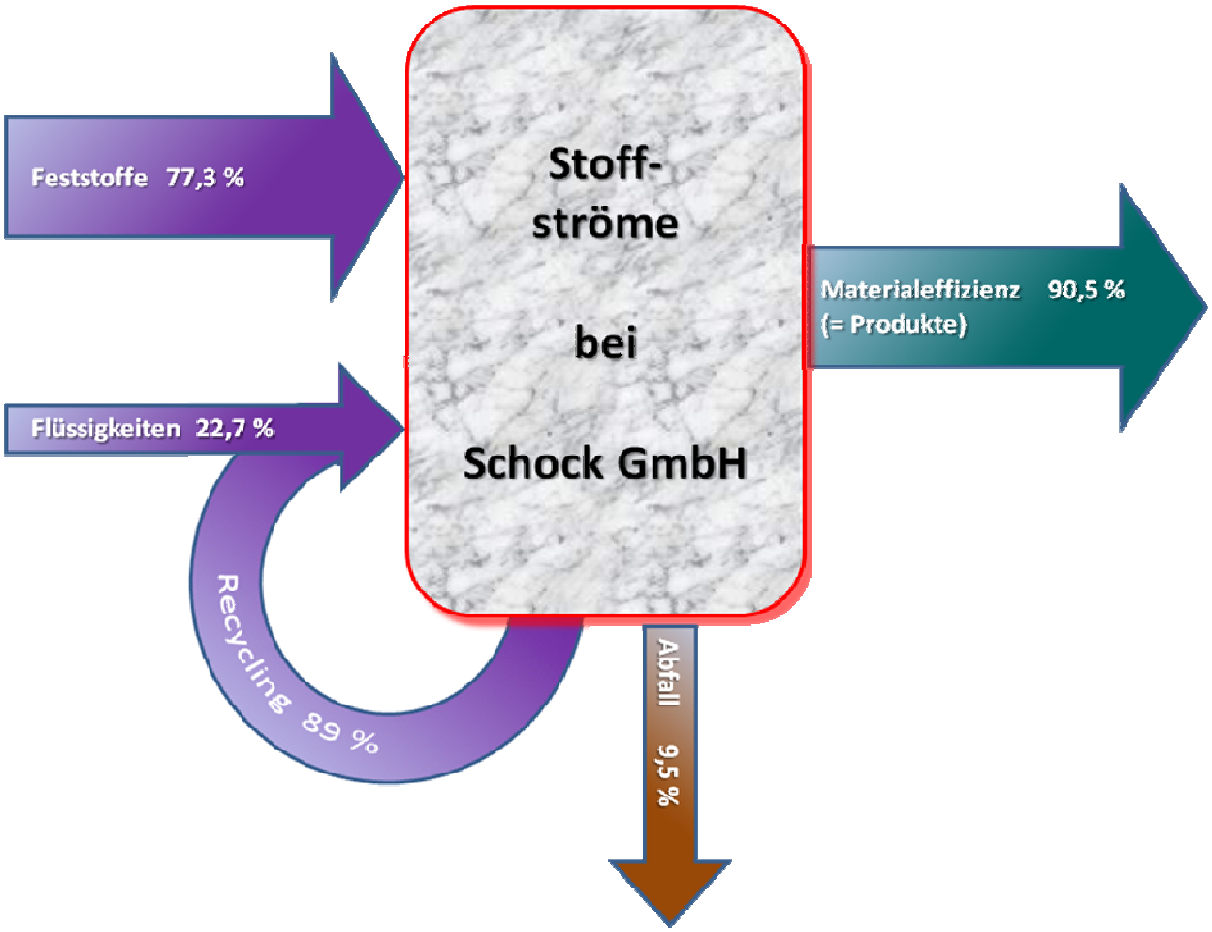

Figure 5: Material flows and material efficiency in %, SCHOCK, Regen plant

Thanks to an extensive solvent recycling programme and high material efficiency, the proportion of waste and thus the environmental pollution from our operations is kept to a consistently low level.

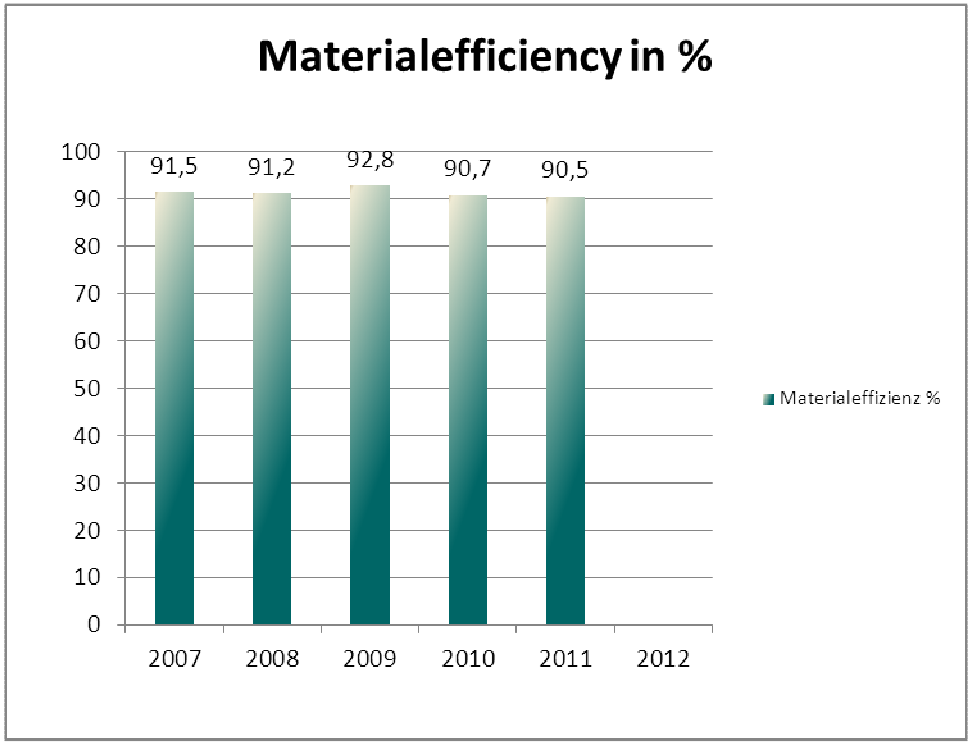

Figure 6: Material efficiency in % in relation to gross production volume, SCHOCK, Regen plant

The slight decline in material efficiency is the result of the increase in rejects due to the introduction of new and challenging product groups in 2011. This start-up phase will continue in 2012.

4.6 Volume of waste

The volume of waste depicted here shows the volume of waste from production (incl. rejects) and administration per good part produced in the years 2007 – 2011.

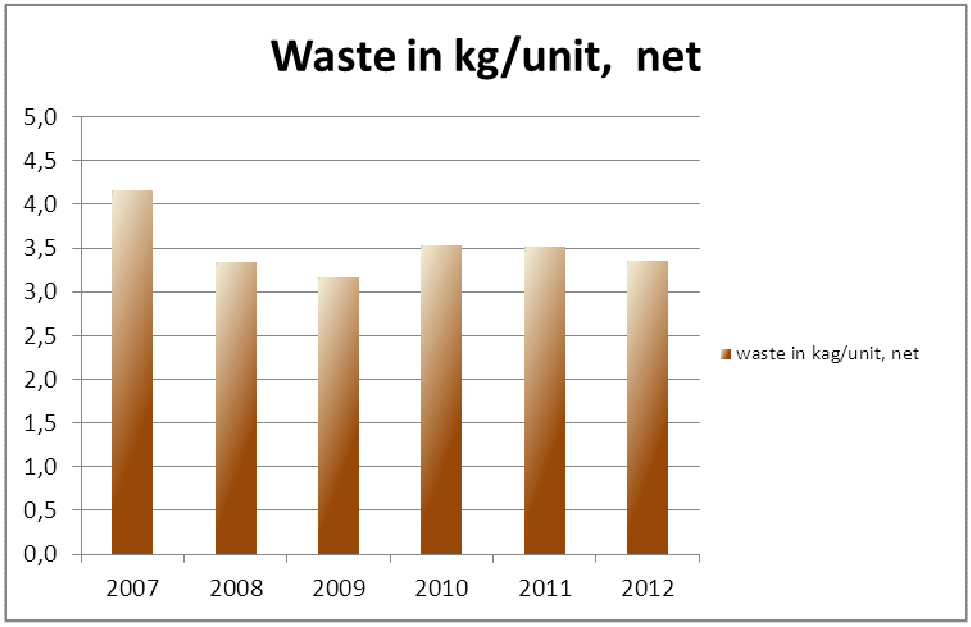

Figure 7: Volume of waste incl. rejects in kg per good part produced, SCHOCK, Regen plant

The diagram below represents the volume of hazardous waste (special waste) in **kilograms** per good part produced.

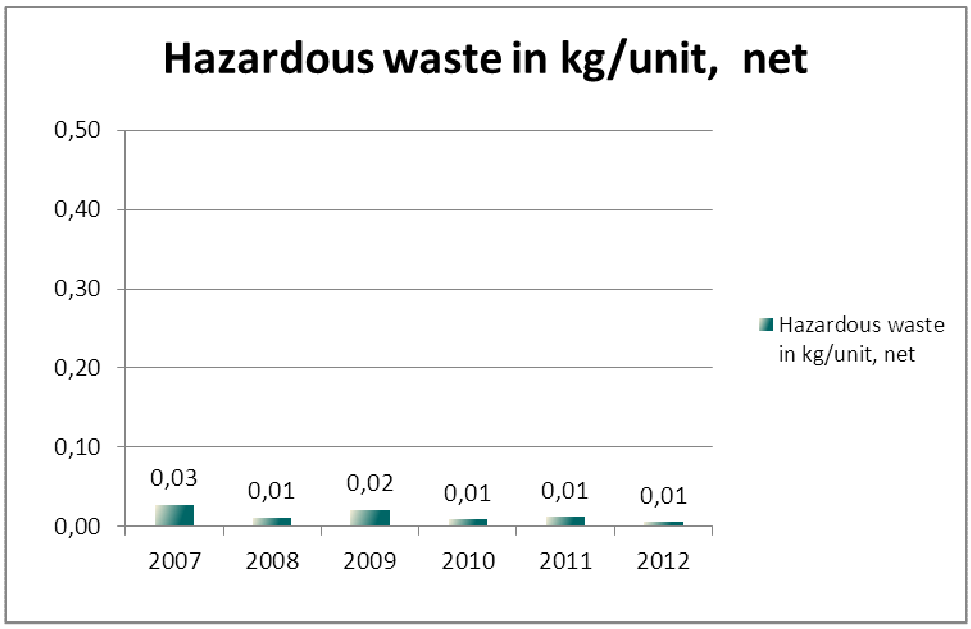

Figure 8: Volume of waste per good part produced, SCHOCK, Regen plant

Figure 9 depicts the percentage of hazardous waste in the total volume of waste from administration and production:

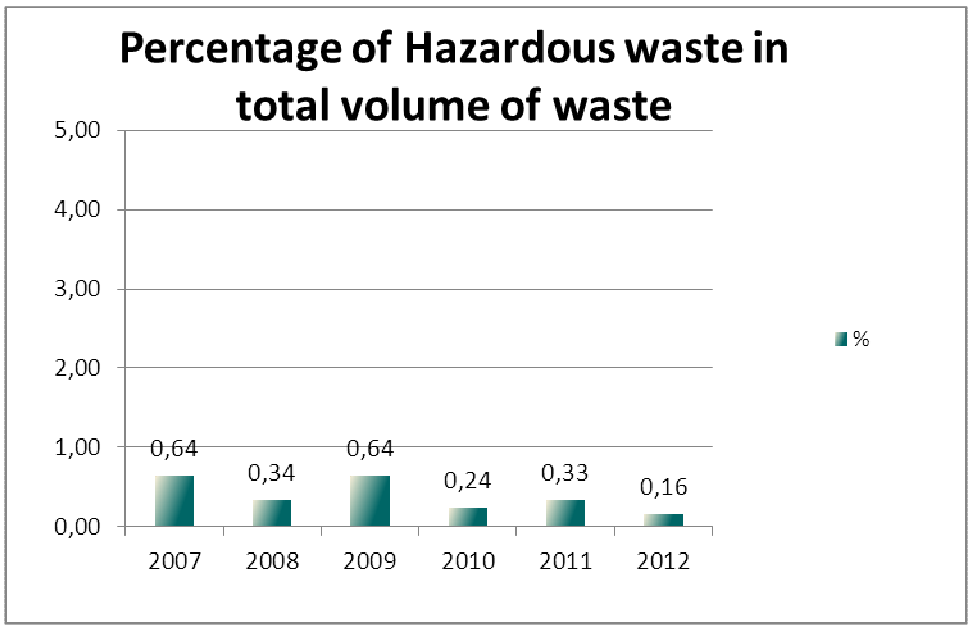

Figure 9: Percentage of hazardous waste in total volume of waste, SCHOCK, Regen plant

The rise in the percentage of hazardous waste in 2009 is the result of a disposal programme for used chemicals that were no longer needed. In 2010 we were able to significantly reduce the share of hazardous waste over 2008 levels. We have been able to keep the percentage of hazardous waste at a very low level.

The slight fluctuations are the result of the disposal of faulty batches and used chemicals from laboratory operations.

4.7 Biological diversity

Only 60% of the surface area of our site has been sealed over with buildings and transport infrastructure. The remaining 40% is green space and is therefore available for biodiversity to thrive.

The hall that was newly built in 2011 was constructed on an area that had already been sealed over by roads, with the result that no new soil was sealed within the total area of the site. The new hall's roof drainage system further reduces the amount of water going into the sewer network. Consequently, a good 5% of the 60% of sealed surface area drains directly into the ground.
As a result of the large proportion of green space the factory grounds integrate well into the mixed use area.

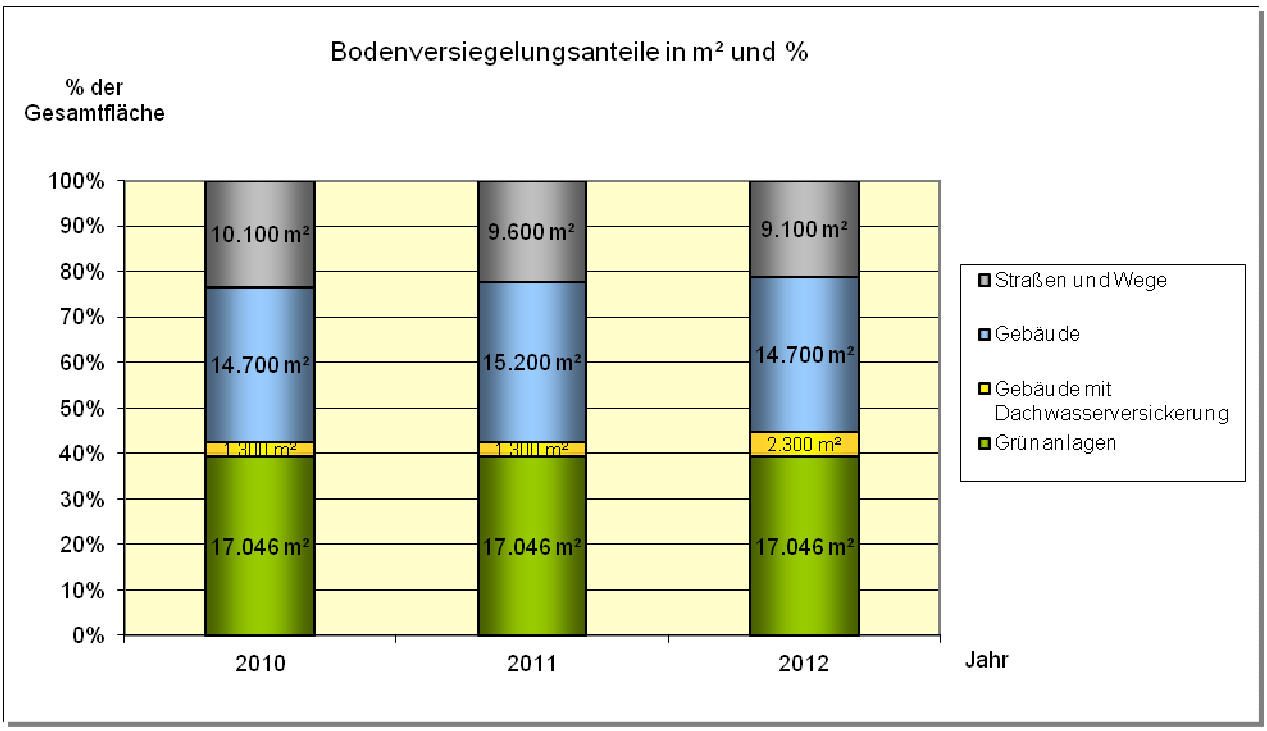

Figure 10: Proportions of soil surface sealing in total area
Comparison between 2010 and 2012, SCHOCK, Regen plant
The drainage of rainwater from the roof is new in 2012 as a result of the newly built halls 11 and 12

5 Environmental programmes 2010 – 2015

One of our key objectives for the period to 2015 is formulate an energy programme for the medium term. We are also going to continue with building modernisation and energy and resource conservation projects.

The permanent actions we are taking also include continuing to educate staff in environmental issues and cost-saving opportunities, as well as establishing behaviour that is even more energy, resource and environmentally conscious.

5.1 Structure of environmental programme

SCHOCK has established its own management system in the interests of making the environmental programme transparent and easy to apply. It pools the synergies from the areas of quality management, occupational safety and environmental management.

5.2 Realisation of actions for 2010/2011

Savings in the sphere of energy and raw materials were uppermost in the years 2010 and 2011. We therefore pushed ahead with building modernisation and the optimisation of resource utilisation.

Electricity

Planned
Clarify whether electricity submeters can be installed to measure consumption in even greater detail.

Actual
Technical constraints prevent the planned electricity submeters from being installed at this time. The financial cost would be totally disproportionate to the benefit obtained.

In 2011 the electricity-saving projects focused on:

Introducing energy-conscious behaviour and consistently switching off sources of electricity consumption (lights, computers, monitors, etc.).

Compressed air

Planned
Install new measuring points that record compressed air consumption to enable us to ascertain in more detail the consumption of compressed air at the various outlets. This will deliver measurement data to support the introduction of actions (sealing the network of pipes and the machines). In 2010 and 2011, replacing our compressed air motors with electric motors is estimated to save approx. 300,000 kWh/year.

Actual
Technical constraints meant that we were not able to install the system for measuring compressed air consumption until March 2012. Furthermore, we discovered that there was compressed air leakage in production, which we remedied with corrective maintenance. Additional compressed air motors were replaced by energy-saving electric motors.

Heating energy

Planned
In addition to renovating our windows, we planned in 2011 to ascertain the amount of heating energy being used in our buildings (in kWh/m³). In 2012 we would then be able to determine in more detail how much energy is actually being saved as a result of the work on the windows.
Actual
Besides constructing a heat transfer unit in the canteen area, we also continued with the renovation of our windows and building cladding as part of the work on converting the showroom.

Ascertaining the amount of heating energy used in the building would only make sense if we introduced heat metering in production.

Casting cocks

Planned
The continuation of work on migrating to a new filling system is expected to reduce MMA consumption by approx. 1,500 l/year in 2011.
Actual
Filling system migration was completed; the actual MMA saving is not quantifiable.

Emissions

New aspects that were not included in the planned actions:
The installation of two new enclosed CNC machines and a circulating air extraction system meant that there was no rise in noise and dust emissions despite an increase in production capacities.

Hazardous waste

New aspects that were not included in the planned actions:
We are now able to reuse oil and dirt cloths in Engineering by having them cleaned.

The quantity of hazardous waste has been reduced.

5.3 Realisation of actions for 2012

Water

Planned
Reduce water consumption at the CNC machines by about 10% vs. 2011 figures following the installation of the new water treatment system.

Plus we also plan to separately record the water consumption of the CNC machines and sanitary installations.

Install water flow reducers in existing taps.

Actual
Water consumption in 2012 will be slightly higher than in 2011. The causes of this are: additional water consumption in the construction phase for the erection of the new halls, start-up problems with the new water treatment system and faults in the old water treatment system. We shall endeavour to make the savings in 2013.

Water consumption in production (CNC area) can now be recorded separately.

Water flow reducers have been fitted to all water outlets in the staff facilities.

Compressed air

Planned

Continue with the optimisation of the compressed air system.

Also, the installation of a measurement system for compressed air consumption will enable a base value for actual consumption to be ascertained and consumption levels to be reduced by 10% in 2012 thanks to the continued work on reducing leakage.

Actual

Parts of the compressed air network in production have been overhauled and a centralised measuring point installed.

It has become apparent that compressed air consumption levels fluctuate substantially on a production-specific basis and can only serve as a rough indicator if measured over a long period of time. We are making efforts to record the rate of leakage during production downtimes and to examine the extent to which this can be used as a reference point.

Heating energy

Planned

Continue the modernisation of building cladding and windows.

Actual

As part of the renovation work, we had to replace one door in the building in 2012 along with windows in an area being converted. The installed elements meet the latest insulation standards.

Emissions

Planned

Reduce noise emissions by 3 dB(A) in 2012 by implementing sound-insulating measures in production.

Reduce solvent emissions by 10% in 2012.

Actual

Sound-insulating measures have been implemented in 4 exhaust air units on the roof, resulting in a substantial 4 dB(A) reduction of noise emissions.

The measurement method employed does not enable us to make a reliable statement on the reduction of solvent emission levels because too many production-specific factors come into play.

Resource and waste reduction

Planned

Realise a 5% reduction of materials input in production vs. 2011 figures through optimised resource utilisation.

In 2012, we plan to almost completely switch our packaging from foam filling materials (approx. 80% reduction) to recyclable, environmentally friendly cardboard elements.

Furthermore, we will also reduce the amount of polystyrene used in stack packaging by approx. 50% and replace it with recyclable cardboard elements.

Besides being very environmentally friendly, these packaging materials also improve transport safety and therefore reduce waste from damage in transit.

Actual
As a consequence of optimised resource utilisation, we envisage a saving of approx. 6.0% of materials in 2012.

We made the switch from foam filling materials to recyclable, environmentally friendly cardboard elements. An 81% reduction has been achieved to date.

We managed to reduce the amount of polystyrene used in stack packaging by approx. 10% in 2012. We were unable to achieve the desired 50% reduction due to the fact that we need to obtain the agreement of our customers in order to switch from polystyrene to cardboard elements.

Hazardous waste

Planned
Expand the use of recycled oil and dirt cloths into other areas of production.

Actual
This recycling system is now in use in all relevant areas.

Construction of the new factory hall

Actual
The new halls 11 and 12 will be completed at the end of 2012. Special consideration was given to achieving energy efficiency and low emissions in their construction. This applies equally to particle emissions and noise emissions. Rainwater drains away where it falls, thus returning directly to the natural hydrologic balance. We paid particular attention to the side of the plant that faces onto local residents' land in the design and construction of the new halls.

5.4 Planned actions for 2013

Water

In all sanitary facilities, replace toilet cisterns with models featuring a half-flush button.

Reduce total water consumption by at least 10% vs. 2012 figures by optimising the water treatment system.

Separately record water consumption in the CNC area and start to use this figure as an additional indicator.

Energy

One of the key actions for 2013 is to formulate an energy programme for the next 3 – 5 years to enable us to identify other areas where savings can be made. The aim is to then come up with environmental projects and savings potential from the findings of this examination.

Gas

Planned
Replace old thermostats and valves in the building heating system.
Continue replacing windows in the course of renovation projects.

Continue insulating the exterior walls of the building:
We plan to renovate and insulate a warehouse roof (approx. 900 m^2).

Electricity

Planned
Replace the existing lighting in the open-plan office with energy-saving lamps. The goal is to achieve calculated savings of around 50,000 kWh of electricity per year.

Compressed air

Planned
Identifying the rate of leakage during production downtimes will enable us to examine the opportunities for introducing a new indicator to assess the actual situation in the future.

The plan is to use consumption measurement over lengthy periods as a rough performance indicator.

Resources

Paper

Planned
Use double-sided printers when replacing old printers.

Material efficiency

Planned
Raise the material efficiency ratio by 1% to reach 91.5% as a result of actions in production.

5.5 Planned actions for 2014

Energy

Planned
The results and plans arising from the energy programme for electricity and gas that will be developed in 2013 will be implemented step by step.

Gas

Planned
Continue insulating the exterior walls in areas that are heated and continue the window renovation programme.
We plan to recover the heat from exhaust air.
Other actions in this area will depend on the result of the energy programme.

Electricity

Planned
Energy-saving lamps will be used when existing lamps are replaced.
Other actions in this area will depend on the result of the energy programme.

5.6 Planned actions for 2015

Energy

Planned
The results and plans arising from the energy programme for electricity and gas that will be developed in 2013 will be implemented step by step.

Gas

Planned
Continue insulating the exterior walls in areas that are heated and continue the window renovation programme.
We plan to draw up a new programme for the finished part warehouse and the dispatch department.

Electricity

Planned
Energy-saving lamps will be used when existing lamps are replaced.

6 Management system

6.1 Structures

In order to keep our employees, the environment and local residents safe on a day-to-day basis, SCHOCK has put in place a system of officers in charge of various issues connected with environmental management. The officers and other nominated persons receive regular training to keep them up to date with the latest developments and safety aspects.

The Plant Safety Officer is a new post.

Figure 11: Management system, SCHOCK, Regen plant

We employ a schedule of legal provisions, which we keep up to date, and we conduct internal audits and management reviews. In doing so, we ensure that everyone is aware of and adheres to the latest environmental standards.

6.2 Scope and frequency of environmental audit

All departments at SCHOCK participate in the environmental programme. This second environmental audit compares performance in 2010, the year in which we introduced environmental management, with performance in prior years.

The environmental audit is carried out on an annual basis. This is a requirement of DIN EN ISO 14001:2009-11 but also serves to enable us to continuously monitor the system and its effectiveness and to ensure that the planned actions are being adhered to.

December 2013 would be the due date for our first consolidated environmental statement following the implementation of the two environmental management systems but this has been put back to March 2014 with the agreement of IHK München (the Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Munich). The reason and the objective behind this postponement is to enable us to produce the environmental statement as soon as the new consumption figures are available, thereby ensuring that the latest figures always go into the statement.

7 Editorial & contact data

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8 Validation

The next consolidated environmental statement will be produced by December 2013.

In the intervening years we will produce an annual update of the environmental statement, which will be presented to the environmental verifier for validation.

Environmental verifier/environmental verifier organisation

The following environmental verifier/environmental verifier organisation was commissioned:

Dr. Udo Ammon (registration number DE-V-0259)

Intechnica Cert GmbH (registration number DE-V-0279)

Ostendstr. 181

90482 Nuremberg

Germany

Validation declaration

Dr. Udo Ammon, with EMAS environmental verifier registration number DE-V-0259, accredited or licensed for the scope 22.29 (NACE Code Rev. 2) declares to have verified whether the site(s) or the whole organisation of SCHOCK GmbH, Hofbauerstr. 1, 94209 Regen, Germany, as indicated in the consolidated environmental statement, meet all requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

By signing this declaration, I declare that:

- the verification and validation has been carried out in full compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009,
- the outcome of the verification and validation confirms that there is no evidence of non-compliance with applicable legal requirements relating to the environment,
- the data and information of the environmental statement/the updated environmental statement of the organisation/site reflect a reliable, credible and correct image of all the organisation's/site's activities, within the scope mentioned in the environmental statement.

Nuremberg, ___/___/2012

Dr. Udo Ammon

Environmental verifier