Junckers Industries A/S

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT 2012

JUNCKERS

Content

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The Environmental Impact Statement has been verified by Det Norske Veritas (accreditation no. 6001) and complies with the requirements for an EMAS statement. Validation date 05-04-2013. Next edition is planned for April 2014. The document can be downloaded at our website www.junckers.dk.

Basic data and information

Basic data	Junckers Køge	Junckers Nørre Alslev
Environmental authorities' "list item"	E204 (Sawmills).	Not listed.
CVR no.	66 92 02 16	66 92 02 16
P-no.	1.003.163.806	1.008.943.695
Main activity	Production of solid strip board floors	1.008.943.695
Secondary activities	Production of lacquers and oils and operation of purification plant	Production of flooring accessories, e.g. sub-constructions
Certificates (available at our website www.junckers.com)	ISO 14001:2004 (hereinafter called ISO 14001), EMAS III (hereinafter called EMAS), OHSAS 18001:2008 (hereinafter called OHSAS 18001), PEFC (timber), FSC (timber), VLO (timber).	ISO 14001:2004 (hereinafter called ISO 14001), EMAS III (hereinafter called EMAS), OHSAS 18001:2008 (hereinafter called OHSAS 18001), PEFC (timber), FSC (timber), VLO (timber).

Table 1: Basic data

Key figures:

Number of employees, Køge: 272

Number of employees, Nr. Alslev: 19

Number of employees, foreign sales companies: 55

Annual turnover: ..... Approximately DKK 440 m.

Annual consumption of timber, Køge: ..... Approximately 120,000 tons

Annual consumption of raw planks, Nr. Alslev: ..... Approximately 3,500 m³

Annual production of oil and lacquer products: ..... Approximately 1,100,000 litres.

Junckers Industries has sales companies in the UK, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the USA and with a wide network of dealers Junckers' floors and wood care system are sold all over the world. Junckers' lacquers and oils have been developed in the company's own laboratory specifically for the treatment of wooden floors of high quality.

Junckers holds the following certifications

Environment

EMAS III-certificate
ISO 14001-certificat

Timber

PEFC's CoC-certificate
FSC's CoC-certificate
The Rainforest Alliance – VLO certificate

Work Environment

OHSAS 18001-certificat

Indore Climate

Indore Climate solid floor – lacquer
Indore Climate solid floor – oil
Indore Climate multilayer – lacquer

CE Quality Assurance

Production in Køge

The production processes in Køge converts logs delivered by truck, train or ship into solid parquet flooring. In addition to the floor production, surface treatment products are manufactured. The chart below illustrate the steps in the production.

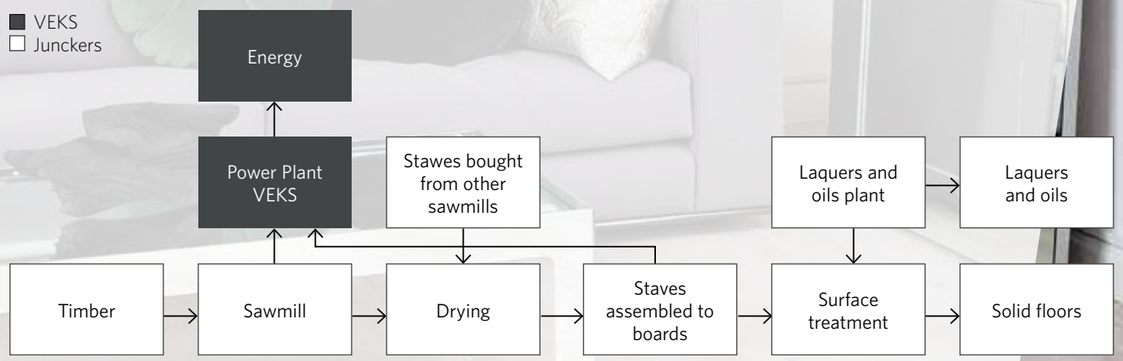

Figure 1: Production in Køge

Production in Nørre Alslev

The factory in Nr Alslev takes in dried sawn timber and converts it into solid wide board floors. The surface treatment is undertaken in Køge.

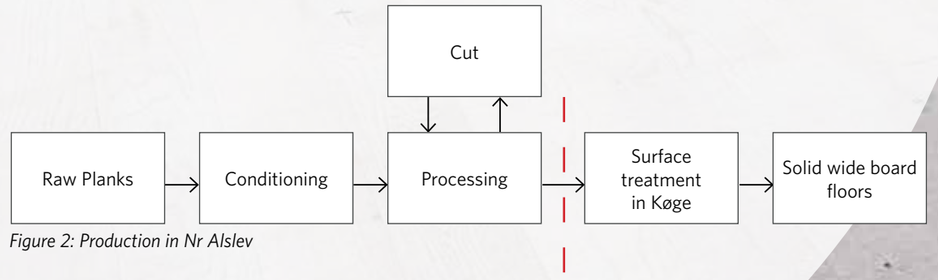

Figure 2: Production in Nr Alslev

All Junckers floors are approved by the Danish Indoor Labelling. This assures the consumers that a possible degasification from the floor is below the determined limit values and that the floor does not give off odour, irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches etc.

Environmental efforts **at Junckers**

The setting for the environmental efforts at Junckers are the company's environmental policy:

Junckers' Environmental Policy

1. Junckers' environmental policy covers the areas of the environment, working environment and energy.
2. The environmental policy applies to all the company's activities in Denmark.
3. Junckers conforms to current Danish legislation and other requirements of the company's certifications. Deviations are corrected as they occur.
4. Junckers continuously carries out preventative action and improvement within the areas of the environmental policy, including the prevention of pollution, the prevention of occupational injuries and work-related illness and the reduction of the energy consumption. The work is documented.
5. Junckers continuously carries out development and improvement of the environmental management system in order to adapt it to the company's operations and operating conditions in the best possible way.
6. Junckers annually defines actual goals within the areas of the environmental policy. The goals are defined on the basis of an assessment of how to achieve the most beneficial effect of the improvements. The goals are monitored and evaluated.
7. Junckers is in open and positive dialogue with relevant stakeholders with regard to all areas of the environmental policy and wants to influence the development within these areas in a positive direction.
8. Junckers has the following main priorities within the areas of the environmental policy:
   A. to contribute to the spreading of legal and sustainable forestry.
   B. to maintain a low number of occupational injuries and to reduce the risk of serious occupational accidents.
   C. to reduce the noise exposure in the production and to convert URW (unvarying repetitive work) workplaces into not URW workplaces.
   D. to reduce the energy consumption per produced unit.

Environmental organisation

Junckers uses the same organisation to undertake the work within the areas of external environment, working environment and energy. The organization is called the "Environmental Organization" and comprises approximately 30 supervisors and environmental representatives. At Junckers "environmental organization" corresponds, within the concept of the legislation, to "working environment organization", and "environmental representative" corresponds to "safety representative".

The environmental organisation consists of the main environmental committee and a number of environmental groups (see chart). Within the concept of the legislation, "main environmental committee" corresponds to "working environment committee" and "environmental groups" correspond to "working environment groups".

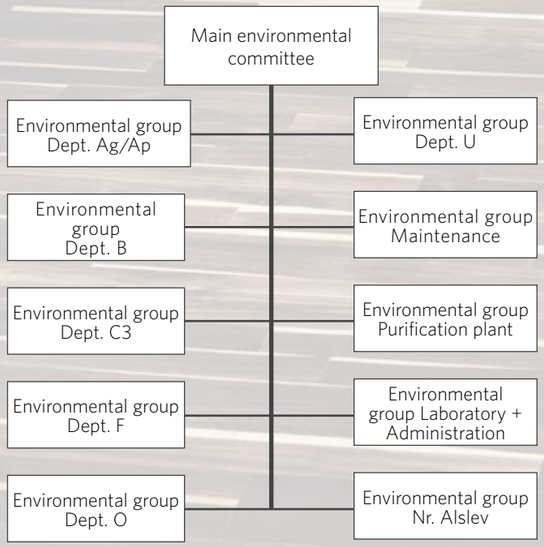

Figure 3: Environmental Organisation

Status for the consumption **of raw materials and energy**

Raw materials

The predominant raw material is timber: Beech accounts for 70%, Oak accounts for the major part of the remaining volume, followed by Ash and Maple.

Other important raw materials are chemicals for the production of lacquers and oils and for the surface treatment of the floors, and packaging.

Timber certification and traceability

Certified timber has been legally felled and grown according to sustainable principles. Junckers is certified according to the PEFC and FSC schemes for both legality and sustainability, and also according to the VLO scheme but only for legality. The certificates cover all Junckers' domestic and foreign sales units (multisite certificate).

In 2012 the share of certified timber for the flooring production reached 52% PEFC and 13% FSC. The remaining non-certified 35% are FSC-Controlled Wood, i.e. timber from non FSC certified areas for which an FSC approved risk assessment has been carried out. It is the company's policy to buy as much certified timber as possible.

By 2013 the EU Timber Law will be in place. During 2012 Junckers has been working to adjust internal procedures in order to meet the new regulation. Our supply for Merbau has obtained a certificate and are now supplying according to the new regulations. Therefore, Junckers is able to continue to supply Merbau of the highest standard available. The policy is to continue the pressure for legal and sustainable forestry management.

Water

Potable water is used in canteens, kitchenettes and sanitary installations. Secondary artesian water is used where fresh water is needed but not potable water, e.g. in the scrubber for the purification of the suction air from the drying process. Seawater is used to spray on timber during the summer. After use and filtering, it is returned to Køge Bay.

Energy

Junckers uses energy in the form of electricity, steam, LPG-gas (for trucks) and diesel. Electricity and steam account for by far the largest energy sources to the company.

The electricity consumption at the factory in Køge was further reduced by more than 600.000 kWh from 2011 to 2012 resulting in a record low electricity consumption. The reduction however, was primarily due to low production and the consumption per square meter raised. (fig. 5)

The steam consumption per produced square meter floor was keep at the same level despite the fall in production and the cold winters (fig. 6).

The consumption of LPG-gas and diesel for forklifts, trucks and loaders appears from fig. 7. The total consumption of fuel was at the same level as 2011. However, there has been a shift toward diesel consumption do to the replacement of equipment. In the future forklifts are to be converted to electricity, which eventually will influence the fuel consumption.

Chemicals

Chemicals are used for the production of lacquers and oils at the factory in Køge, including substances labelled with selected risk identifications (substances with a consumption of >5 kg in 2012 are included):

R40

2-Butanonoxim
oxybis(Methyl-2, 1-ethandiyl)diacrylate

R61

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone.
No substances with a consumption of >5 kg in 2012 are labelled with R45, R46, R49 or R60.

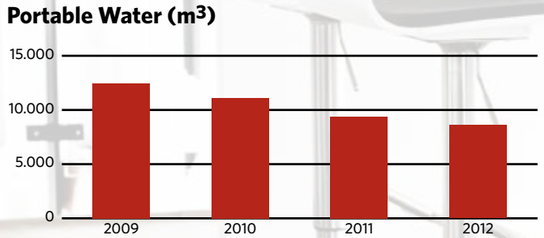

Figure 4: Portable water in Køge

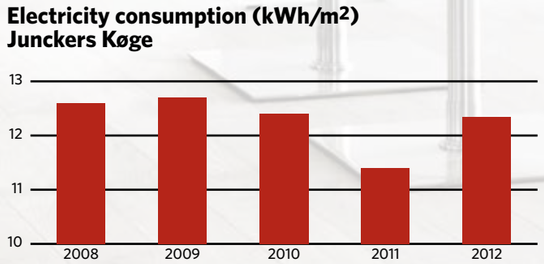

Figure 5: Electricity in Køge

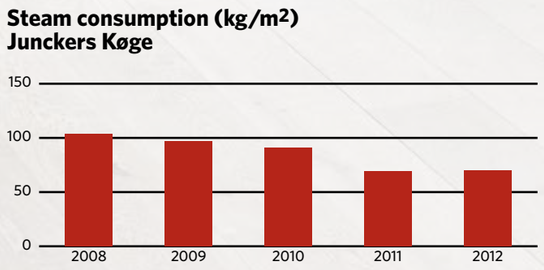

Figure 6: Steem consumption in Køge

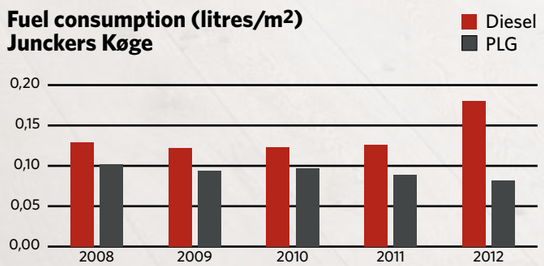

Figure 7: Fuel consumption in Køge.

Suction air from the lacquer and oil production and the surface treatment plant is conducted to incinerators in the power plant through a pipe system and, therefore, liberation of vaporized chemicals from the production to the atmosphere only occurs in rare cases. However, due to rebuilding at the power plant there were a 2 week period in the summer of 2012 where air from the production was send to the atmosphere.

At the laboratory there is an ongoing effort to replace chemicals with risk classifications R40 and R61.

Status for **Working Environment 2012**

The most important challenges to the working environment are heavy lifting, noise exposure and unvarying repetitive work (URW). Despite the continuously low number of occupational accidents the prevention of these continues to be a top priority.

Occupational accidents

The number of accidents was low in 2012 (11 accidents) but the frequency of occupational accidents came at 26. The increase in the number of accidents by 2 and the low level of production caused the frequency to raise from all time low at 17 in 2011 to 26 in 2012. The work to reduce the number of accidents continues. Furthermore, 15 first-aid injuries (injuries with absence only on the date of the injury) were registered.

Risk assessment of all potential accidents ("near-accidents") is carried out and they are classified according to a simple range of colours showing the assessed seriousness of the accident into which the near-accident might have developed. The method is particularly useful in creating an overview of the near-accidents and in assigning better priorities in the preventative efforts.

Lifting and URW

In spite of robot technology, roller conveyors, automatic feeding etc., there are manual lifts of staves and boards to some extent in all departments in connection with production, quality assurance, packing etc. In the long term repeated lifting and/or heavy lifts can have a detrimental impact on the back and joints and may cause sudden back injuries.

URW work exists in several departments. Until such time as URW can be entirely eliminated from the production, job rotation is used as an effective means of preventing URW-related staff attrition. Automation of URW work functions is also effective, but extremely cost-intensive.

During 2012 the main emphasis on Lifting and URW improvements was on education and improvements by job rotation.

Noise

Despite continued technical improvements relating to noise control, a large number of production staff continue to be exposed to noise levels over 80 dB(A) while a smaller number work in environments with noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A). The department with the greatest noise exposure is in the sawmill.

Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction fell in 2012. Junckers had to lay off a large number for employees and make organizational changes. However, by the end of the year job satisfaction improved and there are plans for further actions in 2013.

Occupational injuries with sick leave

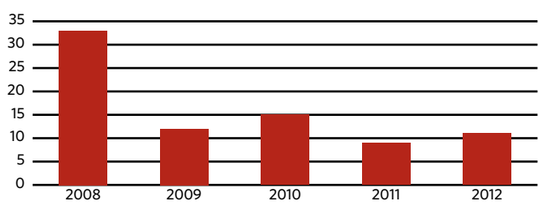

Figure 8: Occupational injuries with sick leave

Frequency of occupational accidents

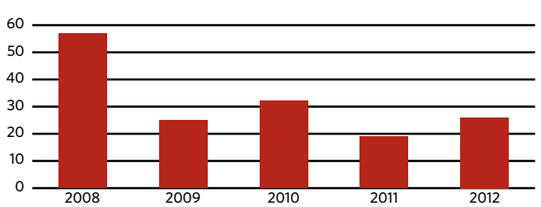

Figure 9: Frequency of occupational accidents

Status for **external environment 2012**

In addition to the energy consumption, Junckers' most important impacts on the external environment comprise the parameters noise, waste water, dust/odor and waste. However, none of the impacts exceeds applicable statutory requirements. The company's CO_2 accounts are positive because of the energy utilization of the residual wood from the production.

Noise

Only the factory in Køge has statutory requirements relating to noise. The environmental approval has established four reference points outside Flemming Junckers Erhvervspark (business park) where set noise levels must be monitored. At each of the four reference points, the contribution of each noise source is calculated, and finally all the results are added up.

As shown in table 2, Junckers complies with the set noise limits at all four reference points.

Reference point	Requirements (dB(A))		2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012**
Point 1 Korsvej 4	Day	55	48	48	48	52	52
	Evening	50	40	40	40	42	42
	Night	45	40	37	37	42	42
Point 2 Tangmosevej 52 – 54	Day	50	41	41	41	50	50
	Evening	45	33	32	32	37	37
	Night	40	32	31	31	36	36
Point 3 Nordre Havnevej	Day	55	48	48	47	50	50
	Evening	50	43	41	41	44	44
	Night	45	41	38	38	43	43
Point 4 Lystbådehavnen	Day	50	41	40	40	40	42
	Evening	45	36	31	30	30	32
	Night	40	33	29	28	28	32

Table 2: Noise

*For 2011 the calculated contributions are without deduction of indetermination. Thus the values for 2011 are higher than the previous years where the indetermination was included.
** During 2012 there has been no changes in equipment or working hours that influences the noise level.

Parameter	Limit	Control value 2008		Control value 2009		Control value 2010		Control value 2011		Control value 2012	
Suspended matter	50 mg/l	17,7	☺	10,5	☺	16,2	☺	24,2	☺	47,9	☺
COD	150 mg/l	31,1	☺	28,0	☺	31,5	☺	37,3	☺	65,7	☺
BI5	15 mg/l	1,1	☺	1,0	☺	1,2	☺	1,2	☺	1,5	☺
Total nitrogen	25 mg/l	1,5	☺	1,0	☺	0,8	☺	0,7	☺	1,5	☺
Non-organic nitrogen	8 mg/l	0,6	☺	0,3	☺	0,3	☺	0,2	☺	0,2	☺
Total phosphorus	1,5 mg/l	0,3	☺	0,3	☺	0,5	☺	0,5	☺	0,5	☺
Copper	25 µg/l	17,8	☺	9,0	☺	9,2	☺	11,6	☺	19,5	☺
Log spraying water											
Suspended matter	50 mg/l	51,9	☹	27,6	☺	27,5	☺	14,3	☺	30,7	☺

Table 3: Control calculation in accordance with DS 2399

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Combustible	150	140	132	116	98,6
Recyclable cardboard	27	20	22	25	17,4
Recyclable paper	6	7	5	8	4,4
Recyclable plastic	11	9	9	9	5,6
Other recyclable*	354	241	148	297	188,5
Chemical waste	51	50	41	63	50,4
Total Nr Alslev	**23**	**18**	**19**	**25**	**9**
Total	**622**	**485**	**376**	**543**	**373,9**

*: Including scrap, electronic scrap, waste oil as well as construction waste and earth.

Table 4: Sorted waste in tons, Køge.

Waste water

At Junckers' factory in Køge there are four kinds of waste water:

— Waste water from sanitation
— Process waste water
— Surface water (rain water)
— Log spraying water (sea water) from the spraying of beech logs during Summer.

The waste water from sanitation and a minor part of the surface water are purified in the municipal purification plant. Process waste water and the rest of the surface water are treated at Junckers' own biological purification plant. The log spraying water is filtered in a drum filter before discharge to Køge Bay.

The table shows that we comply with all control values. Unfortunately, the values have been higher in 2012 than previous years and we have worked to bring them down, which has been accomplished by the late fall of 2012.

Junckers' factory in Nr. Alslev only produces waste water from sanitation which is conducted to the municipal sewage system for purification. There are no statutory requirements relating to the waste water.

Air

Dust and other substances are discharged into the air during the production of solid hardwood floors and lacquer and oil products. The discharges from the production are purified in different ways and, as a result of these purification measures, Junckers' factory in Køge complies with the conditions stated in the environmental approval in respect of air emission. There are no corresponding statutory requirements to the factory in Nr. Alslev.

Waste

Junckers sort its waste before removal according to the municipal regulations. The composition of the waste removed in 2012 appears from table 4:

The amount of waste fell dramatically in 2012. The reduction in production volume was part of the explanation. However, the tight control on expenditures is also believed to have led to less waste.

CO_2

The majority of the residual wood from Junckers is delivered to Køge Kraftvarmeværk (VEKS) for the production of heating and electricity. A smaller amount of residual wood is sold directly as firewood. Junckers have an ongoing agreement with VEKS and the two are linked physically.

The VEKS plant only uses a small part of Junckers' residual wood for the production of steam and electricity for supply to Junckers. The remainder of the residual wood is used by the power plant to produce CO_2 neutral electricity for the society.

The energy consumption relating to the carriage of materials, internal transport, employee car use, carriage of products and energy for the actual production process is included in Junckers' CO_2 accounts.

Junckers' large volume of residual wood "saves" society an annual consumption of fossil fuels corresponding to approximately 28,000 tons of CO_2 (2009). Related to the company's floor production this corresponds to approximately 24 kg CO_2/m^2.

CSR – Corporate Social Responsibility

Junckers' work within CSR continued in 2012. The company's progress report (called COP) is available at www.junckers.dk.

Status for environmental goals **for 2012 and goals for 2013**

Environmental goals 2012

☺ = Fulfilled. 😐 = Partially fulfilled. ☹ = Not fulfilled.

Environment	
Before the end of 2012, the wood in purchased solid merbau products must be FSC certified (standard for legal and sustainable wood). (Køge + Nr. Alslev)	☹
At the same time as the sewerage project is being implemented, a solution for the purification of the process waste water from the lacquer factory must be implemented. (Køge)	On going
Before 1/9 2012 routines must be implemented to safeguard the prioritization and implementation of improvements relating to enforcement orders and incidents (near-accidents, occupational accidents, environmental mishaps) with red risk assessment. (Køge + Nr. Alslev	☺
Energy	
Before the end of 2014, the consumption of steam (kg per produced m^2) must be reduced by 15% compared to 2011. (Køge)	On going
Before the end of 2014, the consumption of electricity per produced m^2 must be reduced to <11,0 kWh. (Køge)	On going
Before the end of 2013, the consumption of gas and diesel in Køge for the flooring production etc. must be reduced by at least 15% per produced m^2 compared to 2011. (Køge)	On going
Working environment	
Before the end of 2013, at least 8 workplaces must have reduced their noise level relating to the employees compared to 2011. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)	On going
Before the end of 2013, at least 6 URW workplaces must be improved. Improvements can be e.g. redesign of the workplace, technical aids or technical/organizational measures. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)	On going
In 2012 all employees must be offered training in lifting technique where this is relevant and ergonomics must be incorporated in the planning of the work and, particularly, of ad hoc work. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)	☺
Before the end of 2015, all safety installations (emergency stops, light grids, magneto contacts etc.) in all production departments must be reviewed for optimization. The progress and conclusions of the project must be documented at least once every six months. (Køge)	On going
The frequency of occupational accidents for all Junckers (DK) must be maintained under 20. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)	☹

Environmental goals **for 2013 and onwards**

Environment
At the same time as the sewerage project is being implemented, a solution for the purification of the process waste water from the lacquer factory must be implemented. (Køge)
Before the end of 2013 initiatives has to be taken to support corporation on environmental issues within Flemming Junckers Erhvervspark. (Køge)
Before the end of 2013 the possibilities for waste recycling in Nr Alslev must be analysed. If improvements are found a recycling systems must be established. (Nr Alslev)
Energy
Before the end of 2014, the consumption of steam (kg per produced m^2) must be reduced by 15% compared to 2011. (Køge)
Before the end of 2014, the consumption of electricity per produced m^2 must be reduced to <11,0 kWh. (Køge)
Before the end of 2014, the consumption of electricity per produced m^2 must be reduced to <7,0 kWh. (Nr Alslev)
Before the end of 2013, the consumption of gas and diesel in Køge for the flooring production etc. must be reduced by at least 15% per produced m^2 compared to 2011. (Køge)
Working environment
Before the end of 2013, at least 8 workplaces must have reduced their noise level relating to the employees compared to 2011. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)
Before the end of 2013, at least 6 URW workplaces must be improved. Improvements can be e.g. redesign of the workplace, technical aids or technical/organizational measures. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)
Before the end of 2015, all safety installations (emergency stops, light grids, magneto contacts etc.) in all production departments must be reviewed for optimization. The progress and conclusions of the project must be documented at least once every six months. (Køge)
The frequency of occupational accidents for all Junckers (DK) must be maintained under 20. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)
Before the end of 2013 activities has to be undertaken in order to improve the well-being of employees. The results are to be measured by the 2013 Psychological Work Environment Measurements. (Køge + Nr. Alslev)

Figures
for the year 2012

Junckers Køge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Area					
Consumption					
Timber, tons	142,149	108.522	120,803	120,869	113,637
Solvents, tons	130	116	121	128	123
Packaging, tons	283	106	132	153	151
Gas for trucks, kg	134,135	105,616	103,628	103,014	79,602
Diesel, litres	175,639	140,980	139,356	151,947	174,193
Power, kWh	15,432,718	13,415,345	12,703,624	12,602,295	11,978,534
Steam, tons	127,778	102,110	93,586	76,201	67,710
Mains water, m^3	14,666	12,462	11,115	9,405	8.599
Seawater, m^3	718,561	596,547	440,339	444,720	583.629
Production					
Floor boards delivered, tons	18,421	16,131	17,457	16,857	14,571
Oils and lacquers, litres	770,157	802,797	894,336	1,310,845	1,454,300
By-products					
Firewood for the power plant, tons	85,658	81,556	79,161	89,468	83,326
Firewood tons	5,898	6,864	7,260	8,670	3,615
Waste water					
Treated waste water, purification plant, m^3	188,434	154,861	185,918	184,269	136,005
N (nitrogen) in treated water, tons	1.45	0.90	0.51	0.45	0,51
P (phosphorus) in treated water, tons	0.28	0.17	0.20	0.21	0,17
Air emissions					
Sawdust to air – examinations of filters with mass flow > 200 kg/hour (limit max. 2 mg/Nm3)	Postponed to the spring of 2009.	Filter C3: 0,8 mg/Nm3 Filter Ag: 0,4 mg/Nm3	Filter C3: 0,48 mg/Nm3 Filter Ag: 0,16 mg/Nm3	Filter C3: 0,08 mg/Nm3 Filter Ag: 1,2 mg/Nm3	Filter C3: 0,17 mg/Nm3 Filter Ag: 1,18 mg/Nm3
Working environment					
Occupational injuries with sick leave	33	12	15	9	11
Occupational injuries without sick leave	16	5	12	9	15
Frequency of occupational accidents	57	25	32	19	26
Hours of absence due to occupational accidents[A]	3.153	458	1.268	375	825
Days of absence per occupational accident	11.3	5.1	11.3	5.6	10
Number of registered potential accidents	101	58	86	63	60

[A] Number of days of absence due to occupational accidents × 7,5

Junckers, Nr. Alslev	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption					
Raw planks, m^3	3,625	3,745	3,413	3,288	2,911
Packaging, tons	5.2	4.2	3.5	4.2	3,5
Gas for trucks, kg	5,200	2,950	6,100	4,950	4.650
Power, kWh	832,160	667,580	754,960	831,638	747,802
Mains water, m^3	756	531	552	775	673
Production					
Wide board floors, tons	2,226	1,657	1,614	1,640	1,472
By-products					
Firewood, stacked m^3	1,711	601	454	398	124,5
Sawdust, tons	1,528	1,188	1,122	1,085	872
Working environment					
Occupational injuries with sick leave	1	0	0	0	0
Occupational injuries without sick leave	0	0	0	0	0
Frequency of accidents	32	0	0	0	0
Hours of absence due to occupational accidents[A]	105	0	0	0	0
Days of absence per occupational accident	14	0	0	0	0
Number of registered potential accidents	1	0	3	0	1

[A] Number of days of absence due to occupational accidents × 7,5

Key Indicators EMAS III, Enclosed document IV, Part C:

Køge

Key Indicators		2010 A	2010 B	2010 R=A/B	2011 A	2011 B	2011 R=A/B	2012 A	2012 B	2012 R=A/B	Comments
Energy	Energy total	298.549 GJ	105.148 t	2,8 GJ/t	253.072 GJ	116.556 t	2,2 GJ/t	227,240 GJ	115,482 t	2,0 GJ/t	The Number A, accounts for diesel, plg-gas, electricity and heat.
	Energy renovable	0 GJ	105.148 t	0 GJ/t	0 GJ	116.556 t	0 GJ/t	0 GJ	115,482 t	0 GJ/t	
Materials		123.815 t	105.148 t	1,2	123.753 t	116.556 t	1,1	116,661 t	115,482 t	1,0	
Water		54.255 m^3	105.148 t	0,5 m^3/t	47.061 m^3	116.556 t	0,4 m^3/t	45,701 m^3	115,482 t	0,4 m^3/t	
Waste	1) Waste - sorted 2) Oil for recy. 3) Metal waste	1) 174 t 2) 0 t 3) 142 t	105.148 t	1) 0,002 2) 0 3) 0,001	1) 303 t 2) 9 t 3) 143 t	116.556 t	1) 0,003 2) 0,00008 3) 0,001	1) 127 t 2) 0 t 3) 189 t	115,482 t	1) 0,001 2) 0 3) 0,002	
	Chemical waste	41,0 t	105.148 t	0,0004	63,3 t	116.556 t	0,0005	50,4 t	115,482 t	0,0004	
Bio-diversite	Area occupied	53.225 m^2	105.148 t	0,5 m^2/t	53.214 m^2	116.556 t	0,5 m^2/t	53.214 m^2	115,482 t	0,5 m^2/t	Build on land
Emission	Emission of greenhouse gasses	535 t	105.148 t	0,005	568 t	116.556 t	0,005	589 t	115,482 t	0,005	Only CO_2
	Air emission	0,3 t	105.148 t	0,000003	0,3 t	116.556 t	0,000003	0,4 t	115,482 t	0,000003	

Nr. Alslev

Key Indicators		2010 A	2010 B	2010 R=A/B	2011 A	2011 B	2011 R=A/B	2012 A	2012 B	2012 R=A/B	Comments
Energy	Energy total	2.872 GJ	3.453 t	0,8 GJ/t	3.119 GJ	2.956 t	1,1 GJ/t	2,767 GJ	2,477 t	1,1 GJ/t	The Number A, accounts for plg-gas, electricity and oil.
	Energy renovable	0 GJ	3.453 t	0 GJ/t	0 GJ	2.956 t	0 GJ/t	0 GJ	2,477 t	0 GJ/t	
Materials		2.296 t	3.453 t	0,7	2.212 t	2.956 t	0,7	1,961 t	2,477 t	0,8	
Water		552 m3	3.453 t	0,2 m^3/t	775 m^3	2.956 t	0,3 m^3/t	673 m^3	2,477 t	0,3 m^3/t	
Waste	1) Waste - sorted 2) Oil for recy. 3) Metal waste	1) 15 t 2) 0 t 3) 5 t	3.453 t	1) 0,004 2) 0 3) 0,002	1) 20 t 2) 0 t 3) 5 t	2.956 t	1) 0,007 t 2) 0 t 3) 0,002 t	1) 9 t 2) 0 t 3) 0 t	2,477 t	1) 0,004 t 2) 0 t 3) 0 t	
	Chemical waste	0 t	3.453 t	0	0 t	2.956 t	0	0 t	2,477 t	0	
Bio-diversite	Area occupied	6.706 m^2	3.453 t	1,9 m^2/t	6.706 m^2	2.956 t	2,3 m^2/t	6.706 m^2	2,477 t	2,7 m^2/t	Build on land
Emission	Emission of greenhouse gasses	393 t	3.453 t	0,1	383 t	2.956 t	0,1	380 t	2,477 t	0,15	Only CO_2
	Air emission	5,4t	3.453 t	0,002	5,4 t	2.956 t	0,002	5,4 t	2,477 t	0,002	

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