Acting Responsibly
Environmental Report 2006

SSL International plc

Chief Executive's Message — Garry Watts

Our Corporate Responsibility Framework recognises that our corporate behaviour must both contribute to value creation and respond to societal and environmental concerns. This framework encompasses four core areas: our employees; the communities in which we operate; social marketing, through community programmes and the provision of high-quality condoms to organisations engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS; and the protection of the environment in which we operate.

Managing our impact on the environment is an important part of our approach to corporate responsibility. I am pleased to be able to report substantial progress against the environmental objectives we set ourselves in 2004, and the revised targets set last year. In addition, in line with our commitments to our employees, we are reporting on health and safety matters for the first time. We set Group-wide objectives two years ago and we have made significant progress – exceeding one of our long-term objectives within just two years. We plan to build on this success through the continued active engagement of all our employees; in line with best practice we have appointed the Executive Director for the Supply Chain to lead this initiative.

Our Objectives for 2005/06

Given our strong start to the objectives set in 2004/05, we revised our three-year objectives last year. The new objectives, which we are aiming to achieve by 2006/07, are to:

- Reduce energy per production unit by 12 per cent based on the 2003/04 baseline;
- Reduce water per production unit by 10 per cent based on the 2003/04 baseline;
- Reduce solid waste per production unit by 18 per cent based on the 2003/04 baseline.

To provide meaningful trend analysis, we have excluded the facilities sold or closed. Full details of data and the basis of reporting can be found on page 12.

Our Achievements

Over the past twelve months, significant work has been undertaken in relation to these objectives and we have exceeded our objectives for energy and water consumption by increasing the efficiency of our factories and warehouses. Progress against these targets over the two years since we established our baseline shows:

- Energy use has reduced by 7 per cent and our 'energy used per production unit' has reduced by 21 per cent;
- Water use has reduced by 7 per cent and our 'water used per production unit' has reduced by 21 per cent;
- Solid waste has increased by 8 per cent but 'solid waste per production unit' has reduced by 8 per cent.

In addition:

- ISO14001 registration assessments have been scheduled for Peterlee and Guernsey sites;
- We have run a series of workshops with members of our senior management teams to increase environmental awareness;
- We have introduced a worldwide electronic data collection system for the management and control of performance data;
- We have continued to participate in the Business in the Environment (BiE) Index and have disclosed our performance scores for the first time.

Our Objectives for 2006/07

In addition to continuing with our annual waste, water and energy saving targets, we are aiming to further improve our environmental performance by:

- Continuing the extension of the ISO14001 registration in Peterlee, Guernsey, and SSL-TTK India and initiating the implementation programme in China, the USA and Canada;
- Extending the scope of the Entropy Data Collection and Management System to include health and safety data;
- Establishing and redefining the scope of the future SSL Environmental Programme and associated objectives;
- Achieving registration to OHSAS18001 in Spain, Redruth, Cambridge and Thailand.

More Information about SSL International plc can be found in the Annual Report and Accounts 2006 and on SSL's website, www.ssl-international.com.

Garry Watts, Chief Executive
22 May 2006

Water

Water Consumption

'Water shortage is the biggest natural and social crisis facing the planet' (United Nations, 2003).

The growth and development of the human population is increasingly affecting the hydrological cycle, altering its quality and distribution. At SSL, we recognise that we must have a plan for the management of water that will minimise our input of this scarce resource. Our main uses of water are in the manufacture of condoms, product formulations and cleaning operations at our pharmaceutical sites.

Our stated improvement objective is to reduce water per production unit by 10 per cent by 2007 on the 2003/04 baseline. Over the two years we have been working towards this target, we have achieved a 7 per cent reduction in total fresh water use and a 21 per cent reduction per production unit.

The quantity of water reused has increased by 9 per cent, indicating a moderately more sustainable usage of water across our organisation.

At our condom sites in India, we have more than doubled the volume of rainwater harvested in 2005/06. This water is returned to the ground through boreholes, aiding the replenishment of the water table.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Fresh water use (m^3)	451,937	425,590	**418,810**
Fresh water use (litres per production unit)	11.37	9.87	**8.95**
Water reused (m^3)	19,730	86,266	**93,842**
(%)	4	17	**18**

Wastewater

At SSL, condom and pharmaceutical manufacturing processes are the main source of wastewater generation, as a consequence of plant cleaning, water purification and product washing. A small quantity is also generated through the laboratories, research and development processes and the normal activities occurring within an inhabited building, such as sanitation.

The volumes of wastewater generated by SSL are reducing in line with our water consumption patterns and work is now underway at a number of sites to improve the wastewater quality prior to discharge.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Wastewater discharged (m^3)	335,309	327,688	**324,368**
Wastewater discharged (litres per production unit)	8.4	7.6	**6.9**

Case studies

Water Conservation in Condom Manufacture

At our condom sites in Spain and India, improvements have been made to the manufacturing processes to reduce and reuse water. Water flow regulators have been installed on dipping lines and water consumption has been fixed on each line through process controllers. Recycling water systems have been introduced onto the largest production plants and recycled water is now being used for early stages of equipment cleaning. New water jets have been installed, resulting in more efficient use of water.

Improving water efficiency in condom manufacturing.

Modifications to Manufacturing Processes at Peterlee

In Peterlee, water use is being tracked and an action plan has been progressed to improve the efficiency of water consumption. We expect that modifications to domestic water systems and the chemicals used for sterilisation in the salines manufacturing area will achieve reductions in water usage in excess of 2,500m^3 in 2006/07.

Energy

A major contributing factor to global warming is believed to be the emission of greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere primarily from burning oil, petrol and natural gas. A growing population coupled with increasing demands on transport and energy has led to emissions increasing at dramatic rates.

At SSL, we recognise that we have a responsibility to control our energy use by setting ourselves improvement objectives to promote the efficient use of energy and to seek to minimise fuel consumption. While we set out to reduce energy per production unit by 12 per cent over the three years to 2007 on the 2003/04 baseline, we have in fact achieved a 7 per cent reduction in total energy used and a 21 per cent reduction per production unit in just two years.

Consumption of fuel oil and electricity has increased. In particular, at our sites in India, where fuel oil is used to power back-up generators, we have experienced an increased incidence of power failures, requiring additional use of the back-up generators, and in Guernsey, the installation of new air-handling plant, cooling and filtering systems and a dispensary has resulted in additional electricity usage.

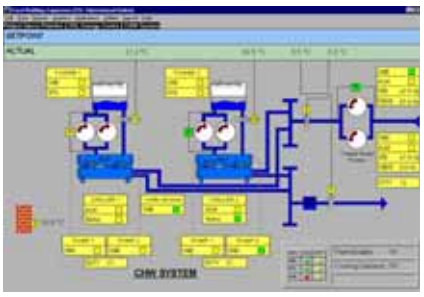
	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Fuel oil (kWh)	9,337,141	4,108,060	**5,150,244**
Electricity (kWh)	51,610,712	50,203,471	**50,609,589**
Gas (kWh)	14,152,334	15,240,936	**14,315,109**
Steam (kWh)	866,250	769,230	**505,890**
Total energy (kWh)	75,966,437	70,321,697	**70,580,832**
Total energy (kWh per production unit)	1.91	1.63	**1.51**

Case studies

Energy Reductions at Condom and Pharmaceutical Sites

In Spain, a new and more efficient air compressor has been installed; lighting systems in the packing area have been optimised to allow switch-off during non-production hours, and air-cooling systems in the testing and packing area are being regulated to control the volume of outside air based on external temperatures, thereby reducing the demand for gas in the heating boiler system.

In Peterlee, electricity usage has been reduced in a number of ways: switching the air-conditioning units off overnight in unmanned areas; modifying the chilled water system to optimise the use of only one unit rather than two during normal operations; relocating the main air-compressor system and installing a smaller unit dedicated to the continuous water purification process therefore allowing the shut-down of the main unit during non-production hours; and reducing the speed of pumps on the low-pressure hot water while still maintaining the necessary operation control.



Monitoring and controlling energy use to improve efficiency.

Solid Waste

Managing waste in a sustainable way, optimising recycling and reuse, as well as limiting waste production, forms a core part of many governmental policies to protect the environment. The challenge for SSL is to measure accurately and minimise waste, and to dispose of it in an appropriate way.

Our stated improvement objective is to reduce solid waste per production unit by 18 per cent over the three years to 2007 on a 2003/04 baseline. In the two-year period to March 2006, we have achieved an 8 per cent reduction in solid waste per production unit, although there has been an 8 per cent increase in overall waste levels.

The increase in waste sent to landfill is due to a number of factors including plant modifications and a one-off disposal of redundant raw materials in Peterlee and Cambridge following the divestment of the wound management and medical businesses. During the year, a higher-than-expected number of batches in the UK failed to meet our demanding quality standards and increased the quantity of scrapped product. In Thailand, an increased amount of sludge sent for disposal has led us to install a filter press to remove and purify more of the liquid from the wastewater sludge, thereby reducing volumes for disposal.

Recycling of metal, cardboard and pallets has increased at a number of sites, notably at Thailand, Guernsey and the Stakehill Distribution Centre. This results from improved segregation of material and the identification of alternative uses for waste products.

The underlying trend across the Group is that hazardous waste and waste sent to incineration is decreasing; however, there was a one-off event in 2005/06 when a regulatory approval in Guernsey allowed 80 tonnes of waste accumulated over six years to be removed from the island for safe disposal.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Landfill (tonnes)	2,292	2,018	**2,302**
Reuse, recycling and recovery (tonnes)	1,041	1,094	**1,378**
Incineration (tonnes)	48	116	**37**
Hazardous (tonnes)	275	159	**234**
Total waste (tonnes)	3,656	3,388	**3,951**
Total waste (g per production unit)	92	79	**84**

Case study

Waste Minimisation Initiatives
At our Stakehill Distribution Centre, work has been undertaken to improve the levels of waste being segregated for recycling. Balers and compactors were installed for cardboard and plastics arising from the removal of transit packaging, and it is anticipated that over a 12-month period this could divert over 50 per cent of waste from landfill into the recycling stream.

Recycling of waste packaging.

Material Use

Understanding the impact of the chemicals we use within our product formulations and within our production processes is of particular importance for our environmental programme. Our efforts in this area are primarily focused on the main material groups that we believe give cause for concern.

Alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEs) are highly branched alkyl groups that are resistant to biodegradation for long periods. Evidence suggests that they pass relatively unaffected though wastewater treatment processes and appear in natural waters. There is concern over the potential for these materials to disrupt the endocrine system of wildlife and humans. SSL's main uses of APEs are within the formulation of the antiseptic products we manufacture under contract and (on a smaller volume) within our condom manufacturing processes.

Biocides are defined as active substances and preparations that are intended to destroy selected organisms by chemical or biological means. The impact of some biocides, if not adequately controlled, can cause the target organism to build up resistance and possibly become toxic to other areas of the environment. Biocides are currently used within the formulation of contract-manufactured antiseptics, SSL pesticide and footcare products and within some cleaning activities and pest control.

Our usage of APEs and biocides increased during 2005/06 in line with increased production volumes of contract-manufactured antiseptic products. Work is planned over the coming year to improve material use efficiency to counteract the impact of product mix.

Phthalates are industrial chemicals commonly used as plasticisers. Over a period of time, extensive research has been conducted on their impact on the environment. Some phthalates are suspected to be bio-accumulative and toxic to marine life with the potential to have endocrine-disrupting properties. Our primary use of phthalates continues to be as a denaturant in some alcohol formulations and in selected fragrances within our footcare product range. SSL's use of phthalates within products formulations has reduced over the last year.

Packaging protects a product during manufacture, transport and storage up to the point of use. Many SSL products require specific packaging systems to maintain the product's fitness for use. The environmental impacts associated with the use of packaging including the use of natural resources can be improved by minimising the amounts of packaging. Packaging use per unit of production has reduced over the last year.

PVC use to blister pack tablets has reduced over the past year due to the phasing of sales. Over the coming year, we plan to complete a more detailed study of our use throughout the supply chain of PVC to enable us to focus on future reductions.

Natural rubber latex is a sustainable natural resource contributing to the absorption of CO_2 through the growth of latex trees. Our primary use of natural rubber latex is within our condom products. Total latex use has reduced slightly and the increase per production unit despatched results only from increases in stock levels at factories.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
PVC (kg)	41,785	41,528	**32,275**
Alkyl phenols (kg)	18,960	13,021	**17,427**
Biocides (kg)	728,413	510,210	**627,074**
Latex (tonnes)	2,955	3,097	**3,005**
Packaging (tonnes)	6,721	3,861	**4,225**
Phthalates (kg)	1,643	1,913	**1,639**

PVC (g per production unit)	3.64	2.97	**2.19**
Alkyl phenols (g per production unit)	1.00	0.58	**0.86**
Biocides (g per production unit)	40.88	24.31	**32.07**
Latex (g per production unit)	304	276	**288**
Packaging (g per production unit)	302.21	268.18	**231.23**
Phthalates (g per production unit)	0.17	0.19	**0.18**

Case studies

Packaging Minimisation Projects
In Spain, we have reduced the paperboard weight on a selection of Durex condom packs by an aggregate of ten tonnes and we anticipate making further reductions of around 30 tonnes of packaging material in 2006/07. In addition, trials are ongoing to reduce the weight of leaflets accompanying a number of our products.

At our Stakehill distribution site, we have introduced a pallet recovery scheme to encourage the return and reuse of pallets for the shipment of goods. The project is currently focused on ten major UK customers, with each pallet movement tracked by a voucher, to monitor the return back to the site for reuse. Over the last year, 47 per cent of pallets despatched under this scheme have been returned to the site, thus reducing the quantity of new pallets needed.

Durex Performa.

Air Emissions

The burning of fossil fuels can give rise to increased carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere, which some scientific researchers believe is causing the earth to become warmer through the enhanced greenhouse effect. Our energy and fuel use data has been converted to CO_2 values to enable us to calculate emissions. These emissions are consistent with our energy consumption patterns; however, we recognise that this is only a partial picture and does not measure the impact of transport. Over the coming year, we aim to implement systems and procedures to commence the measurement of data on transport emissions for the movement of product.

Emissions of organic solvents, classed as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can react to produce ground-level ozone forming a key component of summertime smog. Poor air quality has a potentially harmful effect on human health and plant life.

The potency of the compound or solvent to cause formation of ozone varies with molecular structure and is termed the Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP). The POCP of organic solvents used within SSL has been established in order to determine the overall impact. Our organic solvent use is primarily associated with the formulation of head lice treatments, antiseptic and medical products ingredients, condom and tablet manufacturing processes and cleaning applications. Increases in production of antiseptic and medicinal products have resulted in a rise in solvent use. Further work is planned for the coming year to understand better the impact of product mix on site solvent usage.

Chemicals containing chlorine and bromine are known as ozone depleting substances (ODS). These can migrate into the stratosphere to take part in complex reactions that can destroy ozone molecules. Each ODS has different properties and therefore the Ozone-Depleting Potential (ODP) is measured by comparison to one of the most potent ozone depletors CFC-11, in order to calculate the potential impact on ozone depletion. The main use of ozone depleting substances continues to be within maintenance activities associated with heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Improved maintenance and management routines for this equipment has resulted in reduced losses and therefore less need to replenish these systems.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
CO_2 (tonnes)	27,694	25,495	**25,688**
VOC (kg POCP value)	116,571	112,795	**154,640**
ODS (kg CFC-11 equivalent)	723	208	**145**
CO_2 (g per production unit)	697	591	**549**
VOC (g POCP value per production unit)	2.49	2.62	**3.30**
ODS (g CFC-11 equivalent per production unit)	0.018	0.005	**0.003**

Case study

Reduction of Solvent Emissions at Cambridge Manufacturing Unit

In Autumn 2005, work was undertaken at the Cambridge Manufacturing Unit to refurbish the distillation column within the solvent recovery system in order to improve the efficiency of solvent removal from effluent discharges and from the air emissions. Air emission levels are now significantly reduced, accounting for less than 1 per cent of the total solvent used within the manufacturing process. Further work is taking place to understand emission profiles in order to improve data accuracy and improve management controls further.

Handling solvent from the solvent recovery system.

Environmental Management

ISO 14001 Programme

Within SSL, the implementation of ISO 14001 – Environmental Management Systems is a two-stage process. Initially an environmental evaluation is completed for all activities taking place on a site to identify the most significant environmental aspects to be managed. The second stage involves the development and implementation of the necessary procedures and controls to ensure that all regulatory requirements are being met and environmental risks are minimised.

Our objective is to extend the scope of our ISO 14001 registration at our manufacturing, distribution and research and development sites. During the last year, our two pharmaceutical sites in Peterlee, UK, and Guernsey, Channel Islands, have been working on implementing the necessary controls. We have now scheduled each site for its registration assessment during the next round of certification visits.

Progress with ISO 14001 implementation

Registration to ISO 14001

Europe:
—— Cambridge Manufacturing, UK
—— Cambridge Technical Centre, UK
—— Derby, UK
—— Redruth, UK
—— Rubi, Spain
—— Stakehill, UK

Asia Pacific:
—— Bangpakong, Thailand
—— TTK-LIG Pallavaram, India
—— TTK-LIG Pondicherry, India
—— TTK-LIG Virudhunagar, India

Targets for 2006/07

Registration for:
—— Peterlee, UK
—— Guernsey, Channel Islands
—— SSL-TTK IGK, India

Complete Site Evaluation for:
—— Qingdao, China
—— Anderson, USA
—— Canada

Data Collection and Management Systems

The compilation and analysis of environmental data has become increasingly important to ensure that our environmental footprint is understood and managed in the best way possible. Historically, the information utilised within this report has been managed through a variety of methods, many of which have limited our ability to analyse and review data across the whole organisation.

To standardise our approach and to improve accessibility and understanding of our performance, we have worked with BSI Entropy International to implement a dedicated software application to store and present data from all reporting sites. The system and the information held within it are currently being validated and will be used as the basis for reporting our 2006/07 environmental performance. Our objective for 2006/07 is to extend the scope of the Entropy system to cover health and safety data.

External Benchmarking

For a number of years, we have participated in the BiE as a means of benchmarking our performance against other like-minded organizations. This year is the first year that we have reported our index scores.

The results show that we have achieved year-on-year improvements in the individual categories of the index. However, in the past we have not disclosed our results and this has reduced our overall scoring within the Index. In order to ensure continued progress consistent with other index participants, it will be necessary to expand the scope of our environmental programme to understand and manage the environmental impacts of both our supply chain and our product portfolio.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Management (%)	80	72	**73**
Performance (%)	72	71	**77**
Assurance (%)	75	75	**75**
Overall score (%)	78	69	**71**

Business in the Community ENVIRONMENT INDEX 2005

Health and Safety Management

Health and safety within SSL is managed within the principles of 'Successful Health & Safety Management' (HSG65) and OHSAS 18001. Core to this management process is 'risk assessment' of tasks and machinery to provide a safe and healthy workplace for staff.

Annual independent internal auditing monitors compliance with internal standards and the findings, together with health and safety statistics, are formally reported to the Board of Directors twice yearly.

Health and safety data collected is both reactive in the form of accident and incident statistics and proactive in the form of safety inspections, training to plan and occupational health monitoring. It is collected each month from all manufacturing locations, apart from the new factory in India, where implementation of the Group reporting system is being validated.

We currently have three health and safety performance objectives:

Firstly, to achieve a reduction in the rate of lost time accidents by 50 per cent by 2010 over a 2003/04 baseline. This has already been achieved; however, the considerable drop observed is in part due to the data from the Indian locations being included for the first time. We are currently discussing new targets going forward which will be published once approved by the Board of Directors.

Secondly, to achieve a reduction in the number of working days lost due to work-related accidents and work-related ill health by 30 per cent by 2010 over a 2005/06 baseline. Complete work-related lost time data has only been collected for the last year. Prior to this, data only included accident-related lost time, not all work-related lost time. The data currently available excludes our joint venture operations.

	2003/04	2004/05	**2005/06**
Lost time accident frequency (per 100,000 workers)	3,176	1,785	**1,135**
Working days lost frequency (per 100,000 workers)	–	–	**767**

Our third improvement objective is to pursue registration to OHSAS 18001 at all our manufacturing locations.

Targets for 2006/07

- Rubi, Spain
- Redruth, UK
- Cambridge Manufacturing, UK
- Cambridge Technical Centre, UK
- Bangpakong, Thailand

Case study

Rubi, Spain – Reduction in Lost Time Accidents and Days Lost due to Lost Time Accidents

Over the last four years, the Rubi factory has reduced its number of lost time accidents (accidents where at least one shift /day is lost) by 79 per cent (from 54 to 12) and days lost through work-related accidents by 76 per cent (from 672 to 164). A systematic site management review process has achieved these substantial reductions. Significant efforts have been made to minimise the need for manual handling by the introduction of mechanical aids together with associated training. Ergonomic issues have been reduced following risk assessment, staff consultation, job redesign (where possible) and training. Work in these areas of accident reduction is ongoing as part of the sites' commitment to staff health and safety and to continuous improvement.

Ergonomic adjustments to condom foiling machines allowing operators to sit or stand, minimising posture-related problems.

SSL Environment Policy

As a responsible manufacturer and supplier of consumer and medical products, SSL is committed to continual improvement in its practices in environmental care, including the prevention of pollution as part of its pledge to health and welfare in the community.

The Company's commitment is reflected in the rigorous review of its environmental performance and the use of sustainable natural resources.

It is Company policy to:

- obtain and maintain a management system according to international standard ISO 14001 at SSL manufacturing and distribution sites and extend this to SSL commercial units;
- comply with all environmental legislation and regulations which cover its activities and products;
- measure and keep records of the environmental impact of its operations;
- strive for continual improvement in performance, underpinned by the necessary financial resources, and highlight objectives and progress through internal and external communication;
- ensure staff are trained and understand their role in minimising the environmental impact of their activities;
- seek to work with customers and suppliers to reduce environmental impacts within the supply chain;
- meet or exceed environmental best practice guidelines for the our sector.

SSL Health and Safety Policy

SSL recognises that health and safety supports good business performance and, will therefore, receive equal priority to that of all other business objectives.

Every employee is expected to help the Company to achieve its legal obligations.

It is Company policy to:

- ensure the health, safety and welfare of its employees (and those who may be affected by the activities and operations of SSL) by a detailed review of hazards and the implementation of suitable appropriate risk reduction measures;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- prevent accidents and cases of work-related ill health;
- make all employees aware of their safety responsibilities in order to ensure both their own safety and the safety of others;
- provide every employee with the training, instruction, supervision and information necessary to enable safe working practice in all areas;
- make arrangements for employees to raise health and safety issues;
- encourage a continuous improvement approach to ensure the working environment is made progressively safer.

Data and Basis of Reporting

The data included within the main report excludes facilities that we have divested, closed or are closing during the course of the reporting period. The tables below show data for all sites that were operated by SSL for some or all of the reporting period, excluding data from our new joint venture site in IGK India where implementation of monitoring systems are still being developed.

All environmental performance data (excluding packaging) represents all SSL or joint venture-operated manufacturing, distribution and research and development facilities and excludes products obtained from third-party sources.

Packaging performance data represents all products sold through the UK sales administration system and therefore excludes products not entering the UK market.

The production units used to express normalised performance are made up of site or activity specific factors and are predominantly based on sales, consumer units or hours worked.

Water

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Fresh water use (m^3)	460,625	433,563	**421,011**
Fresh water use (litres per production unit)	6.12	5.73	**6.49**
Water reused (m^3)	19,730	86,266	**93,842**

Effluent

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Wastewater discharged (m^3)	343,997	335,661	**326,569**
Wastewater discharged (litres per production unit)	4.6	4.4	**5.0**

Energy

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Fuel oil (Kwh)	9,337,141	4,108,060	**5,150,244**
Electricity (Kwh)	53,452,589	51,754,638	**51,257,139**
Gas (Kwh)	15,640,215	16,694,369	**15,190,800**
Steam (Kwh)	866,250	769,230	**505,890**
Total energy (kWh)	79,296,195	73,326,297	**2,104,073**
Total energy (kWh per production unit)	1.05	0.97	**1.11**

Waste

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Landfill (tonnes)	2,553	2,210	**2,473**
Reuse, recycling and recovery (tonnes)	1,103	1,177	**1,423**
Incineration (tonnes)	48	116	**37**
Hazardous (tonnes)	292	189	**241**
Total waste (tonnes)	3,997	3,693	**4,175**
Total waste (g per production unit)	53	49	**64**

Materials

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
PVC (kg)	41,785	41,528	**32,275**
Alkyl phenols (kg)	18,960	13,021	**17,427**
Biocides (kg)	728,428	510,210	**627,074**
Latex (tonnes)	2,955	3,097	**3,005**
Packaging (tonnes)	6,721	3,861	**4,225**
Phthalates (kg)	1,643	1,913	**1,639**

PVC (g per production unit)	3.64	2.97	**2.19**
Alkyl phenols (g per production unit)	1.00	0.58	**0.86**
Biocides (g per production unit)	40.88	24.31	**32.07**
Latex (g per production unit)	304	276	**288**
Packaging (g per production unit)	302.21	26818	**231.23**
Phthalates (g per production unit)	0.17	0.19	**0.18**

Air Emissions

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
CO_2 (tonnes)	28,768	26,438	**26,133**
VOC (kg POCP value)	118,456	113,404	**117,404**
ODS (kg CFC-11 equivalent)	723	208	**145**

CO_2 (g per production unit)	382	350	**403**
VOC (g POCP value per production unit)	1.57	1.50	**2.40**
ODS (g CFC-11 equivalent per production unit)	0.010	0.003	**0.002**

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