SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2009

Pharma Mar, S.A., Sociedad Unipersonal

Position	Name	Signature
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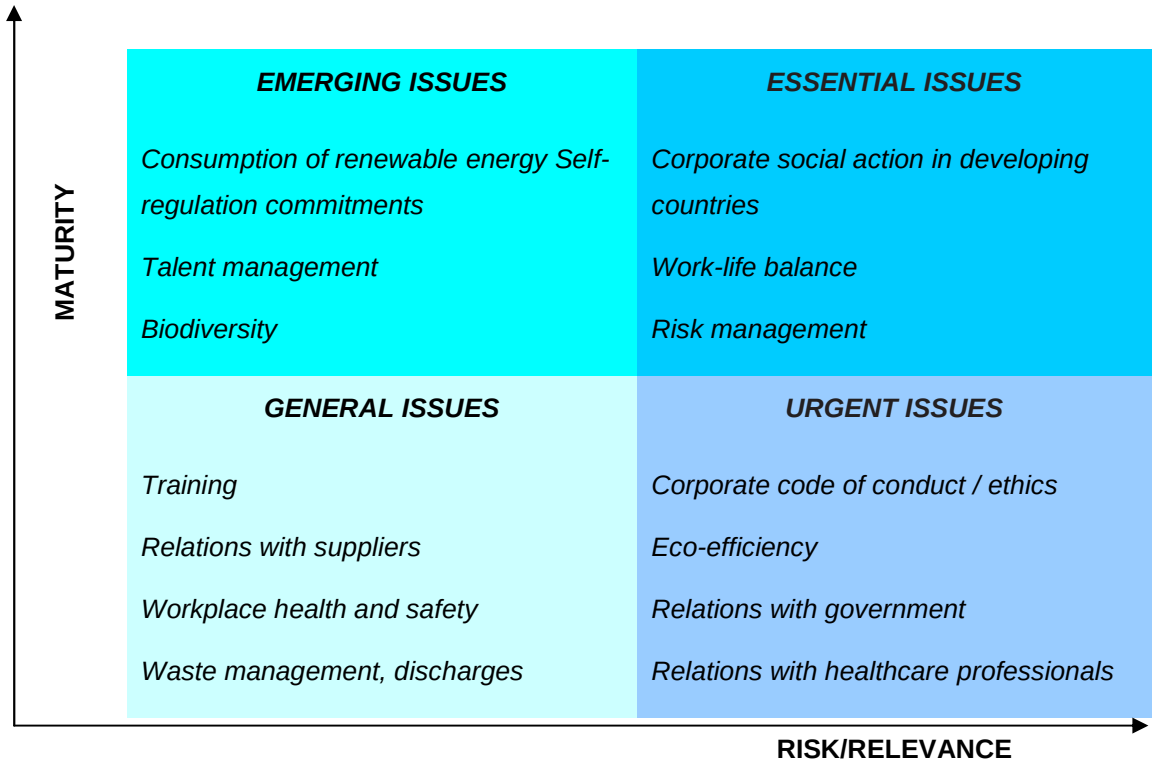
*The purpose of this sustainability report is not only to set out our progress in 2009 but also to provide a snapshot of where we stand and to identify **areas for improvement** at PharmaMar.*

Achieving the goals related to the environment and safety hinges on integrating them into our day-to-day work.



What does a fish know about the water in which it swims all its life?

Albert Einstein

MANAGEMENT INDICES

Management indices gives us a picture of how PharmaMar performed over a period of time.

To compare the environmental impact of the company's activities between years, we use a number of indicators and ratios that assess our environmental performance and our impact on the environment.

PharmaMar uses ratios of raw material consumption at all its facilities.

0.42

m3 water / kg raw materials

We use two ratios, one for measuring water usage

Water used (cubic metres)/raw materials used (kg)

and another for measuring hazardous waste production in our facilities.

1.41

kg of waste/kg of raw material

Waste produced (kg)/ raw materials used (kg)

CONSUMPTION

One of PharmaMar's main environmental impacts is the consumption of raw materials, energy and water as required for the company to operate.

That impact should be minimised by means of saving and control programmes.

For saving programmes to succeed, all PharmaMar employees and third-party personnel involved in our activities must play their part.

Consumption of reagents increased notably, while consumption of organic solvents exceeded 20,000 kg.

599

Different chemical substances

24,319

kg of raw materials purchased in 2009

10,300

Water (cubic metres)

Water consumption declined with respect to last year, mainly as a result of the water saving plan established in the summer.

Electricity consumption increased slightly, by 3% year-on-year, to 5,673 MWh.

The control programme provides information on electricity consumption on working days and during weekends and holidays.

17,157

Average electricity consumption on work days (kWh)

12,050

Average electricity consumption on holidays/weekends (kWh)

CO_2 emissions are an impact created by our facilities either directly (by consuming natural gas) or indirectly (by consuming electricity).
Lower gas consumption in 2009 resulted in PharmaMar's direct emissions of CO_2 being less than 600 tonnes.

GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) indicators

The selected indicators are taken from the Corporate Responsibility Guide published by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The indicators measure a company's impact on the environment and the society in which it operates. Indicators may be qualitative or quantitative and their goal is to enable comparison between years so as to ascertain the company's performance.

Environmental dimension

The environmental dimension of sustainability concerns an organisation's impacts on living and non-living natural systems, including ecosystems, land, air, and water.

Environmental indicators used in this Report.

EN1	Materials used by weight or volume.
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source.
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.
EN20	NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.

EN1 Materials used by weight or volume.

Solvents	2006 kg	2007 kg	2008 kg	2009 kg	Increase %
Total	***15,705***	***13,620***	***20,446***	***21,689***	***7.89%***

Reagents					
Total	***949.49***	***1,097.11***	***1,710.49***	***2,630.09***	***53.76%***

EN3 Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.

Electricity	2006 MWh	2007 MWh	2008 MWh	2009 MWh	Increase %
Total	***6,563***	***5,617***	***5,512***	***5,673***	***2.91%***

Natural gas	MWh	MWh	MWh	MWh	Increase
Total	***3,892***	***3,365***	***3,375***	***3,168***	***-6.13%***

EN8 Total water withdrawal by source.

Water	**2006 m^3**	**2007 m^3**	**2008 m^3**	**2009 m^3**	Increase **%**
Total	***13,499***	***9,980***	***10,984***	***10,300***	***-6.23%***

EN16 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.

	2006 tonnes	**2007 tonnes**	**2008 tonnes**	**2009 tonnes**	Increase
Direct	701	605	607	570	***-5.75%***
Indirect					
Electricity consumption	2,514	2,151	2,111	2,173	***1.00%***

EN20 NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.

	CO tonnes	**SO2 tonnes**	**NOx tonnes**	**TOC tonnes**
Boiler	33	74	372	----
Scrubbers	----	----	----	399

EN21 Total water discharge by quality and destination.

Waste water	2006 m^3	2007 m^3	2008 m^3	2009 m^3	Increase %
Total	***1,780***	***1,287***	***1,569***	***819***	***-47.80%***

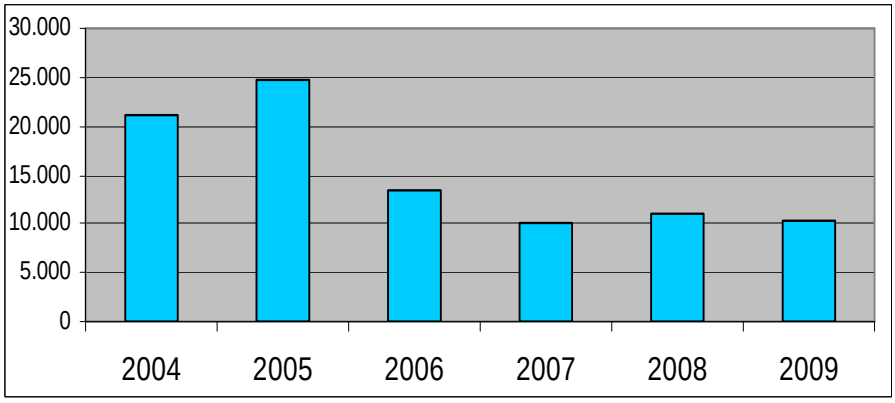
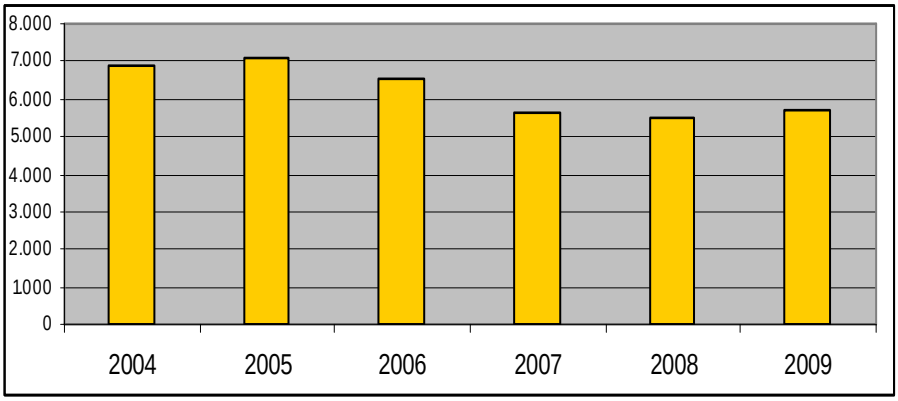
EN22 Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.

Biological	2006 B60L	2007 B60L	2008 B60L	2009 B60L	Increase %
Total	***774***	***749***	***844***	***1,283***	***52.01%***
Chemical	**kg**	**kg**	**kg**	**kg**	**%**
Total	***23,246***	***21,443***	***30,728***	***34,387***	***11.91%***

Charts of indicator trends

Water Management Ratio	
	Water/Raw materials Annual average
Waste management ratio	
	Hazardous waste/Raw materials Annual average

Reagent use	
Monthly change	January February March April May June July August September October

	November December
Water consumption	
	
Electricity consumption	
	

WORPLACE SAFETY INDICATORS

Workplace health and safety data are a key measure of an organisation's commitment to preventing accidents at work.

This approach should not confine itself to the workplace but should extend into the workers' social milieu, including measures to prevent commuting accidents.

Safety indicators used in this Report.

LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region.

This indicator of accidents and occupational diseases, lost days and absenteeism in the reporting period uses the following formulas:

Incidence index

$$\frac{\text{No. accidents leading to lost days} \times 10^3}{\text{Average workforce}}$$

Frequency index

$$\frac{\text{No. accidents leading to lost days} \times 10^6}{\text{Actual hours worked}}$$

Severity index

$$\frac{\text{No. lost days} \times 10^3}{\text{Actual hours worked}}$$

Accident indices

	2006	2007	2008	2009	SECTOR
Incidence	16.53	4.17	11.02	3.45	***12.32***
Frequency	9.19	2.32	6.29	1.97	***7.03***
Severity	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.00	***0.16***

LA7 Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Increase
No. of accidents leading to lost days	4	1	4	1	***-75.00%***
No. of accidents not leading to lost days (accident reports)	4	3	2	4	***100.00%***
No. of commuting accidents	0	1	2	2	***0.00%***
No. of commuting accidents not leading to lost days (no. of reports)	2	6	1	0	***-100.00%***

Incidence and Frequency Indices