



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2007

DANOBAT, S. Coop. - Elgoibar Plant

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A. INTRODUCTION

A.1. Purpose of the Environmental Statement

This environmental statement has been issued in Elgoibar on 31 March 2008, in compliance with Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of 19 March 2001, whereby organisations may voluntarily adhere to an EU eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), and with a view to providing the public and other interested parties with information on the environmental impact and performance of this organisation and ongoing improvements in our environmental record.

The statement is intended to contribute to increased accountability of the company's activities in the environmental field, and to provide information on our achievements and objectives.

A.2. Introduction to the Company

Historically, two of the most important sectors of the Basque industrial tradition have been iron processing and fishing.

Intensive iron mining began in Vizcaya in the mid-nineteenth century and as a result, ore processing became increasingly important. One of the first areas in which machine tools were built at the beginning of the twentieth century was Elgoibar in Gipuzkoa.

DANOBAT, S. COOP is an heir to this industrial tradition. It has adapted to changes in the industry to make the company a leader in its field.

DANOBAT, S. COOP. was founded in 1954, when it manufactured grinding machines. A year later, EGUZKI was set up to make capstan lathes.

In 1968 Danobat bought over ACME-DEBA in Deba, which since 1961 had been making special machines and transfer lines, and in 1969 it took over RECTIMAK, S.A. in Azkoitia (founded 1964) which also manufactured grinding machines. Also in 1969, these four production centres merged and were reorganised.

In 1992 the company took over the cooperative company IZARRAITZ, in Azkoitia, which manufactured saws.

At the same time, the Caja Laboral Popular had been set up in 1959, acting as the financial institution of the cooperative group (now Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa). DANOBAT S. COOP. became a full partner in the bank in 1963.

In the following years, DANOBAT, S. COOP. continued its technological development, attaining new product levels, which allowed it to consolidate itself as the leading Spanish company in its sector, in terms of technology, output, employees and capital invested.

DANOBAT, S. COOP. was one of a number of cooperative companies in Caja Laboral Popular's affiliated group which backed the foundation of the IKERLAN Research and Development Centre, and more recently, in 1986, it was involved in the creation of IDEKO, a research and development centre specialising in machine-tools.

In 1983, as part of an ongoing search for more effective management, DEBAKO (now the DANOBAT Group) was formed. The organisation, together with DANOBAT, S. COOP., encompasses the leading cooperative companies manufacturing machine-tools, allowing more effective business management, joint action and synergies in such basic areas as research and foreign markets.

As well as a technical and commercial team operating from central offices, the present sales network also includes an office in Barcelona. For foreign markets, the company has commercial outlets in England, France and the US, and delegations in Brazil and China. In 2002, Danobat bought a 100% share in the German company Overbeck, which manufactures radius grinding

machines, and Newall, in 2003, a British company specialising in the aerospace and automotive sectors.

The company now has one sole industrial plant at Elgoibar and is divided into three divisions, each specialising in particular products related to the field of machine-tools: Grinding, Turning and Cutting + Drilling.

DANOBAT, S. COOP. has all the human and physical resources needed to design, manufacture and market its products with the required quality and in compliance with specific standards.

It is involved in intense R&D work through the IDEKO research centre.

DANOBAT, S. COOP. has lent its name to the DANOBAT GROUP of which it is a member, and forms part of the machine tool division of Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa (MCC).

A.3. Mission of DANOBAT, S. Coop.

- DANOBAT, S. Coop. offers technologically advanced machinery, working in consonance with its customers to boost their competitiveness.
- In its push for international expansion, DANOBAT, S. Coop. works to contribute to customer satisfaction. It is seeking to position itself among European leaders, especially in the automotive, aeronautical and capital resource industries, which it views as being of strategic importance.
- DANOBAT, S. Coop. seeks to obtain sufficient levels of profitability, as a means of maintaining and increasing employment, bringing good returns on its partners' capital investment and giving its employees the best possible levels of pay and quality of life and work, while maintaining balanced long-term business development.
- DANOBAT, S. Coop. considers the involvement of its partners and employees in processes of continuous improvement and the encouragement of teamwork to be key elements in its business development.
- DANOBAT, S. Coop. will contribute actively to the technical, vocational and human development of its partners as a means of constantly improving the quality of their jobs and the competitiveness of the company.
- ***DANOBAT, S. Coop. will contribute to the generation of wealth, employment and improved image of the Basque Country through an attitude of ongoing respect for its surroundings and environment***
- DANOBAT's management style is characterised by its democratic nature, its participative orientation and its flexibility to adapt to changes in the competitive environment.
- DANOBAT, S. Coop., as a member of the DANOBAT GROUP, collaborates actively in the MCC structure, working to strengthen its institutions as an overstructure which is responsible for issuing the general guidelines marking the philosophy of the entire group.

A.4. Key data and location

Trading name: DANOBAT, S. Coop.

Address of the organisation: Arriaga Kalea, 21 – 20870 ELGOIBAR (Gipuzkoa)

Address of plant registered with EMAS II:

Arriaga Kalea, 21 – 20870 ELGOIBAR

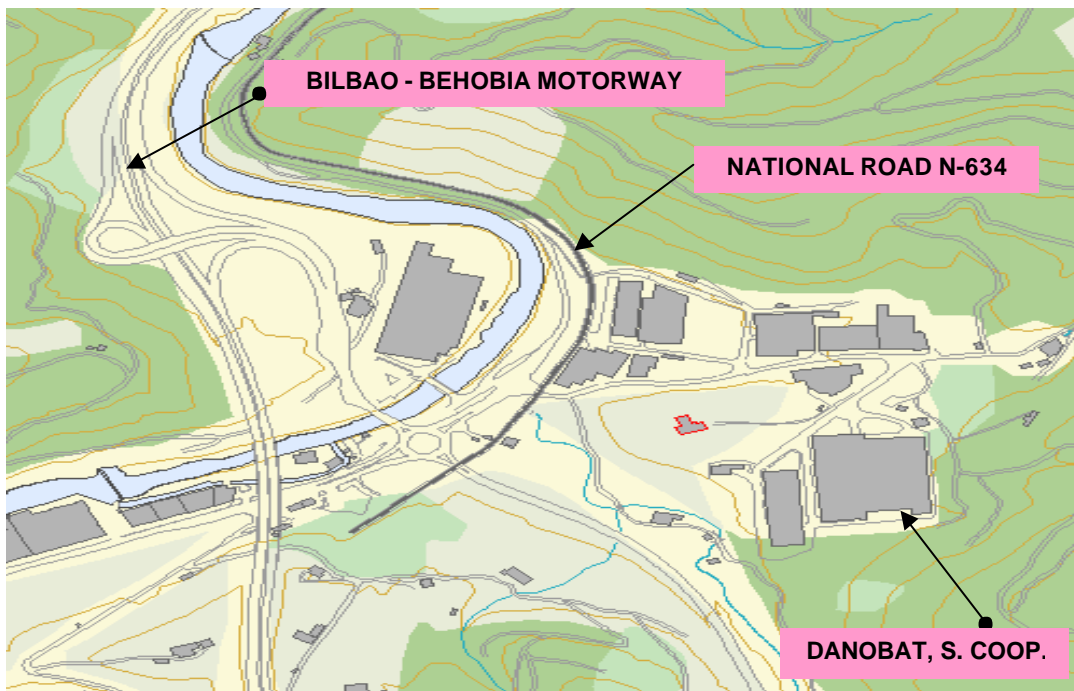
Telephone: +34 943748044 --- Fax: +34 943743138

NACE activity code: 2009 : 28.41 (Nace-93 : 2940)

Tax Reg. No.: F-20-028809

Number of employees: 268

Contact person: Angel Azpeitia de Diego



Location of Elgoibar plant.

A.5. Processes and Products

The main activity of Danobat's plant in Elgoibar consists of designing, supplying, assembling and marketing of machine tools, specifically cylindrical grinding machines and plane surface grinding machines, grinding machines for the aerospace industry, horizontal and vertical lathes, saws, cutting and boring installations and cutting centres.

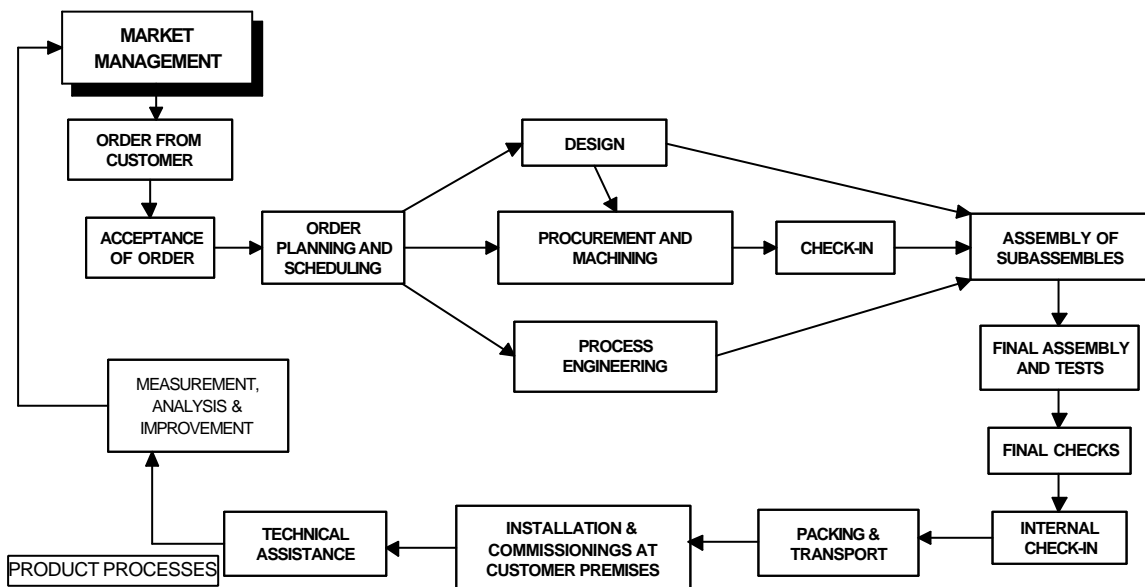
The three Product divisions develop the assembly process of machines that customers order without having integrated any manufacturing or machining sections. Such activity is subcontracted from Danobat Group or from some other Company.

Danobat, S. Coop.'s General Services, General Management, Human Resources, Technology and Quality and Administration services are all also located in the Elgoibar plant.

The product divisions mainly use metal materials (steels, cast iron, bronze, etc.) in the form of machined cast parts, plates, sections, pipes, etc., as well as components and supplies such as numerical controls, hydraulic tanks, electrical manoeuvres, etc. The final product is machine tools.

The product divisions act as manufacturers of tailor-made unit products (as opposed to products in series), receiving semifinished material and assembling machines.

The flow chart below show the production process:



B. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND EMS

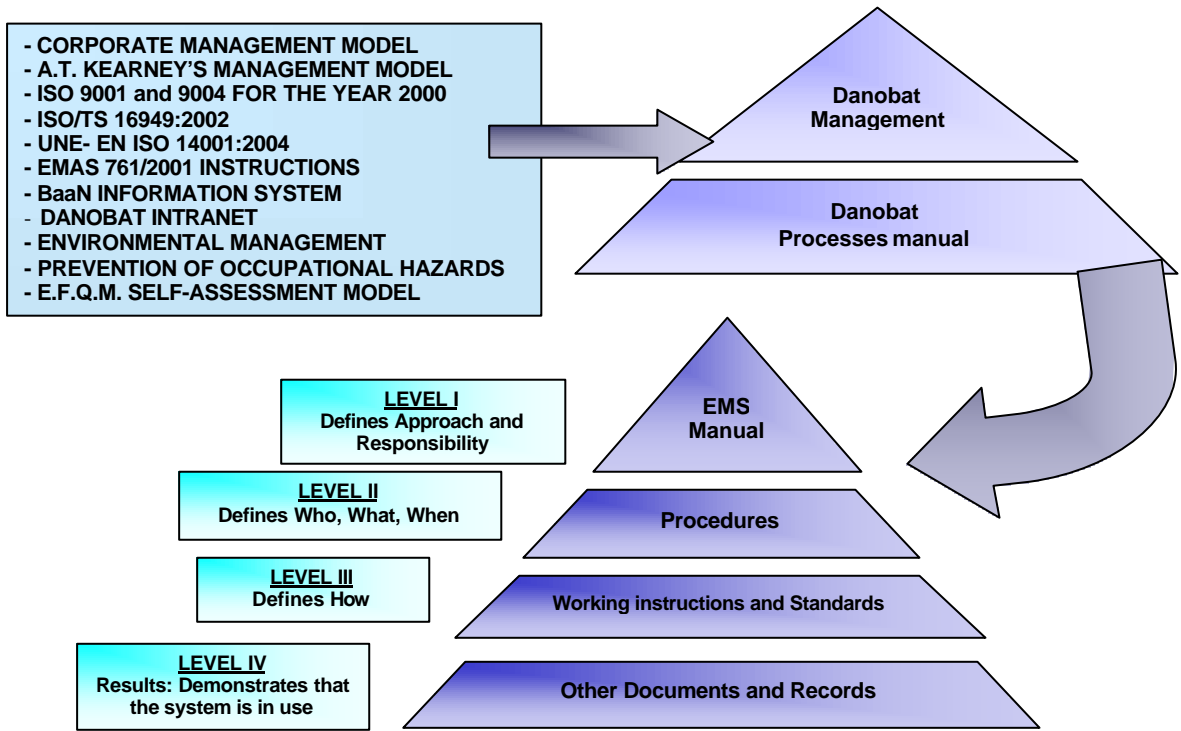
B.1. Environmental Policy

Danobat's management are highly aware of the importance of ensuring that the company's activities are compatible with environmental protection and have established general environmental guidelines:

- To progressively reduce the use and generation of pollutants as far as possible, using tested and efficient technologies.
- To introduce environmental criteria in the design of products.
- To commit to complying with applicable environmental legislation and regulations.
- To establish environmental objectives and targets which will enable implementation of this environmental policy, using principles of continuous improvement and pollution prevention.
- To enhance staff awareness, information and training on prevention of environmental aspects and hazards related to their activities.
- To encourage a spirit of respect for the environment among the company's partners and collaborators and a commitment to participate and collaborate in all actions adopted in the environmental field.
- To keep society in the area informed regarding basic environmental issues related to the activities of the company, and to conduct external information and communication activities for this purpose.
- To pay heed to any public or private initiatives proposed in the search for greater environmental protection in the area of the company's activities and its social milieu.

The management of Danobat, S. Coop. expects all members of its organisation to participate enthusiastically in applying this policy: between us all we can prove to society at large that industrial activity and the environment not only are not enemies, but can be of mutual benefit and that they form solid pillars for the development of society itself.

B.2. Documentary structure of the EMS
(EMS = Environmental Management System)

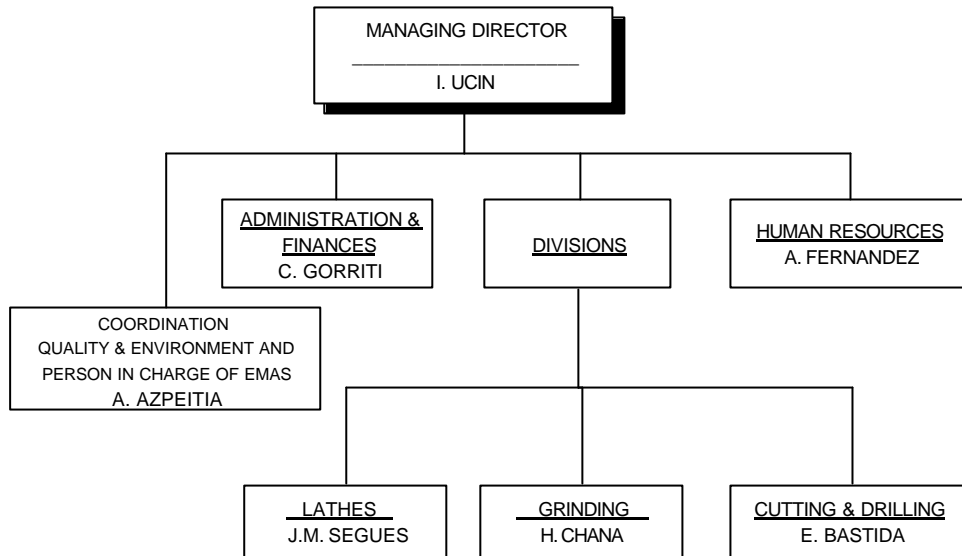


An extract from Danobat, S. Coop's document map is shown below, as an example:

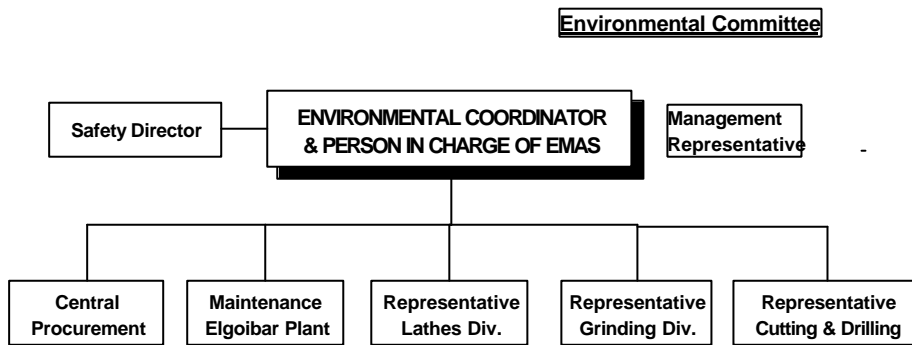
Chap .	EMS Manual Edition No. 08 March 2007	Code	EMS Procedure (PMA)	Rev. No.	Code	EMS Standard (NMA)	Rev. No.
5	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	PMA-05.01	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	3			
6	PLANNING	PMA-06.01	IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS	7			
		PMA-06.02	ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS	9	NMA-06.02.02	ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	2
		PMA-06.03	LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	7			
		PMA-06.04	OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	5			
7	IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION	PMA-07.01	STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	8			
		P-06.02	TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE	9			
		P-05.09	INTERNAL COMMUNICATION	4			
		PMA-07.02	EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION	3			

B.3. Environmental Organisation Chart

DANOBAT, S. COOP's organisational structure is shown in the following diagram:



The Environmental Committee is structured as follows:



C. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACT

C.1. Identification and assessment

In identifying all the environmental aspects of our activities, products and services, we have taken into account both direct environmental aspects—those over which the company has management control—and indirect aspects, in which Danobat does not have full management control.

Similarly, in evaluating the importance of the environmental impact we have taken into account the conditions under which any incidents have occurred (normal, abnormal or emergency conditions) and the timescale involved—i.e., whether they are the result of past, present or future activities.

The following table lists the environmental aspects and their impact:

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS - IMPACT		
TYPE OF ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT
ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS	Emissions of particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse effect Impact on human health
	Emissions of VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of the ozone layer Photochemical smog
DISCHARGES INTO WATER AND SOIL USE	Discharges of oil and grease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality of living beings. Detriment to biodiversity
	Discharges of acids and alkalis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality of living beings. Detriment to biodiversity
	Discharges of detergent and fertilisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eutrophication
	Discharges of organic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in dissolved O₂
	Leaks and spillages of dangerous chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on human health (through ingestion, contact or inhalation) Soil pollution
	Leaching and seepage of substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of underground water
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Leaching of waste and seepage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of soil, underground water and surface water
	Leaks and spillages of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of soil, underground water and surface water
	Open air dumpsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fugitive emissions
	Incorrect handling and storage of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on human health (through inhalation, ingestion or contact)
USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	Use - Consumption of un-renewable resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alterations of biodiversity Reduction of natural resources

Once the environmental aspects have been ascertained, they are assessed in order to determine their relative significance.

The scoring system uses the following criteria:

- Quantitative criteria: Associated with the size (amount) and frequency of generation
- Qualitative criteria: Associated with the toxicity and hazard, always taking into account applicable legal stipulations.

The criteria for assessing environmental aspects used in Danobat are available for public scrutiny.

Significant aspects (2007 figures) at Danobat are as follows:

DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

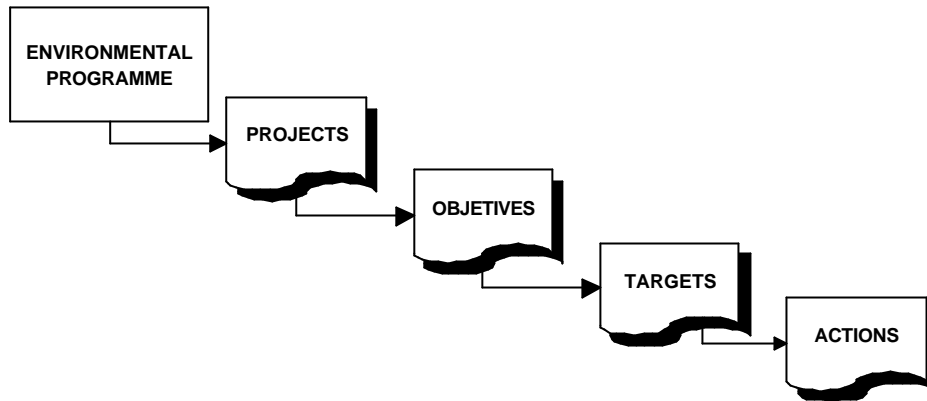
- Depleted coolant (RP).
- Degreasers (CMX)
- Solvents (CMX)
- Paints (CMX)
- Catalysts (CMX)
- Hydraulic oils (CMX)
- Lubrication oils (CMX)
- Coolant concentrate (CMX)
- Heat-sealed bags for maritime protection (CV)
- Pallets, boxes, reinforcements and packing (CV)
- Septic tank sludge (RP)

INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

- Consumption of coolant in customer machines (AP –Product Appearance)
- Consumption of oils in customer-machines (AP).
- Consumption of paint in customer-machines (AP)
- Consumption of solvent in customer-machines (AP)

D. OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Danobat's Environmental Programme is structured as follows:



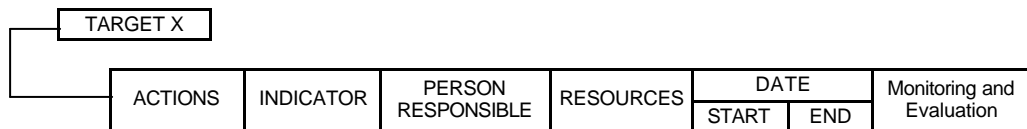
D.1. CRITERIA FOR SETTING OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The criteria used are:

- Review by management.
- Procedure PMA-06.04 – “Objectives, targets and environmental programme”.
- Study of minimisation of hazardous waste (Royal Decree 952/1997)
- Assessment of environmental aspects.
- Environmental Programme 2006
- Available resources.
- Other considerations (opportunity, cost/results ratio, etc.).

D.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

At Danobat, the environmental programme, structured as explained in the introduction to this section, comprises a set of targets that are managed in accordance with the following parameters:



The person responsible for managing the action is chosen depending on its scope. The Environmental Coordinator regularly monitors the state of the actions.

D.3. Objectives and Targets 2007

Described in the following table:

OBJECTIVE	TARGET
Reduction of hazardous waste in manufacturing and assembly.	20% reduction in the generation of depleted coolant compared to the figures for 2006
	10% reduction in the generation of hazardous waste in the painting process.
	10% reduction, compared to 2006, of the water from floor cleaning. Waste concentration.
	Centralised waste management (RPs, RIs, Rus)
Environmental improvements in purchased products and in processes.	Improvement in the overall painting process and the products used. To incorporate 10% of water-based paints and 10% water-based degreaser..
	Improvement in the conditions of our discharges. Connection to the E.D.A.R. (*)
	Overall improvement in general products and processes.
	Rationalisation and control of electricity consumption.
	Rationalisation and control of natural gas consumption.
	Rationalisation and control of municipal mains water consumption.
	Control of paper consumption in offices.
	Management and storage of scrap.
Management of factory supplies.	
To incorporate environmental technological improvements in our products.	To incorporate environmental improvements in newly developed products.
Environmental improvements at the auxiliary facilities	Improvement in the auxiliary facilities.
	Management of air conditioning.
	Centralised management of oils, coolants and grease.

(*) E.D.A.R. = Estación depuradora de aguas residuales (sewage purification plant).

Danobat's environmental programme, which is viewed as a management plan for this field, also includes the objectives "Development and implementation of the EMS to the requirements of register EMAS II", "Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements" and "Response to interested parties". Because these requirements are incumbent on the management system, they are not included in the table.

The main actions used to support the objectives defined are:

- Reduction in generation of depleted coolants by 20% on 2006 figures
 - Matching of valve to C&H unit.
 - Setting up of the C&H coolant regeneration unit.
 - Study for cleaning filters

- Reduction of 10% in generation of hazardous waste in the painting process.
 - Plan/study of reduction with painters.
 - R+D relationship with GOIMEK painters.
 - Study of water-based paints as RI waste.

- Reduction of 10% compared to 2006 of water from floor-cleaning. Waste concentration.
 - Update Plan/Study achievable reduction.
 - Tests at Soraluze. KARCHER monitoring.
 - Proposal of investment.
 - Programme for using the unit.

- Centralised management of waste (RPs, RIs, Rus)
 - Purchase of RP storage container.
 - Creation of work team. Scope.
 - Work programme. Establishment of objectives.
 - Implementation of agreements.

- Improvement of overall painting process and products employed. Incorporate 10% of water-based paints and 10% water-based degreaser
 - Incorporate in the process 10% of thinned paint.
 - The same with 10% of FAST-ECO.
 - Overall study section/facilities.
 - Re-start tests of DISSOL mist extractor viability.
 - Study suitability of URKI-PUR.
 - Matching paint booth and tools for cold-water paint.

- Improvement in conditions of discharges. Connection to the E.D.A.R.
 - Connection of our discharges to collector of E.D.A.R. and pond channelling.

- Overall improvement in process and general products
 - Up-date the map of tailings and instructions.
 - Study for reducing external and internal noise.
 - Enter in Engineering Offices the ECHODESIGN.
 - Define location for containers in workshops.
 - Check collecting water updating process.

- Rationalisation and control of electricity consumption
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Preliminary data collection.
 - Establishment of Indicators and objectives.
 - Work programme. Implementation.
 - Final data collection and results analysis.
 - Refocusing plan.

- Rationalisation and control of natural gas consumption
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Preliminary data collection.
 - Establishment of Indicators and objectives.
 - Work programme. Implementation.
 - Final data collection and results analysis.
 - Refocusing plan.

- Rationalisation and control of municipal mains water consumption
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Preliminary data collection.
 - Establishment of Indicators and objectives.

- Work programme. Implementation.
- Final data collection and results analysis.
- Refocusing plan.

- Control of paper consumption in offices
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Preliminary data collection.
 - Establishment of Indicators and objectives.
 - Work programme. Implementation.
 - Final data collection and results analysis.
 - Refocusing plan.

- Management and storage of scrap
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Objectives relating to scrap. Locations.
 - Management, collection and storage of scrap.

- Management of factory supplies
 - Creation of the team.
 - Supplies that can (must) be replaced.
 - Definition of the storage and management of factory supplies.
 - Replacement programme.

- Incorporation of environmental improvements in newly-developed products.
 - Updating of the "Product Development and Innovation" procedure
 - Identification of ecological treatment unit.
 - Follow-up Ideko European projects.

- Improvement of ancillary installations
 - Study and enter vial security.
 - Study on BIE^s ducts (internal and external)
 - Sewer system network at Lathes area.
 - Study of compressed air circuits, its leakages and eventual individualization per Plants.

- Management of air conditioning
 - Creation of the team.
 - Meeting to establish scope.
 - Preliminary data collection.
 - Establishment of Indicators and objectives.
 - Work programme. Implementation.
 - Final data collection and results analysis.
 - Refocusing plan.

- Centralised management of oils, coolants and grease
 - Creation of the team.

- Establishment of management scope.
- Meeting with Divisional Procurement and Central Procurement.
- Purchasing management. Minimum/maximum stock.
- Warehouse management.
- Service to divisions / Iantegis.
- Action plan reached by consensus.

D.4. EVALUATION OF FULFILMENT OF 2007 OBJECTIVES

This section deals with the fulfilment or not of the objectives and targets and, if appropriate, the causes / reasons why the actions and goals have not been achieved.

- 20% reduction in the generation of depleted coolant compared to the figures for 2006.
 - Overall objective achieved: Reduction of 24.2%. Due to the Machining going to Goimek, it was not necessary (less consumption in the other divisions) to use the CLEAN TOWER (C&H) equipment at Danobat. Conditioning, moreover, of the 10 m³ tank area.
- 10% reduction in the generation of hazardous waste in the painting process.
 - Overall objective achieved: Reduction of 20%. Increase in RPs, solvent, cloths with HC and dry filters from the painting process. Reduction in the rest of the RPs from this process. Testing with Elurri and Laboratorios A&B until degreaser DD413 specified. URAPOX water-based paints (OK) with BernardoEcnarro. MEWA cloths.
- Study of reduction of water from floor cleaning. Waste concentration. 10% reduction.
 - Actual reduction of 22%. We think that three of the actions have not been achieved, due to the unfavourable result of the concentration unit for coolants and water from floor cleaning, KARCHER, at Soralue.
- Centralised management of waste (RPs, RIs, RUs)
 - Target achieved. Cabinets (2) sliding doors for storing RPs. Updated files on "resi_peli_rev4" and waste storage plans and "instruc_RPIUs1.doc" file delivered.
- Improvement in the overall painting process and the products used. Introduce 10% of water-based paints and 10% of water-based degreasers
 - We believe that the following actions have been implemented: "Overall study of the painting section/installations/products", "Incorporate 10% of FAST ECO in the process" (although it was DD/413) and "Adaptation of the painting booth and equipment for water (purchase SAGOLA). Although we have purchase URAPOX for priming, it has not reached 10%, nor have we done testing with the DISSOL extractor and the URKI PUR.
- Improvement in the conditions of our discharges. Connection to the E.D.A.R.
 - Target achieved. In March 07 we carried out the connection to the E.D.A.R. collector and eliminated the septic tank. Letters sent to the Water Dept. and Water Consortium. Septic tank emptied and sealed by the end of March.
- Overall improvement in general processes and products.
 - Of the five actions scheduled to meet this target, the implementation of ECODESIGN in the Technical O. and the study of the reduction of external and internal noise (this point is being dealt with at the SGSSL and with Goimek leaving, the reduction has been significant) still have to be done.

- Rationalisation and control of electricity consumption.
 - The delay in the completion of the project to legalise the Low Voltage has forced us to this target on hold. E. Beristain's project and the OCA (SEMATEC) report were presented to the Dept. of Industry in January 08. 8% reduction in consumption in 2007 compared to 2006.
- Rationalisation and control of natural gas consumption.
 - 38% reduction achieved compared to 2006. The installation of covered radiant tubes and their individual management enable savings to be made in comparison with the old unit heaters. Today Lathes + Head Offices operate with a single boiler. Gas meter fitted on way into GEINSA painting booth to find out consumption in the industrial process, separate from central heating and kitchen.
- Rationalisation and control of municipal mains water consumption.
 - The reduction in consumption (2007 compared to 2006) has been 1.2% (30 m³ of water).
- Control of paper consumption in offices.
 - Gross reduction of 13% and, moreover, the proposals and actions contained in the file "consumos papel Danobat 150507.doc" were mostly accepted by the Danobat offices. A forum was set up to deal with this subject within the framework of the Hobekuntza forum.
- Management and storage of scrap.
 - Except for the action pertaining to the investment in a covered container (kept as an investment proposal for 2008), the other three have been covered.
- Management of factory supplies.
 - Management of MEWA cloths implemented in the Painting section of the Cutting and Drilling division. We want to consolidate processing in this section before going on to assembly and the other divisions. The DD413 water-based degreaser has been introduced. We will come back with specific materials in 2008.
- Incorporate environmental improvements in newly developed products.
 - NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT process/procedure updated at Ideko, providing backing for the PMP (divisions' Product and Market Plans). Monitoring of Ideko's European projects (with Danobat) with environmental components (for example, EKOMAK). Meetings with INVEMA on Eco-design and its implementation.
- Improvement in auxiliary facilities.
 - Actions implemented to introduce municipal mains water in the BIEs, fixing of pavement and drains in LATHES street and review and adaptation of compressed air network. Study and implementation of road safety on estate (access door, safety, etc.)
- Management of air conditioning.
 - Target that has been delayed and eventually put on hold. Preventive maintenance with ONDOAN. If we have the resources, it will be a target again in 2008.
- Centralised management of oils, coolants and grease
 - Target fully achieved. Iker Bastida's project has been implemented in Grinding and C&D. Lathes is managed separately on the ground floor.

D.5. COMPARISON WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME 2006

The environmental programme for 2006, mainly covered the following areas:

- Development of SGMA (EMS) certificate and of EMAS II register
- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- Reduction of hazardous items in production and assembly.
- Reply to interested parties.
- Environmental improvement in general processes and in purchased products.
- Incorporate environmental technological improvements in our products
- Environmental improvements at auxiliary facilities.

If we compare this programme 2006 with the objectives and targets for 2007 described above, we can see that most of the objectives and areas remain; there is a reduction in the number of targets related to legal and regulatory requirements due to implementation in former years and the modifications in existing processes correspond to consolidated processes where there is room for improvement.

Although section E shows the "Meeting Objectives" indicator, we advance the information that in 2007 we have achieved 67 % success (86 sections achieved of 128 programmed in all). If a target has not been achieved and it is still considered to be relevant, it will be re-included in the current environmental programme.

D.6. OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS 2008

The objectives and targets are as follows:

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	
Reduction of hazardous waste in manufacture and assembly	TARGET 1	10% reduction in the generation of depleted coolants with respect to the 2007 figures. Waste concentration.
	TARGET 2	10% reduction in the generation of hazardous waste products in the painting process.
Environmental improvements of purchased products and processes	TARGET 1	Improvement of overall painting process and products used. Incorporate 10% of water-based paints and 10% of water-based degreasers.

The actions intended to enable us to achieve these targets, as well as the deadlines and agents responsible for them, are as follows:

- 10% reduction in generation of depleted coolants on 2007 figures. Waste concentration.

ACCIÓN	INDICATOR	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	DATE	
				Start	End
Calculation of amount generated in 2007.	Declaration	EC	---	01.08	02.08
Start up of 10 m ³ store/tank.	Visual	Maintenance	---	01.08	03.08
Adaptation of valve to C&H equipment and work programme.	Investment	EC	3,000 €	03.08	06.08
Plan for using CLEAN TOWER (C&H) in the divisions	Report	EC	---	04.08	06.08
Filter cleaning study (C&H): Users visit	Report	EC	---	03.08	06.08
Update the reduction feasibility study. (**)	Study	EC	---	01.08	04.08
Testing with equipment: Manufacturer XX	Report	EC	---	02.08	09.08
Investment proposal.	Investment	EC	12,000 €	09.08	09.08
Equipment use plan.	Plan	EC	---	09.08	09.08
Calculation of amount generated in 2008.	Declaration	EC	---	01.09	02.09
Scheduled reduction verification report	Report	EC	---	02.09	02.09

(*) EC=Environmental Coordinator

(**) Waste concentrating machine. (Valid for coolants and water for floor cleaning and for mixture of both). The poor results in 2005 and 2007 (at SORALUCE) must be done again under different conditions and with different equipment.

- 10% reduction in generation of hazardous waste products in the painting process.

ACCIÓN	INDICATOR	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	DATE	
				Start	End
Calculation of the amount generated in 2007	Declaration	EC	---	01.08	02.08
Plan/Study of reduction with painters	Report	EC	---	03.08	12.08
Connection–relation R&D painters GOIMEK and process	Report	EC	---	01.08	12.08
Study to consider water-based paints as RI	Report	EC	---	01.08	12.08
Implementation of MEWA cloths in painting	Procurement	G. Soreasu	---	01.08	12.08
Study of regeneration of solvents GOIMEK	Investment	EC	2,000 €	02.08	04.08
Specification with MARGOMAR: Materials and waste	Report	EC	----	03.08	06.08
Study of subcontracting painting	Report	EC	----	03.08	12.08
Calculation of the amount generated in 2008	Declaration	EC	---	01.09	02.09
Scheduled reduction verification report	Report	EC	---	02.09	02.09

- Improvement of overall painting process and used products. Incorporate 10% of water-based paints and 10% of water-based degreasers.

ACCIÓN	INDICATOR	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES	DATE	
				Start	End
Overall study of the painting section/installations/product	Report	EC	---	03.08	08.08
Incorporate 10% of water-based paints in the process (**)	Report	EC	---	03.08	12.08
Incorporate 10% of water-based degreaser in the process (**)	Report	EC	---	03.08	12.08
Redo viability tests on DISSOL fume extractor or another.	Tests	EC	---	03.08	07.08
Arcs/Karcher degreasing viability study	Tests	I. Ituarte	----	04.08	09.08
Adaptation of painting booth and equipment for water	Report	EC	6,000 €	03.08	12.08
Tests with products from MANKIEWICZ, A&B, Airtalde, etc.	Tests	I. Ituarte	----	02.08	12.08
Rigorous management of degreasers	Report	EC	----	05.08	12.08

(**) Combine these actions between our section and Goimek.

As can be seen, some of the environmental aspects rated as significant (see C.1) are not included in the programme, objectives and targets whereas non-significant aspects play a part in some of the actions backing the targets.

There are various reasons for this. For example, we do not have much room for manoeuvre as far as the consumption of heat-sealed bags is concerned; it depends on the breakdown of turnover.

Similarly, the sludge from the septic tank (a significant aspect) disappears as waste upon Danobat's connection to the E.D.A.R. and the emptying and elimination of the septic tank.

Also, the situation is similar in the case of the indirect product-associated aspects, since consumption of coolants, oils, etc., depends directly on the material being worked and the process defined by the customer.

On the other hand, some other environmental aspects rated as non significant (for example, Generation of hazardous waste in the painting process) have been included in the programme targets, mainly because they fit in well with the other targets and require few resources.

Finally, we must point out that the methodology used for the evaluation of environmental aspects, defined in the procedure "PMA-06.02 – EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS", will again be submitted to revision with a view to ensuring that, over and above all other significant aspects, we have the possibility of reducing its environmental impact.

E ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Environmental performance at Danobat is managed and monitored using indicators.

These indicators are set out in the COLLABORATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN DANOBAT AND THE PUBLIC-SECTOR COMPANY IHOBÉ, S.A., FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE BASQUE BANK OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS. They are also used by Mondragón Corporation Cooperativa (MCC) for its Support Storage.

The following sections set out the trends and a list with environmental aspects and the objectives and targets of the annual environmental programmes, as well as actions successfully introduced and those that have failed, to explain trends in the indicators.

E.1. Indicators

Of all the indicators used, the following are of particular importance given their application in the bank of indicators and their relationship with significant environmental aspects:

CONSUMPTION:

- Natural gas consumption
- Electricity consumption
- Water consumption
- Cast iron consumption
- Consumption of packaging material
- Consumption of paints and products of the painting process.

INERT WASTE

- Paper and Cardboard
- Plastic
- Wood

HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Coolants or oily emulsions
- Solvents
- Solid and paste paints
- Sludge from grinding
- Containers in the painting process
- Sludge from septic tank
- Water from floor-cleaning.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

- Emissions
- Discharges
- External noise.

COMPLIANCE WITH OBJECTIVES

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

E.2. Actions and development

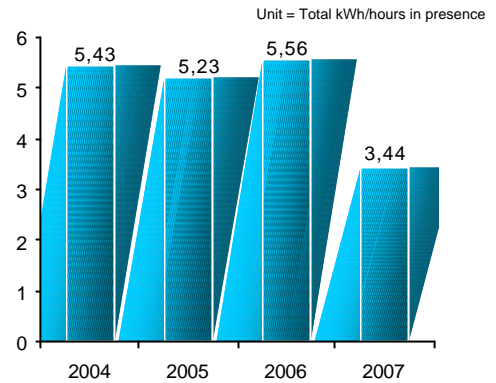
The actions introduced, and those which it has not been possible to implement, those currently being implemented and consequent trends in performance indicators, are as follows:

CONSUMPTION

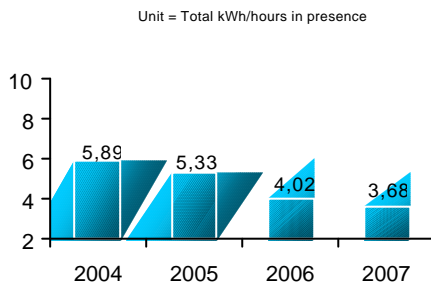
• **Natural gas consumption**

Natural gas is used in the painting process for drying the parts in the cabinet/stove and for heating the facilities, and also in the kitchen. The heating is basical.

In 2007 the reduction in consumption is mainly due to the implementation of the radiant tubes in the Cutting & Drilling buildings, and to a lesser extent, to the maintenance (out of use) of the GEINSA cabinet-stove.



• **Electricity consumption**



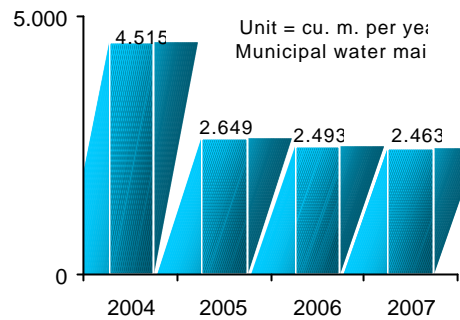
Danobat uses electricity for the same purposes as in any industrial organisation. The figure is increased, however, by the stage in the process of meeting the order in which the customers machines undergo starting, regulation, trails and practical tests. Trends in this indicator therefore depend on the make-up of the portfolio of orders: the greater the power of the machines and the longer the tests and check-in processes at our plant, the more electricity is consumed. In 2006 and 2007 due to the transfer of Machining division machines to Goimek, S. Coop. and the adaptation of the main plant, with natural lighting taking precedence, consumption fell considerably.

- **Water consumption**

Water is used in production processes to generate coolants. Danobat has no other facilities that require water for industrial uses.

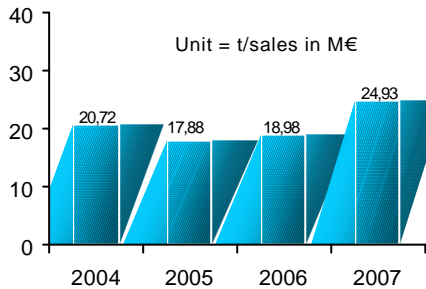
To meet these requirements and the needs for cleaning water, kitchens, changing rooms, etc., we use water from the municipal mains.

In 2004, due to a fault in the communication valve, we had to supply the cooling requirements of the terraces, roofs and Machining cooling equipment with municipal mains water.



From July 2007, all Danobat necessities, other than roofs or terraces, are expected to be covered by the municipal mains.

- **Cast iron consumption**



In terms of volume, cast iron is the main raw material used in machine tools. It is used to make the beds, frames, main bodies, etc.

Since introduction of Numerical Control, cast iron has ceased to be a critical factor in machine cost. At the moment, upon validated the tests, our grinding machine model FG has granite frame, in fact this machine model, at BIEMH-2006, got an award to the design, among other specifications because of its security and ergonomics.

The composition of invoicing (products) has a direct influence on this indicator.

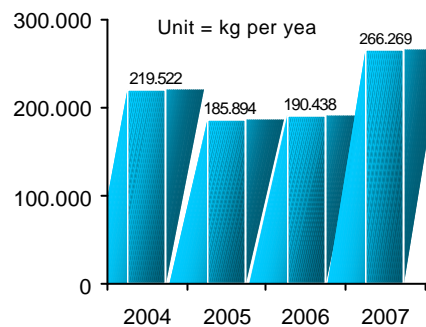
In section F.7 we present an R&D project relating to this raw material.

- **Consumption of packaging material**

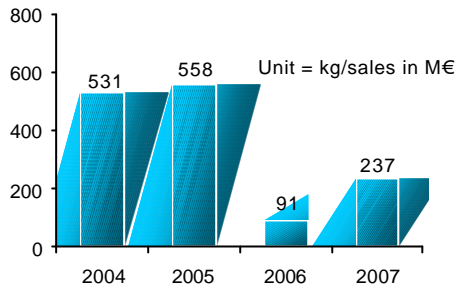
The machines are shipped to customers by truck, with cage-type packaging and protective plastic when they are destined for the Spanish and European markets and with marine grade packaging (heat-sealed bag and wooden crate) when they are to be transported by ship.

It should be noted that, given these considerations, consumption depends directly on the make-up of Danobat's sales and that the purpose of the packaging is protective and not aesthetic: it should therefore be viewed as a component part of the order.

The reason for the increase in marine grade packaging and the rise in this indicator is the higher percentage of exports within the last years.



- **Consumption of paints and products of the painting process.**



These materials (degreasing agents, paints, solvents, catalysts, etc.) are used in the process of painting the machines and their components.

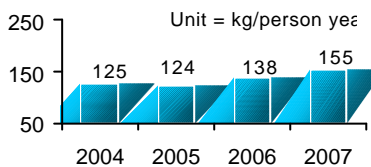
Here again, consumption is directly related to Danobat's sales figures and also to the composition and price of each order. However, paint requirements have not grown in proportion to figures for orders.

The fall from one year to the next is due to the introduction of drying in a cabinet/stove, the make-up of the sales portfolio and an improvement in management of paint stocks and the extent to which full use was made of the paints and their degree of profitability, are reasons which favour the annual decrease/maintenance.

The marked decrease in 2006 is due to the transfer of the painters to Goimek in mid-year. The arrival of the Cutting & Drilling division means less consumption which is reflected in 2007 and will be reflected further in the coming years.

INERT WASTE

- **Paper and Cardboard**

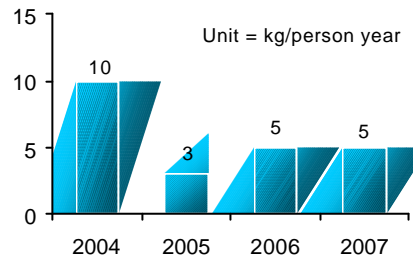


Paper and cardboard are generated at check-in of procured components (packaging and containers) and paper is generated in office work.

This waste is stored in a container which is regularly removed by the handler for treatment, recycling and subsequent sale as raw material for the cardboard industry.

- **Plastic**

This waste comes from the same sources as the paper and cardboard. This waste is stored in a container which is removed by the handler for treatment, recycling and subsequent sale as raw material for the plastics industry.

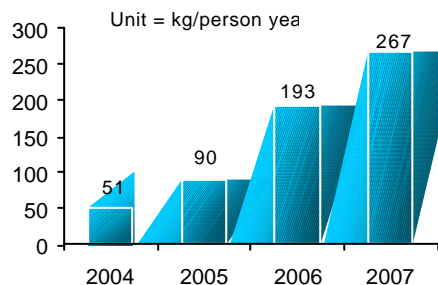


- **Wood**

As with the above, it is generated in the check-in of procured components (packing, pallets, etc.).

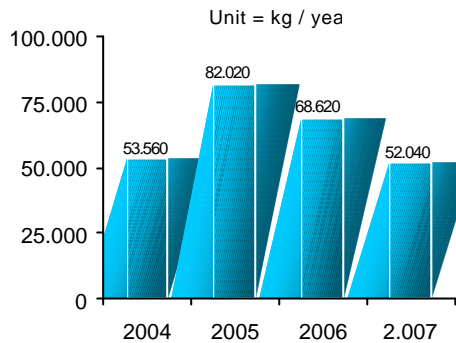
It is stored in a specific container and the manager who deals with it finally sells it as raw material for the wood industry.

The marked increase in 2006 compared to 2005 was due to dealing with the pallets and packing from the companies taking part in the building work on the plant and the increase in 2007 was due to the arrival of the Cutting and Drilling division.



HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Coolants or oily emulsions**



Depleted coolants are generated in the wet machining process and by customer-ordered machines during the check-in process at Danobat.

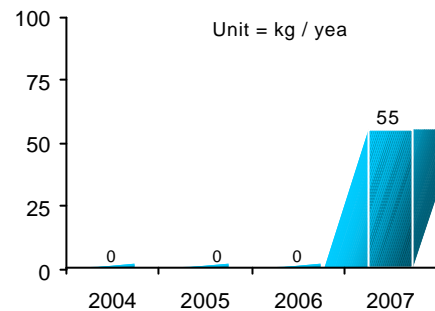
The amount of waste generated depends on the make-up of the machines sold, since it is only produced in wet machining and not in dry machining (aerospace, dry turning, etc.).

Investment in and commissioning of a coolant recovery unit, which is intended to extend the service life of the coolants, is resulting in a reduction in the amount of waste generated.

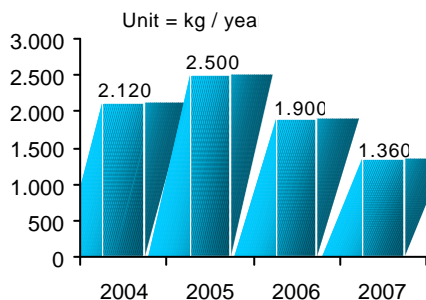
In 2005, failed results with concentrating machine of residues and the relocation of machining division to Goimek, (deposit cleaning and management of coolant still valid) has produced the 53% increase with regards to year 2004. In 2006 and 2007 a decrease was noted because of the transfer of the Machining division to Goimek as its consumption was higher than that of the incoming division, Cutting & Drilling.

- Solvents**

This waste is generated during the painting process. It may consist of depleted solvent + degreasing agent, used for cleaning parts in the preliminary phases of the process or surplus solvent from mixing with paints. The use of a solvent recovery machine has enabled us to re-use the solvent in the process, and the resulting trend is towards zero generation of this waste. The use of water-based paints will also reduce consumption and generation of this type of waste. The figure for 2007 corresponds to dealing with the waste generated in the Safety Kleen cleaning machine.



- Solid and paste paints**

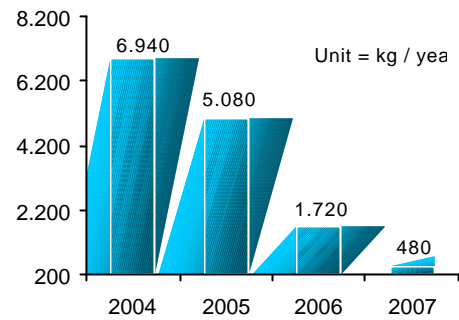


This waste is a result of left-over material from the painting process. A sufficient quantity of catalyst produces solid paint (cleaning of tanks and gun nozzles and recovery of the solvent). Otherwise paste paints are formed. Proper procurement planning and stock management helps reduce the amount of waste, while diversified sourcing (depending on customers' requirements) tends to increase the volume. The increase in 2005 was due to control of obsolete products.

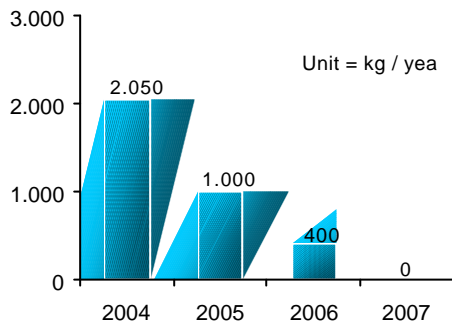
The decrease in 2006 was due to the transfer of the paint section to Goimek, S. Coop., although the obsolete product was managed as RP in Elgoibar. The arrival of the Cutting & Drilling division, which maintains the painting section, will not reach the figures for 2005.

- **Sludge from grinding**

The sludge was generated during manufacture of parts in our machining division when at some stage of the route they pass through the surface or cylindrical grinding machines. It is also generated in tests and check-in from customer-ordered grinding machines. Initially managed as inert waste for dumping till middle of 2005 has been managed as dangerous waste. The approval of study for inerting dry sludge allows its management as inert residue (scrap), which is the reason for the decrease in the last two years with respect to 2005 figures. For humidmuds it is still RP.



- **Containers from painting process**



These mainly include containers that have contained paints, catalysts, solvents and degreasing agents, mainly.

Once they have been completely finished and drained, they are pressed to reduce volume, introduced in big-bags and managed as hazardous waste.

As in the case above, we have the approval of approval of the inerting process and allowing them to be managed as scrap (RI). This process started at middle of 2005 shows the important reduction with regards to 2004.

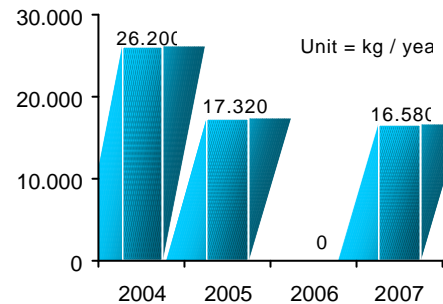
In 2006 the figure corresponds to containers to which the inerting process could not be applied (cabinet/stove undergoing adaptation)

- **Sludge from the septic tank**

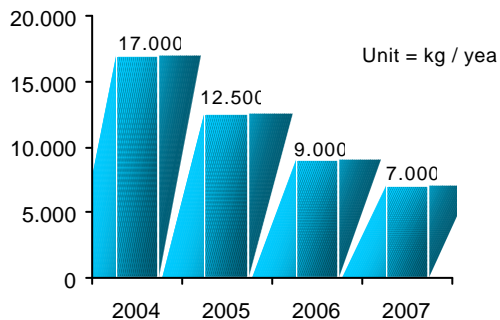
Generated in operation of the kitchen and dining room and in the sanitary services.

Discharges, which come exclusively from sanitary water, deposited the sludge in Danobat's septic tank, before being carried to the APRAIZ channel.

The start of E.D.A.R., and our connection to it in 2007 sewage plant, makes this sludge tend to disappear. The figure corresponds to the final emptying of the septic tank and its sealing.



- **Water from floor-cleaning**



This waste is the result of wet cleaning of the sections and passages and the assembly areas in the product divisions.

The evaporator concentrator system for waste which is mentioned in depleted coolants, will also apply for this waste. This will be again an action with application in PMA-2008 after failed results in 2005 and 2007. The decrease in 2006 was due to the plant works which prevented this cleaning process.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

• EMISSIONS

The transfer (which has already been referred to in various sections of this Environmental Declaration) of the paint section, along with its human, technical and physical resources, to Goimek, S. Coop., has enabled us receive the Cutting & Drilling division, which had hitherto been at Azkoitia. This division has a smaller and less demanding paint division than the former one.

In the last six-months of 2006, we carried out the adaptation of the old sanding zone and the incorporation of 4 cabinet/screens for the extraction and installation of new extractions at these screens and in the cabinet/stove and in the natural gas burner. The latter ones are longer because of the greater height of the central workshop. In the first half of 2008 we carried out overall maintenance on the GEINSA cabinet-stove.

At the end of March 2007, an official document was presented to suppress potentially damaging light sources as well as a preliminary report on the light emissions to be catalogued. These documents were presented on the 1st March 2007 before the Basque Government's Department for Territorial Planning and the Environment. The earmarking of resources for the IPPC projects is delaying the reply.

Parallel to this, the use of water-based paints, with the drastic reduction in solvents and the transfer of the Machining division to Goimek, will enable us to comply with European Directive on COV^S as enforced in Royal Decree 117/2003. The deadline for the presentation of the Solvent Management Plan in accordance with the aforementioned R.D. is 31st March 2008.

• DISCHARGES

All discharges at Danobat until March 16th 2007, were carried out through a septic tank and come exclusively from sanitary water and water from the kitchen. Water for industrial use consists of the water from water/oil separator of the compressors which, because of its characteristics, is run off through the rainwater drain network.

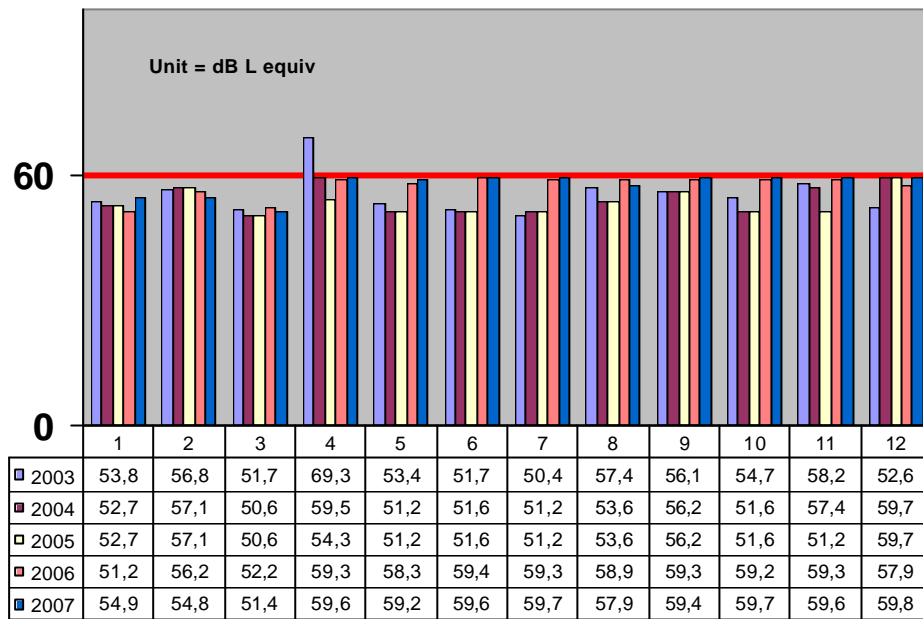
As from the date indicated, our discharges are connected with the E.D.A.R. sewage collector. The septic tank has been emptied and sealed and we have informed the relevant departments of these actions.

• EXTERNAL NOISE

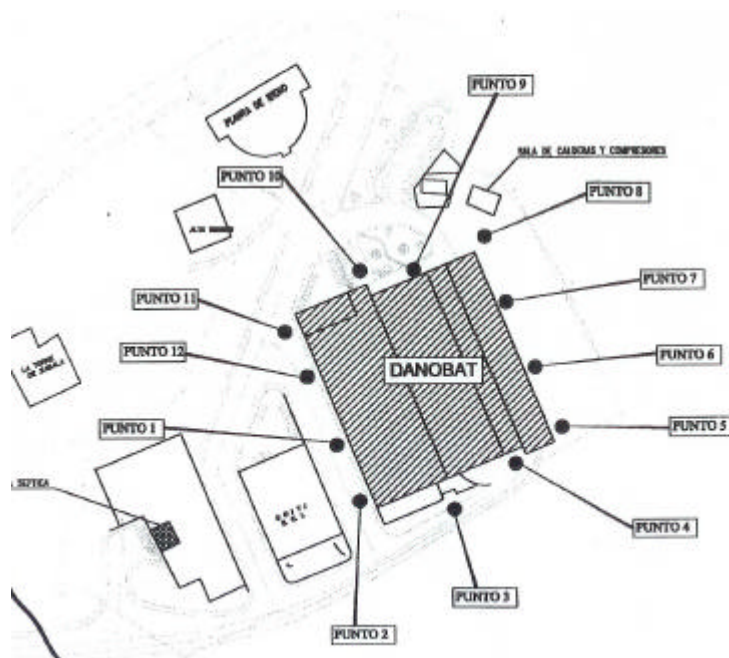
The activity of manufacturing and assembling machine tools does not cause problems in this area. In addition, because the plant is situated in an industrial estate, at a distance from other dwellings and the urban centre, we are able to comply with Danobat's self-imposed limits (60 dBA) and current legislation.

As mentioned in previous sections above, monitoring of this parameter is directly related to the machines we provide to our customers: compliance with the required allowances is considered to be of central importance in our technical departments and we are working on R&D projects which will reduce the noise level of our machines.

The change to screw compressors, the change of painting stove extractor, the modification from 2 to 1 focus in this extraction and consequent constructions strength, as well as the measurement taken at the limit of piece of land, have enabled us to achieve values that graph shows.



The plan below shows the points/areas of measurement:



COMPLIANCE WITH OBJECTIVES

The structure of the environmental programme, as set out in Chapter D, consists of a hierarchical system, with ACTIONS at the bottom level.

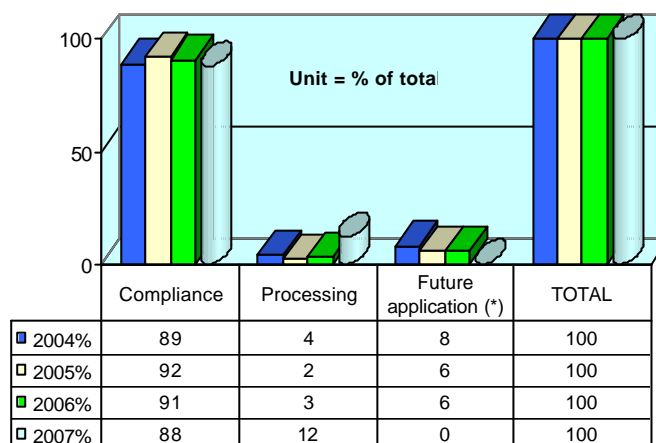
This indicator shows the percentage of total actions in the annual programme that have been successfully completed.

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nr. of accomplished actions	44	47	49	86
Nr. of program actions	74	80	77	128
Objectives compliance	59%	59%	64%	67%

In section D.4 – Evaluation of the fulfilment of the 2007 objectives, this discharge is made justifying the motives, either for the delay in implantation, or for the failed results.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The enclosed graph shows this indicator, giving the percentage of total requirements applicable to Danobat that have been fulfilled and those that are still being processed, shown in %.



(*) Future application or at analysis phase. For example, R.D. 117/2003

F. DEVELOPMENTS AND ADVANCES

Although some of these have been dealt with above in the sections on the environmental programme and performance, they are set out again in the sections below:

F.1. Environmental improvements in product.

The Product Development and Innovation Process is crucial at Danobat. It is managed by the Market and Product Plan (old Product and Technology Plan) in combination with the Ideko Technological Centre, and generates product improvements which include environmental improvements.

The technical conditions defined at the beginning of each project, are monitored during intermediary phases and checked against the final performance of the prototype to ensure that the initial environmental parameters match the results obtained.

Likewise, the Danobat-Customer multi-function teams in charge of managing developments of new products, tenders, innovations and orders, also take charge for compliance with the environmental requirements that have been established. If we compare current models with those manufactured six years ago, we can see that the mist extractor, the briquettes of grinding muds, the cutting fluid treatment units, machine guards, the incorporation of extinguishers for special applications, less harmful coolant, life-grease using instead of non recovering oil for the greasing of critical items, the use of "mql" for machining of aluminium alloy and the reduction in noise level, among others, represent real environmental improvements.

F.2. Supplier and product policies and collaboration with regional bodies

Given the size of Danobat—and thus of its suppliers and subcontractors of commercial components, parts, machining, etc.—the only action we can take in this area is to encourage and train them to apply good environmental practices in their organisations. Using questionnaires and visits, we learn more about their actions, assess them and offer disinterested help. We inform our suppliers of the advances made and open the doors of our company to them to allow them to address any environmental issues.

The result of that is the participation in the programme EKOSKAN from IHOBE during years 2003 to 2005 of tractionned suppliers.

Moreover, with critical suppliers Danobat is carrying out projects to introduce new paints (painting at EGONDO with products from the German manufacturer MANKIEWICZ and meetings with this supplier and Bernardo Ecenarro to implement water-based paints). Collaboration with Goimek, supporting them in the introduction of water-based paints. Project under way to use a single coat of paint (Alexit) at OVERBECK.

At the same time, our customers' requirements, the collaboration of our Prevention Service, the process of developing new products and the professionalism of the technical departments, all ensure that both the products we purchase and the machines we manufacture are as environmentally sound as possible.

Finally, we should point out that Danobat is collaborating with Debegesa (Sociedad para el Desarrollo Económico de Debarrena) (a local economic development association) on two projects: ECOSI (Design for the implementation of an industrial eco-system at the local level, start up on the Gaitondo Industrial Estate in Mallabia) and KOM-ING (Establishment of a stable channel of communication in the companies most advanced in environmental management in the Debarrena area).

F.3. New technologies and innovations.

Danobat invests in installations intended to reduce consumption of natural gas (separation of heating circuits in workshops and offices, gradual replacement of unit heaters by underfloor pipes), noise level and to improve performance (screw compressors to replace conventional ones for generating the compressed air) and environmental improvement (paint with screen cabin section).

Wherever possible, with our customers' consent, we provide units for dry machining, thus avoiding the use of coolants.

In order to improve working conditions at our facilities, safeguard the health of personnel and reduce waste and emissions, Danobat is developing the application of water-based paints and degreasing agents that are less harmful for health, and is fitting out its premises with resources for recovering solvents, coolants and oils, has got the approval of inerting processes of metal containers from the painting process and sludge from grinding.

F.4. Indicators of legal compliance.

Danobat uses indicators of compliance with legal requirements and maintains close contact with public authorities, notifying them of any divergence and obtaining their help when necessary.

F.5. Plans for adaptation to new legislation/bylaws.

Every two months Danobat receives the INFORMA magazine, which reports on any alterations to legislation and regulations in the field of the environment and occupational health and safety at a European, national and regional level. Danobat studies these changes and then assesses their applicability to the organisation.

It also accesses legal provisions at a provincial level via the Internet and implements them where applicable.

The last significant piece of work in this section is the adaptation to the requirements defined in Royal Decree 117/2003 on the limitation of VOC emissions which was to be introduced with the progressive change to water-based paints, degreasers without COV's and the use of activated carbon filters, if appropriate.

In Section D.6, these actions are included in the target "Improvement of the overall painting process and the products used".

F.6. Incidents and infringements.

No incidents worthy of comment have occurred, nor has Danobat committed any infringements.

F.7. R&D programmes on environmental protection.

As well as managing the Market and Product Plan described in F1, Danobat—directly or through the Danobat Group—is participating in Spanish and European projects with the Ideko Technological Centre and other European organisations, some of which are directly, related to environmental protection.

So, we have the Application of reinforced polymer concrete as an alternative to cast iron for the manufacture of the structural elements of machines and the project for grinding with CO₂ – MQL and the improvement of nozzles as part of the scope of the GENIT project.

Likewise, we can highlight the reduction in noise level and the reduction in energy consumption in the final machines.

The EKOMAK project deserves a special mention, as part of the PROLIMA European project, it seeks to integrate the environmental variable in the design of the machine tool sector. As a basis for analysis, it considers the product and its cost throughout its life cycle. The project also seeks to develop guidelines for specific ECHODESIGN (ecological design) for machine tools. Apart from Danobat, the technological centres GAIKER and IDEKO, LEALDE S. COOP., as well as two suppliers in our sector, take part in this project.

F.8. Costs of compliance

The human resources required to carry out the actions and meet targets, together with investments and expenses, are set out in the environmental programme.

As well as the resources of the environment department and the Environmental Committee, the following areas of investment and expense are also considered significant:

- Security Advisor.
- External audits and process of ISO 14001 certification and verification register EMAS II.
- Miscellaneous analyses and measurements.
- Waste management.
- Emergency Plan.
- Maintenance plan

During year 2007 the expenses involved in environment are 47.993€ and investments rose to 1.003 €.

G2. SGA (Environmental Management System) document map

Cap.	Manual del SGA Edición nº 08 – Marzo 2007	Código	Procedimiento del SGA (PMA)	Rev. Nº	Código	Norma del SGA (NMA)	Rev. Nº
0	INTRODUCCION						
1	GENERALIDADES						
2	DANOBAT, S.COOP.						
3	PROCESOS EN DANOBAT, S.COOP.	P-03.01	GESTION DE LOS PROCESOS. PROCESOS CLAVE	2			
4	SISTEMA DE GESTION AMBIENTAL						
5	POLITICA AMBIENTAL	PMA-05.01	POLITICA AMBIENTAL	3			
		PMA-06.01	IDENTIFICACION DE LOS ASPECTOS AMBIENTALES	7			
		PMA-06.02	EVALUACION DE LOS ASPECTOS AMBIENTALES	9	NMA-06.02.02	INDICADORES AMBIENTALES	2
6	PLANIFICACION	PMA-06.03	REQUISITOS LEGALES Y NORMATIVAS	7			
		PMA-06.04	OBJETIVOS, METAS Y PROGRAMA DE GESTION AMBIENTAL	5			
		PMA-07.01	ESTRUCTURA Y RESPONSABILIDADES	8			
		P-06.02	COMPETENCIA, TOMA DE CONCIENCIA Y FORMACION	9			
		P-05.09	COMUNICACION INTERNA	4			
		PMA-07.02	COMUNICACION EXTERNA	3			
		PMA-07.03	CONTROL DE LOS PROCEDIMIENTOS Y DE LAS NORMAS	4			
		PMA-07.04	CONTROL DE LA DOCUMENTACION	12			
		P-07.04	DESARROLLO E INNOVACION DE PRODUCTO	2			
		P-07.14	CONSULTAS Y OFERTAS	3			
		P-07.20	ACEPTACION DEL PEDIDO	3			
		P-07.30	CONTROL DEL PROVEECTO	3			
		P-07.40	GESTION DE PROVEEDORES	2			
		P-07.38	SEGUIMIENTO CALIDAD ENTREGAS DE LOS PROVEEDORES	4			
		PMA-07.05	HOMOLOGACION DE PRODUCTOS	6			
		P-07.35	GESTION DE COMPRAS Y SUBCONTRATACIONES	3			
		PMA-07.06	CONTRATACION DE SERVICIOS	7			
		PMA-07.07	RECEPCION Y MANIPULACION DE PRODUCTOS PELIGROSOS	6			
		P-06.06	RECEPCION DE MEDIOS PRODUCTIVOS E INSTALACIONES	3	K-06.06.01	GESTION DEL MANTENIMIENTO	2

NOTA: Los procedimientos P-XX-XX han sido generados en el Sistema de Gestión de Calidad y son de utilización en ambos sistemas.

Cap.	Manual del SGA Edición n° 08 – Marzo 2007	Código	Procedimiento del SGA (PMA)	Rev. N°	Código	Norma del SGA (NMA)	Rev. N°	
7	IMPLEMENTACION Y OPERACION	PMA-07.08	CONTROL DE SUBCONTRATISTAS	5				
		P-07.55	CONTROL DEL PROCESO DE MONTAJE	3				
		PMA-07.09	MANTENIMIENTO DE INSTALACIONES	5				
		P-06.10	AMBIENTE DE TRABAJO	2				
		P-07.57	INSPECCION Y ENSAYOS FINALES	2				
		P-07.59	MANIPULACION Y ALMACENAMIENTO DE MATERIALES	2				
		P-07.60	EMBALAJE Y TRANSPORTE	3				
		PMA-07.11	CONTROL DE LOS EQUIPOS DE CONTROL Y CORRECCION DE LA CONTAMINACION	9				
		PMA-07.12	CONTROL DE LOS RESIDUOS	3	NMA-07.12.01	Recogida y almacenamiento de residuos	3	
		PMA-07.13	GESTION DE LOS RESIDUOS	5				
		PMA-07.14	SEGUIMIENTO Y MEDICION	7				
		PMA-07.20	PLAN DE EMERGENCIA	5				
8	VERIFICACION	P-07.70	CONTROL DE LOS EQUIPOS DE MEDICION Y SEGUIMIENTO.	4				
		PMA-08.02	CONTROL AMBIENTAL DE PROCESOS	3	NMA-08.02.01	Proceso de Inertización	3	
		PMA-08.04	NO CONFORMIDADES, ACCIÓN CORRECTORA Y ACCIÓN PREVENTIVA	3				
		PMA-08.05	REGISTROS DEL S.G.A.	5				
		PMA-08.06	AUDITORIAS DEL S.G.A.	4				
9	REVISION POR LA DIRECCION							
		PMA-09.01	REVISION POR LA DIRECCION	3				

NOTA: Los Procedimientos P-XX.XX han sido generados en el Sistema de Gestión de Calidad y son de utilización en ambos sistemas.

Documento actualizado en fecha: 30.08.2007
 Sustituye al de fecha: 14.06.2007 (Mapa SGA2006_H)

H. VALIDATION DATA

H.1. Accredited environmental verification body

This statement has been validated by AENOR, an accredited environmental verification body.

H.2. Date of next statement

The environmental statement is drawn up once a year as an instrument of communication and dialogue with the public and other interested parties in the environmental performance of Danobat, S. COOP. The statement sets out the most significant changes and improvements.

The next environmental statement will be presented in March 2009.

Angel Azpeitia de Diego
EMS Coordinator

Elgoibar, 31st march 2008

ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION VALIDATED BY

AENOR

Asociación Española de
Normalización y Certificación

IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION No. 761/2001

DATE:

No. OF NATIONAL VERIFICATION BODY **E-V 0001**

Signature and Seal:

21 MAY. 2008

AENOR Asociación Española de
Normalización y Certificación

D. Ramón NAZ PAJARES
General Manager of AENOR