### 5.5.2.4 Limiting emissions and managing industrial risks

#### 5.5.2.4.1 Impact of our industrial activities

**Industrial wastewater discharge**

Traies’s activities generate little in the way of industrial wastewater: 94% of wastewater is discharged from seven sites and 67% comes from the Mulwa site, Australia site alone. Consolidated (excluding former Grenada sites) wastewater discharges have fallen by 21% compared with 2012 as a result of ongoing plant optimisation, continuous modernisation measures, and wastewater recycling and reuse. The DIS sites account for less than 1% of the Group’s industrial wastewater discharges.

**Industrial atmospheric emissions**

In general, Traies’s activities do not generate atmospheric emissions, except for activities at a few specific industrial sites or activities linked to site operations (for example, heating). A few sites release industrial atmospheric emissions which are channelled and treated where necessary (with filters, scrubbers, etc.) and regularly checked. This primarily relates to solvents. The quantities of solvents used are limited. A total of 80 (out of 180) sites purchase solvents, with eight of those sites accounting for 86% of purchases. The Mulwa site alone accounts for 71% of these purchases and 81% of emissions resulting from the manufacture of propellants requiring a large quantity of solvents. In 2019, the commissioning of a new process at the Mulwa site led to increased production and consequently a significant 39% increase in associated emissions compared to 2018. It should be noted that several sites have stopped using solvents or replaced them with detergents.

**Combating noise and odour pollution**

While Traies’s activities generate very little noise or odour pollution, measures are still put in place to limit them. Cooling systems are the most common sources of noise pollution, and precautions are taken to limit noise levels associated with this equipment. Sound levels are checked periodically. The few sites where noise is a particular issue are equipped with acoustic attenuation systems, or only conduct noise-generating activities at specific times. The increased use of computer simulations for pyrotechnic testing, for example, also helps to reduce noise. Traies’s activities do not generally generate odours, with the exception of five sites. The three sites that generate unpleasant odours have installed systems to capture atmospheric emissions that are regularly checked.

#### 5.5.2.4.2 Land use and pollution prevention

Since 1998, the Group has implemented a responsible pollution risk and soil erosion management policy. Few sites have shown significant signs of contamination, and where contamination has been identified, it is usually due to earlier industrial activities (some of which are independent of Traies and related to past acquisitions). If any new situations of contamination are discovered, they will be handled consistently with this investigation and responsible management policy.

When available techniques allow, steps are taken to clean up pollution. The impact on available resources and the environment is then reduced to a minimum by using on-site treatment rather than transferring pollution to another site.

The water table is periodically monitored at industrial sites and sites located in industrial areas. The cases in question are monitored in a coordinated manner by the Group’s HSE Department in conjunction with the local authorities.

The Group considers environmental criteria when choosing locations for its sites, looking at climate and geological risks, the impact of its activities on the human and natural environment, and land use. The objective is to optimise compatibility between the Group’s activities and the environment. Some activities, such as pyrotechnics, require a specific site due to the risks those activities generate and need to be bounded by extensive security areas and suitable geology. Those areas account for approximately 79% of the area occupied by the Group (two sites in Australia and one in France). However, steps are taken to enhance their ecological value either by promoting biodiversity or by converting them into pasture or farm land. Excluding pyrotechnic sites, the Group’s other sites are mainly located in industrial zones, which make up 51% of surface area.

#### 5.5.2.4.3 Industrial risk management

Only one Group site in Europe is a Seveso upper-tier establishment. Three other sites are classified Seveso lower-tier; while two sites in Australia are classified as high industrial risk. Safety management systems (including measures such as a major accident prevention policy, a contingency plan, and a risk assessment and the associated risk management scenarios) are in place and are regularly inspected by the country HSE departments and regulatory authorities in accordance with applicable regulations. After the (historical) accident in Rouen, France, the Group assessed the regulatory status of the only four Seveso sites owned by Traies in Europe.

The insurance and compensation policies for victims of accidents, including technological accidents for which the Group may be liable, cover all sites insured by the Group, including Seveso-listed sites. Risks arising from accidents (such as fire or pollution) are managed locally, with the support of the relevant Group departments, if necessary. Accident prevention and management procedures, as well as procedures for handling specific complaints, are in place for such cases. An accident reporting tool makes it possible to analyse accidents that do occur and draw suitable lessons from them. In 2019, only eight incidents occurred, but none had a significant impact on health or the environment.