

Presentation of Environmental Report 2001

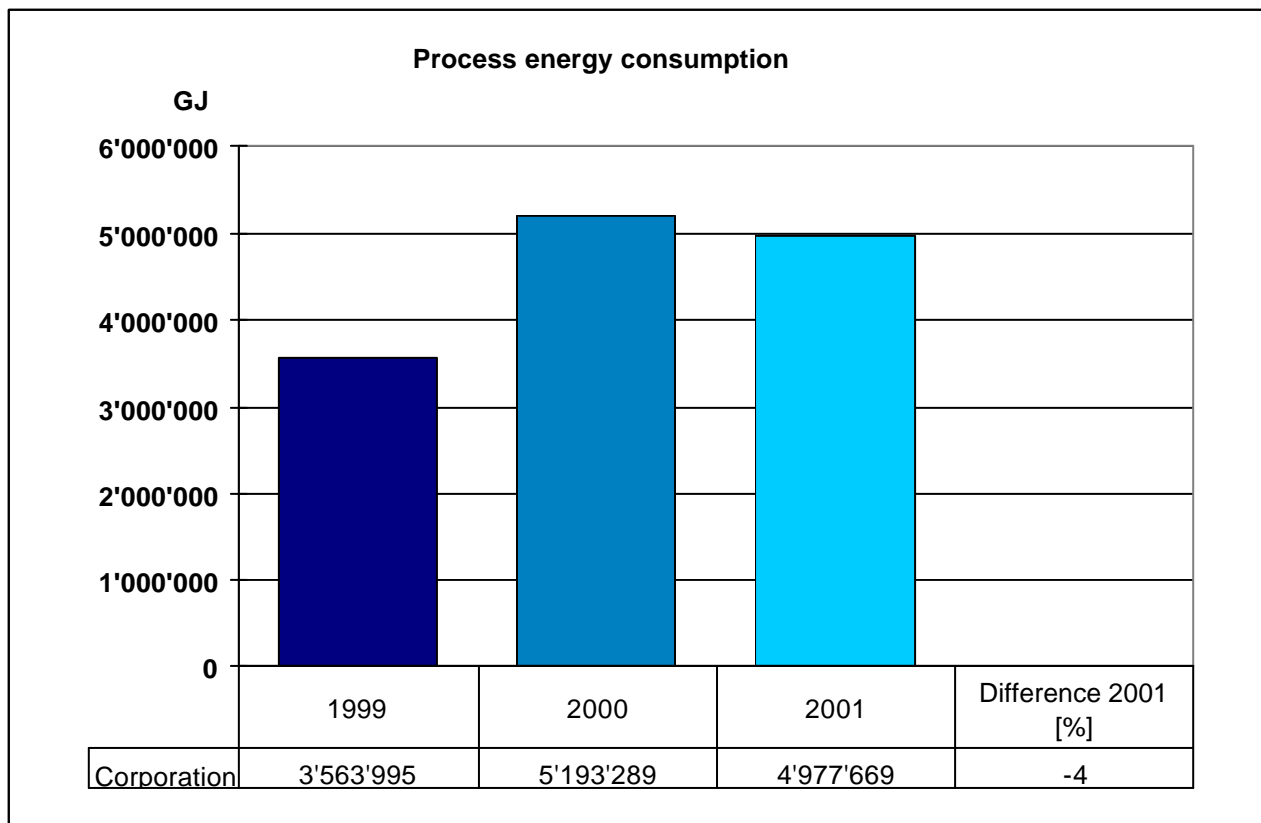
Georg Fischer Corporation

Foreword

- The Environmental Report for 2001 appears in electronic form and contains the most important data and facts.
- The number of companies providing environmental data this year has changed, compared with the previous year. Seven companies that contributed to last year's report are no longer included, and three companies have been added.
The latter companies together have a significantly greater environmental impact (in terms of consumption of resources) than the seven companies that are no longer part of the corporate group, especially since two of the new companies are active in the manufacturing sector.
- The year under review is 2001, and comparisons always refer to data for the year 2000.
- The worsened economic situation in the second half of 2001 had a negative effect on the development of added value but also affected resource consumption, which showed a downward trend due to the drop in orders received.
- Abbreviations used:
 - AP: Automotive Products
 - IS: Industrial Services
 - MT: Manufacturing Technology
 - PE: Plant Engineering
 - PS: Piping Systems
 - VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
 - GJ: Giga Joule

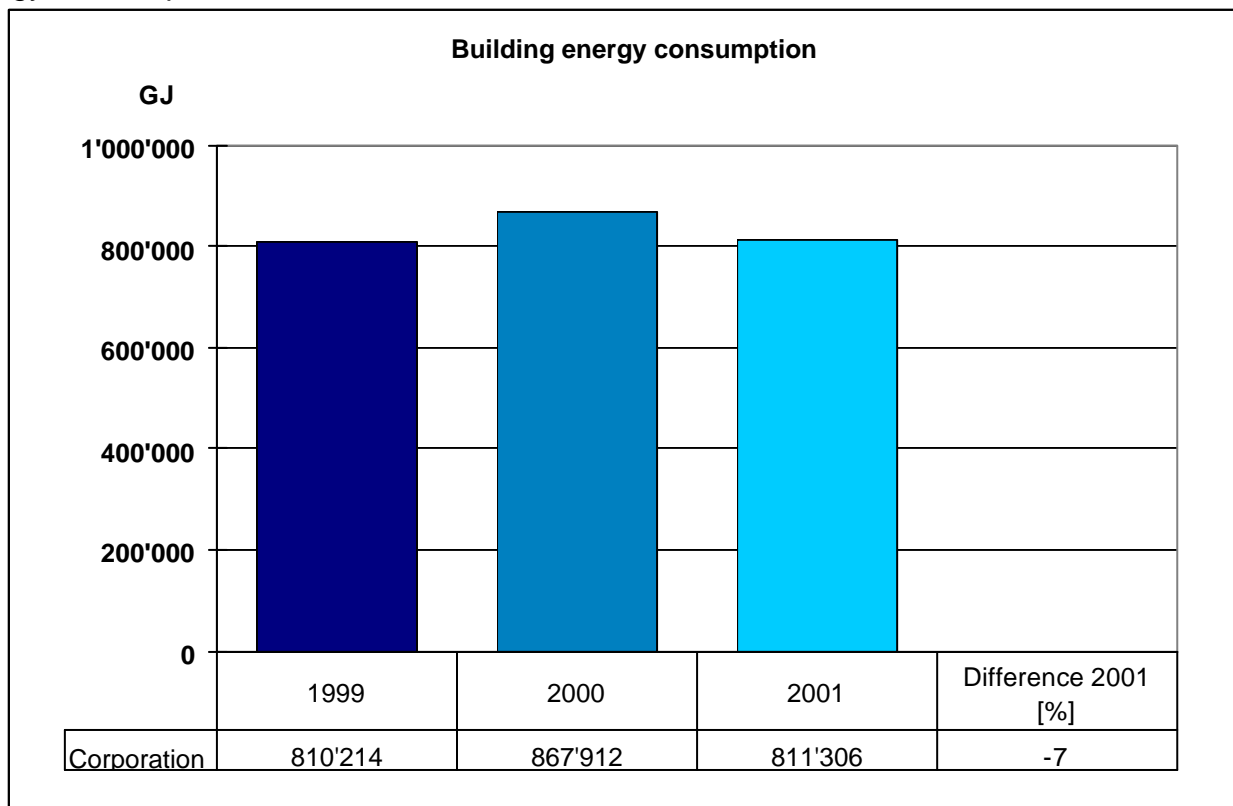
Process energy consumption

Process energy consumption decreased in 2001, even though the group of reporting companies included more manufacturing companies than in 2000.



Building energy consumption

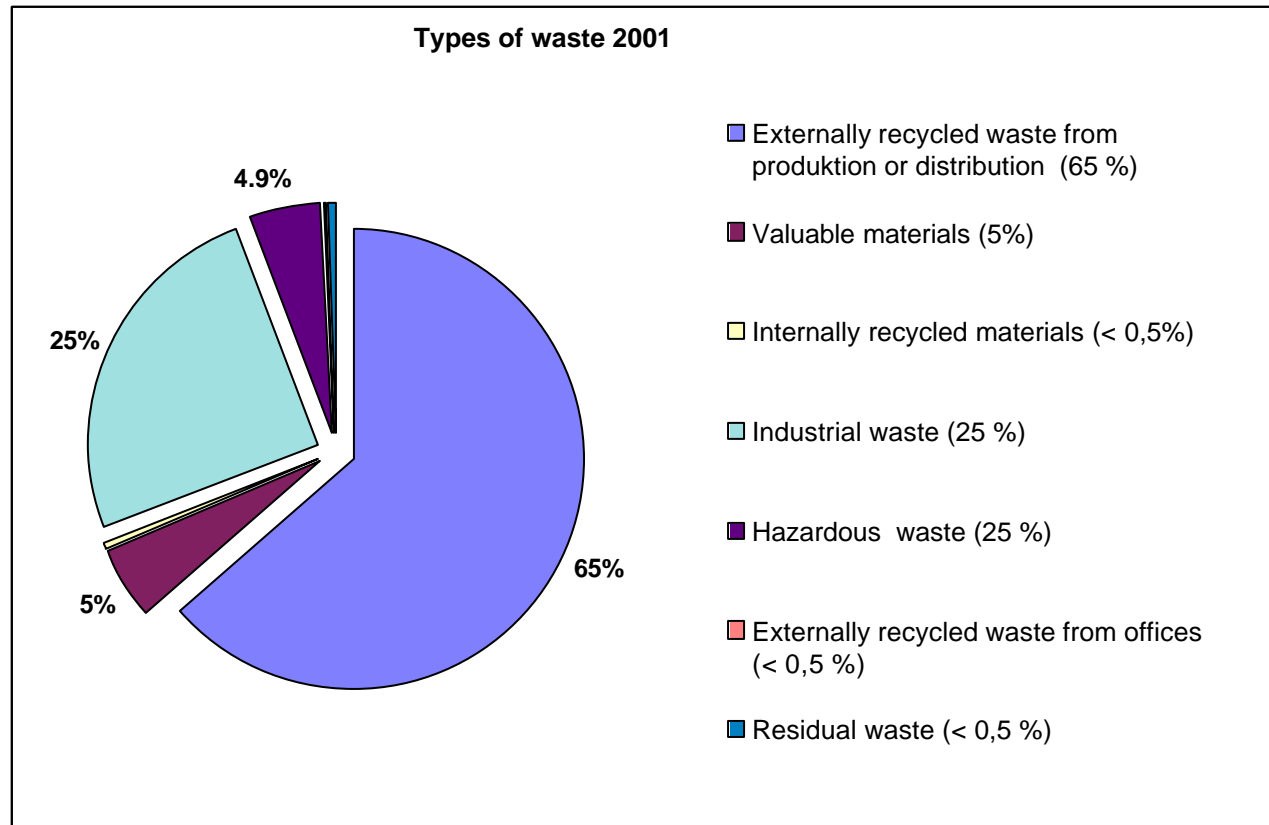
Building energy consumption was down 7% from 2000, in spite of a nearly 5% increase in office space and an increased consumption of heating energy due to the cold winter of 2001-2002. The reduction is the result not only of various improvement measures (modern combustion technologies), especially in the area of natural gas and oil consumption, but also of the higher proportion of waste heat utilization. The energy mix has shifted somewhat: extra-light fuel oil consumption has increased, while coal consumption and electricity consumption have decreased. Building energy usage as a percentage of total energy consumption was 14% in 2001.



Types of waste

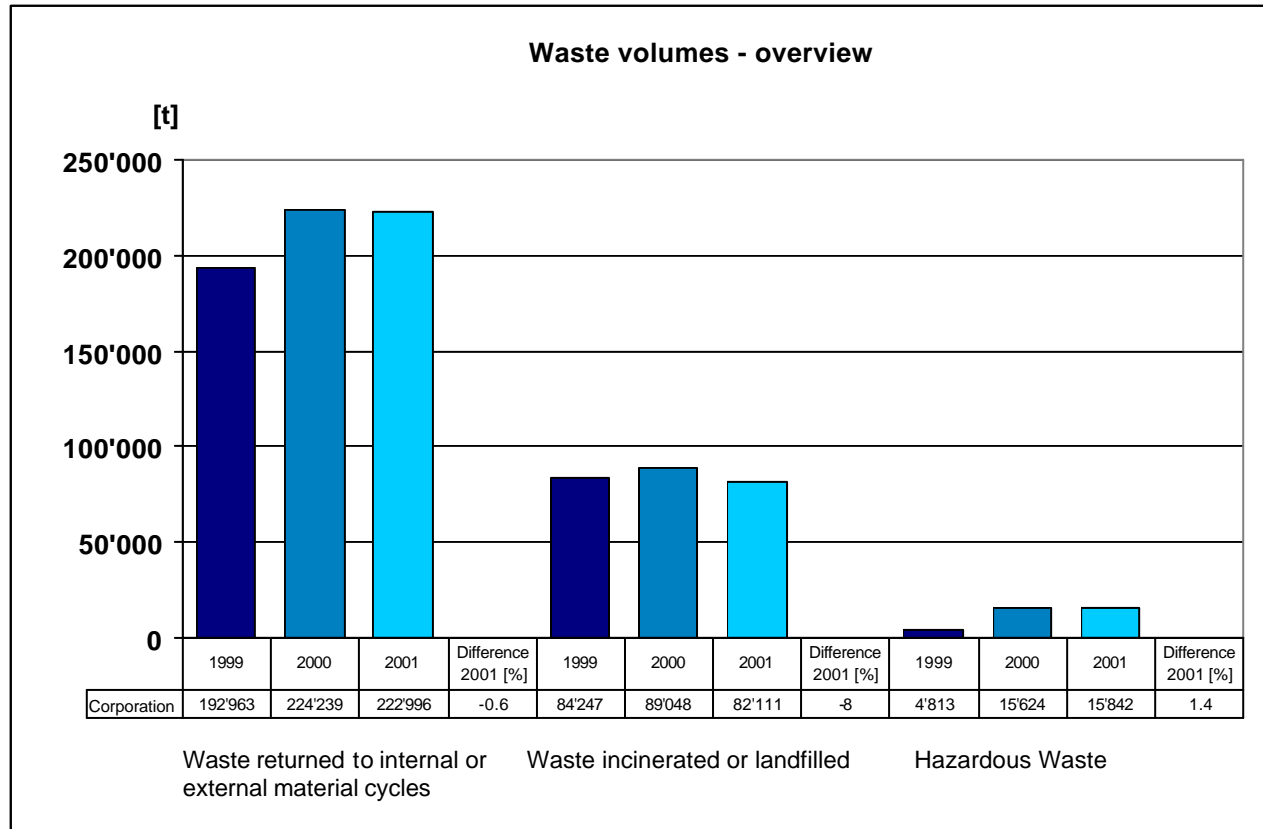
In comparison with 2002, there was a reduction in the amounts of municipal waste (from office operations) and industrial waste (from production and distribution) that needed to be landfilled or incinerated. This trend has a number of causes, including improvements in waste separation but also the ongoing development of technological processing possibilities. Almost two-thirds of all waste was recycled in 2001.

(The areas that do not show a figure account for less than 0.5%).



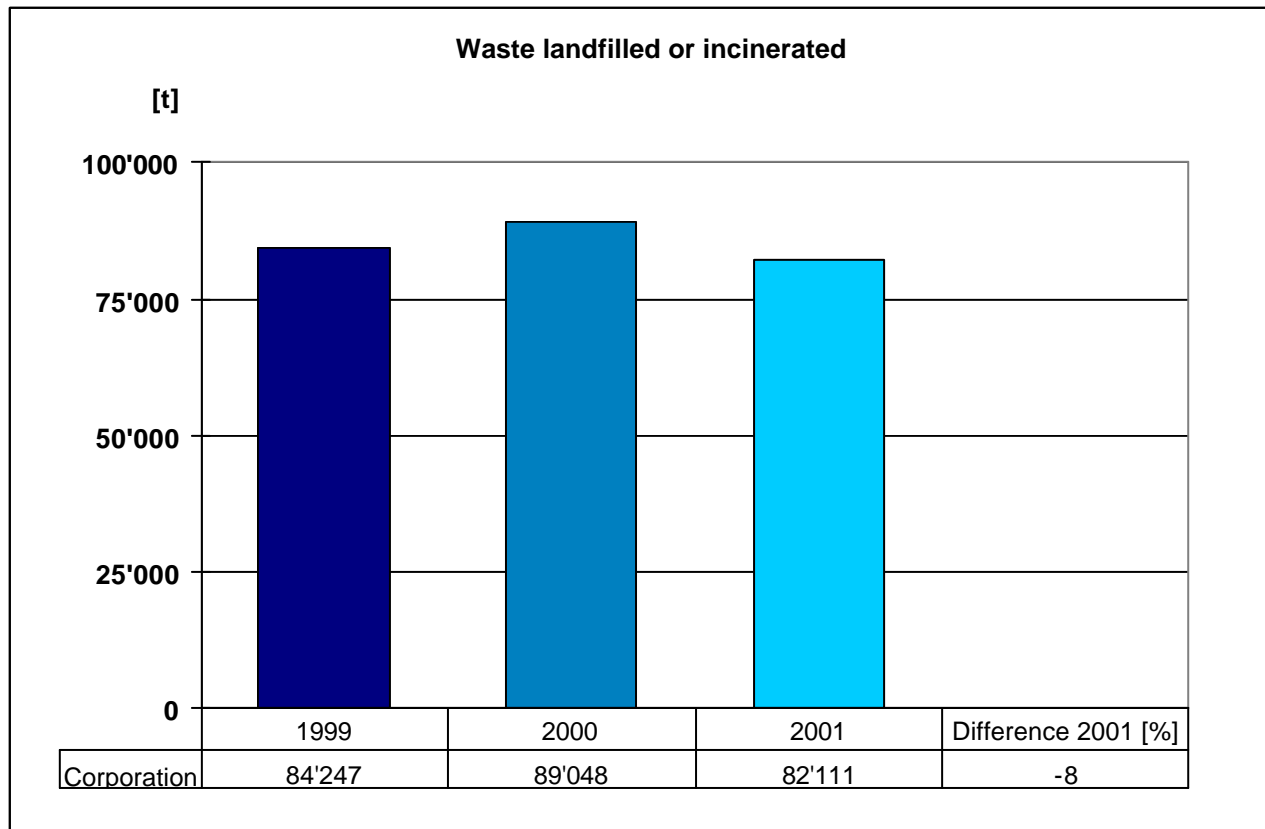
Waste volumes - overview

The total waste volume produced by the reporting companies decreased slightly by 7,960 tonnes. The Automotive Products Group, which accounted for between 86% and 96% of each waste category shown, had the greatest impact on the overall picture.



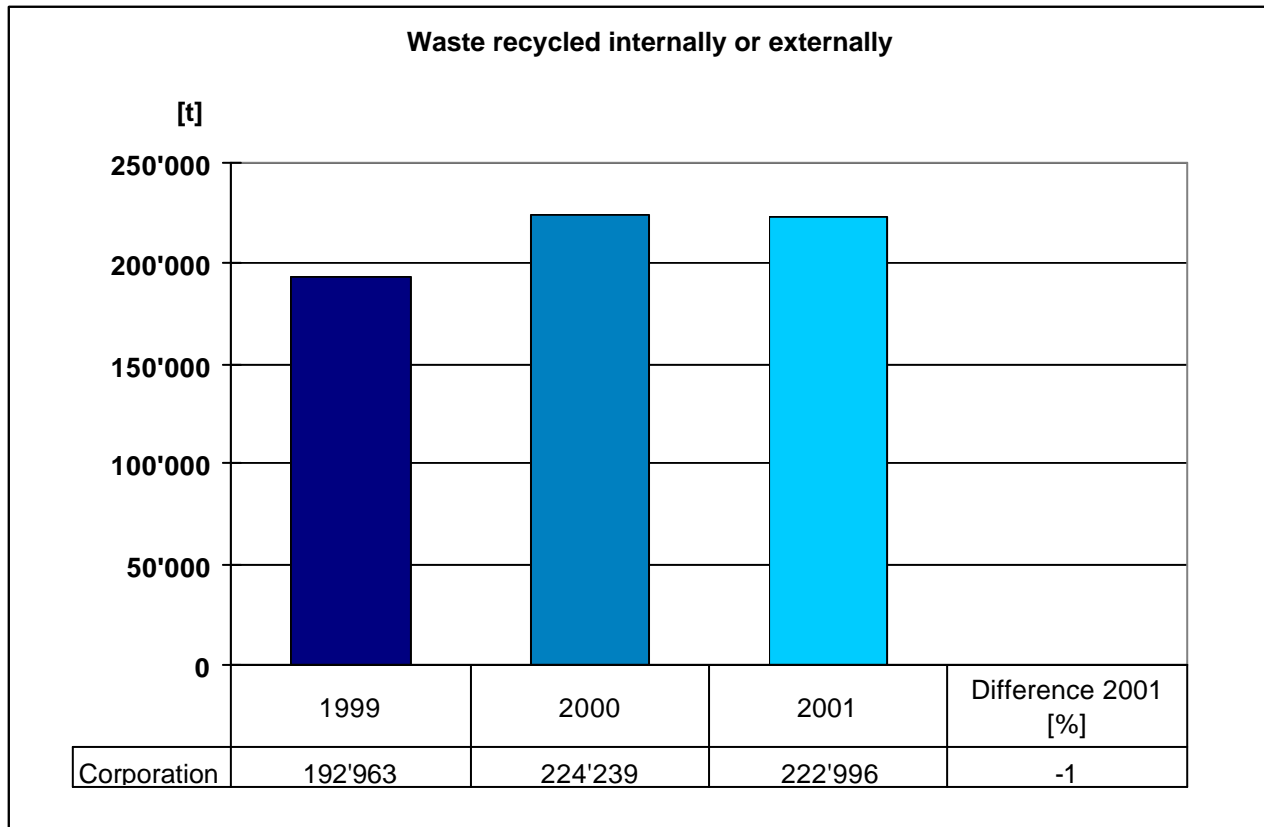
Waste landfilled or incinerated

The volume of waste that is landfilled or incinerated was reduced by 8%, compared with 2000. The Automotive Products Group made the largest contribution to this figure by reducing the wastes destined for landfill or incineration by almost 8%.



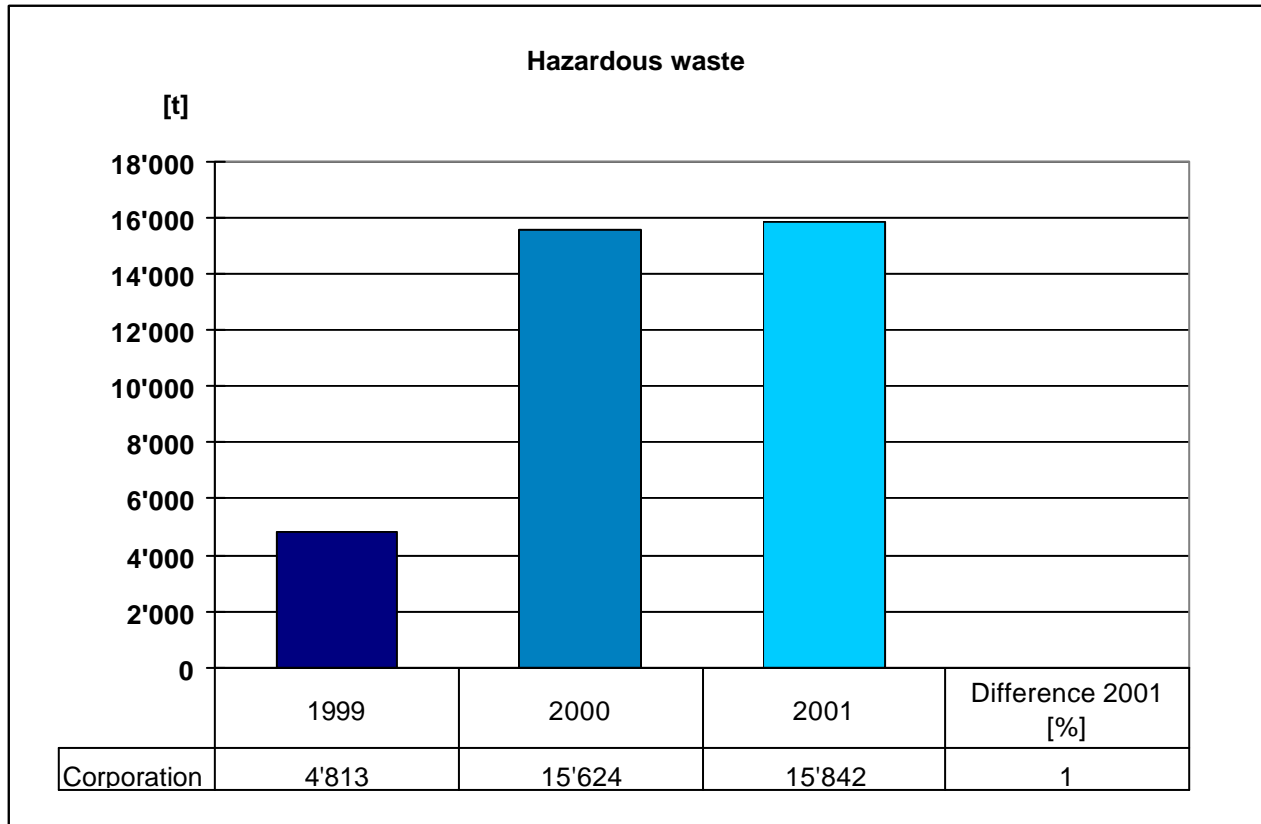
Waste recycled internally or externally

The absolute decrease was primarily due to the Automotive Products Group, although we should note that measures were introduced to improve internal recycling and recirculation in two large German foundries.



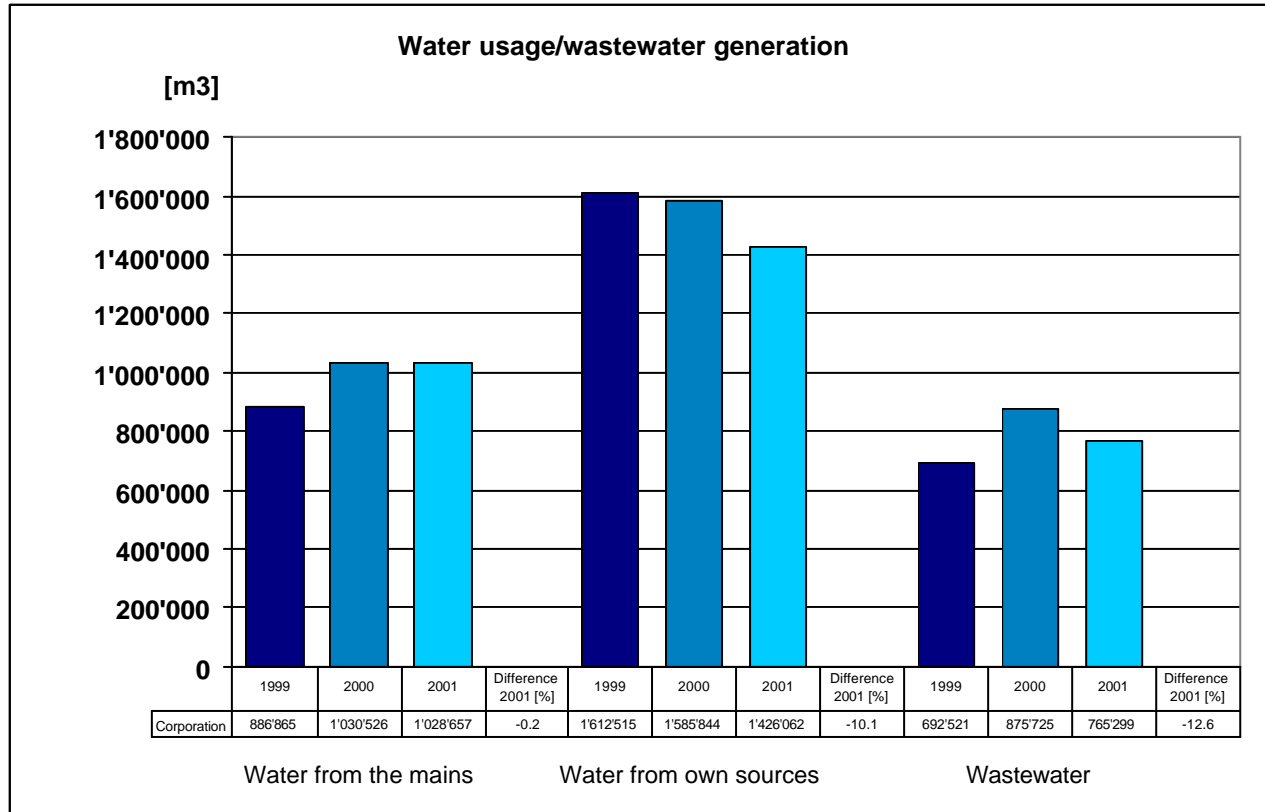
Hazardous waste

The volume of hazardous waste increased only slightly. The Automotive Products Group and the Piping Systems Group, which together generate almost 99% of all hazardous wastes, are responsible for this waste volume.



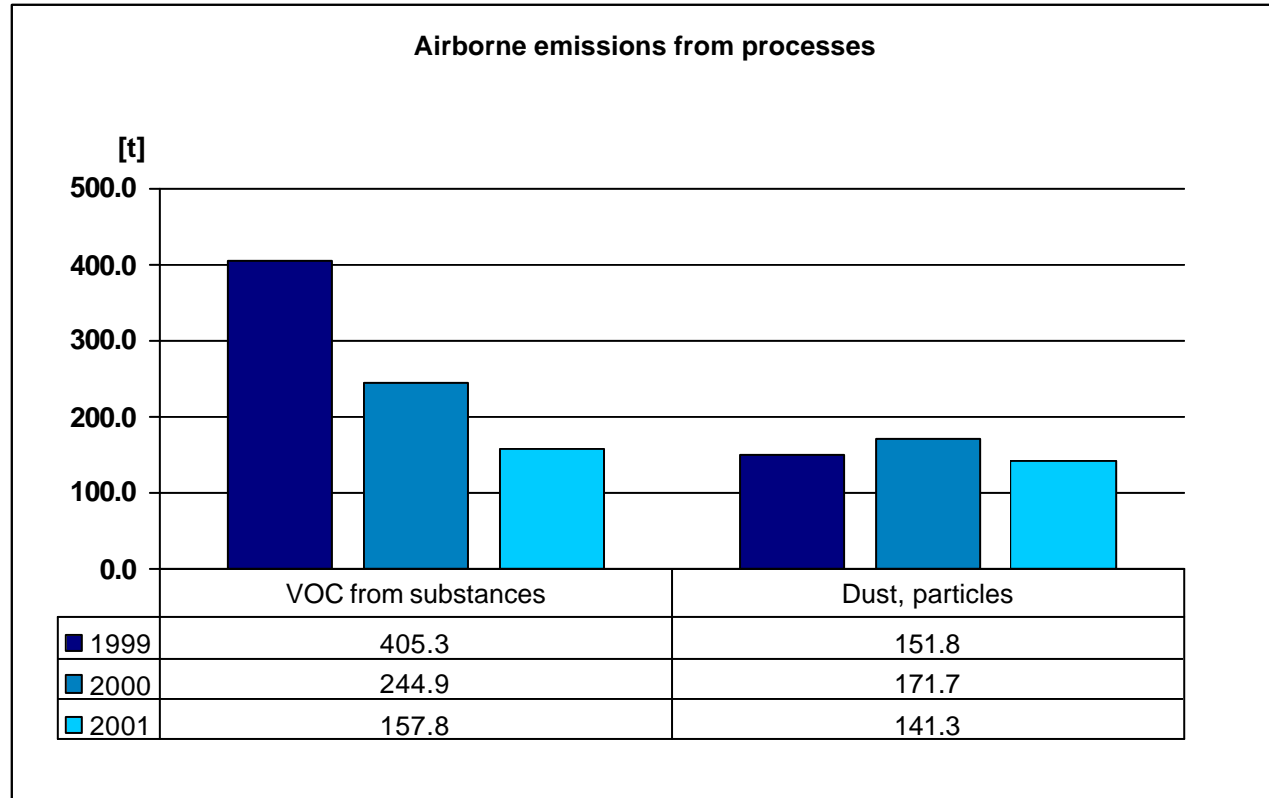
Water usage and wastewater generation

The consumption of water from public water supply systems has remained virtually constant. The consumption of water from private supply systems (well water), water that is used for cooling purposes only and is not polluted, has decreased. This decline is due, first of all, to specific measures introduced at various Automotive Products Group sites in Austria and the UK (increased recirculation, shutdown of old cooling systems, reduction in evaporation losses, etc.) and, second, to the weaker economy in the 2nd half of 2001.



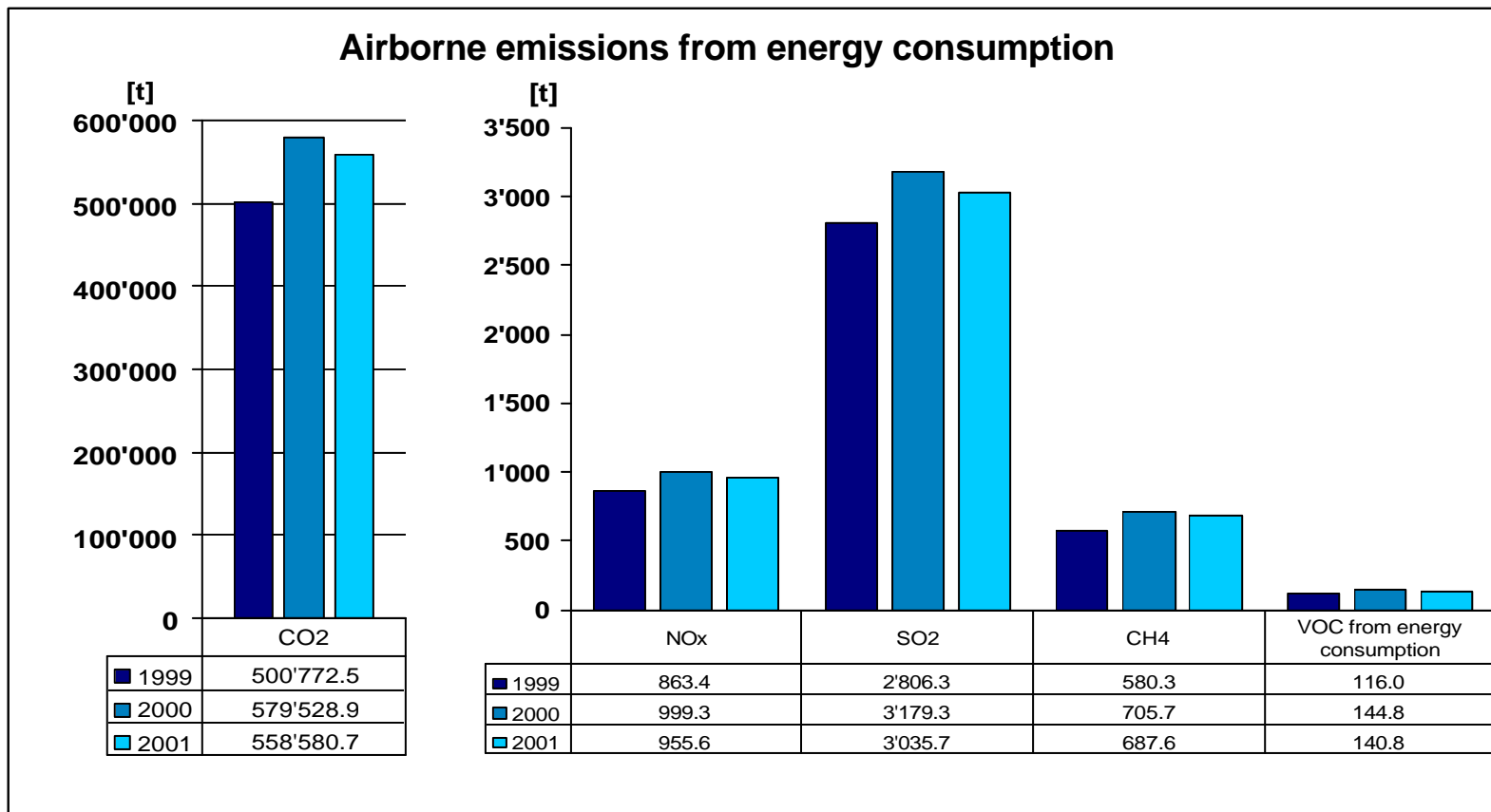
Air emissions

There was a 35% decrease in VOC emissions generated by the consumption of products and materials that contain volatile organic compounds (VOC), compared with 2000. Every corporate group contributed to this success, but most particularly Automotive Products (-36%), Piping Systems (-32%) and Plant Engineering (- 66%). Dust emissions (particulate matter) are generated by the foundries (Automotive Products Group and Piping Systems Group), and reductions were achieved by the Automotive Products Group.



Air emissions

Parallel with the decline in building and process energy consumption, the air emissions generated by energy utilization also decreased.



Environmental costs & environmental investment

The environmental costs and environmental investment in the various corporate groups remained at the same level as in 2000. The only noticeable changes were in the Automotive Products Group, where a new production line was started up in a large Germany foundry and involved significant environmental expense and investment. (Beginning in 2001, the Industrial Services companies reported as a separate corporate group and were no longer included in the Plant Engineering Group.)

