

A close-up photograph of several pink carnations. The petals are layered and have a scalloped edge. Small, clear water droplets are scattered across the surface of the petals, catching the light. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting foliage.

Vinnolit

Leadership in PVC

Environmental Report 2017

Vinnolit GmbH & Co. KG



Acting Responsibly

As a company, we combine economic success with social and environmental responsibility: safety, health and environmental protection are among our foremost corporate objectives. We adhere to high safety and environmental standards, operate our production facilities efficiently and conserve resources and sell products in whose safety and environmental compatibility we firmly believe. As an energy-intensive company, we focus in particular on improving energy efficiency. Vinnolit has made significant investments and achieved enormous success in this respect. Regular audits conducted by independent experts confirm our strict compliance with international management standards' in the areas of quality, safety, the environment and energy.

Some sustainability challenges can only be effectively solved by the PVC or plastics industry as a whole. This is why we are actively involved in a variety of associations and initiatives and work together with other companies in the plastics industry, and in particular the PVC value chain, to achieve further improvements. Vinnolit is actively involved in VinylPlus, the voluntary commitment of the European PVC industry towards sustainable development, in EuroChlor's sustainability program and the global Responsible Care initiative of the chemical industry. The industry has achieved tremendous success in recent years, especially in PVC recycling, the more sustainable use of PVC additives, and the conversion to the more environmentally-friendly membrane cell process for the production of chlorine and caustic soda.

This environmental report illustrates the company's objectives, measures and achievements in environmental protection. However, far from resting on our achievements, we have also set ourselves new demanding goals for the future and are facing the challenges ahead. Join us on this journey!

Dr. Karl-Martin Schellerer
Managing Director



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The company

With an annual capacity of 780,000 metric tons, Vinnolit is one of the leading PVC raw material producers in Europe and the global leader in PVC specialties. Moreover, Vinnolit is a subsidiary of Westlake Chemical, a leading international manufacturer of petrochemicals, polymers and PVC building products.

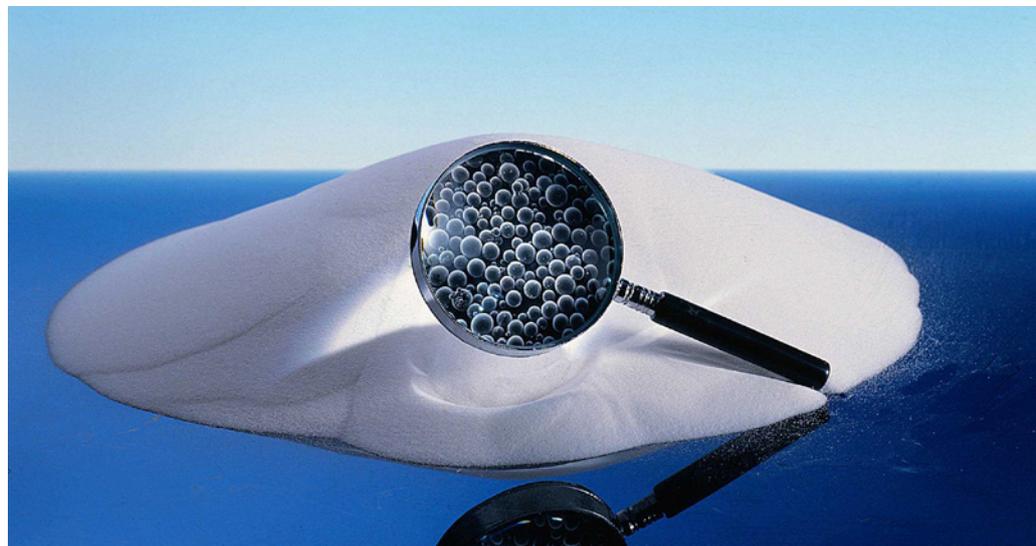
www.westlake.com



**Westlake
Chemical**

Vinnolit produces and markets a wide range of PVC products covering all kinds of PVC applications, e.g. in the building and construction sector, in the automobile industry and in the medical sector. Whether the PVC is for flooring, wall covering, window profiles, pipes, rigid film, technical coatings, automotive sealants, cable sheathing or medical applications, Vinnolit is able to offer a suitable solution.

Additionally Vinnolit produces and markets intermediates such as caustic soda, vinyl chloride and tin tetrachloride, which are



Focus on PVC

used in the chemical industry as well as in many other industries.

Vinnolit's six production sites are located in Burghausen, Gendorf, Knapsack, Cologne, Schkopau and Hillhouse (UK). The company's headquarters are in Ismaning near Munich. With 1,400 staff, Vinnolit has an annual turnover of ca. €900 million.

The company is upstream integrated from chlorine/caustic soda to PVC and is a technology supplier for the entire vinyl chain from EDC to PVC.

Vinnolit operates six sales offices in Europe and works together with numerous sales partners worldwide.



Responsibility for people and environment

Safety, health and environmental protection are key corporate goals and firmly anchored in the company's vision and values.

Through effective environmental management, we ensure that statutory regulations and the voluntary self-commitments of the industry are met, and we work continuously to achieve further improvements.

Integrated management system

An integrated management system for quality, safety, environmental protection and energy management ensures the constant development and improvement of products and processes in the company. Vinnolit is certified in accordance with

ISO 9001 (quality management), 14001 (environmental management) and 50001 (energy management); and according to BS OHSAS 18001 and OHRIS (both occupational safety). Regular audits conducted by independent auditors confirm compliance with relevant standard requirements. Current certificates are available at www.vinnolit.com.

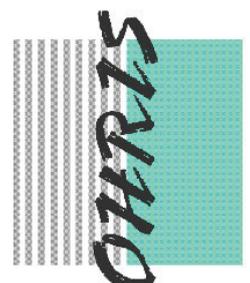
Organization

Responsibilities relating to quality, safety, environmental and health protection and energy are clearly defined at Vinnolit and laid down in the company procedures. Regular training ensures that these instructions are familiar to and observed by all employees.

According to Section 52 b of the German Federal Emissions Control Act (BImSchG), a member of top management performs the duties and obligations as the operator of plants which are subject to government regulations. Immediate responsibility for environmental protection lies in the delegation chain including the Operations Director and the respective production area and plant managers.

Idea management

Through the employee suggestion system, the company collects ideas from employees for ongoing improvement of our processes, occupational safety, environmental protection and energy management.



Emergency management

Vinnolit is integrated into the emergency management systems at each of the sites. Primary contact in case of an emergency is the factory fire department, which is manned around the clock. At the Cologne location, responsibility for fire safety lies with the municipal Cologne Fire Brigade, which is supported by personnel, technical and organizational measures at the plant.

In addition to the fire brigade, various standby services at the plants are also provided if necessary as part of a graduated plan. On-site teams are capable of detecting possible immissions outside the plant perimeter.

Channels for reporting to the authorities and informing the public are precisely defined. Possible emergency scenarios are discussed regularly and simulated in practice-oriented exercises with emergency services from outside the plant and the involvement of representatives of the authorities.

Any deviations from normal operation are documented and investigated in order to avoid similar events in the future.

Incidents

Incidents as defined in the German Incident Reporting Ordinance (12. BImSchV) are events associated with serious danger inside or outside the operating area or serious damage to material assets. No incident occurred at Vinnolit during the reporting period.

The company is insured for possible environmental damage caused by an incident, including possible environmental damage resulting from intended use.



Control center: the Chemical Park Knapsack maintains readiness for emergencies by conducting an emergency drill every year.



The site fire departments are equipped with the latest technology. In the picture, the fire brigade vehicle of Cologne, which was acquired in 2016.

The VinylPlus Sustainability Forum

Towards Circular Economy

10 & 11 May 2017
Berlin, Germany

vinyl plus



Michael Kundel, CEO of Renolit and Chairman of the European Plastics Converters association, and Dr. Josef Ertl, Member of Vinnolit's Advisory Board and Chairman of VinylPlus, opening the VinylPlus Sustainability Forum 2017.

Associations and initiatives

VinylPlus

As an "Official Partner", Vinnolit supports VinylPlus, the voluntary commitment of the European PVC industry to sustainable development financially, through commitment to its principles, and through active participation.



Through VinylPlus, the PVC industry commits itself to:

- work towards the more efficient use of PVC throughout its lifecycle;
- help to ensure that persistent organic compounds do not accumulate in nature and that other emissions are reduced;
- move towards more sustainable additive systems;
- contribute to climate protection through reducing energy and raw material use;
- build sustainable awareness across the PVC value chain to accelerate resolving our sustainability challenges

The progress is documented in an annual report.

Responsible Care

Vinnolit participates in the Responsible Care program of the chemical industry for continuous improvement of safety, health and environmental protection.



PlasticsEurope

Vinnolit is involved in "Operation Clean Sweep" of PlasticsEurope, the association of European plastics manufacturers. The aim is to avoid the entry of plastic powders or pellets into flowing watercourses, lakes or seas ("Zero pellet loss"). Operation Clean Sweep is part of the global "Marine Litter Solutions" project.

ECVM

Vinnolit is a member of the European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers (ECVM). An important focus of the association is sharing experiences related to environmental and safety issues.

EuroChlor

Vinnolit is a member of EuroChlor, the association of European chlorine producers, and supports the EuroChlor sustainability program. Vinnolit exceeded the voluntary commitment of EuroChlor members by converting its chlorine production from the mercury process to the environmentally friendly membrane process in 2009 - ahead of the EuroChlor target of 2020.

AGPU

Vinnolit is an active member of the Working Group PVC and Environment (AGPU), an environmental initiative involving business and science which for the last 25 years has successfully dedicated itself to the sustainable development of PVC in Germany.



Umweltpakt Bayern



Vinnolit is a founding member of the Umweltpakt Bayern (Bavarian Environmental Pact) for the continuous improvement of operational environmental protection.



Products

PVC

Over 100 years ago, the German chemist Fritz Klatté received the first patent for the production of PVC. Today, PVC is a modern and innovative material which is constantly being developed.

Thanks to its quality and versatility, PVC is an ideal material for use in numerous applications. PVC flooring is particularly easy to maintain and available in many designs, decorative vinyl wallpapers are used to individualize rooms and PVC window profiles are ideal for energy-saving window systems. PVC is also used in the construction sector for long-life pipes, cable sheathing and robust tarpaulins. This versatile material is familiar to us in everyday life in forms ranging from credit cards, artificial leather, durable rainwear, automotive interiors and many other areas from blister packaging for tablets to life-saving blood bags.

PVC performs well both economically and ecologically when compared to alternative materials:

- PVC consists of approximately 57% chlorine obtained through electrolysis from domestic rock salt. This means that PVC consumes comparatively less non-renewable fossil fuel raw materials than other polymers during production.
- Approximately 70% of the products manufactured from PVC (e.g. windows, flooring, pipes, etc.) are durable products with a life span of more than ten and in some cases up to 100 years.
- Products made of PVC are generally easy to clean and require less maintenance.
- Most PVC products are recyclable.
- Important ecological criteria (e.g. energy consumption or

greenhouse gas emissions) can be quantified through life cycle assessments. PVC products tend to perform well in this respect, as a comparative EU eco-balance study published in 2004 has shown.

- PVC products are frequently more cost-effective than alternatives. The money saved can be used for other ecological or social improvements.

PVC is a well-researched and safe plastic which, having proven itself over many years, is used in medical technology, food packaging and drinking water pipes.

PVC is shipped to the customer in silo tankers, as palletized sacks or in big bags.



There are established recycling systems available for many PVC applications, e.g., for window profiles. Almost 640.000 metric tons of PVC were recycled in Europe as part of the environmental sustainability program VinylPlus in 2016.

Caustic Soda

Caustic soda is a co-product of the production of chlorine, the raw material for PVC. It is an important basic chemical and used among other things in the production of paper, glass and ceramics, aluminum, detergents, cleaning agents and viscose. Caustic soda is also used as a neutralizing agent, a precipitant, a cleaning agent and as a food additive.

The product is delivered to customers in tank wagons, tankers, ships and via pipelines.



Caustic soda loading in Knapsack

Hydrogen

Hydrogen, also a co-product of chlor-alkali electrolysis, is used primarily as an energy source replacing natural gas, but is also utilized in chemical processes or as an energy source for hydrogen stations.

Tin tetrachloride

Tin tetrachloride is produced from chlorine and tin and is the base product for tin-based special chemicals, especially tin stabilizers used in the processing of PVC. In addition, it is used for coating glass surfaces or as a hardener for polyurethane systems. Tin tetrachloride is shipped mostly in railroad tank cars.

Research and development

Vinnolit regularly invests in research, development, and application technology. We work on the continuous improvement of our production technologies and are developing PVC raw materials to meet the demands of tomorrow's markets. We cooperate with customers and universities across international boundaries in this respect.

Vinnolit is one of the most innovative companies in our industry. More than half of our PVC products currently sold for paste applications have been developed and launched in the last decade. On average, two new developments are added each year.

The Research & Development department is located in Gendorf. Our employees develop new products for our customers in the laboratory and pilot plant.

The Vinnolit Application Technology Center in Burghausen can simulate all important PVC processing techniques. In close cooperation with Research & Development in Gendorf and with customers, we continuously work on the optimization of processing methods and products and develop solutions for special customer requirements.



At the application technology center in Burghausen all important PVC processing technologies can be replicated. In the picture a blow film extruder for the production of soft PVC films.



Vinnolit uses exclusively the environmentally friendly membrane process in the production of chlorine and caustic soda.

Processes

Production and technology

Vinnolit plants are subject to the German Federal Emissions Control Act (BImSchG) and further obligations of the Hazardous Incident Ordinance (12. BImSchV) which include compilation of a comprehensive safety report. All plants are subject to operating authorizations issued by the competent regulating authority.

All plants are regularly tested and maintained to ensure trouble-free operation. We operate our production facilities to high safety



Suspension PVC powder from Vinnolit

standards and continually develop them to further increase safety for employees, neighbors and the environment. Compliance with legal regulations, the lowest-possible environmental impact and best-possible state-of-the-art energy efficiency are a matter of course for us.

Emissions

In the production of chlorine, dichloroethane and, ultimately, vinyl chloride as the raw material for PVC, technically unavoidable emissions occur in the air. Vinnolit uses cleaning and filtering systems to reduce such emissions. Process wastewater is purified in central biological sewage treatment plants at the sites. Emissions in air and water are monitored to ensure observance of the permissible limits prescribed by statutory regulations, permits or self-commitments.

Production processes are largely realized in closed systems. Unreacted monomer is recycled to the manufacturing process to achieve high raw material efficiency. Correspondingly, these containers and pipelines must meet high requirements with regard to material and load-bearing capacity. The respective units are only freely ventilated during drying and reprocessing.

Low dust emissions occur on dedusting filters and cannot be completely avoided through any technical measures. New filter systems have enabled us to achieve significant reductions in these emissions.

The actual emissions are regularly reported to government authorities in emissions statements and in the European pollutant register E-PRTR.

Raw materials

The most important raw materials are supplied to Vinnolit plants via closed pipeline systems. Salt is delivered as bulk material by rail. This reduces the consumption of packaging material. Plastic packaging and plastics are recycled in cooperation with RIGK GmbH.

Raw materials are stored exclusively in containers or rooms approved for this purpose. Vinnolit assesses the environmental compatibility of raw materials and auxiliary substances during product development and regularly checks for more environmentally-compatible alternatives.

Waste

The manufacture of PVC is a very low-waste process when compared to the amount of raw material used. All processes are optimized for raw material efficiency and waste prevention. Waste is recycled where possible, and process-related PVC waste is recovered.

Water and wastewater

Water consumption is reduced as much as possible through various water conservation programs. At the Knapsack site, Vinnolit operates PVClean, the world's first large-scale system for recycling the process wastewater of a suspension PVC plant.

Ultrafiltration and water recycling have reduced water consumption by 200,000 cubic meters per annum.

Wastewater generated during the polymerization process and cleaning of plants is collected in in-plant sewer systems and purified in sewage treatment plants.

Noise and odors

All plants have sound insulation procedures. The noise level in workplaces is monitored using an operational noise register. We continually strive to reduce noise emissions. Sound insulation is an essential criteria when it comes to purchasing new systems.

Vinnolit plants generally do not emit any odors.

Soil

In cases of suspected contaminated sites, special soil or groundwater sampling is conducted and, if necessary, appropriate monitoring, containment or clean-up procedures are agreed to with the authorities. Checks for soil contamination are conducted during all excavation work.

All relevant filling/transfer facilities are equipped with liquid-tight floor trays, collecting pits, etc. Special floor coatings and collecting trays in the production facilities serve as protection against possible soil contamination.

Energy efficiency

Continuous modernization and optimization of plant equipment has considerably reduced the consumption of electricity, steam and cooling water in recent years. The conversion of electrolysis systems from mercury to membrane technology also significantly reduced specific energy consumption since 2009. Vinnolit therefore makes a significant contribution to increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO₂ emissions.

The further enhancement of energy efficiency remains an important corporate objective, which is why Vinnolit continuously invests in the modernization of its plants and improvement of processes. Employees developed ideas for saving energy in the company-wide VinSavE project which has reduced energy consumption in the enterprise by more than 10 percent. Many of the measures demonstrated have already been implemented, and others will follow in the coming years.

Vinnolit performs well with regard to energy consumption when judged against previous industry benchmarks. Shifts in the product mix can result in minor fluctuations in energy consumption.

Shipping and transportation

By using rail, ship and pipeline as much as possible for transportation, Vinnolit deliberately relies on more environmentally friendly logistics, both for the procurement of raw materials and shipping of its products. In order to minimize the environmental impact during transportation to the customer, the following principles are followed:

- Avoidance of packaging through use of silo vehicles, whenever the customers' facilities permit.
- Return transport of unsuitable rock salt to the mine by the same train.
- Use of railway silos and railway silo containers, whenever the customers' facilities permit.
- Use of recyclable paper for sacking and participation in the Repasack model.
- Shrinking of sacks with recyclable shrinking hoods.
- Stacking of sacks on standardized pallets for which a circulating and repair system exists.

Environmental aspects are also taken into account during selection of forwarding



The "PVClean" ultrafiltration facility in the S-PVC plant Knapsack

agents.

Occupational safety

Vinnolit takes all necessary measures for occupational safety on the basis of extensive risk assessments pursuant to the Occupational Safety Act and the Hazardous Substances and Industrial Safety Regulations. Working resources and equipment are checked regularly to ensure they are in proper condition and safe to use. Employees receive operating instructions and directives, and observance of these is monitored by managers. Regular training is also provided. Where required, employees wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Measurements are regularly conducted and options for optimization are sought to ensure observance of limits for hazardous substances and noise in the workplaces. In accordance with the Regulations for Occupational Health Screening, employees are regularly examined by the company doctor. The Safety PLUS program (dealing with behavioral risk components) enables employees and their immediate supervisors to participate directly in risk assessments and accident reviews.



Safety instructions for Vinnolit employees and also for employees of partner companies - here during the maintenance downtime in Knapsack - are an essential element of Vinnolit's work safety concept.

Environmentally relevant facilities

The Vinnolit plants make use of the extensive environmental protection

equipment at the production sites, ensuring an environmentally friendly on-site treatment and disposal of waste water and waste that for the most part does not require any transport. In addition, Vinnolit

Environmentally relevant facilities at the production sites		Burghausen	Gendorf	Knapsack	Cologne	Schkopau	Hillhouse
Residue incineration	Incineration of solid, liquid, and gaseous waste	■	■	▲		■	
Waste water stripper	Cleaning of process water containing VCM	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Flocculation	Separation of solids from process water	■	■	▲	▲	▲	▲
Waste water cleaning	Mechanical, chemical, and/or biological cleaning of plant waste water with analytical testing	■	■	■	■	■	▲
Water retention	Emergency basin for incidents/water for fighting fires	■	■	■	■	■	■
Dumps	Storage of construction rubble and similar waste, in some cases also industrial special waste (depending on class)	■	■	■			■
HCl recycling/central exhaust gas recycling	Thermal recycling of exhaust gases	■	▲	▲			
Recycling facilities	Utilization/recycling of by-products from VCM/PVC production, HCL recovery		▲	▲			
Exhaust gas cleaning plant	Recycling of VCM from exhaust gases	■	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Rain water utilization	Utilization of collected and cleaned rain water as cooling water				■		
Ultrafiltration facilities	Concentration of PVC latex and conservation of steam; Recycling of water		▲	▲	▲		▲

■ Facilities at the plant sites ▲ Vinnolit facilities



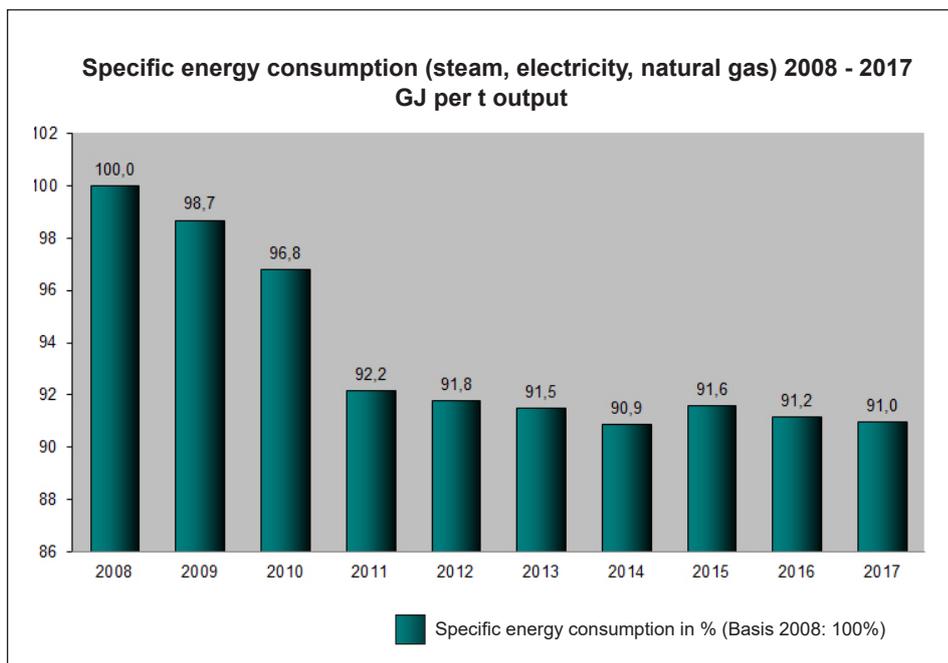
Environmental targets

Energy consumption, emissions, waste generation and wastewater are the unavoidable consequences of all human actions and, therefore, also of all industrial procedures and processes. The assessment of these environmental impacts is an essential element of our integrated management system and serves as a basis when it comes to setting targets for our programs to reduce the environmental footprint.

Production areas mainly concentrate on the areas of energy, resource efficiency, emissions and efficiency of environmental facilities, but address other environmental areas as well. Of relevance to administration is the achievement of economies when it comes to heating energy and electricity, the reduction of paper use and separated waste collection in offices.

Enormous progress since 2008

With the conversion of electrolysis from the mercury process to modern, energy-saving membrane technology in 2009, around 242 million kilowatt hours of electricity were saved each year for the annual manufacture of two million metric tons of products.



Since 2008, specific energy consumption has been significantly reduced and, consequently, energy efficiency has been significantly increased.

Consumption of natural gas was reduced through the use of hydrogen from the chloroalkali electrolysis process as a fuel gas in EDC cracking, leading to an energy saving of approx. 4 per cent from 2011 onwards.

The company-wide VinSavE (Vinnolit Saves Energy) project contributed to further improvements in energy efficiency, as employees of the company contributed numerous ideas as to how energy consumption could be reduced.

2012 saw energy savings in electricity and steam and a reduction of heat losses by 0.44 per cent.

Several projects were completed in 2013 which achieved an annual saving of 16,452,300 kWh of energy (electricity, cooling water, steam, compressed air, natural gas and deionized water). One outstanding project involved the saving of 6,966,000 kWh of steam and deionized water annually through the recycling of unused condensate from an evaporation plant.

Emissions were reduced by approximately 3.4 metric tons, the volume of waste by 22.8 metric tons and the amount of wastewater by 155,000 m³. The reduction in the volume of wastewater was achieved through the

reuse of condensate from the evaporation plant.

In 2014, energy efficient compressors, optimization of insulation and the improvement of operation modes contributed to an annual saving of 2,825,536 kWh of energy, primarily in the case of electricity, steam and compressed air.

In 2015, projects in the area of steam and cooling water led to an energy saving of 21,034,550 kWh.

In 2016, projects were implemented which resulted in an annual saving of 4,515,488 kWh of energy (natural gas, electricity, compressed air and cooling water). This was essentially achieved through compressor optimization, heat recovery, cooling water flow regulation and the use of LED lighting technology.

Achievements in 2017

Energy saving projects were again implemented in 2017, leading to annual savings of 228,255 kWh/a of electricity, for example through a change in speed control or more energy-efficient aggregates.

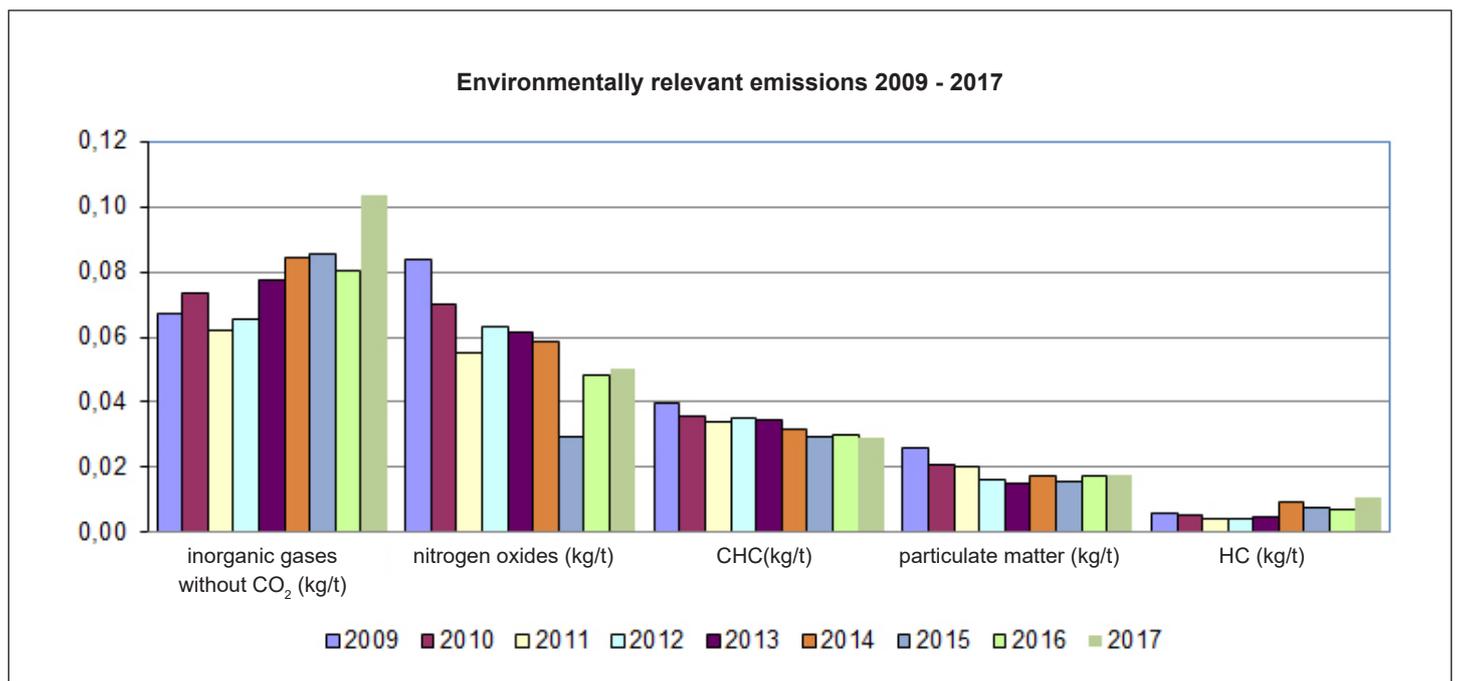
The emissions correspond to the state of the art. All approved emission limit values were observed.



In the course of the expansion of the VC plant in Gendorf, a new oxo reactor was installed in 2017.

Further goals

For the coming years, we have also established ambitious environmental targets. In addition to further improving energy efficiency, these targets primarily affect emissions: In 2018, for example, dust emissions from the E-PVC plant at the Hillhouse site are to be significantly reduced by changing filters. In Gendorf, the AOX value in the wastewater from the PVC plants is also to be reduced by at least 50 percent by 2019 and the specific CO₂ emissions from the vinyl chloride plant by 20 percent by 2021.



A very high level has already been achieved in the reduction of emissions. All limit values were well observed.



Figures

Core indicators according to EMAS III (EG) No. 1221/2009

The values are subject to inevitable fluctuations owing to changes in the utilization of plant capacities or the product mix, technological modifications, and fluctuations in weather conditions. t = metric ton of total output from production. The output is the sum of the production volumes of each production plant (chlorine, caustic soda 100%, hydrogen, sodium hypochlorite, tin tetrachloride, vinyl chloride monomer, PVC).

Vinnolit Gruppe	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Energy efficiency (GJ/t)	4,65	4,59	4,50	4,29	4,27	4,25	4,23	4,26 ²	4,24	4,23
Water consumption (m ³ /t)	1,28	1,31	1,23	1,20	1,18	1,11	1,10	1,12	1,16 ⁴	1,17 ⁸
Biological diversity (m ² /t)	0,0655	0,0686	0,0602	0,0604	0,0597	0,0587	0,0627	0,0658	0,0664	0,0648
Emissions										
Particulate matter (kg/t)	0,0213	0,0259	0,0205	0,0203	0,0162	0,0151	0,0170	0,0157	0,0172	0,0177 ⁹
Nitrogen oxides (kg/t)	0,0735	0,0837	0,0700	0,0553	0,0630	0,0615	0,0583	0,0295 ³	0,0485	0,0505
Sulfur dioxide (kg/t)	0,000145	0,000168	0,000124	0,000097	0,000081	0,000141	0,000191	0,000171	0,000195	0,000199 ¹⁰
Carbon dioxide equivalents (kg/t)	62,4	77,1	74,2	65,5	63,8	66,0	68,2	62,4 ³	71,9 ⁵	67,5
Inorganic gases without CO ₂ , NOx (kg/t)	0,0349	0,0380	0,0512	0,0464	0,0465	0,0536	0,0595	0,0601	0,0533	0,0530
CHC/HC (kg/t)	0,0477	0,0456	0,0405	0,0383	0,0386	0,0388	0,0410	0,0369	0,0368	0,0400
Waste (kg/t)	14,49	14,12	16,95	13,31	8,28	8,49	9,45 ¹	9,31	9,93 ⁶	9,92
Waste water (m ³ /t)	1,10	1,14	1,07	1,09	1,05	1,00	1,00	0,98	1,05 ⁷	1,03

¹ Increase of waste due to construction measures in 2014

² Temporarily lower capacity utilization in a production area

³ Shut down and maintenance of gas turbine

⁴ Special cleaning work

⁵ Routine operation after maintenance of gas turbine in 2015

⁶ Additional waste due to canal and hall roof renovation

⁷ Restructuring waste water treatment and special cleaning work

⁸ Takeover of a plant section from a service provider

⁹ Filter runtime is nearing its end

¹⁰ Dependent on gas turbine share of drying



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In case of any incident you will receive information via the **community helpline**:

Burghausen site: +49 8677 83-6111

Gendorf site: +49 8679 7-6111

Schkopau site: +49 3461 49-1111

Cologne site: +49 221 31086-226

Knapsack site: +49 2233 48-6001

Hillhouse site: +44 1253 864123

Brochures containing information for the general public required pursuant to Section 11 Incident Reporting Ordinance were prepared at all production sites and distributed to all households in the vicinity. They have been prepared in consultation with the relevant government authorities and contain information about proper conduct in the event of the occurrence of incidents.

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