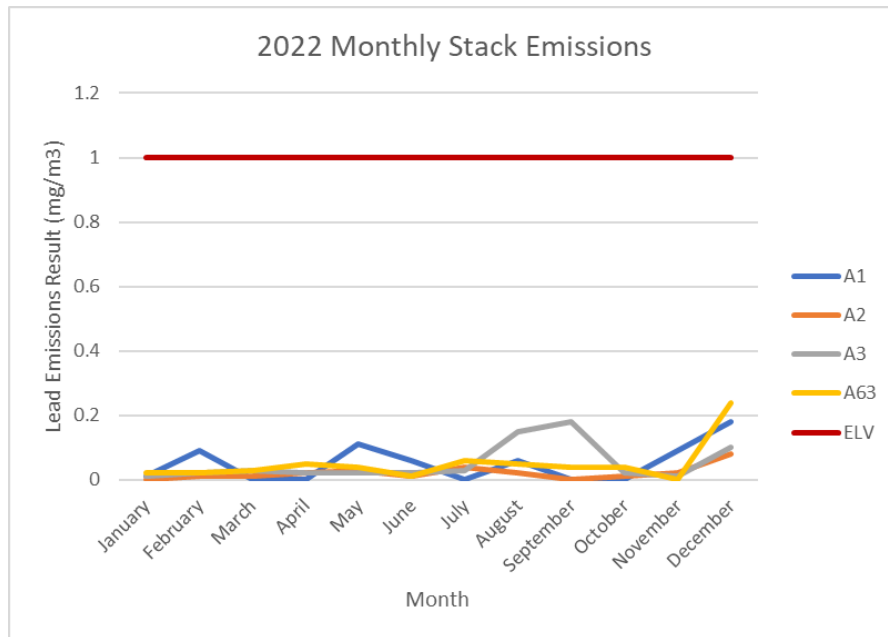


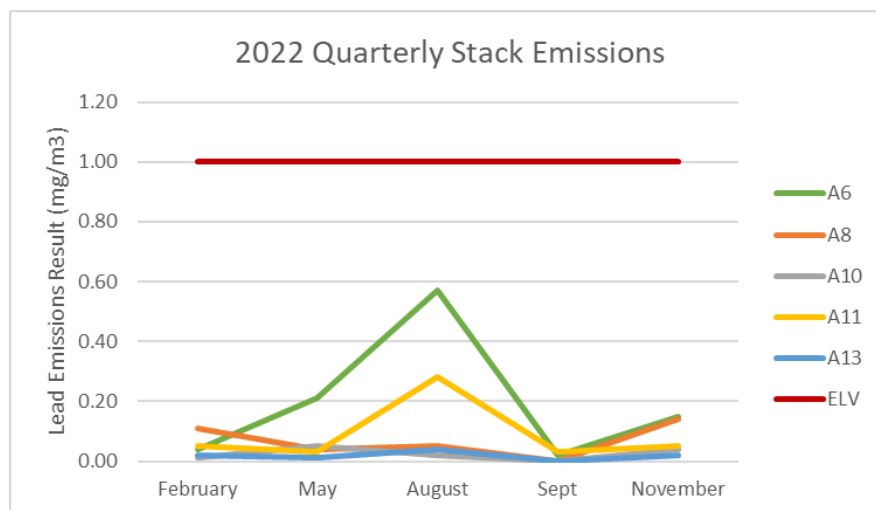
Annual Environmental Review for 2022

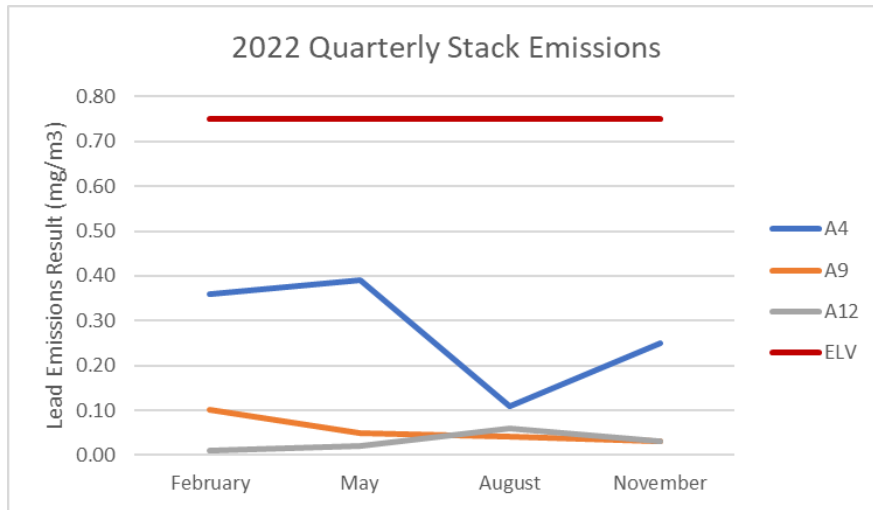
Form A1: Air Emissions

During 2022 all results from air emissions monitoring were within their respective emission limit value (ELV). The graphs below show the trend for all air emission points.



Emissions points A1, A2, A3 & A63 are tested on monthly basis.





Emissions points A6, A8, A10, A11, A13, A4, A9 & A12 are tested on a quarterly basis.

All air emissions points are also measured for particulates. This monitoring was carried out in November by an external contractor and all ELVs' came in below the limits, these results were submitted on the annual A1 form. Emissions points A1, A2, A3 & A4 also have Particulate Continuous Emissions Monitors fitted to allow accurate, real-time data to be monitored and collected.

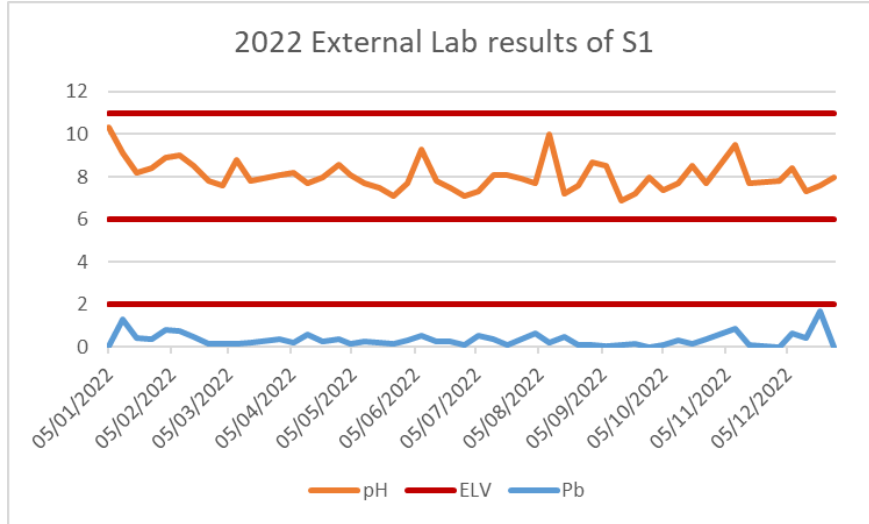
Fugitive emissions were monitored for all of 2022, following discrepancies which were found the previous year. From the 2 monitors place on site, the site average was 0.07 µg/m³; this is below the ELV for the Statutory Air Quality Standard of 0.25 µg/m³. The average reading from the canteen roof monitor was 0.03 µg/m³ and the average reading from the boundary fence monitor was 0.11 µg/m³. The process put in place in 2021 for sampling and testing the fugitive emissions appears to be working well and this process will continue in 2023.

Form S1: Emissions to Sewer

Discharge of effluent is analysed for Lead (Pb), pH, sulphates, suspended solids and flow. All results for 2022 have been within the ELV.

Internal testing is carried out whenever discharge to the sewer is occurring and external testing is carried out once a week. The results from the external testing showed the average reading for Pb was 0.34 mg/l and internally the average reading for Pb was 0.32 mg/l. The flow is measured continuously, in 2022 3,570,212 L was discharged through emission point S1.

The chart below shows the external lab results for Pb and pH for 2022.

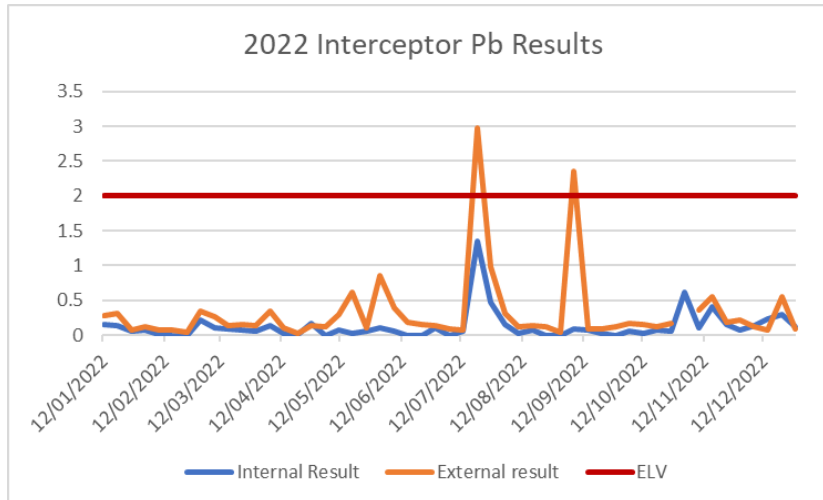


Form W1; Emissions to Water

In 2022 there were 2 occasions when the external readings from W1 exceeded the ELV. These were on 20/07/2022 – reading 2.97 mg/l and 07/09/2022 - reading 2.35 mg/l, (ELV is 2.0 mg/l). Both exceedances were notified through submission of a schedule 5.

Upon investigation of the exceedances, it was determined that there was no flow to the reem at the time, therefore no further action was taken by NRW. EnerSys did determine that there were some improvements that could be made internally to the testing process following this exceedance. Internal corrective actions put in place included changing the way in which internal testing is carried out to ensure the test completed is for total lead (as opposed to dissolvable lead), in line with the external testing. To investigate the use of other external labs to get a quicker turn around of results. Both actions have been implemented.

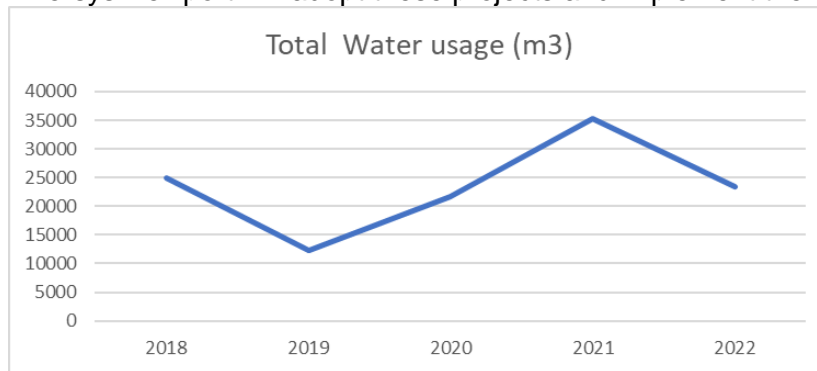
The chart below shows the external and internal lab results for Pb for 2022.



During 2022 there were issues with the W1 auto sampler unit being out of use due to an electrical fault, followed by a long wait for an engineer. Although this did not affect the ability to take a sample, (as there is a manual sampling procedure in place), it was not the most effective way of getting a composite sample. To rectify this in 2023 EnerSys are purchasing a new auto sampler unit as the current unit has a history of being unreliable, breaking down and having a long wait time for parts/engineers. Currently the aim is for this to be installed and commissioned by May 2023

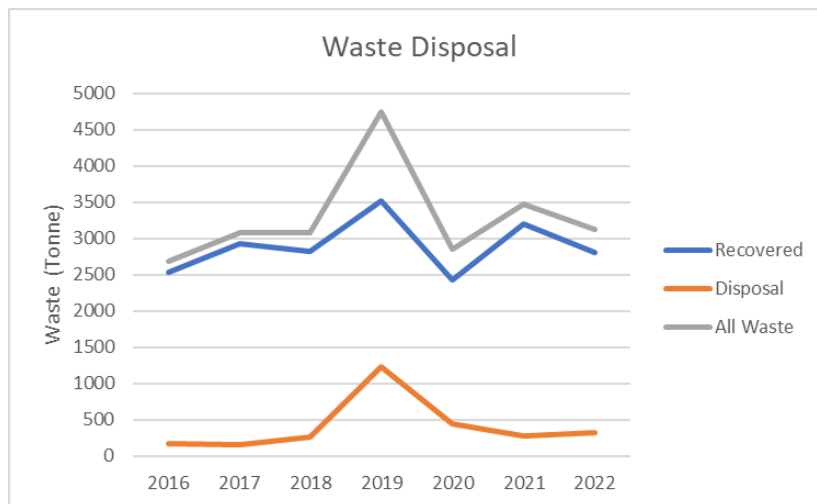
Form WU1: Water Usage

The usage of water during 2022 decreased; the chart below shows the trend for the last 5 years. Globally within EnerSys during 2023 there will be a focus on water usage to see if there are any projects where water can be reused/recycled or used in a more efficient manner. Where possible EnerSys Newport will adopt these projects and implement them accordingly.



Form R1: Waste Disposal and Recovery

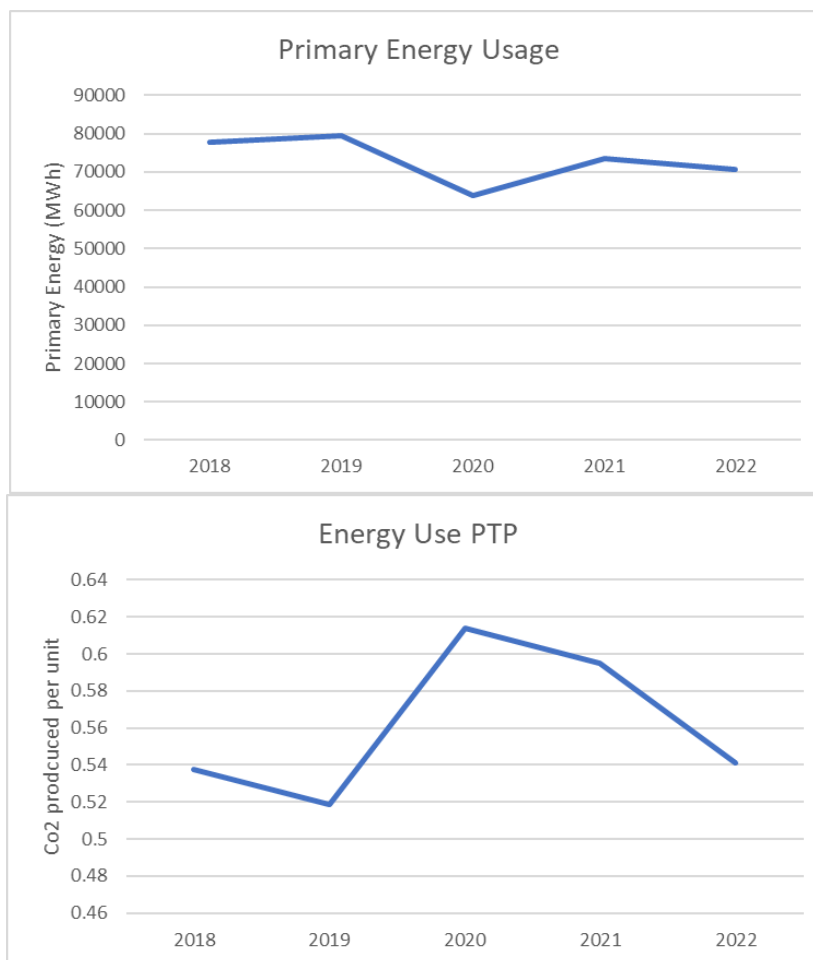
During 2022 overall waste disposal has decreased. There was an increase in waste sent for disposal; this was due to a site clean up and disposing of some waste which had accumulated during 2020/2021 amid covid. The chart below shows the trend for the last 5 years.



During 2023 EnerSys will be re-evaluating its current waste suppliers – how do they dispose of the waste? Is there more efficient way to dispose of the waste? Is there another way that can be utilised in order to stop the waste to start with?

Form E1: Energy Usage

Energy usage during 2022 decreased; this includes the primary energy used and energy used per ton of product. The 2 graphs below show the trend for the last 5 years.



During 2022 there was an objective to reduce energy usage by 10%. This objective was just missed as only a 9% ptp reduction was achieved. In 2023 there will be a bigger focus on energy reduction and reducing the use of natural gas. There will be specific projects put in place to help achieve an energy decrease. One project which has already been confirmed for 2023 is to implement a cold cubing system within the oxide mills. This will result in the removal of 2 nugget casters and associated lead pots. By April 2023 further projects will be confirmed.

Annual Environmental Objectives

For FY22 there were 3 environmental objectives set –

- Maintain 100% compliance with permit reporting conditions
- Maintain accreditation to ISO14001
- A 10% percentage reduction in energy

The first objective was not met. There were 2 exceedances that were reported for sample point W1. Compliance Assessment Reports have been issued by Natural Resources Wales and no further action has been taken due to the containment of the incident. There have been corrective actions put in place to reduce the likelihood of this happening again.

The second objective was met. During October 2022 Bureau Veritas (BV) carried out their scheduled surveillance visit, (SV1), for ISO14001:2015. The findings from this audit included 3 minor nonconformities, (N/C).

The 3 N/C's were for –

- an isolated incident where a chemical product was found in production without an identifying label on it
- control of bunds not robust; there was a bund with waste oil in it approximately 1/3 full with a full IBC on top of it
- the risk and opportunities register is documented information within the management system, however it is not under document control

The planned corrective actions to close down these 3 N/C's have been submitted to BV and accepted. The corrective actions will be reviewed for effectiveness during the 2023 audit.

The final objective was not met. Only a 9% energy reduction was achieved where the target was 10%. The reason for this objective being missed was that some projects were delayed/removed from the original plan. Next year there are more planned projects to reduce energy use further such as implementing a cold cubing system.

Currently planned objective for 2023 are –

- Maintain 100% compliance with permit reporting conditions
- Maintain accreditation to ISO14001
- A 10% percentage reduction in energy

Although these objectives have not been fully confirmed, by April 2023 (when the new FY year starts they will be).