

Environmental Responsibility Report

Content

Our values

About us
The climate
Climate change
Our products

Circular economy

Sustainable goals

Biodiversity

Flora and fauna
Flora and fauna conservation
Invasive exotic species
Protected natural areas
The soil
Deforestation
Waste and landfills
Waste prevention

Natural resources

Reducing the impact
Erosion and wind

Water

Water
Extreme weather events
Droughts and floods
Desertification
Chemical substances
Eutrophication

Energy

Non-renewable energy
Fracking
Renewable energy
Photovoltaic solar energy
Energy efficiency

Transport

Euro VI
Acid rain
Spills
Greenhouse effect

Product

Ecodesign
Recyclability
Life cycle analysis

Our values

We present the Environmental Responsibility Report of MOBEL LINEA, S.L., a comprehensive document for our stakeholders on the direct and indirect interaction of our activities with the environment.

Our commitment to the environment is rigorous and transparent.

About us

MOBEL LINEA, S.L. es una empresa familiar MOBEL LINEA, S.L. is a family-owned company founded in 1976, specialising in the **design, manufacture, and distribution of office and communal furniture** and seating with original and sustainable designs. The organisation is based in the municipality of Cervera (Lleida) and comprises offices and two production facilities. The main facility houses the offices and the production of wooden furniture, upholstery, assembly, and packaging, as well as a self-supporting automated warehouse, standing **41 metres** high with a capacity for **33,000 Euro pallets**, providing full traceability of all products and materials. The other facility is used to produce and paint metal furniture.

Our products and manufacturing processes are designed to prevent or reduce environmental impact, reflecting our strong commitment to meeting the demands of both the national and international markets in which we actively operate.

As an organisation, our goal is to ensure product quality, reduce environmental impact, achieve customer satisfaction, and promote the well-being of our employees.

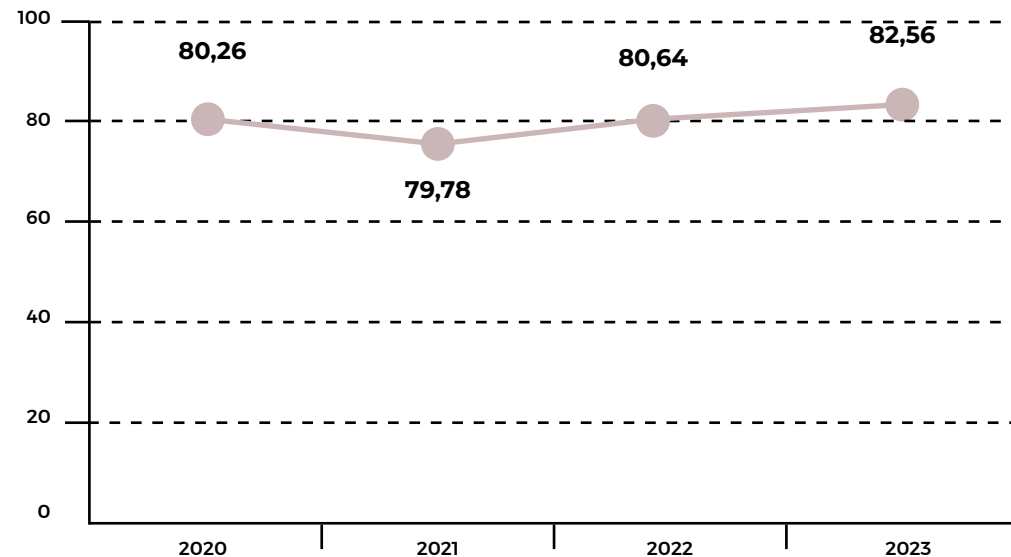


OUR VALUES

We present ourselves to the market as we truly see ourselves: a committed, responsible, transparent, and competitive organisation, dedicated to our customers and respectful of the environment. Our daily actions and decisions are consistent with these values.

Our customers' satisfaction is our greatest source of pride, and to understand their feedback, we conduct an annual survey to assess our performance.

Customer service is essential to supporting and satisfying our customers. **Our goal is to enhance customer loyalty and improve their experience with MOBEL LINEA, S.L.** To achieve this, we offer multiple communication channels and provide both reactive and proactive support, anticipating and resolving potential issues. Our sales team undergoes continuous training to keep their skills and competencies aligned with market demands.



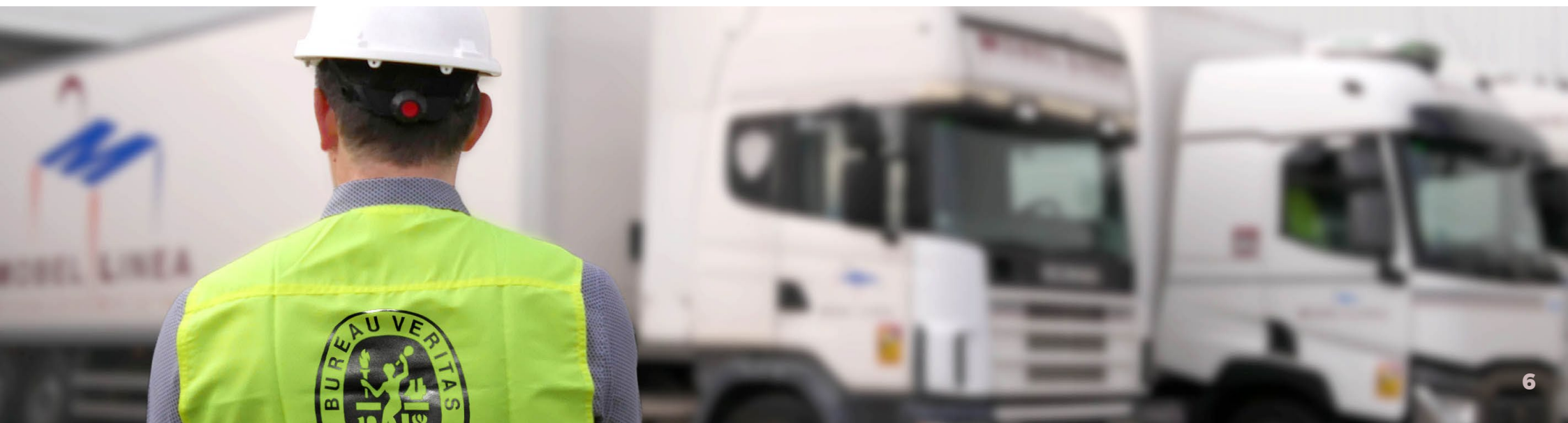
The graph illustrates the evolution of potential customer satisfaction at MOBEL LINEA, S.L. and how they rate us positively, recognising our dedication.



Certifications

Our proven commitments allow the organisation to grow and be more competitive in the market.

- **UNE EN ISO 9001:2015** Quality Management Systems - Requirements.
- **UNE EN ISO 14001:2015** SE nvironmental Management Systems - Requirements with guidance for use.
- **UNE EN ISO 14006:2020** Environmental Management Systems - Guidelines for incorporating Ecodesign.
- **PEFC ST 2002:2020** Chain of Custody for Forest Products - Requirements
- **Quality control** certificates for our products through the AIDIMME laboratory.



The climate

Life on planet Earth is possible thanks to **water** that nourishes fertile **soil**, warmed by a powerful **sun**, and **air** with convection currents that allow water to become available again, perpetuating the cycle indefinitely. These four elements are essential for our life, as they regulate the climate, meaning the control of the atmosphere in terms of water, temperature, air movements and soil quality. It is important to understand their interrelation and the need for balance, since the consequences of imbalance lead to the well-known issue of climate change.



The climate

The water cycle is continuous and linear.



Evaporation

The surface water of seas and lakes evaporates with the heat of the sun and rises to higher altitudes in the atmosphere.



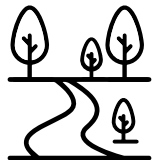
Condensation

The evaporated water forms clouds, which are carried to other areas by air currents.



Precipitation

The water returns to the ground in the form of rain, snow or hail.



Surface runoff

The rainwater flows over the soil and rocks in the form of rivers, moving towards the sea and oceans.



Infiltration

The rainwater and surface runoff seep through the soil into underground channels, provided the soil allows it to infiltrate. Depending on the type of soil, it either flows towards distant exit points or is retained and confined in aquifers.

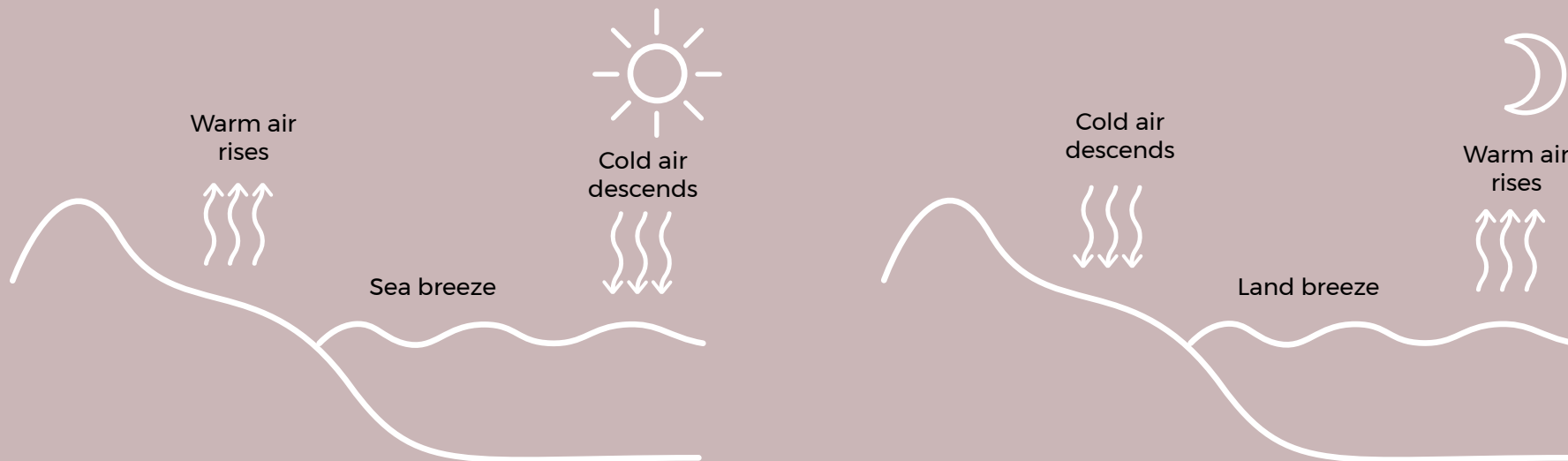


Without water, a territory is poor environmentally, socially and economically.

Air currents

Air currents are produced in the atmosphere by natural causes, such as differences in pressure or temperature. Their movement plays a crucial role in the climate, as it regulates and distributes temperature across the planet. There are atmospheric currents and ocean currents, both of which are driven by the sun and support life throughout the Earth.

Warm air rises into the atmosphere, while cold air sinks towards the Earth's surface, creating cycles of air movement at different temperatures.



Climate change

Nature must maintain an energy balance to continue functioning as we know it; otherwise, climate change occurs.

Climate changes can be **gradual or abrupt**: changes in orbital parameters, tectonic plate shifts, periods of intense volcanism, meteorite impacts, etc. The Earth has undergone numerous climate changes throughout its existence.

Currently, climate change is due to emissions from the **burning of fossil fuels**, which **exacerbate the greenhouse effect** in the atmosphere and, as a result, cause changes in the water cycle.

Climate change is defined as the variation in the state of the Earth's climate system that persists over sufficiently long periods of time until a new equilibrium is reached.

For over a century, natural resources and pollutants have been overexploited, leading to severe direct and indirect negative impacts. All these effects are interconnected, and changes in any one of them affects the others. As a result, these environmental impacts contribute to an increase in extreme weather events.

Any persistent impact results in economic, environmental and social losses for the planet, whether in the affected area or in locations far from its source.



Impacts of climate change

- Economic loss.
- Greenhouse effect: increase in planetary temperature.
- Water scarcity.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Loss of biodiversity: increase in invasive species.
- Eutrophication.
- Loss of soil: erosion, desertification, flooding, sea level rise.
- Increase in extreme weather events: fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, etc.
- Seismic risk.
- Acid rain.
- Effects on people's health.
- Higher mortality.
- Loss of cultural heritage.
- Economic, environmental and social poverty.



Our products



Tables



Chairs



Storage



Soft seating



Circular economy

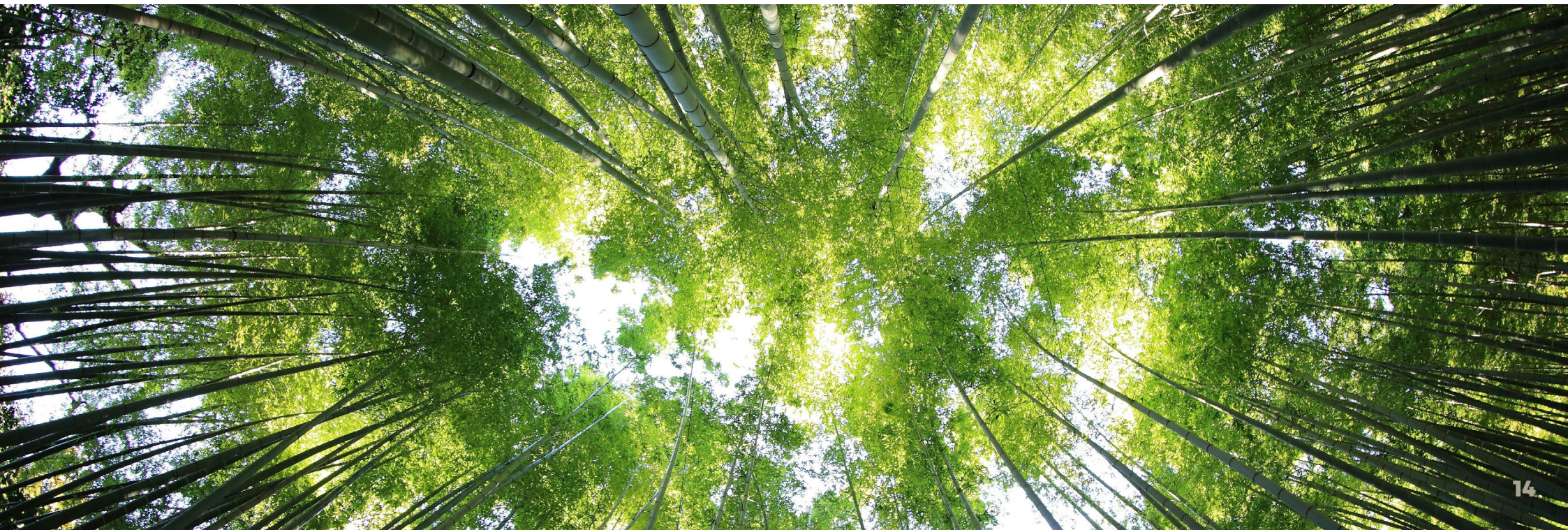
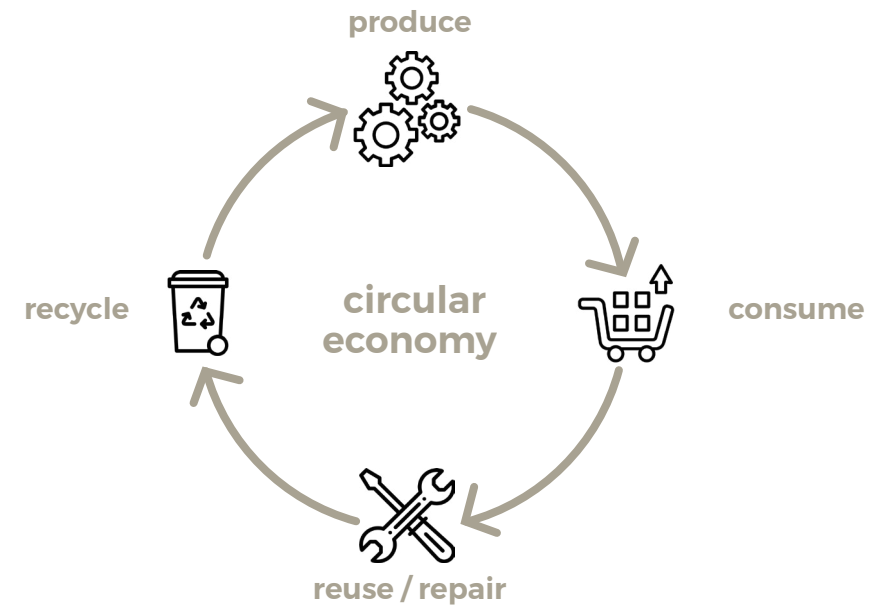
One of MOBEL LINEA, S.L.'s objectives is to manage our products sustainably and shift towards a circular economy.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The **circular economy** is a production and consumption model that aims to keep the value of products, materials and resources in the economy for as long as possible, while reducing pollution, saving energy and preventing waste generation.

A circular system that is born in contrast to the **current linear economic model based on “extract, produce and waste”**, which views natural resources as infinite and growth as unlimited. This mindset does not benefit the environment or people’s well-being; on the contrary, it is causing severe effects due to the abuse of natural resources, high energy costs, and excessive waste production and pollution. Therefore, a paradigm shift is essential.

The circular economy promotes the reuse, repair, remanufacturing and recycling of materials, etc., after consumption, thus reducing the need for virgin raw materials and the associated energy consumption, and therefore lowering the environmental impact.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The circular economy lies at the intersection of economic, environmental and social aspects, which form the **principle of sustainability** and is based on three principles:

- Preserve and regenerate natural systems.
- Optimise resource use and reduce waste.
- Eliminate waste and contamination through product design by reducing externalities.

This system aims to close the cycle of use and function of a product or service to prevent the unnecessary loss of resources in the form of waste. In other words, it returns materials to the supply and production chain, giving them a second life. It is a shift in perspective that requires significant critical potential and innovation for a rethink starting from the design phase.



Conservation of the environment

Minimise the extraction of raw material and produce more cleanly with renewable energy.



Improved competitiveness and lower costs

Better solutions at a lower material, logistical and operational cost.



Reduced emissions, resources and waste

Use of renewable energies, opting for recycled materials, prevents waste generation



Optimisation of resources and waste

More efficient use of resources, less waste and improved waste management.



New markets and jobs

Supply of innovative products, ecodesign professionals, reuse, etc.



Reduced risks and local products

Reduced risks of price volatility and dependence on materials, water and energy.



Fewer negative externalities

Bear the environmental and social costs internally to prevent them.

Sustainable goals at Mobel Linea

- Reduce the consumption of raw materials and waste generation: more digitisation.
- Reduce the consumption of single-use plastic.
- Use recycled materials
- Opt for renewable energy: install solar photovoltaic.
- Innovative machinery that enables:
 - Improved product quality: fewer production errors, less material consumption.
 - Improved energy production.
 - Less pollution: automated warehouse connects directly to the machine, eliminating transport.
 - Less material handling: fewer production errors and occupational risks.



Biodiversity

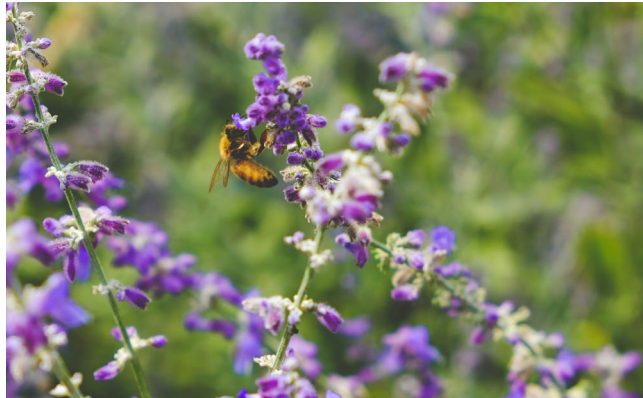
Flora and fauna

The number of existing species and which species are abundant is important. An ecosystem rich in species variety is more stable, resilient, productive, and capable of sustaining or recovering if damaged or disturbed.

The **trophodynamic regulation** of populations is only possible by respecting the networks established in nature. Disruption of these relationships has significant negative consequences, inevitably affecting biodiversity and undermining the capacity to respond, leading to catastrophic effects.

A planet poor in biodiversity threatens food security, access to clean water, the availability of raw materials, and increases vulnerability to natural disasters, among other issues.

The economic system does not take nature and biodiversity into account; it has exploited every natural aspect for profit at the cost of degradation.



Biodiversity is the variability of living organisms of all kinds, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.



A highly biodiverse ecosystem has more opportunities to adapt to environmental changes than a low-biodiversity ecosystem.

Nature is fundamental to:

- The nutrient cycle.
- The water cycle.
- The formation and retention of nutrients and water on the soil.
- Resistance to invasive species.
- Plant pollination.
- Climate regulation.
- Pest control.
- Pollution

Nature plays a crucial role in atmospheric and climatic processes, and is essential for the preservation or recovery of environments due to its ability to fix and stabilise nutrients or degrade toxins.

Conservation of flora and fauna

Biodiversity provides an unlimited source of natural resources, which translates into good health for people, social well-being, and prosperous economic development.

Plants produce oxygen, regulate water and climate, and, along with fauna, retain and fertilise the soil, protect against floods, and prevent soil erosion. They also provide energy and fuel, and serve as recreational spaces for society.



Conserve and protect the natural environment in balance between social, environmental and economic aspects.

Restoring degraded ecosystems is a priority. Climate change is causing a new spatial distribution of climates on the planet and, consequently, of the species attempting to adapt to this change. This ability to adapt and move in response to climate change allows species to be classified according to their vulnerability, leading to the extinction of species sensitive to changes, while others, less vulnerable and invasive, spread to new territories.

Impacts of the loss of biodiversity

- Air pollution: greenhouse effect
- Global temperature increase, climate change.
- Increase in invasive species.
- Water scarcity.
- Loss of soil: use change, deforestation.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Increase in extreme weather events: fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, etc.
- Landscape impact.
- Economic loss.
- Effects on people's health.



Flora at Mobel Linea

The plants in our facilities are native species with low water requirements, a key criterion for selecting the ornamental garden at MOBEL LINEA, S.L., creating a green space adapted to the Mediterranean continental climate.

We are located in a dryland area with significant annual temperature differences and low precipitation. Therefore, we have chosen vegetation suitable for this climate to avoid excessive irrigation water consumption. This approach allows us to save water and prevent the desertification of the land.

The most abundant floral species are:

- Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)
- Century plant (*Agave americana*)
- Cypress (*Cupressus*)
- Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*)
- Lavender (*Lavandula*)
- Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
- Tree germander (*Teucrium fruticans*)
- Olive (*Olea Europea*)
- Pine (*Pinus*)



Invasive exotic species

An **invasive alien species** is defined, according to the current legislation on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, as one that is introduced or establishes itself in a natural or semi-natural ecosystem or habitat. It is a change agent and a threat to native biological diversity, either due to its invasive behaviour or the risk of genetic contamination.

In other words, it is a species that grows rapidly and adapts to a new habitat with environmental conditions different from its usual ones. It evolves quickly, ensuring its success and making control or extinction difficult. This new species displaces native species and causes a change in the existing ecosystem. Biological invasions occur spontaneously in nature, but human activity has drastically increased this phenomenon.



Prickly pear da

The prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*) is a plant present in our territory that is included in the "Spanish Catalogue of Invasive Alien Species" due to its high capacity to colonise and pose a threat to the native ecosystem. It is typical of arid and warm areas and competes advantageously with native vegetation, preventing its regeneration. It is important to keep this species under control to ensure habitat diversity.



Eurasian collared dove

The Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) is the predominant bird species in the outskirts of our facilities. It is an invasive species, originally from Asia, and has spread significantly across Europe and North America in the last century. It is very highly adaptable and lives in highly humanised habitats. Our location is ideal for this species, as it is an urban area with rural cereal crop fields, providing an ideal environment for finding food.

Impacts of invasive species

- Loss of biodiversity: homogenisation.
- Loss of soil: desertification.
- Water scarcity.
- Eutrophication.
- Economic loss.
- Effects on people's health.
- Higher mortality.

Protected natural areas

MOBEL LINEA, S.L. is located near protected natural areas that aim to conserve the flora, fauna, and habitats native to the region and promote biodiversity, in contrast to the more than 100 species of flora and fauna classified as invasive in the same area.

- **Espacio de Interés Natural de Granyena** (Special Protection Area (SPA)).
- **Espacio de Interés Natural de Plans de Sió** (SPA and Special Conservation Area (SCA)).
- **Natura 2000 site**, a European legal framework for protecting natural heritage in conjunction with human activities.

The following birds are present in the protected areas near Mobel LINEA, S.L.:

- **European roller** (*Coracias garrulus*), its conservation status is “near threatened” (1).
- **Comun bustard** (*Tetrax*) is a species that is classified as “endangered”. The Pla de Sió is one of the most important areas in Catalonia for this species, both for the productivity of young individuals and for the mating displays of the males (2).
- **Calandra lark** (*Melanocorypha calandra*) (3).
- **Eurasian stone-curlew** (*Burhinus oedicnemus*) (4).
- **Bonelli's eagle** (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*), territory where the young of this species disperse (5).



The soil

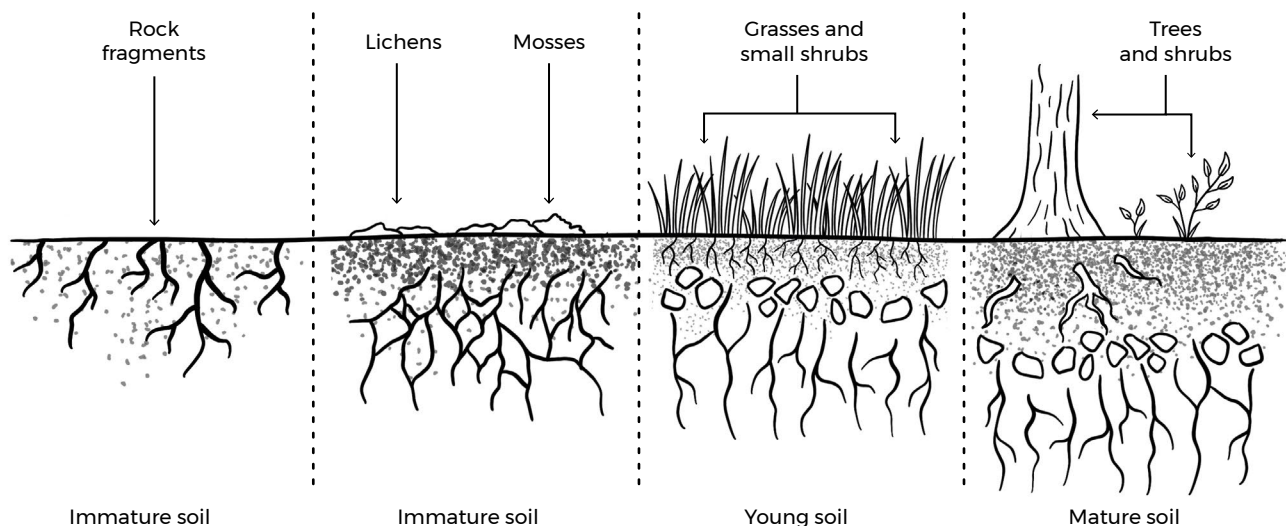
Soil is a natural resource that corresponds to the upper layer of the Earth's crust, made up of layers called horizons. Depending on its composition and physical characteristics, soil has different properties and, consequently, varying resilience capabilities. The general properties of mature and fertile soil are:

- Cohesion and adhesion allow it to support a large amount of vegetation, which is necessary for water retention, maintaining temperature, creating high-quality organic matter for the soil, and acting as a vegetation barrier against air currents.
- The absorption and retention of water allow plants to absorb the nutrients it carries, help infiltrate water into the subsoil, and maintain water reserves for a longer period.

Fertile soil contains a top layer rich in organic matter and moisture that provide nutrients, as well as microorganisms that facilitate water retention on the surface and water infiltration into the subsoil.

If the top layers of soil are degraded, its properties are lost, eliminating the flora and fauna from the area and its production capacity, leading to eroded soil with water scarcity and, eventually, lifeless soil.

Treating the soil with respect means conserving it and its properties



Land use

Land use refers to the actions and activities that people carry out on a specific area to produce or modify it.

Any use of land results in the loss of fertile soil, such as deforestation, urbanisation, industrial activities like open-pit mining, intensive agriculture, or landfills.

Impacts of sterile soil

- Loss of soil: less resilience.
- Water scarcity.
- Desertification.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Increase in extreme weather events: fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, etc.
- Global temperature increase.
- Economic loss.
- Effects on people's health.

Impacts of land use

- Loss of soil: impermeability.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Landscape impact.
- Erosion.
- Desertification.
- Global temperature increase.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Flooding.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the removal of forest plants from a land area, leading to the loss of biodiversity due to human activities or natural causes. Globally, the increase in indiscriminate deforestation is linked to destructive human activities such as the extraction of natural resources, which drive the economy to invest in agricultural and livestock land, wood trading, etc. It can also be caused by less invasive natural factors, such as wildfires, which inhibit vegetation growth and lead to desertification.

Forests and vegetation play a crucial role in our lives by regulating the water and carbon cycles. Vegetation allows evapotranspiration, slows down surface water runoff, and facilitates its infiltration into the subsoil.

This process supports life, controls water flow and prevents flooding. Additionally, forests are natural carbon sinks, meaning they act as a natural reservoir for carbon absorbed from the atmosphere, helping to reduce the CO_{2eq} in the air we breathe. In contrast, the lack of forests contributes to climate change.

Impacts of deforestation

- Loss of biodiversity.
- Air pollution: greenhouse effect.
- Global temperature increase.
- Loss of soil and land use change.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Desertification.
- Water scarcity.
- Increase in extreme weather events: fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, etc.
- Landscape impact.
- Effects on people's health.

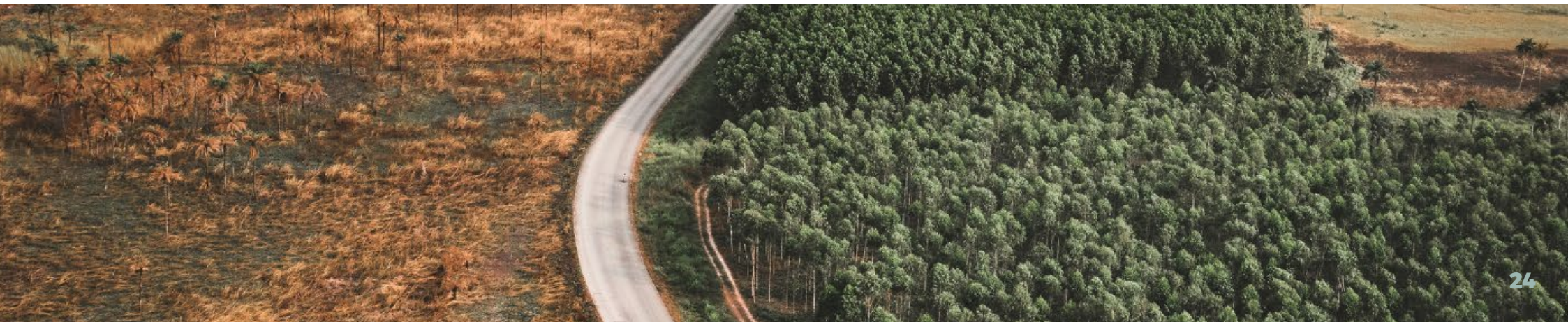
PEFC Certification

The improper use of natural wood resources causes significant negative environmental impacts, and at MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we are aware of this, which is why, since 2011, the melamine chipboard we use for our furniture has been PEFC certified.



PEFC is a forest certification system that allows us to use responsibly managed wood, ensure the wood sector's sustainability, and reduce our environmental impact, as well as our carbon footprint,

through reforestation. In this way, we contribute to preventing deforestation globally, a serious issue we face due to the current production system.



Waste

Waste is any substance or object that its holder discards or intends or is obligated to discard.

When waste is treated, it is recovered and stops being waste to become a new material. If waste is sent to a landfill, no materials or energy are recovered. Our main goal is to **minimise the waste sent to landfills**, in keeping with the principles of the circular economy.

Waste at Mobel Linea

Minimising the weight of the waste generated and facilitating its recovery and recycling in our facilities and products is a commitment for MOBEL LINEA, S.L. We have implemented the **ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard** and sort our waste for proper recycling and subsequent treatment by authorised waste handlers



The variety of materials we use generates different types of waste, ranging from raw materials like boards, packaging materials such as cardboard, to special waste like absorbent cloths used for chemical products.

Landfills

The current economic model is based on the **use and throw away** principle, a system that generates a large amount of waste. These wastes can have a second life if they are recycled and sent to recycling plants, or they are ultimately waste that ends up in landfills, the place where rubbish is deposited.

*In 2023, we recycled
98.8% of the waste
generated in the
facilities of MOBEL
LINEA, S.L.*

Impacts of landfills

- Loss of soil.
- Air pollution: greenhouse effect.
- Landscape impact.
- Water pollution.
- Loss of biodiversity: homogenisation.
- Risk of spills.
- Risk of fires.
- Effects on people's health.



Waste prevention

Waste prevention means preventing any piece or material from becoming waste.

Prevention starts in the **design phase** of any product. It is the designer who determines the product's characteristics, its durability, the harmful substances, the ease and possibility of recycling, etc. It could be defined as consisting of two actions:

- Minimising the use of materials, energy, and hazardous substances.
- Designing the product for reuse to extend its lifespan.

MOBEL LINEA, S.L. has ISO 14006 Ecodesign and ISO 14001 Environmental Management certificates, which show our commitment to minimising our environmental impact.



We take actions such as:

- Environmental training and awareness.
- Using reusable cleaning cloths.
- Furniture repair service.
- New series adapted to the previous ones.
- Transport between facilities with minimum or re-used packaging.
- Transport to the customer with our own vehicles, prepared so as to minimise product packaging.

Environmental awareness

To know, understand, and be aware allows humans to be conscious and have a moral judgment of reality and their own actions.

For this reason, at MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we provide initial training to employees on environmental awareness, among other topics. We define environmental impacts and risks, the impacts we generate, what to do in case of an environmental emergency, measures we can take individually to minimise our environmental impact, and much more.

The goal is to provide information to develop critical judgment regarding daily actions and to reinforce our organisation's commitment to the environment and sustainability.



Compatibility between series

In order to extend the lifespan of our furniture and ensure customer satisfaction, we design new series to be compatible with previous ones, so that existing furniture can be expanded with new series.

This way, **products can be kept in good condition** while making them compatible with an **innovative product**. At MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we ensure the availability of the necessary material and spare parts.

Reusable cleaning cloths

Minimising waste generation means reducing single-use products. We have replaced paper with reusable cloths to clean the furniture before packaging, thus avoiding waste generation.

This action also raises awareness among our employees to prevent materials waste and promote reuse systems.

Repair

At Mobel LINEA, S.L., we prioritise the repair of products, and thus avoid wasting materials that are in good condition.

We provide repair services to our customers even if the product is outside the warranty period, thereby extending the product's lifespan.

The main repair we carry out is reupholstering chairs, due to continuous use and wear. This action restores the chair's value by maintaining its structure and mechanisms.

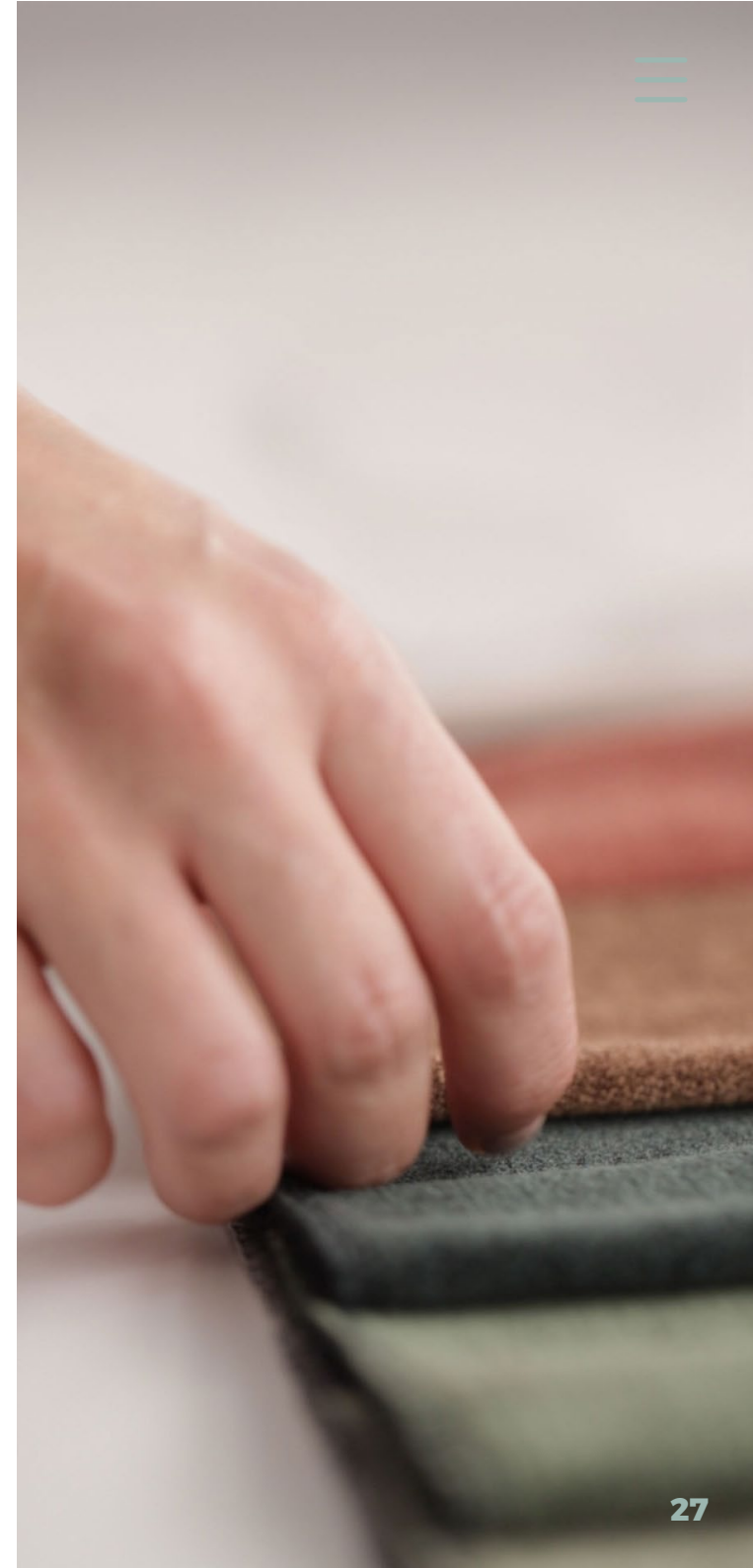
Protection during transport

Within our facilities, the furniture moves through different work sections and must be protected to ensure its quality.

Packaging material is reused continuously for those pieces and materials that require protection.

The pieces and materials that can be properly placed on carts and platforms are transported without packaging, with the utmost care, and avoiding single-use packaging.

We use our own vehicles to transport the product to the customer, which allows us to optimise the load and reduce product packaging.



Natural resources

Natural resources

These natural resources include the sun, water, land, wind, trees, metals, oil, etc.

These resources allow all living beings to exist on Earth and are the foundation of our social and economic system. As a result, they must be properly managed and planned.

Natural resources play a fundamental role in our lives, both industrially and in everyday life, and can be classified in different ways. However, depending on their ability to regenerate, they are:

Natural resources are elements provided by nature that allow us to meet our needs for well-being and development.

Renewable: The renewal rate exceeds the consumption rate (sun, wind, water, biomass, etc.).

Non-renewable: the consumption rate exceeds the renewal rate (oil, natural gas, coal, uranium and all minerals).



Reducing the impact

Reduce the consumption of materials and energy, avoid or simplify products or processes, and use natural resources responsibly. Consumption produces waste and pollution.

At MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we address material reduction by applying efficient usage techniques the materials we manufacture, reducing the waste generated from materials, and cutting down on plastic packaging for our products.

We also **certify our suppliers** by evaluating their quality criteria, environmental responsibility, and employee safety standards, ensuring they achieve a minimum score to be considered valid suppliers for us.

Each supplier's score is adjusted based on the service provided, any issues caused, and the improvements implemented within its organisation.

Reduce the consumption of materials and energy, avoid or simplify products or processes, and use natural resources responsibly.

Optimisation of resources

We optimise the cutting process for melamine chipboard, metal veneer and iron to achieve greater efficiency, faster production and less waste.

The latest innovation is the purchase of new state-of-the-art machinery that allows for energy savings in multiple environmental aspects:

- Reducing the amount of material by decreasing offcuts and board waste, and minimising defects as the pieces are handled less.
- An optimal and efficient suction system reduces sawdust in the factory, improving workplace quality, employee health and the risk of flammability.

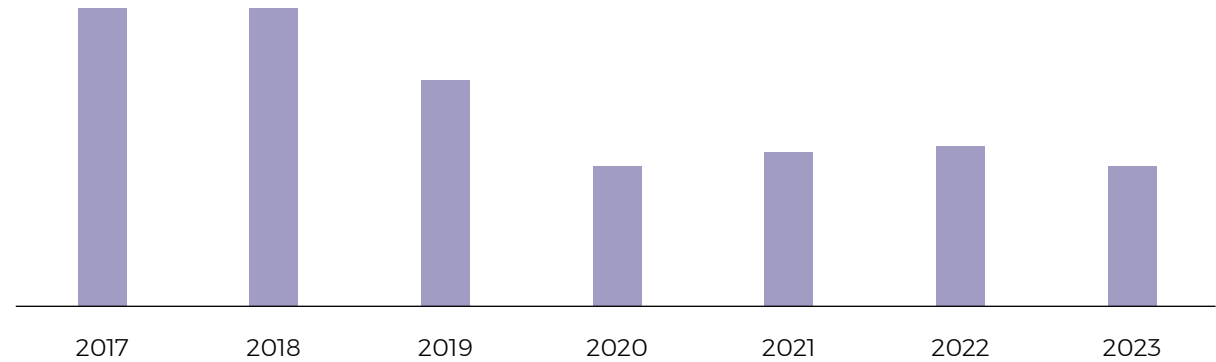


Plastic packaging

Packaging is the material used temporarily for handling, transporting and storing products. The market demands sustainable packaging, both in terms of materials and function.

At MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we are committed to using cardboard packaging and reducing plastic. The change is being phased in as we carefully evaluate the packaging characteristics of each product to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the quality received by the customer.

Plastic consumption (kg)



Impactos del plástico

- Material with toxic products.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Air pollution: greenhouse effect.
- Waste production.
- Soil contamination.
- Loss of biodiversity: mortality.
- Water pollution.
- Effects on people's health.



Melamine chipboard

Melamine chipboard is the most abundant raw material at MOBEL LINEA, S.L., and it is sourced from trees.

Forests are spaces that play a fundamental role in the life of the planet; they provide paper, fuel, fruits, filter the air, clean the water, protect against climate change, and are the habitat for large numbers of flora and fauna.

Chipboard is made up of wood particles bonded with synthetic resins and subjected to pressure and temperature processes, making it a suitable material as an alternative to solid wood with a lower environmental impact.

Our chipboard is PEFC certified.



Iron

Iron is a material that is widely used in our products, and we prioritise recycled iron. It is a metallic mineral extracted through mining, and it has negative effects such as erosion caused by deforestation linked to mining activities.

The supplier Aratubo S.A.U. is committed to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7, “Affordable and Clean Energy”.

It provides us with raw materials manufactured using 100% renewable electricity and holds a guarantee of origin (GoO) certificate, helping to reduce polluting emissions and minimise the effects of climate change.

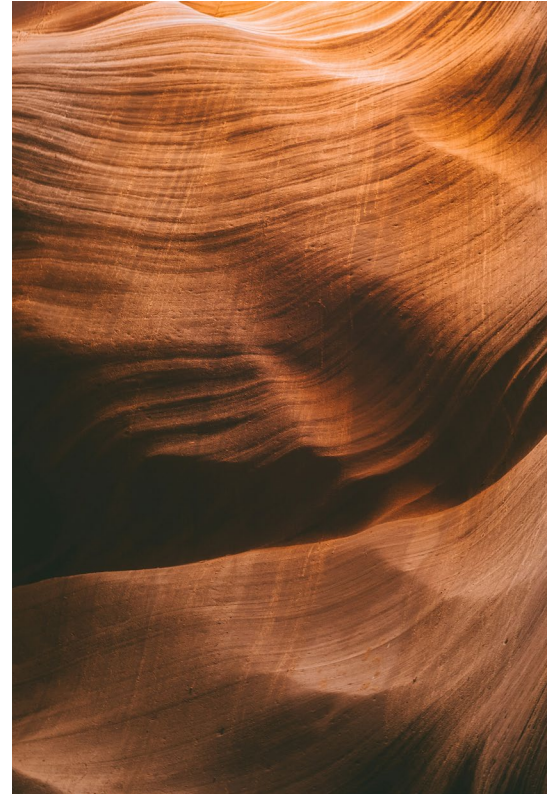
Erosion and wind

Erosion is the wear and shaping of the Earth's crust caused by natural elements such as wind, rain, surface waters, etc., or by persistent human actions, leading to changes in landforms and contributing to desertification, that is, to infertile soil and consequently, to greater social, economic, and environmental poverty in the affected area.

Wind is the flow of air in the Earth's atmosphere that varies in strength and direction. It acts as a natural agent of transport and sedimentation and has significant erosive power on the landscape. It is an essential natural factor for the life of flora and fauna as it restores the balance of pressure and temperature on Earth.

Impacts of erosion

- Loss of soil.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Desertification.
- Water scarcity.
- Increase in extreme weather events: fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes, etc.
- Global temperature increase.
- Economic loss.



Committed to sustainability

Having suppliers with the same commitment to sustainability allows us to create an interconnected network that adds value to the product. Our supplier, **Inter Leather, S.L.**, holds several relevant certifications, such as the “Ecovadis Sustainable Gold Rating Certification” for Corporate Social Responsibility management.

- End of useful life; reuse, waste management, hazardous materials and recovery.

Non-hazardous materials

Formaldehyde is a volatile organic compound (VOC), a colourless and flammable gas at room temperature that can react with many chemical substances.

The **formaldehyde** present in melamine-faced chipboard is released into the air in indoor spaces, and its inhalation affects people’s health, causing effects such as irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, as well as an increased risk of developing nose and lung cancer.

In light of these effects, we ensure that our suppliers certify the low formaldehyde content of the boards they provide, as well as their production processes, in compliance with the applicable laws.

We use more environmentally-friendly powder coatings; substances without solvents, which also do not contain VOCs or toxic heavy metals such as lead or chromium (VI), and allow the waste generated to be easily disposed of.

We use edging material to veneer the melamine chipboard pieces and perfect their finish. Currently, we use **ABS edging**, a plastic material with good mechanical resistance, free of glue, and with a shorter lifespan after its end-of-life phase compared to PVC, the edging material we used previously.

Reusable cloths

We have a cloth reuse contract with an environmentally responsible supplier. The cloths are made from recycled threads, and **cascade technology** is used to recycle the washing water. This system allows for significant water consumption savings, uses biodegradable detergent, recovers heat from several stages, and saves energy. It treats the wastewater, and it recovers and recycles the waste generated.

Recycled packaging

The packaging material we use is designed to have the least environmental impact possible, in accordance with the ISO 14006 Ecodesign certification we hold. For packaging, we use **polyethylene plastic**, which is made up of **50% recycled material**, and **cardboard** containing between **85-100% recycled material**. Overall, 83% of the packaging material used in our products is recycled.



Water

WATER

Water is a limited natural resource that constantly circulates through the Earth through processes of evaporation, precipitation, surface and groundwater runoff, and sustains all forms of life. Water covers 70% of the planet, and of the total water.

Only 0.3% is fresh water available on the surface!

Altering its cycle disrupts the functioning of the planet as we know it, leading to phenomena such as droughts, floods, water scarcity, desertification, increased extreme weather events, and more.

We get freshwater from precipitation, and for it to be available, it must be stored in aquifers, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, glaciers, etc.

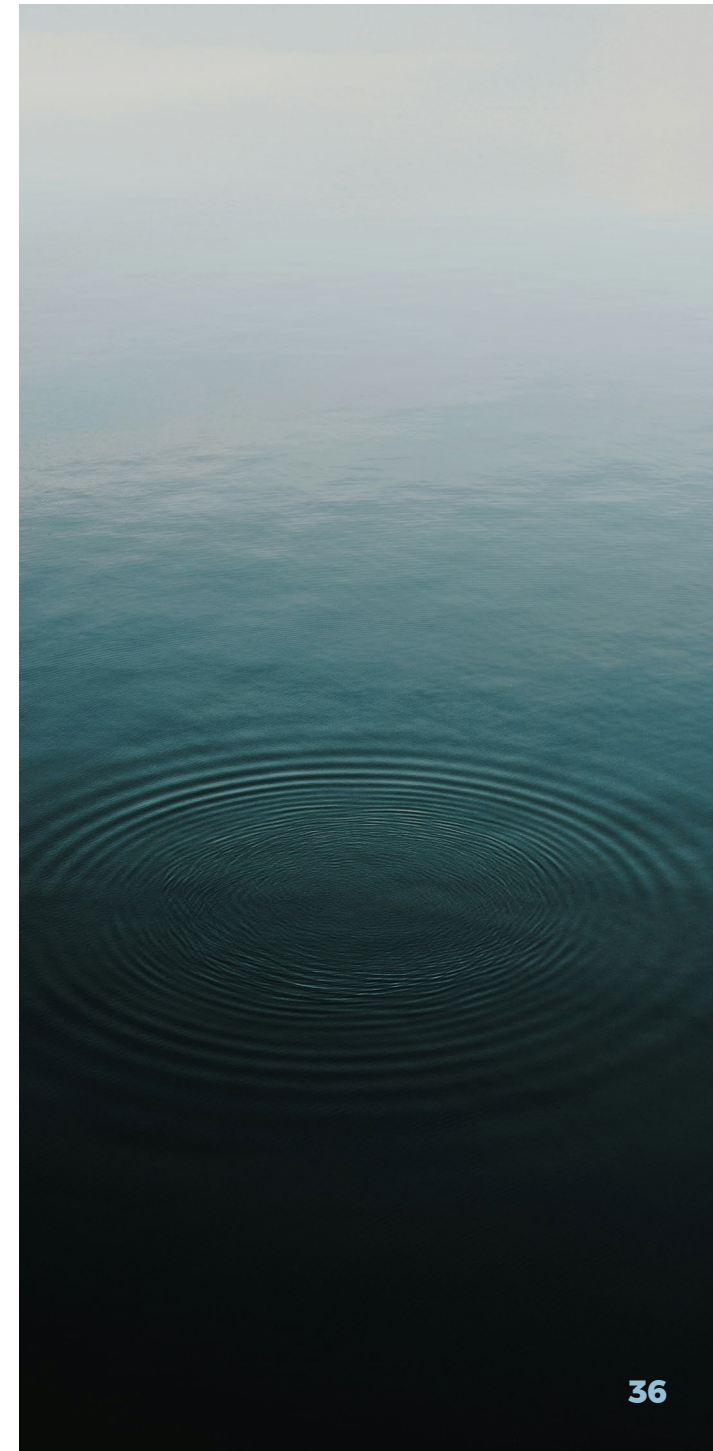
Climate change is changing rainfall patterns. Currently, it rains fewer days per year, and when it does, it is more intense, leading to more frequent extreme weather events.

Soil plays a crucial role in water absorption; **infertile or compacted soil** prevents water and nutrients from infiltrating, affecting the natural recharge of aquifers, increasing surface runoff with a higher risk of flooding, and causing erosion.



Impacts of water scarcity

- Water pollution.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Economic loss.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Loss of soil.
- Desertification.
- Global temperature increase.
- Effects on people's health.



Water consumption at Mobel Linea

The industrial water consumption at MOBEL LINEA, S.L. is based on the powder coating tunnel process. We paint metal furniture, side panels, reinforcements, table skirts, chair frames, parts and accessories. This tunnel is equipped with a bath recovery system and a closed water loop that allows for continuous water recirculation, maximising its reuse, ensuring stable consumption, and controlling discharges. The water in the loop is periodically changed, with any waste generated being collected and properly managed.

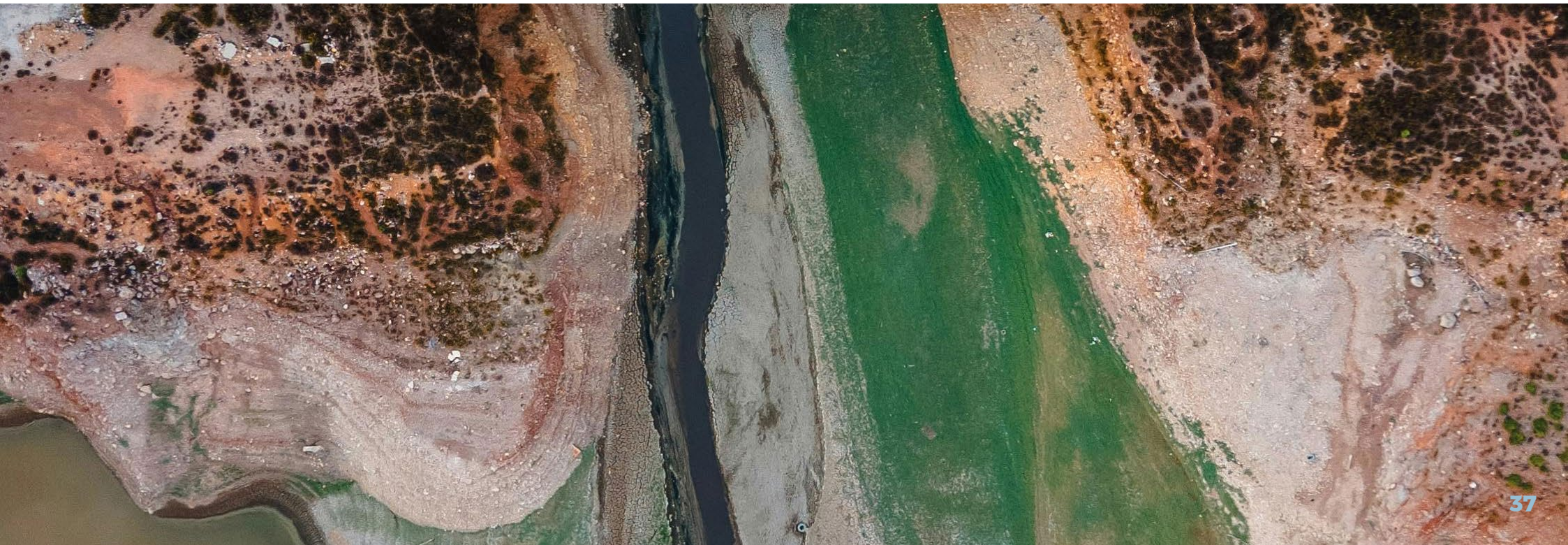
Extreme weather events

In recent decades, there has been a trend of increased extreme weather events linked to climate change. Periods of extreme temperatures, torrential rainfall, floods, droughts, hurricanes, heatwaves and cold spells, wildfires, etc., are occurring **more frequently** and with **greater severity** than usual.

It seems that the Mediterranean climate tends to experience heatwaves in the summers, with warm nights of 21°C or more. Precipitation decreases, but when it does occur, it is more intense or torrential, leading to periods of severe droughts and devastating floods.

Impacts of extreme weather events:

- Loss of biodiversity.
- Loss of soil.
- Water scarcity.
- Erosion.
- Economic loss.
- Effects on people's health.
- Higher mortality.



Drought and floods

The abundance or scarcity of water can lead to disasters such as droughts and floods, two natural climatic phenomena that seem opposing but are two sides of the same coin: climate change.

Drought is characterised by an abnormally long period of dry weather, with a decrease in precipitation lasting from **2-3 months to several consecutive years**.

Flooding from torrential rain is the overflow of water beyond its normal boundaries due to the heavy precipitation of a large volume of water in a short period of time. The soil cannot absorb and retain such a large amount of water, so it flows across the surface, sweeping away everything in its path, causing economic, natural and social losses.

Impacts of drought and flooding:

- Loss of fertile soil:
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Deforestation.
- Erosion.
- Desertification.
- Water scarcity.
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- Greater social inequality.
- Higher mortality.
- Economic loss.



Desertification

Desertification is an erosive process that transforms fertile and habitable land into a desert. It occurs due to the destruction of vegetation cover, soil erosion, and water scarcity.

It can have various causes, such as a semi-arid climate with seasonal droughts and irregular rainfall, infertile land and eroded soils, wildfires, abandonment of productive land, irresponsible water use, deforestation, etc.

Impacts of desertification:

- Loss of fertile and productive soil.
- Water scarcity.
- Drought.
- Economic loss.
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- Temperature increase.
- Greater social inequality.



Chemical products

A **spill** is a portion of liquid that is wasted from the container holding it. Spilling a chemical product onto the soil or water contaminates the environmental aspect by altering its initial characteristics, depending on its toxicity.

Chemicals at Mobel Linea

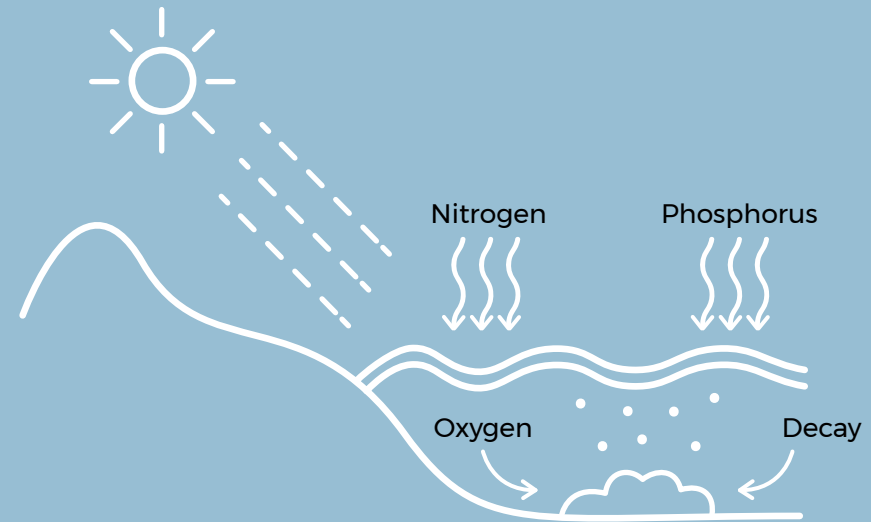
Chemicals at Mobel Linea Our goal is to avoid chemicals that contain hazardous substances and reduce the risk of soil spills in accordance with **ISO 14001 Environmental Management**. We control the chemicals used, study the least environmentally aggressive options, provide metal containment bins for containers to prevent spills, and adhere to the principle of pollution prevention.

In addition, we conduct regular and thorough checks of the chemical products' conditions to ensure minimal occupational and environmental risk throughout the organisation.



Eutrophication

Excess nutrients in an aquatic system leads to an uncontrolled **proliferation of algae**, which consume nitrogen and phosphorus—two limiting elements that normally regulate growth. Contaminated wastewater carries abundant amounts of these elements, leading to excessive algae growth. This forms a layer on the water's surface that blocks sunlight, preventing photosynthesis, oxygen production, and, consequently, making life impossible for other organisms. As a result, species at greater depths cannot survive and eventually die.



Impacts of eutrophication

- Loss of biodiversity.
- Increase in invasive species.
- Water contamination due to lack of oxygen.
- Air pollution due to the generation of toxic gases.
- Effects on people's health.
- Economic loss.



Energy

Non-renewable energy

Non-renewable energies—such as coal, oil, natural gas, or minerals like uranium—are fossil fuels extracted through drilling, mining, or quarrying. Their sources are finite, meaning their natural reserves will eventually be depleted. The use and extraction of these fuels lead to serious environmental and social issues.

Impacts of extracting non-renewable energy

- Soil and water pollution, chemical discharges.
- Atmospheric pollution from greenhouse emissions.
- Noise pollution.
- Landscape pollution.
- Loss and degradation of soil.
- Deforestation.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- High water consumption.
- High waste generation. Hazardous and radioactive waste.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Seismic risk.
- Acid rain.
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- Effects on people's health.

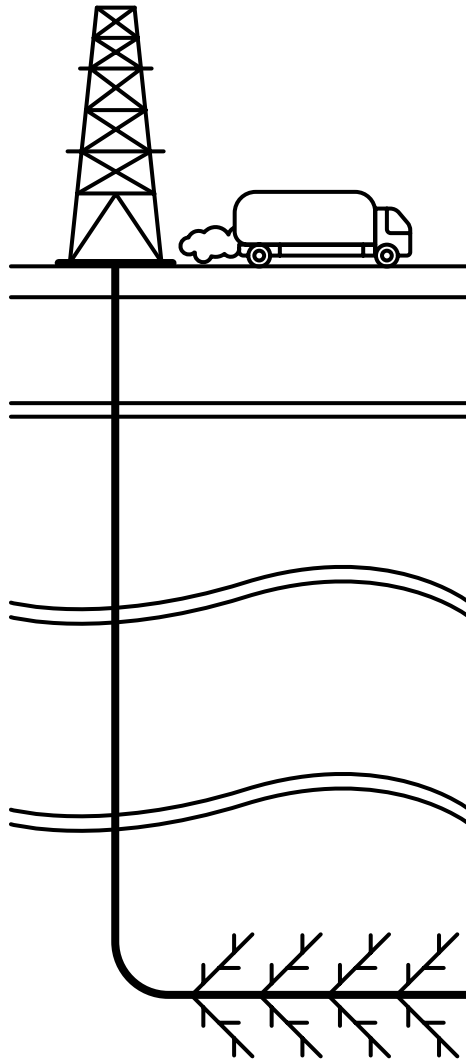
Fracking

After decades of continuous hydrocarbon extraction from the subsoil, the process has become more challenging, leading to the use of more aggressive extraction techniques, such as fracking and oil sands.

Fracking, or hydraulic fracturing, is a technique used to extract natural gas or oil. It involves drilling a well at great depths to inject water mixed with chemicals at high pressure, surpassing the rock's resistance and creating a controlled fracture at the bottom of the well, where the hydrocarbon is located.

Impacts of fracking

- Soil and groundwater pollution.
- High water consumption.
- Seismic risk.
- Air pollution.
- Noise pollution.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Use of chemical products.
- Risk of spills.
- Effects on people's health.



Renewable energy

Renewable energy is the energy we harness directly from the sun and natural phenomena such as wind, water, the Earth's internal heat, and biomass.

The high consumption of non-renewable energy and its significant pollution capacity have led to a shift in social, economic, and environmental perspectives, encouraging the use of renewable energy. Renewable energy is considered an inexhaustible source, does not produce direct greenhouse gas emissions during its generation, has a much lower environmental impact, and reduces dependence on other energy sources and regions, strengthening the local economy.

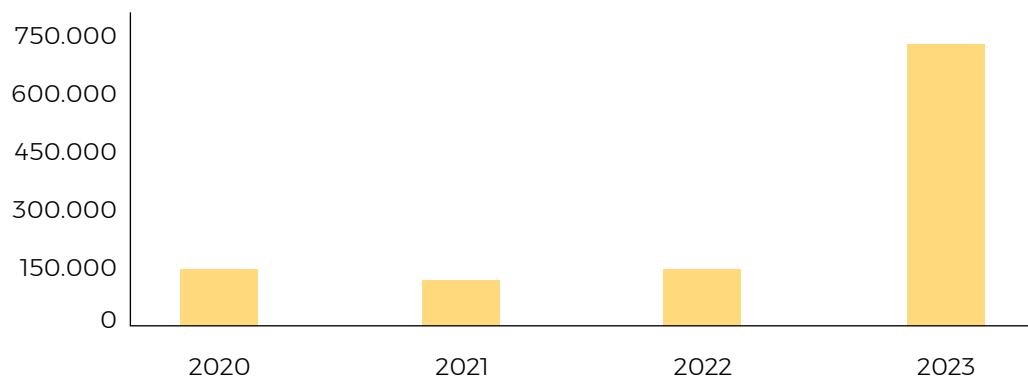
Photovoltaic solar energy

Photovoltaic solar energy is harnessed in the form of electromagnetic radiation from the Sun, captured by photovoltaic cells in solar panels and converted into usable electrical energy through inverters.

At MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we have had photovoltaic solar panels providing us with electricity since 2007. In 2022, a new installation with a capacity of 816.75 kWp was completed, which in 2023 generated 23.25% of the organisation's annual electricity consumption.

***This new installation
has prevented 163.4
tonnes of CO_{2eq}***

Photovoltaic production (kWh)



Impacts of photovoltaic solar energy:

- Panels made from hazardous chemicals.
- Soil and/or water pollution.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Hazardous waste.
- The mass production of solar panels causes:
 - Desertification due to land use.
 - Deforestation.
 - Loss of biodiversity.
 - Landscape impact
- During the useful phase, electricity is generated with no negative impacts.



ENERGY

Energy is the **ability to do work**, such as creating movement. The main source of energy on our planet is the sun, which reaches us in the form of light and heat.

Renewable or non-renewable energy is not the same as polluting or non-polluting energy.

The concept of **renewable energy** refers to energy sources that are continuously available in nature and are virtually inexhaustible. The concept of **polluting** refers to the harmful alteration of the normal conditions of an environmental vector by chemical or physical agents.

All energy sources, both renewable and non-renewable, have some environmental impact.

There is a synergy between energy and energy efficiency; **renewable energies are more efficient than non-renewable ones** because they do not require thermal conversion.

Energy efficiency

Energy efficiency involves reducing the amount of energy required to provide a product or service. It allows economic growth without increasing energy consumption, which is a significant benefit for both the economy and the environment. Industry is a key sector in this regard, as it has a high potential for energy savings through actions such as process improvements, upgrading equipment and machinery, renovating buildings, and using renewable and/or efficient energy sources.

Energy efficiency at Mobel Linea

We take energy efficiency measures by:

- Taking advantage of natural lighting at workstations, regulating artificial lighting, which is replaced with LED lighting.
- Installing renewable energy: photovoltaic solar panels to generate electricity.
- Replacing machinery and manufacturing equipment with more efficient alternatives, allowing us to adapt to market needs and achieve energy savings.

In 2023, we invested in a combination of **state-of-the-art machinery** that yields energy savings across multiple environmental areas:

- Reduced electricity and diesel consumption for internal transport thanks to the horizontal automated warehouse we installed, and the reduction of material transfers between different machines and workstations.
- Optimised and efficient suction system, which was recently renewed and improved, helping to reduce energy losses, prevent machine breakdowns, and improve the workspace
- Reduce downtime, leading to a reduction in associated electricity consumption; building rehabilitation and the use of renewable and/or efficient energy sources.



Transport

Transport

Transport is one of the main contributors to air pollution due to the burning of fuels containing sulphur and nitrogen. When carbon is burned, it emits CO₂ (carbon dioxide), which is the primary greenhouse gas; however, the release of suspended sulphur and nitrogen into the air causes phenomena such as acid rain.

Euro VI

Euro VI is a European standard that limits the emissions of gases and particles from vehicles in order to reduce air pollution from road vehicles. Its goal is to reduce the levels of particle and nitrogen oxide (NOX) emissions.

The lorries of MOBEL LINEA, S.L. comply with the European EURO VI emissions standards. To meet these standards, most manufacturers opt for engines with a selective catalytic reduction system that uses AdBlue and significantly reduces nitrogen oxide emissions.

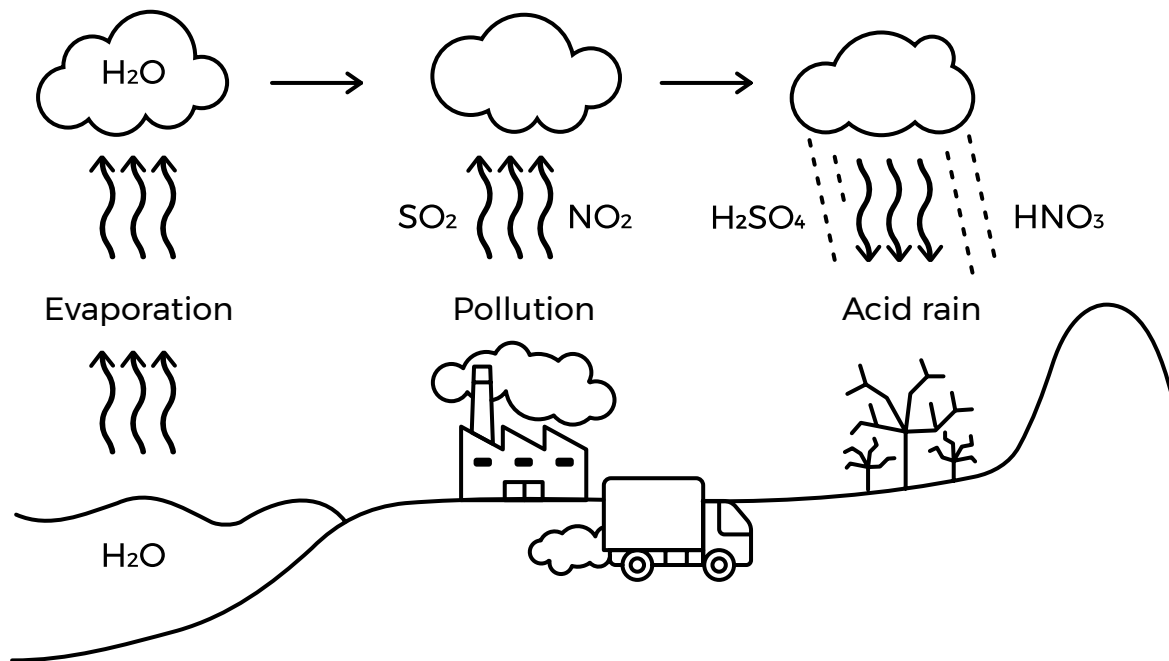
The internal fleet of lorries at MOBEL LINEA, S.L. is modern, featuring new and more efficient vehicles that provide better service, improved conditions for our drivers, and a reduction in emissions generated.



Acid rain

Acid rain is precipitation with a high concentration of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) and/or nitric acid (HNO_3), which has negative effects on the environment and human health. When the atmosphere contains sulphur and/or nitrogen oxides, they react with water vapour to form sulphuric and nitric acids, which acidify the pH of the water. These acids can be transported over long distances by air currents, and wherever they precipitate, they have harmful consequences for the land.

Sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere can be of natural origin (such as volcanic eruptions) or man-made (industrial emissions).



Impacts of acid rain:

- Acidification of surface and groundwater.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Soil pollution, loss of fertile soil.
- Corrosion of metal elements such as buildings and bridges.
- Destruction of historic heritage made of limestone.
- Air pollution with effects on people's health: sulphuric and nitric acids are harmful if inhaled and can cause respiratory diseases.
- Economic loss.

Transport

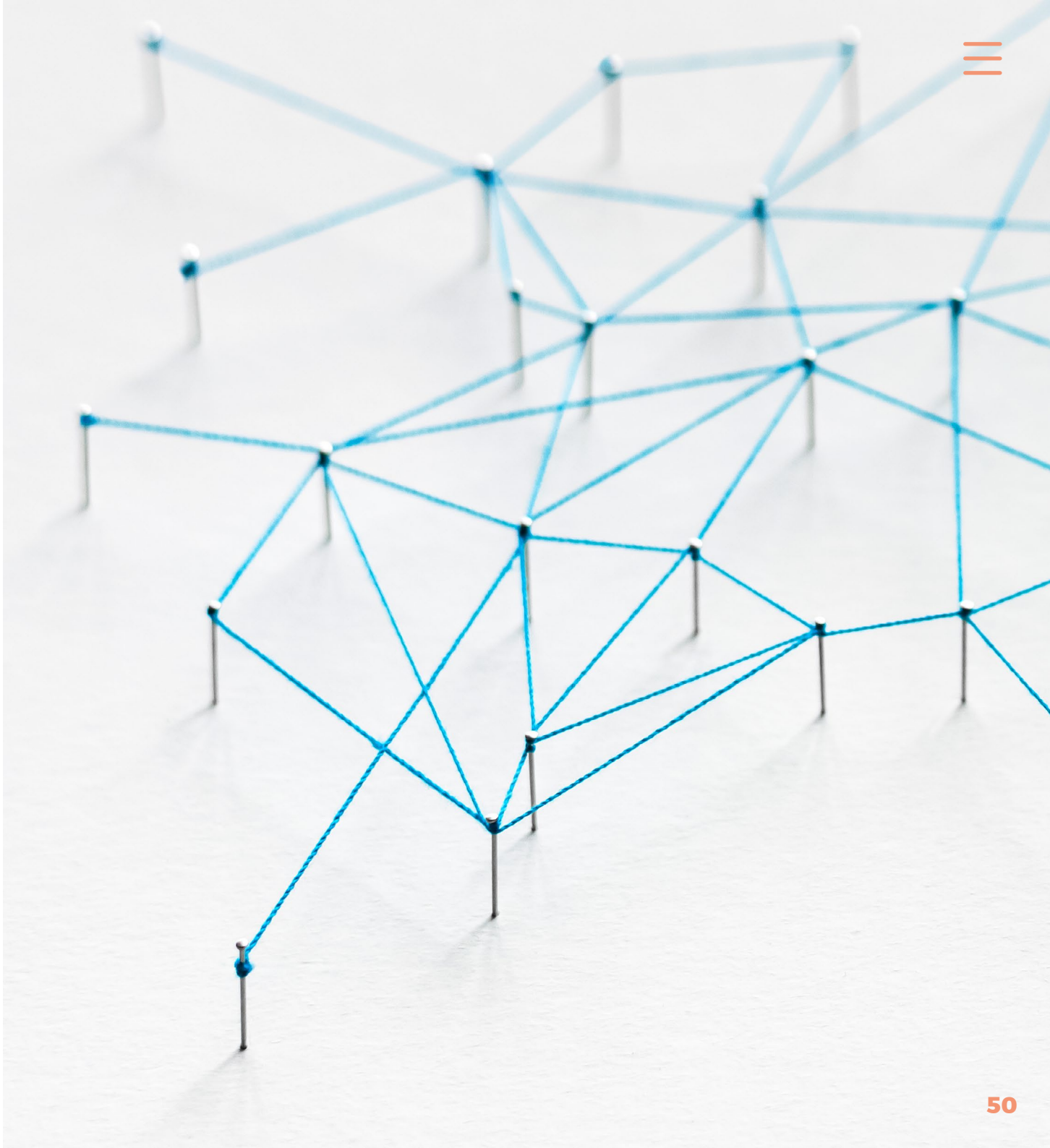
The location of MOBEL LINEA, S.L. is excellent in relation to our customers. Our main sales countries are Spain and France, and our location in the north of the country allows us to have similar delivery routes in both territories.

This allows us to have our weekly delivery routes well planned, yielding efficient fuel consumption and reduced atmospheric emissions.

Our fleet of lorries consists of trailer trucks, road trains, and rigid trucks, all of which are equipped in a way that minimises product packaging, thereby generating less single-use waste.

We have 25 rigid containers specifically for transporting furniture. This allows for safer product transport, reducing the delivery of materials in poor condition and increasing customer satisfaction.

100% of the transportation to our customers complies with Euro VI standards.



Spills

Vehicles may experience an accidental spill of engine substances such as oils and diesel, resulting in soil and/or water being polluted with heavy metals and chlorides. To prevent these negative environmental impacts, MOBEL LINEA, S.L. has established response protocols for environmental emergencies like this.

We apply the first principle of prevention at our facilities, which entails properly maintaining our vehicles to avoid leaks.

Impacts of spills

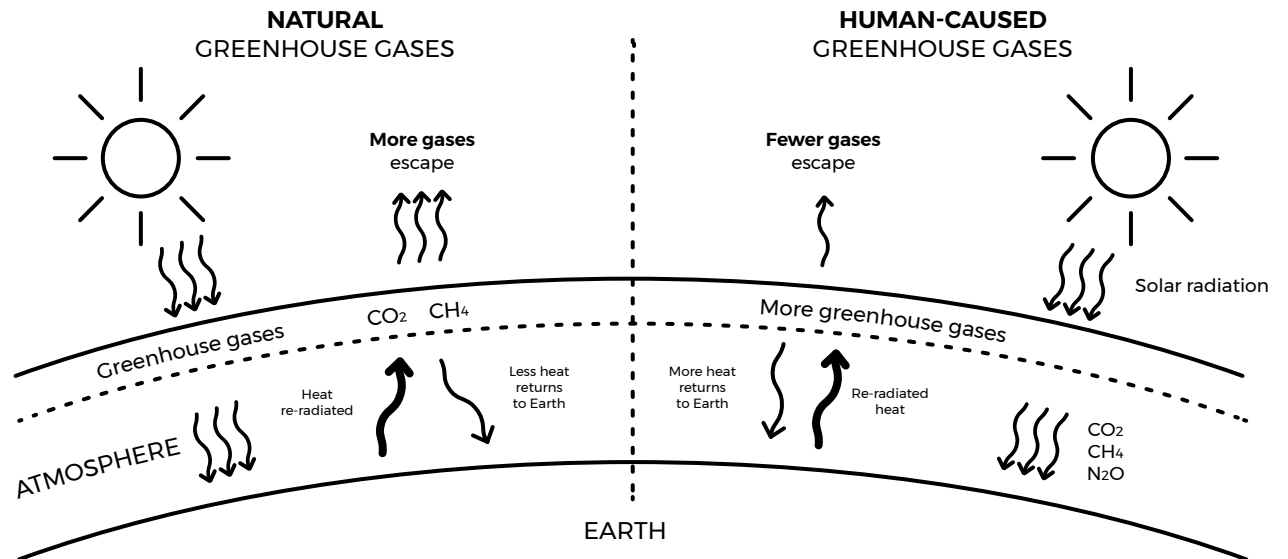
- Soil contamination.
- Water pollution.
- Eutrophication.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in the food chain.
- Effects on people's health.

Greenhouse effect

It is the ability of the atmosphere to retain heat emitted by the Sun. The increase in gaseous compounds present in the atmosphere, such as CO₂ or methane, leads to an increase in terrestrial and marine temperatures, contributing to climate change.

Impacts of the greenhouse effect

- Global temperature increase, climate change.
- More ice melt, sea level rise, loss of land.
- Scarcity of fresh water.
- Increase in extreme weather events.
- Loss of biodiversity.
- Desertification.
- Effects on people's health.



Product

Ecodesign

Ecodesign is defined as a systems approach that considers the environmental aspects of product design and development, aiming to reduce environmental impacts throughout the product's lifecycle and improve its environmental performance within the organisation.

At MOBEL LINEA, S.L., we have been **ISO 14006 Ecodesign certified** since 2013, which shows our commitment to the environment and continuous improvement in ecodesign. To achieve this, we apply various strategies:

- Reduce the quantity and diversity of materials.
- Use of recycled and/or recyclable materials.
- Reduce energy consumption in processes.
- Internal recovery of waste.
- Maximise recycling in waste management.
- It also facilitates the disassembly and separability of materials.



Recyclability

Recyclability is a material's ability to be recycled, meaning that by applying a transformation process to the material, a new substance or product is obtained. We use:

- Materials and packaging made from recyclable materials, such as cardboard.
- Parts and materials manufactured from recycled materials.

We publicly provide documentation on the proper use of the product and to extend its useful life, as well as instructions for dismantling all parts to maximise recyclability at the end of its life cycle.



Life cycle analysis

LCA is the collection and evaluation of inputs, outputs, and potential environmental impacts of a product, service, or activity throughout its life cycle. This includes everything from the extraction and processing of raw materials to final disposal or by-products. It is a design tool used to understand and reduce environmental impact.

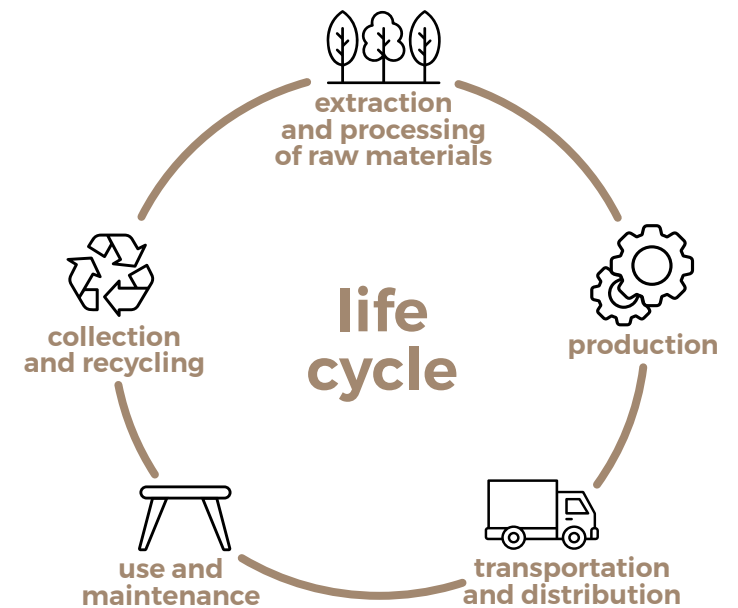
It consists of several phases to be evaluated:

- Extraction and processing of raw materials; use and consumption of natural resources.
- Production; energy use.
- Transport and distribution; fuel consumption/energy and distance.
- Use and maintenance.
- End of useful life; reuse, waste management, hazardous materials and recovery.

It is a crucial tool in the transition to a circular economy, as it provides valuable information about the environmental profile of a product and reinforces the commitment to sustainability. The life cycle approach helps in decision-making and in understanding and improving the product from an environmental perspective. It also facilitates the disassembly and separability of materials.

LCA and Mobel Linea

Using the Life Cycle Analysis, we can interpret and draw conclusions from the results obtained, identifying potential improvements to reduce the environmental impact of our products and the organisation as a whole.



Before taking a step,
we study the alternatives
to leave the smallest footprint.

**MOBEL
LINEA**

Ctra. Guissona, Km. 1 25200 Cervera (Lleida) - Spain

Tel.: +34 973 530 050

www.mobellinea.com