

WATER MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION

Preservation of natural resources and proactive water saving and reuse are key objectives for Saipem



One of Saipem's commitments expressed in the HSE Policy is the protection of natural resources, primarily water. Saipem is aware that carrying out operational activities impact 'water stressed areas', where the adoption of a strategy to reduce consumption and to promote the efficient use of the resource is considered a priority.

Further details on Saipem's approach to water management and pollution can be found in the 'Consolidated Non-Financial Statements' of the Annual Report 2017.

2017 Highlights	UN GC Principles	Sustainable Development Goals
Total withdrawal of water (mIn m ³) 7.7		
Percentage of water withdrawal in water stressed area 37%		
Recycled water (mIn m ³) 1.2		

WATER REUSE

Saipem onshore fabrication yards and projects are often located in remote locations where water is an ever more precious resource, and therefore multiple water reutilisation systems are implemented.

In Kuryk water is collected from the Caspian Sea and sent to the water desalination plant, which is able to fully provide the yard with a fresh water capacity equal to 1,000 m³ per day.

Fresh water is then used partially to produce potable water and partially as service water which, after utilisation for different purposes, is conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant where it is treated and discharged into the evaporation pond, from which it is then taken for reuse as, for example, in dust depression and irrigation. This structure seeks to achieve a 'zero discharge policy' which means 100% reuse of treated water without any discharge at all into the Caspian Sea. Furthermore, through irrigation, it contributes to developing a proper green area with significant improvements to the yard territory.

BALLAST WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention) entered into force on September 8, 2017 with two main requirements:

- D1 = Ballast Water Exchange (95% volumetric exchange) or pumping through three times the volume of each tank.
- D2 = Ballast Water Treatment systems approved by the Administration that treat ballast water.

Saipem committed to meeting the requirements in

2017 in the most efficient way possible in order to merge technological innovation with environmental protection requirements. During the last year and in line with Saipem's plan, Castorone has implemented the Administration's required system (D2) to properly manage ballast water as per the IMO Convention. Saipem's plan will be duplicated and regularly updated in the near future so as to cover the entire fleet. Saipem committed to meeting the requirements in 2017 in the most efficient way possible in order to merge technological innovation with environmental protection requirements.



WATER CONSERVATION AND REUSE PRACTICES

All the Saipem camps in Saudi Arabia are equipped with treatment plants that are capable of treating domestic sewage. Treated water is then used for purposes such as dust suppression and in plantation and horticulture at camps and site offices.

The amount of sewage water reused in all the camps was more than 560,000 m³ in 2017, with a considerable savings in fresh water purchase.