

**UPM Jämsänkoski** 

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY 2021



# **UPM Jämsänkoski**

The UPM Jämsänkoski mill is located in central Finland along the Jämsä river. Production at the mill dates back to the 1880s and there are three paper machines in operation. At the Jämsänkoski mill, paper is produced by UPM Communication Papers, which produces graphic papers, and UPM Specialty Papers, which produces specialty papers.

The main raw material for magazine and newsprint papers is wood pulp made from spruce wood, and for specialty papers it is pulp from UPM's own mills or purchased from the market. The plant also includes a debarking plant, a thermomechanical pulp (TMP) plant, a water supply plant, a biological wastewater treatment plant and a power plant.

The heat and a small part of the electricity needed for the process is produced in the company's own power plant, which uses around 80% biomass-based fuels. In addition, heat is efficiently recovered from the TMP plant for use in the process. The water used by the plant comes from the Koskikeskinen lake.





UPM Jämsänkoski mill site Environmental and Societal Responsibility 2021 is a supplement to the Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement of UPM's pulp and paper mills (available at www.upm.com) and provides mill-specific environmental and societal performance data and trends for the year 2021. The annually updated mill supplements and the UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement together form the joint EMAS Statement of UPM Corporation. The next Updated UPM Corporate Environmental Statement and also this supplement will be published in 2023.

UPM delivers renewable and responsible solutions and innovate for a future beyond fossils across six business areas: UPM Fibres, UPM Energy, UPM Raflatac, UPM Specialty Papers, UPM Communication Papers and UPM Plywood. As the industry leader in responsibility, we are committed to the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C and the science-based targets to mitigate climate change. We employ 17,000 people worldwide and our annual sales are approximately EUR 9.8 billion. Our shares are listed on Nasdag Helsinki Ltd. UPM Biofore - Beyond fossils. www.upm.com

Production capacity	625,000 t of paper	
Personnel	441	
Products	Magazine papers: UPM Cat, UPM Impresse, UPM Impresse Plus, UPM Max, UPM Max S, UPM Smart Newsprint: UPM News, UPM Brite Label and packaging paper: UPM Label Papers, UPM Packaging Papers, UPM Release Papers, UPM Barrier Papers	
Certificates	EMAS – EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme ISO 14001 – Environmental Management System ETJ+ – Energy management system ISO 9001 – Quality Management System ISO 22000 – Food Safety Management System ISO 45001 – Occupational Health and Safety System PEFC Chain of Custody – Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification FSC® wood origin monitoring system – Forest Stewardship Council®  The certificates can be found with the Certificate Finder tool at	
Environmental labels	www.upm.com/responsibility  EU Ecolabel	



#### The mark of responsible forestry

For more information about FSC certification visit www.fsc.ora



For more information about PEFC certification visit www.pefc.org





From 2021 onwards, the mill has been managed by UPM Specialty Papers and all joint operations between the mill and the power plant are part of this organisation. Reorganising the mill's operations and establishing best practices required a major effort during the year. Work will continue in 2022 to further develop these activities.

Changes in consumer behaviour, such as the growth of e-commerce and increasing demand for sustainable products, had a positive impact on Jämsänkoski Specialty Papers' operations. Cooperation and product development projects increased the range of recyclable fibre-based products as an alternative to non-renewable materials. On the Communication Papers side, the focus was on adapting the production line after the closure of the Kaipola mill. In the first half of the year, the production line was equipped with technical capabilities to produce both newsprint and magazine paper. The projects were a success and ensured that customers received excellent quality newsprint from the second half of the year onwards.

Cost competitiveness posed challenges in all operations as a result of rising raw material costs, in particular pulp, and energy costs.

The Covid-19 preventive measures were continued during 2021. We have had good success in following the guidelines and practices and, thanks to proactive measures, we coped very well with coronavirus infections at the workplace. Minimising contact, good hand hygiene, wearing masks, working remotely where possible and having the opportunity to have a low-threshold coronavirus test were the main measures to prevent coronavirus infections, and these have been persistently followed.

The entire personnel at the Jämsänkoski mill has made long-term efforts to promote safety at work. The development of lost time injuries (LTAs) has been excellent for UPM employees during the year and the 1,000 accident-free days mark was reached at the end of November. We are particularly proud of this.

# The application for a permit to restore Arvajankoski has been submitted

Preliminary planning on the development potential of Arvajankoski was carried out together with the North Savo ELY Centre in 2019, and in 2021 the work continued with the final planning for the restoration. In the summer of 2021, a permit application was submitted to the Regional State Administrative Agency for Western and Central Finland for the dismantling of the dam structures, the cessation of regulation and the rehabilitation of the rapids.

# Product safety and sustainable development

Customer enquiries regarding our products have been mainly related to product safety, the origin of wood raw materials, forest certification, carbon footprint,

recyclability and various management systems. Forest certification and the origin of our timber raw materials were of interest to our label and packaging paper customers, as well as our magazine and newsprint paper customers. Information on the origin of wood and its carbon footprint has been highlighted in recent customer surveys.

Product safety is especially important in the case of label and packaging papers used by the food industry. Our papers are safe to use throughout their product lifecycles, and papers with food contact certificates can be used in direct contact with dry and non-fatty foods. Certain types of paper are also suitable for use with moist and fatty foods. Our papers are also recyclable and compostability certificates have been obtained for selected products.

At Jämsänkoski, the properties of barrier papers in particular are constantly being developed to enable them to be used for more demanding end-uses, such as packaging frozen food.



Pià Sinola-Kour

Pia Siirola-Kourunen, HSEQ Manager



Da John to

Kari Isokääntä, General Manger

Specialty papers can be used to replace, for example, the single-use, plastic-coated packaging currently used with food products.

# External performance assessments postponed to 2021

UPM Finland's paper mills have a joint Multisite certificate and the external auditor is Inspecta Sertificinti Oy. The certification includes the ISO 9001 quality management system, the ISO 14001 environmental management system, the ISO 45001 occupational health and safety management system and the ETJ+ energy efficiency management system. The certification also includes the ISO 22000 food safety management system for speciality papers.

Exceptionally, there were two external audits in 2021. The February remote audit was postponed from 2020 due to changes in the Jämsä River mills and new organisational structures. The November audit was carried out at the mill and power plant, taking into account coronavirus safety.

The Inspecta Sertifiointi Oy's auditors found that the functionality and change management of the new organisation in Jämsänkoski was very successful. New ways of working have been sought throughout the year and job descriptions have been updated as necessary. The occupational safety risk assessment process was improved following an audit early in the year. In the future, the promotion of energy saving targets should be more strongly supported at business area level, for example by sharing best practices. In November, we received three minor non-conformities concerning product safety and occupational safety. Corrective measures have been identified for all anomalies.

# Environmental permits are legally binding

In 2021, there were no more pending environmental permit processes. All environmental permits for the plant, the power plant and the Vierelä landfill are in force and in compliance with the instructions.

## **UPM Jämsänkoski**

# Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals in 2021



#### Waste

Amount of waste taken to landfill

0 kg

Waste is recovered for use as materials or for energy.

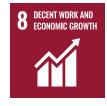


### **Certified Fibre**

87%

is the proportion of PEFC- and FSC-certified fibre used in paper production.

UPM's goal: for all fibre to be certified by 2030.



#### **Taxes**

The facility's tax contributions are approximately

EUR 22 million

Property taxes: EUR 0.4 million.

Estimated municipal taxes on personnel salaries: EUR 4.2 million.

Estimated corporate income tax: EUR 17 million based on the number of employees\*

\*share for all the municipalities approx. 30%. Each municipality receives a share of this depending on the ratios calculated based on business and forest operations in the municipality.



## Safety

1,194

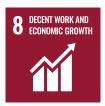
environmental and safety-related observations, reports of danger situations, safety reviews and safety discussions recorded by the UPM Jämsänkoski mills' employees and contractors.



# Supply chain

99%

of the raw material spent was covered by the UPM Supplier and Third Party Code (excluding wood suppliers).



# Consumption impact\*

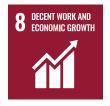
Local impact on expenditure caused by the mill approximately

EUR 19 million

The consumption impact in the whole of Finland is approximately

EUR 33 million

\*Direct and indirect employees' private consumption of commodities through net income



# **Employment**

The mill directly employed

441 persons

The indirect local impact on employment was about

430 persons



## **Energy**

The share of biomass-based fuels was

81%

of the fuel used by the power plant.

# Air





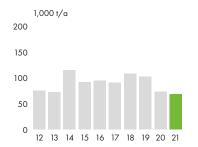
The air emissions at the Jämsänkoski power plant were below all the emission limit values in the environmental permit, which were significantly tightened from 1 July 2020. Total fossil carbon dioxide emissions at the power plant decreased as the use of peat continued to decline. The power plant's fossil carbon dioxide emissions have decreased by 27% compared to 2015. In line with UPM's 2030 target, the reduction target for fossil carbon dioxide emissions from Jämsänkoski's own energy production is a 65% reduction compared to 2015 levels. The target will be reached through further reductions in peat use and targeted investments.

Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions were almost on level with the previous year. The slight increase was due to increased fuel use as a result of the cold winter and higher plant output in 2020. Both sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions have halved over the last ten years.

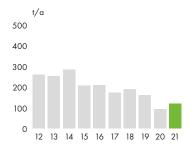
The mill's electricity consumption per tonne of paper produced decreased by almost 7% compared to 2020 as a result of good production efficiency.

The use of biomass-based fuel – forest bioenergy, bark and sludge – increased slightly compared to the previous year. Such fuels' share of the total volume of fuel was 81%. The share of oil was only 1%, and oil was mainly used during the annual maintenance shutdown in standby boilers.

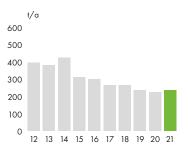
#### Fossil carbon dioxide, CO,



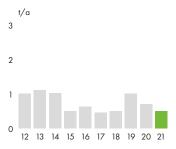
#### Sulphur dioxide, SO,



#### Nitrogen oxides, NO.



#### **Particulates**



# Waste



All waste generated at the plant was sorted and delivered for reuse, either as material or through further processing. Fractions that the mill and other operators cannot use as materials were used as sources of energy. The amount of waste generated at the Jämsänkoski mill was slightly higher than in the previous year.

The main waste was fly ash from the power plant, which was at the same level as in 2020. All of the ash produced was reused. The ash met the requirements of the Fertiliser Preparation Act, and in addition to self-monitoring, the Finnish Food Authority monitored the quality of the ash. The fly ash and bottom ash from the power plant are CE marked, which means that they meet the requirements guaranteed by the manufacturer and are technically usable in earthworks.

The most important ash reuse was in civil engineering. In 2021, the largest reuse projects were the construction of a material handling field at Fortum's Pori unit, a grade-separated

junction for the 9-road improvement project in Jämsä and the construction of forest roads in Haukilahti, Jämsä. Ash was used in earthworks to replace natural stone and to increase load-bearing capacity and resistance to frost.

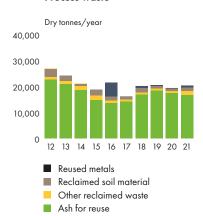
In addition to ash, the most significant waste fractions were soil, scrap metal and concrete demolition waste, which is transported with energy wood. The soil material carried with the energy wood was screened and diverted to the Himos area for reuse. The wood material separated during the screening process was diverted to fuel an on-site power plant. Scrap metal was delivered for recycling to Kuusakoski Oy and concrete waste was delivered to MKO Planning & Environmental Consultants in Jyväskylä.

Metals, plastics, paper and cardboard were recycled. The hazardous waste was sent to Fortum Oy in Riihimäki, where it was treated using different methods. Wood waste, plastics, and paper and board waste unsuitable

for recycling were used to produce recovered fuel or sent to facilities such as the Biovoima energy plant for burning.

Power plant ash generated during the year is temporarily stored at the Vierelä landfill before being diverted to beneficial uses.

#### Process waste



## Water



The treated wastewater from the Jämsänkoski plant is discharged into the Jämsänjoki river. The Jämsänjoki river is also impacted by the city's municipal treatment plant and nonpoint source pollution from forestry and agriculture. The water quality of the Jämsänjoki river and Tiirinselkä lake depends on the quality of water coming from the Kankarisvesi lake. The water contains humus and is quite nutrient dense.

According to the Central Päijänne monitoring results for 2020, the Jämsänkoski mill's wastewater accounted for 8.4% of the monitoring area's phosphorus load and 2.2% of its nitrogen load (Figure 1).

Nonpoint source pollution makes up a significant part of the load of Central Päijänne. The load coming from the water of the Kankarisvesi lake, located above the Jämsänjoki river, accounted for on average 20% of the phosphorus load and 17% of the nitrogen load in the monitored area. The phosphorus load coming from upstream Jämsänjoki and the leakage area of Jämsänjoki and Tiirin-Lehtiselkä accounted for 43% of the total load and the nitrogen load coming from these same areas made up 34% of the total load in 2020. The organic load is also included in the nonpoint source pollution.

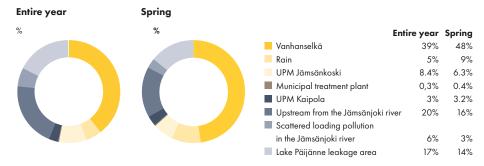
The amount of process water used in paper production per tonne of paper produced decreased slightly from the previous year and was at the level required by the Best Available Techniques (BAT, ref. 2014).

The wastewater load from the Jämsänkoski plant was within the pollution limits allowed by the environmental permit. The Jämsänkoski mill's environmental permit imposes both monthly and annual discharge limits on the wastewater's COD, phosphorus, nitrogen and solid material.

Overall, the year was very stable in terms of environmental performance and there were no incidents in wastewater treatment. The Jämsänkoski mill's wastewater load increased slightly compared to the previous year in terms of organic load, solids load and phosphorus load. This was due to the high production volume of the mill. The nitrogen load decreased slightly compared to the previous year. Of the nitrogen nutrient and phosphorus nutrient used in wastewater treatment, 36% and 53% respectively were recycled nutrients.

In September, about 200 m³ of unclean seal water was discharged into the Jämsänjoki river. This was not process wastewater as such. The pollution was detectable in the immediate vicinity of the discharge and the solids in the water were pulp and filler from paper production. The failure was caused by a

#### **PHOSPHORUS LOAD**



#### **NITROGEN LOAD**

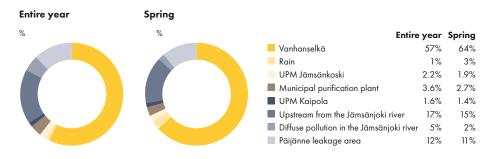
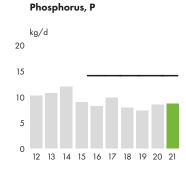
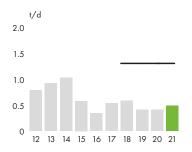


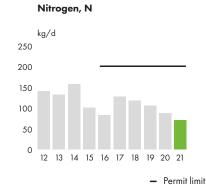
Figure 1. Distribution of Tiirin-Lehtiselkä's phosphorus load and nitrogen load in 2020.

# Chemical oxygen demand, COD 1/d 12 9 6 3 0 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21



#### Total suspended solids, TSS





pump that was left on manual override, which resulted in the sealed water well overflowing into the clear water channel and discharging unclean water into the river. The incident has been handled in accordance with UPM's procedures and recorded in OneSafety as a category 3 incident. The environmental protection authority of the Central Finland ELY Centre and the environmental manager of the city of Jämsä were informed of the incident, and an incident report was entered into the authority's electronic system.

Throughout the year, there were 57 environmental observations and minor deviations

that were dealt with in the daily operations of the mills, in accordance with the UPM operating model.

The environmental impacts of the mills, in terms of watercourses and fishery will be monitored by the Eurofins Environment Testing unit in Jyväskylä. The monitoring is carried out in accordance with the programme approved by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, in co-operation with the Water company of Jämsä. Air quality is being monitored in co-operation with Jämsän Aluelämpö Oy and the town of Jämsä.

# Management of crises and exceptional situations

The Jämsänkoski mill's joint operations are responsible for occupational and mill safety, environmental protection, quality, mill services and energy. The group's general functions also operate in our unit: business controll, sourcing, IT and HR services.

The activities of the mill safety organisation cover expert tasks regarding occupational safety, mill guarding, firefighting and rescue operations, and the control of hazardous substances. Drills related to exceptional situations are an important part of the preventative safety work.

The Jämsänkoski mill management, departments, function organisations and the safety organisation are responsible for the prevention of exceptional situations and the operational management of crises and exceptional situations. The general manager heads the management of exceptional situations. Mill experts support the general manager in these efforts by providing specific expertise. In the event of a major exceptional situation, these experts form the mill's crisis management team, which is responsible for the operational management of the situation. Firefighting and rescue operations are always led by the rescue authorities.

The mill has emergency procedures and rescue and firefighting plans for exceptional situations. A major exceptional situation is an unforeseen chain of events that proceeds rapidly and has a significant impact on operations. Exceptional situations include serious accidents and hazardous situations (large fires, explosions and chemical and traffic accidents on the mill site), environmental damage, serious work-related accidents, cybersecurity threats and information attacks.

# Societal responsibility

#### Safety

UPM aims for a world-class safety performance and our goal is zero accidents. The safety perspective is included in all projects and proactive safety work is carried out, for example through high-quality risk assessments. An effective way to learn is to share and benefit from safety observations and best practices from other units.

Before entering UPM's production sites, contractors undergo UPM and local safety training, supplemented by job-specific training. A work permit is required for all work carried out by a contractor.

In Jämsänkoski, a total of 1,194 safety rounds and discussions, incident reports and safety and environmental observations were recorded in the OneSafety safety system by UPM personnel and service providers in 2021.

In 2021, the plant's personnel participated in accident response training, evacuation drills, initial fire-fighting drills, occupational safety card training and firefighting card training. Induction training for temporary workers was also organised at the mill. The trainings were adapted according to the coronavirus situation to be held partly remotely or in small groups, following the guidelines of the Pirkanmaa Hospital District.

By utilising the experience gained and UPM's best practices, the mill has continued to improve personal and fire safety at various sites, for example, we made improvements in fire compartmentalisation, enhanced our fire-extinguishing systems and further refined our safety practices for hot work. Work on roofs has also been made safer by adding more fall protection anchor points and railings. At the end of October, part of the mill and the whole power plant had an annual

maintenance shutdown, with the presence of a large number of external workers. Prior to the shutdowns, the safety priorities discussed with contractor representatives included personal protective equipment, coronavirus safety and fire safety.

UPM's safety audit examines compliance with safety standards and environmental, quality and energy efficiency performance. Audits between mills are carried out every two years according to a separate plan. The 2021 safety standards focused on contractor safety, safety isolation, working at height and corrective action for past incidents. The Jämsänkoski mill was audited by the Kaukas mill in Lappeenranta.

The new chemical supervisor completed the required chemical safety training. In autumn 2021, the chemical safety inspections for each operation were continued. During chemical handling and unloading operations, personal protective equipment is used to protect against exposure.

In 2021, UPM's lost-time accident frequency (LTAF) – i.e., the number of on-the-job accidents that led to worker absences, per million working hours – was 3.1. The total recordable injury frequency (TRIF) – i.e., the number of accidents per million working hours – was 6.3. The TRIF figure includes not only accidents that lead to worker absence, but also any accidents that require medical treatment or compensatory/rectifying work. At the Jämsänkoski mill in 2021, the LTAF was 0 and the TRIF was 3.7. During the year, contractors suffered one lost time accident.







#### Health and well-being at work

The personnel's working capacity was ensured by carrying out a total of 192 comprehensive health checks. These health checks include both age group-based examinations and statutory examinations for people whose job duties involve a risk of hazardous exposure. The age group examinations are performed every 5 years for people under the age of 50 and every 2.5 years for people over the age of 50. 37 pre-employment examinations were performed on new employees. Such introductory examinations include a drug test, which is mandatory for everyone.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, masks have been distributed to the personnel for use during their time off, as well as coronavirus home test kits.

In addition, UPM supports employees' sports and cultural hobbies and well-being with an

e-Passport. More places have been added to the offering in line with personnel requests.

#### **Biofore Share and Care Programme**

The Biofore Share and Care programme comprises three forms of support: sponsorships, donations and employee volunteering. The support can be a monetary contribution, products, materials or concrete work in projects agreed on locally. In 2021, Biofore Share and Care continued to support local youth activities through cultural and sports clubs, as in previous years.

#### Tax impact

The tax revenue generated by UPM's operations has a significant social impact. We pay corporate income taxes in the countries where we create added value and generate profits resulting from that. Due to our corporate and operational structure, we mainly report and pay corporate income taxes in the countries of production and in the countries where innovations are being developed. In addition to the income taxes that we pay, our various production inputs and outputs are also subject to taxation. Taxes are paid in accordance with the local tax decrees and regulations.

In 2021, UPM's corporate income taxes paid and property taxes were approximately EUR 306 million in total (EUR 178 million in 2020).

The operations of our mills also support local communities in many ways. The property taxes paid and the municipal share of corporate income taxes support the local economy.

In addition, the municipal taxes and social security contributions that the employees pay from their wages have a significant local impact. Furthermore, the purchasing power of UPM's employees and subcontractors maintains and enhances the vitality of local communities.

#### Responsible sourcing

UPM is committed to responsible procurement practices throughout the procurement chain. We work closely with our suppliers to ensure that they understand and meet all of the company's requirements for sustainable development and responsibility.

UPM requires its suppliers to comply with the UPM Supplier Code and Third Party Code (Code) that defines suppliers' minimum requirements in terms of responsibility with regard to matters such as environmental impact, human rights, labour practices, health and safety, product safety and zero tolerance to bribery and corruption.

UPM's target is that by 2030, 100% of the value of raw material procurements and 80% of the value of all procurements comes from suppliers who have accepted UPM's Code. In 2021, 86% of the value of all UPM's purchases came from such suppliers.

# **Environmental parameters**

The figures related to production as well as raw material and energy consumption are published as aggregated figures at a group level in the UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement.

		2019	2020	2021
Production capacity	Paper	625,000 t	625,000 t	625,000 t
Raw materials	Timber Recovered paper Pulp Fillers and coating pigments Process chemicals	See UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement for more information		
Energy	Biomass-based fuels Fossil fuels Purchased energy <sup>1)</sup>	66% 34%	77% 23%	81% 19%
Emissions to air	Particulates Sulphur dioxide, SO <sub>2</sub> Nitrogen oxides, NO <sub>2</sub> Fossil carbon dioxide, CO <sub>2</sub>	1 t 159 t 235 t 101,494 t	1.3 t 118 t 371 t 115,891 t	0.5 t 120 t 235 t 67,917 t
Water intake	Process and cooling water	11,440,753 m³	11,813,576 m³	12,061,573 m
Discharges to water	Cooling water Effluent discharge Chemical oxygen demand, COD Biological oxygen demand, BOD <sub>7</sub> Phosphorus, P Nitrogen, N	4,128,150 m³ 7,300,000 m³ 1,894 t 62 t 2.7 t 38 t	4,926,360 m <sup>3</sup> 6,866,160 m <sup>3</sup> 1,625 t 77 t 3.1 t 32 t	4,595,350 m <sup>3</sup> 7,466,223 m <sup>3</sup> 1,792 t 88 t 3.1 t 26 t
Waste <sup>2)</sup>	Taken to landfill for disposal	0 t	O t	O t
	For utilisation  — ash — soil  — metals — other	18,338 t 1,063 t 219 t 854 t	17,343 t 998 t 311 t 804 t	16,676 t 1,309 t 881 t 1,546 t
	To interim storage	O t	O t	0 t
Hazardous waste	– of which recyclable waste oil	71 t 71%	46 t 70%	51.7 t 43%
Land use	- total amount of land usage - areas not permeated by water - nature conservation-oriented areas - nature conservation-oriented areas outside the place of business	79 ha 63 ha 16 ha 6 ha	79 ha 63 ha 16 ha	79 ha 63 ha 16 ha

<sup>1)</sup> See the Group's Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement for more information (e.g. energy indicators)

<sup>2)</sup> Waste amounts given as dry weight



# Performance against targets in 2021

TARGET	ACHIEVED	COMMENT
No environmental deviations in categories 3–5	No	Jämsänkoski: 1 Clean Run category 3 deviation
At the Jämsä River mills, improvement of safety results (JOK TRIF < 6.0)	Yes	The realised TRIF of the Jämsänkoski mill was 3.7
The promotion of the UPM group's environmental objectives for 2030 at the Jämsänkoski mill.  use of industrial process water reduced by 5% compared to 2020  energy consumption reduced by 1% compared to 2020	Very close Yes	Use of industrial process water reduced by 4% compared to 2020 Energy consumption reduced by 7% compared to 2020

# Targets for 2022

TARGET	MEASURES			
Jämsänkoski: 0 environmental deviations in categories 3–5	Proactive measures and rapid response to incidents			
Further improvement of safety performance in Jämsänkoski, TRIF < 3	Continue preventive safety efforts, such as safety discussions and walks, strengthening process safety			
Contributing to the UPM Group's 2030 environmental targets - fossil CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the power plant reduced by 5% compared to 2021	– The power plant has a plan to replace peat with biomass-based fuels			
- use of industrial process water reduced by 5% compared to 2021	<ul> <li>The option of reducing water use is promoted by the plant's working groups, which identify potential measures.</li> </ul>			



#### Validation Statement

As an accredited environmental verifier (FI-V-0001), Inspecta Sertificinti Oy has examined the environmental management system and the UPM Jämsänkoski Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement 2021 as well as the information concerning UPM Jämsänkoski mill in the Updated UPM Group Environmental and Societal Responsibility Report 2021.

On the basis of this examination, the environmental verifier has herewith confirmed on 2022-04-08 that the environmental management system, the UPM Jämsänkoski Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement 2021 and the information concerning the UPM Jämsänkoski mill in the UPM Corporate Environmental and Societal Responsibility Statement 2021 are in compliance with the requirements of the EMAS Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009.



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