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Introduction

Sandy Alexander, a demonstrated environmental leader in the graphic communications industry, takes pride in its national reputation for outstanding quality and service. Operating two major commercial printing facilities, one in Clifton, New Jersey, and one in St. Petersburg, Florida, we have been actively focused on continuous improvement and the environmental aspects of our business for many years.

One of Sandy Alexander's first, formal environmental programs was initiated in March 2002. Encouraged by the City of Clifton, New Jersey, Sandy Alexander joined the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) WasteWise program as a Partner. Designed to reduce costly municipal solid waste, this program was one of our first public/private initiatives and this effort continues into 2010.

In 2002, Sandy Alexander's Clifton, New Jersey facility was first certified as being in compliance with the ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems (EMS) standard. In 2006, our Florida facility was also registered as ISO 14001 compliant. The ISO Environmental Management Systems at both locations help drive continuous improvement, and have become a catalyst for management, who quickly recognized that once the process is started, it never really ends. One of our two recent acquisitions, eSA Solutions, a digital marketing solutions company, was certified as compliant to ISO 14001 in 2008. This new business has been integrated smoothly into our environmental programs, using the same protocols and methods employed at our other facilities.

In 2005, Sandy Alexander was certified to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Chain-of-Custody standards. Sandy was an early adopter and an active participant in helping its clients take advantage of this important seal of assurance, which verifies the responsible management of the forest resources. Since 2005, we have added SFI and PEFC Chain-of-Custody Certification.

In fall, 2005, as a result of our growing awareness and concern, Sandy Alexander contracted for a third-party benchmark assessment of all of its environmental practices at both its New Jersey and Florida facilities. Based on this analysis, we established multi-year goals and embedded those in our ISO 14001 EMS programs.

In 2006, Sandy completed its purchases of wind-generated electricity to supply our needs at our Clifton, New Jersey and our St. Petersburg, Florida facilities. At the time, this seven-year commitment (through 2012) to purchase wind energy made Sandy Alexander the largest purchaser of renewable energy in the printing and publishing sector as recognized by the EPA's Green Power Partnership.

Sandy Alexander was recognized at the 2006 New Jersey Clean Energy Conference and Leadership Awards as New Jersey's Clean Power Purchaser of the Year. This award recognized Sandy's commitment to renewable energy.

During 2006, Sandy Alexander became a partner in the EPA's Climate Leaders Program. This program targets greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction by setting comprehensive five and ten-year goals and providing for measurement of results.

In 2008 we introduced low VOC Inks into our sheetfed process reducing sheetfed VOC output by 75%.



Now in our fifth year of reporting results, we are finding this to be a very valuable tool in driving our programs and communicating our results, to our customers and employees alike. In order to provide transparency, Sandy has adopted the third-party verification reporting option to measure and report results in these efforts to reduce its GHG emissions and its carbon footprint.

In 2007, because of the success of our business-wide energy conservation efforts, we did not use all of the renewable energy credits (RECs) purchased for our two printing facilities. As a result, the two businesses that Sandy recently acquired were able to use these credits. All Sandy Alexander facilities are now operating 100 percent on clean, renewable electricity provided through our wind energy credits.



**A society is defined
not only by what it
creates but by what it
refuses to destroy.**

John Sawhill

Based on the results from our formal and structured programs from 2006 through today, we can demonstrate the clear business case for sustainability and for being environmentally responsible corporate citizens. This experience also has served to reinforce Sandy's commitment to providing transparency in reporting on what has been accomplished, and on what still needs to be done. We remain convinced that the key to unlocking opportunities and reaping the business and ethical rewards of our environmental commitment is continued improvement in our policies and practices.

In order to more accurately track the achievement of real reductions in energy usage, we removed our renewable energy credits from the formula used to calculate Sandy's GHG emissions. In consultation with the EPA, Sandy Alexander agreed to restate our Climate Leaders goals and move the baseline year to 2006, the year after our large purchases of wind power RECs were completed.

In this report, we highlight our programs and our progress on the path of continuous improvement. In the last section of this report, we present highlights of our public recognition and involvement, and offer some observations on the opportunities and challenges we see ahead.

Changing Behavior & Practices

Overview

As in last year's report, there are three major components to Sandy Alexander's efforts toward improving its environmental performance by changing its behavior and practices. These are: energy conservation and carbon footprint reduction; waste reduction and expanded recycling; and communications and education. For this year's report, we will compare our results for 2009 with our 2006 EPA baseline and our reported results for 2008, and discuss our targets going forward.

Energy Conservation and Footprint Reduction

Our Objectives: As stated in 2006, it is our intent to measure our current energy use and develop and implement a plan for energy conservation and carbon-footprint reduction consistent with our EPA Climate Leaders goal of an 11% reduction in carbon footprint from 2006 levels by 2012.

Table I - Energy Consumption

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006	2007	2008	2009
Electricity (1000 kWh)	Clifton, NJ	9,003	8,664	7,817	6,372
	St. Petersburg, FL	7,061	6,808	6,013	5,653
	TOTAL	16,064	15,472	13,830	12,025
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	Clifton, NJ	208,625	227,901	221,000	175,971
	St. Petersburg, FL	160,101	151,156	131,822	110,754
	TOTAL	368,726	379,057	352,822	286,725
Propane Gas (pounds)	Clifton, NJ	19,674	16,757	15,026	10,754
	St. Petersburg, FL	1,423	1,338	1,165	978
	TOTAL	21,097	18,095	16,191	11,732



In the long term,
 economic
 sustainability depends
 on ecological
 sustainability.

Pew's Oceans Report

Our Results: During 2009, Sandy Alexander achieved its Carbon Footprint goal by reducing its footprint by over 23% from the new 2006 baseline levels. Although Sandy Alexander has already achieved its Climate Leaders Program target reduction of 11% by 2012, we will continue to use our ISO 14001 procedures and progress reviews (held on a quarterly basis) to further reduce our carbon footprint in the future.

Energy Conservation

Our facilities consume three types of energy: electricity, natural gas and propane. In 2009, we continued to make progress in reducing our energy use through a series of conservation measures.

Electricity Use

During 2009, consumption of electricity was reduced by an additional 13% over 2008 levels (approximately 1.8 Million Kilowatt Hours [kWh]) for a four-year reduction of nearly 25% (4.0 Million kWh). This reduction is attributable to increased press efficiency resulting in less press run hours; a change in the mix of presses utilized, replacement of less efficient air conditioners and conservation measures such as installing motion sensors and replacing inefficient lights.

Our plans for the future are to continue to further reduce our overall electrical usage consistent with our documented EPA Climate Leaders goal.

2009/2008 % CHANGE	2009/2006 % CHANGE
-18.50%	-29.20%
-6.00%	-19.90%
-13.10%	-25.10%
-20.40%	-15.70%
-16.00%	-30.80%
-18.70%	-22.20%
-28.40%	-45.30%
-16.10%	-31.30%
-27.50%	-44.40%



Natural Gas Use

In 2009, we experienced an overall decrease in natural gas usage in our facilities of approximately 18%. The CleanSwitch™ Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) at our Clifton, New Jersey facility continued to operate well. Since 2006, we have reduced our natural gas consumption by approximately 22%, and we expect to continue these reductions. Our Florida operation was able to reduce natural gas consumption by nearly 16% compared to 2008, due to decreased printing volume, and improving the on-going maintenance of the remaining press afterburners.

Propane Gas Use

The use of propane at Clifton fell by 28% in 2009, for a four-year reduction of 45% compared to 2006 consumption. Our Clifton plant was able to reduce propane usage due to the replacement of propane tow motors with those powered by electricity and due to a change in the printing mix. At our St. Petersburg, Florida plant, consumption was reduced by nearly 16% due to a change in printing mix and increased usage of hand trucks.

Table II – Sandy Alexander NET Carbon Footprint

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT CO2e (metric tons)	TOTAL	7,299	7,028	6,262	5,560

Source: EPA Comprehensive Inventory November '08



**When one tugs at a
single thing in nature,
he finds it attached to
the rest of the world.**

John Muir

Our plans for the future include continuing our multi-year program of replacing other existing propane-powered materials-handling vehicles with electric-powered vehicles to take advantage of our renewable wind-generated electricity (see the following section on Renewable Energy Credits, section 2d.). We continue to be on track to eliminate all propane-powered vehicles no later than 2012.

Carbon Footprint Reduction

In this fifth Environmental Responsibility Report, the focus again is on direct and indirect core-emission sources for our two main commercial printing facilities. As discussed in the Introduction, Sandy Alexander committed, through the EPA Climate Leaders Program, to obtain an additional 11% reduction in its GHG by the year 2012 (as measured by CO₂e), using 2006 as its base year.

In terms of our revised EPA goal, Sandy reduced its GHG by over 23% in 2009, compared to its new 2006 baseline. This means Sandy Alexander achieved its goal of an 11% reduction by 2012, due to changes in the business climate, increased press efficiencies, a change in the mix of presses utilized, and conservation efforts. However, we will continue to pursue conservation efforts to further reduce our emissions into the future. The emissions data in this report are based on data measured using the EPA standard of measurement.

The following three sections report on the specific direct and indirect emissions for 2009 compared to our 2008 and 2006 results.

2009/08 % CHANGE	2009/06 % CHANGE
-11.20%	-23.80%



Direct Core Emissions from Stationary Sources

Emissions from natural gas and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) combustion are the two stationary sources of CO₂ at Sandy Alexander's two facilities.

Natural Gas

Because natural gas consumption decreased by 18% in 2009 over 2008 (Table I), CO₂ emissions decreased correspondingly (Table IV).

VOC Emissions

VOC emissions from ink for 2009 were down approximately 32% overall compared with 2008 emissions. During 2009, Clifton's VOC generation from inks went down by 59% due to a full year of using low VOC inks in our sheetfed printing, shorter make ready, smaller print runs, and a change in product mix.

Table III – Generation of VOCs*

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volatile Organic Compounds Generated from Ink (pounds)	Clifton, NJ	2,422	2,259	2,005	820
	St. Petersburg, FL	2,608	2,288	1,873	1,821
	TOTAL	5,031	4,547	3,878	2,641
Volatile Organic Compounds Generated from Solvents (pounds)	Clifton, NJ	36,627	41,705	43,243	26,448
	St. Petersburg, FL	9,668	7,919	6,549	4,958
	TOTAL	46,295	49,624	49,792	31,406
Total Volatile Organic Compounds from Ink and Solvents (pounds)	Clifton, NJ	38,633	43,712	45,251	28,457
	St. Petersburg, FL	12,277	10,207	8,422	6,780
	TOTAL	50,910	53,919	53,673	35,237

* In the process of gathering this data, we discovered a reporting error in Florida ink VOC generation for 2006 which was corrected in this table. We have changed the reporting of our VOC in 2009. Previously we reported the level of VOC entering the facility through ink, etc. Now we report VOC emissions released. We believe it is a better measure of our impact on the environment, all previous years have also been restated.



Versus the 2006 baseline, VOC emissions from inks have declined by approximately 47%. Florida meanwhile experienced a 30% reduction in VOC ink generation.

Table III summarizes Sandy's generation of ink and solvent VOCs by facility for 2007, 2008 and 2009. It should be noted that we did not report solvent VOC generation in 2006 as this data is not required by the EPA in its Climate Leaders Program. For the 2007 report, we decided that we should include this data to show our total performance in managing VOCs even though it is still not required by the EPA.

During the end of 2008 Sandy Alexandeer switched to low VOC inks on our sheetfed lines. The VOC level was reduced by 75%. During 2009, generation of VOCs from ink and solvents were down by 34% compared to 2008, and down 30% compared to our 2006 baseline (Table III).

2009/08 % CHANGE	2009/06 % CHANGE
-59.10%	-66.10%
-2.80%	-30.20%
-31.90%	-47.50%
-38.80%	-27.80%
-24.30%	-48.70%
-36.90%	-32.20%
-37.10%	-26.30%
-19.50%	-44.80%
-34.30%	-30.80%

Direct Core Emissions

During 2007, 2008 and throughout 2009, we measured, the direct core emissions from natural gas, VOCs from ink, and propane. Direct CO2 emissions from propane were reduced by 27% in 2009, as compared to 2008 emissions, due primarily to the reductions in consumption described in the energy conservation section.

Table IV - CO2e Emissions*

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006	2007	2008	2009
DIRECT - CO2e From Natural Gas (metric tons)	Clifton, NJ	11.40	12.40	12.10	9.60
	St. Petersburg, FL	8.70	8.20	7.20	6.00
	TOTAL	20.10	20.60	19.20	15.70
DIRECT - CO2e From Ink: Volatile Organic Compounds (metric tons)	Clifton, NJ	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	St. Petersburg, FL	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	TOTAL	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0
DIRECT - CO2e From Propane (metric tons) [†]	Clifton, NJ	26.80	22.90	20.50	14.70
	St. Petersburg, FL	1.90	1.80	1.60	1.30
	TOTAL	28.80	24.70	22.10	16.00
INDIRECT - CO2e From Electricity Generation (metric tons)	Clifton, NJ	2,941	2,830	2,553	2,081
	St. Petersburg, FL	4,303	4,148	3,664	3,445
	TOTAL	7,243	6,978	6,217	5,526
INDIRECT - CO2 Reduction (metric tons)	Reduction due to purchase of renewable wind energy	-8,902	-8,609	-8,243	-8,232
NET INDIRECT - CO2e From Electricity Generation (metric tons)	TOTAL	-1,659	-1,631	-2,026	-2,706

* Source: EPA Climate Leaders Program. We have changed the reporting of our VOC in 2009.

Previously we reported the level of VOC entering the facility through ink, etc. Now we report VOC emissions released.

We believe it is a better measure of our impact on the environment, all previous years have also been restated.



When the soil
disappears, the soul
disappears.

Ymber Delecto

Indirect Core Air Emissions from Purchased Electricity

Between 2008 and 2009, Sandy Alexander reduced purchased electricity for both facilities by an additional 13%, a result of the measures taken to conserve energy (described above). In turn air emissions at the sites where the electricity was produced (indirect core air emissions) were approximately 11% less as a result of Sandy's reduced purchases.

Renewable Energy Credits

In 2006, Sandy Alexander began purchasing renewable energy credits (RECs) for wind-generated electricity to supply our Clifton, New Jersey and St Petersburg, Florida operations.

At the time of the transactions, Sandy Alexander's seven-year commitment (through 2012) to purchase wind energy made it the largest purchaser of renewable energy in the printing and publishing sector.

Due to our success in energy conservation, Sandy was unable to use all of its RECs in 2008 and had a surplus (as shown by the negative 2,026 metric tons of Net Indirect CO₂e). This provided Sandy with additional clean electricity to supply the two new businesses it had recently acquired.

2009/08 % CHANGE	2009/06 % CHANGE
-20.60%	-15.80%
-16.60%	-31.00%
-18.20%	-21.90%
-50.00%	-50.00%
-0.00%	-33.30%
-25.00%	-40.00%
-28.300%	-45.10%
-18.70%	-31.50%
-27.60%	-44.40%
-18.50%	-29.20%
-6.00%	-19.90%
-11.10%	-23.70%
-0.1%	-7.50%
-33.50%	-63.10%

Waste Reduction and Expanded Recycling

Our Objectives:

To pursue a strategy of pollution prevention; to reduce or eliminate the generation of waste; and to identify recycling opportunities for materials that are now being sent to landfills in New Jersey and Florida. Our long-term goal is waste reduction through more-efficient manufacturing practices and expanded recycling efforts, with a long-term goal of minimal/zero waste to landfill by 2012. We will attain these goals through a combination of efforts to reduce, reuse and recycle.

Our Results: At our Clifton, New Jersey and St. Petersburg, Florida facilities, Sandy Alexander has continued to use the EPA's WasteWise program as the framework to measure and document our progress toward reducing solid waste. As a result, in 2009 we were able to report results for solid waste sent to landfill for both facilities and for ten of the eleven categories of recycled materials identified to date in this program (wood recycling was just recently added).

Table V – Solid Waste to Landfill

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006	2007	2008	2009
Solid Waste to Landfill (pounds)	Clifton, NJ	459,120	302,140	399,000	183,140
	St. Petersburg, FL	NA	398,000	196,800	114,980
	TOTAL	459,120	700,140	595,800	298,120



**Pollution should
never be the price
of prosperity.**

Al Gore

As with our Energy Conservation efforts, Waste Reduction and Recycling projects are implemented by a designated team at each facility. Reviews are held on a quarterly basis, and are documented in written quarterly reports, consistent with our ISO 14001 procedures.

Waste Reduction

One of the key measures implemented at our Clifton, New Jersey operation during 2006 was the tracking of volume of material being sent to landfill. Based on our success with this program, our St. Petersburg operation began a similar protocol during 2007 and experienced a 41% reduction in solid waste to landfill 2009 versus 2008. In 2009 Clifton, NJ's solid waste to landfill decreased by 54% due to the correction of a manufacturing problem experienced in 2008. We also will develop a standard means to adjust the reported results by sales volume for the future.

Our goal in 2010 is to reduce the volume of waste going to landfill by double digits at both facilities.

2009/08 % CHANGE	2009/06 % CHANGE
-54.10%	-60.10%
-41.60%	N/A
-50.00%	-35.10%

Table VI - Recycling

SOURCE	LOCATION	2006
Aluminum Plate Recycling (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	14,776
	St. Petersburg, FL	9,329
	TOTAL	24,105
Plant Paper Recycling (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	8,815,157
	St. Petersburg, FL	8,622,784
	TOTAL	17,437,941
Cardboard & Corrugated (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	288,049
	St. Petersburg, FL	57,251
	TOTAL	345,300
Pallets, Crates, & Other Wood Scrap (est'd weight in lbs)	Clifton, NJ	195,500
	St. Petersburg, FL	NA
	TOTAL	195,500
Office Waste Paper (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	24,631
	St. Petersburg, FL	NA
	TOTAL	24,631
Bottles & Cans (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	520
	St. Petersburg, FL	NA
	TOTAL	520
Used Ink (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	36,907
	St. Petersburg, FL	15,546
	TOTAL	52,453
Spent Solvent (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	21,614
	St. Petersburg, FL	2,812
	TOTAL	24,426
Waste Oil (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	2,184
	St. Petersburg, FL	1,126
	TOTAL	3,310
Computers & Other Electronic Equipment (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	4,086
	St. Petersburg, FL	NA
	TOTAL	4,086
Fluorescent Lamp (lbs)	Clifton, NJ	178
	St. Petersburg, FL	524
	TOTAL	702

2007	2008	2009	2009/08 % CHANGE	2009/06 % CHANGE
27,158	28,139	18,970	-32.6%	28.4%
10,439	7,925	7,344	-7.3%	-21.3%
37,597	36,064	26,314	-27.0%	9.2%
7,075,470	6,176,305	3,133,999	-49.3%	-64.4%
9,967,551	7,359,614	7,126,583	-3.2%	-17.4%
17,043,021	13,535,919	10,260,582	-24.2%	-41.2%
231,953	214,516	112,234	-47.7%	-61.0%
60,411	42,649	92,047	115.8%	60.8%
292,364	257,165	204,281	-20.6%	-40.8%
161,000	103,500	49,340	-52.3%	-74.8%
NA	NA	17,325	N/A	NA
161,000	103,500	66,665	-35.6%	-65.9%
27,496	25,941	49,506	90.8%	101.0%
NA	6,709	10,045	49.7%	NA
27,496	32,650	59,551	82.4%	141.8%
1,144	2,647	2,908	9.9%	459.2%
NA	951	512	-46.2%	NA
1,144	3,598	3,420	-4.9%	557.7%
24,098	24,327	22,440	-7.8%	-39.2%
13,300	7,900	6,650	-15.8%	-57.2%
37,398	32,227	29,090	-9.7%	-44.5%
12,570	8,907	6,235	-30.0%	-71.2%
2,100	1,520	650	-57.2%	-76.9%
14,670	10,427	6,885	-34.0%	-71.8%
2,584	3,888	6,184	59.1%	183.2%
3,650	1,800	1,250	-30.6%	11.0%
6,234	5,688	7,434	30.7%	124.6%
1,875	670	1,537	129.4%	-62.4%
800 (est. wt.)	1,300	1,100	-15.4%	N/A
1,875	1,970	2,637	33.9%	-35.5%
1,004	78	444	469.2%	149.4%
347	675	242	-64.1%	-53.8%
1,351	753	686	-8.9%	-2.3%



Recycling

During 2009, Recycling Committees at each facility continued to serve as change agents, identifying items currently sent to landfill that could be recycled, and assuming responsibility for the ongoing implementation of needed new programs.

In 2007, we stated that we would develop specific objectives and results for both of our facilities. Table VI shows results for the eleven products / materials that were tracked during 2009, the paragraphs that follow summarize some of the key results.

The volume of aluminum plates recycled in total decreased mainly due to gains in our Clifton NJ facility.

At our Clifton, New Jersey facility, plant waste paper, cardboard and corrugated, and pallets and other wood scraps experienced reductions in volumes but we continue to recycle 100% of these targeted items. Volume of bottles and cans recycled in New Jersey and Florida decline following a dramatic increase in recycling in 2008 behind the introduction of program. New Jersey's reductions in spent solvent (30%) recycling were caused by the reduced volume of printing and the use of solvent recovery systems that were not in full use in prior years. New Jersey waste oil recycling volumes were up 59% in 2009 due to timing of shipments and the need to recycle oil captured from an equipment leak. Equipment recycling increased by more than 33% in 2009.



**Waste is a tax on the
whole people.**

Albert W. Atwood

During 2009, our Florida facility's recycled volumes of plant waste, and aluminum plates decreased due decreased impressions and improved press run waste. Used ink recycling in the Florida facility was down due to implementation of a new ink re-use program resulting in less waste. Spent solvent volume recycled was down 57% in 2009 versus 2008, a result of better utilization of the product and increased use of automatic blanket washers on the two M600 presses.

The Florida operation first began collecting and recording data in 2007. For the first full year of comparison the recycling of office waste, bottles and cans increased significantly. Electronics recycling increased as a result of encouraging employees to bring their electronics from home. Tracking of pallets and other wood scrap recycling was initiated this year.

Our plans for the future include continuing our efforts to identify materials that are recyclable, and to identify additional resources and outlets for handling recycled materials, especially plastics.

Our Objectives

To continue to communicate our environmental commitment to each of our constituent groups ensuring that our employees, customers, suppliers and the graphics communications community are aware of the importance of their efforts in continually improving their performance.

Our Results

During 2009, we met all of the goals we had set in 2007 and 2008 including continuing our formal communications programs, and developing and adding a training video that is viewed by all new hires. Sandy is adding its corporate environmental responsibility reports to its web site and has made it widely available in printed form for several years.

In the last two years, we conducted the following specific communication and education projects and activities:

- Added environmental benefit calculation on all customer job quote letters;
- Displayed wind energy banners in our plants;
- Created a “Green by Design” brochure detailing our environmental programs for use by sales people;
- Finalized design of our wind energy logo and began using it in all literature and notices;
- Issued a memo to all employees on recycling opportunities and responsibilities to build awareness and increase participation;

- In March, 2007, issued a press release announcing our GHG emissions reductions goal as part of the EPA's Climate Leaders Program;
- In May, in conjunction with Sappi Paper, presented aspects of environmentally friendly printing at our company client event attended by approximately 250 people. At this same event, we arranged for Rainforest Alliance to attend and present;
- Sponsored nine employees to assist The Nature Conservancy on their Corporate Partner Volunteer Day at Muckshaw Ponds Preserve in June, 2007;
- Applied for a number of environmental awards and recognition (New Jersey Clean Power, New Jersey Recycling, and EPA Green Power).
- Published the first ever Greenwashing Primer and Glossary to help educate the marketplace on greenwashing and its impact on the environment.

We believe that our efforts in communication and education are beginning to show some results. As noted in the recycling section of the report, office waste paper recycling showed dramatic increases in 2009, which we can only attribute to increased awareness and interest on the part of all our employees. This effort, though slow to show results, becomes contagious and adds a measure of job satisfaction for all those involved in making these programs successful.

In Conclusion



When we heal the earth, we heal ourselves. David Orr



***REACH** is a new European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006). It deals with the **R**egistration, **E**valuation, **A**uthorisation and **R**estriction of **C**hemical substances.

Throughout this report, we have noted a number of accomplishments through time that demonstrate Sandy Alexander's commitment and ongoing efforts toward greater environmental responsibility including:

- Participant in EPA WasteWise program since 2002;
- ISO 14001 Certified since 2002;
- Certified FSC, SFI, and PEFC Chain of Custody Standards for sustainable paper.
- Recognized as the largest purchaser of renewable energy in our business sector per the EPA's Green Power Partnership in 2006;
- State of New Jersey Clean Power Purchaser of the Year 2006;
- Partner in EPA Climate Leaders Program since 2006;
- Member of the City of Clifton, New Jersey Hazardous Materials Control Board since 2007;
- Completed implementation of ISO 14001: 2004 at eSA, which was a newly acquired business in 2007
- In 2008 we switched to low VOC inks in our sheetfed process reducing our VOC levels from inks by 75%
- In 2009 Sandy Alexander became **REACH*** compliant for inks and solvents.

As we continue the efforts formally initiated in 2005, Sandy Alexander is expanding its understanding of the serious environmental issues we in the printing industry face every business day. We also are beginning to realize the extent to which mobilizing efforts around these issues and their resolution energizes our employees, their families and all our stakeholders.

As we move forward, we must be aware that the path we have chosen is not an easy one. Some of the opportunities for action that we see represent serious operational challenges. For example, setting a goal of zero-waste-to-landfill may or may not be feasible. However, working toward that goal is certainly a path we intend to travel.

We must also be conscious that the changes we implement must deliver benefits to our company and to our constituency. Measuring the benefits to our stakeholders of our changes in behavior and practice is critical, and it is difficult. Some benefits are tangible, others not. Over time, we hope to use our experience to develop metrics that will facilitate a better, realistic assessment of the benefits delivered through our sustainability programs to our wide range of stakeholders.

Sandy Alexander remains committed to continuous movement on the journey toward greater environmental responsibility. We are pleased to report on our progress in this our third annual Environmental Responsibility Report.