

## GlaxoSmithKline laboratory committed to protect the environment

*Environmental protection and reduction in energy consumption constitute part of the GlaxoSmithKline laboratory's commitments. Conscious of the evolutions and issues of climate change, innovating programs have been set up with the objective to reduce energy consumption to the maximum.*

*All these actions made it possible for GSK to reduce its environmental impact: in 2009, its carbon footprint is 6.7 million tons, which is a reduction of almost 600,000 tons achieved in one year.*

### **A durable course of action in environmental protection**

For many years the GlaxoSmithKline laboratory has implemented simple but perennial measures to reduce polluting energy forms and to protect the environment.

In 1998, GSK inaugurates its head office in Marly-le-Roi. Built with close to 6,000m<sup>2</sup> of bay windows and respecting the environment, the site favours the admission of natural light in its offices.



In 2006, the laboratory continues its environmental action by setting up the programme "Climate Change" with the objective to reduce the energy consumption of all its sites to 45% between now and the year 2015.

In 2008, the France subsidiary company was one of the first to have carried out its carbon balance, in order to quantify its environmental impact and improve it each year.

### **Thermal insulation**

For the thermal insulation of the site, GSK installed thermal films by the Umisol company. This extremely efficient insulating and transparent film does not generate loss of luminosity. It permits maximum insulation in order to maintain the most constant temperature in the offices, by keeping the place warm in the winter and cool during the summer. Applying this film makes it possible to achieve up to 30% of energy-saving, which is an annual profit of 1,946,918 kWh for electricity consumption and 1,473,738 kWh for gas consumption, and to obtain a significant reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions, responsible for the massive greenhouse gas effect.

**Umisol:** This hyper-insulating film, installed on the inner side of glazed surfaces, is invisible and reflects the solar light in the same way as glass. It does not obscure the interior light and preserves the vision towards outside. The screen filters rays UV and makes it possible to avoid the discoloration and the deterioration of the objects and materials inside the building.

In the summertime, the film favours solar heat reflection, which allows the prevailing temperature in the building to decrease up to 10 degrees. In the wintertime it enables a decrease in thermal losses related to the window-panes. Applying these films therefore made it possible to achieve up to 30% in energy saving (heating and air-conditioning) and consequently to obtain a substantial reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>- emissions, responsible for the massive greenhouse gas effect.

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