

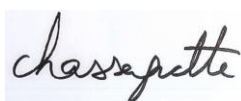
## Position Statement on Animal Testing

In common with all companies developing and marketing chemical substances, Johnson Matthey ("JM") must comply with international legislation to make toxicity information available to assure product safety for humans, wildlife and the environment. Toxicity data are also critically important in the risk assessments performed to ensure safety of our employees handling chemicals in our operations. When there is an absolute requirement for testing to be performed in animals, our corporate approach is based on the following principles:

1. For JM, testing in vertebrate animals (and cephalopods) is seen as a last resort.
2. JM has embraced the '3Rs' approach in relying on properly validated alternative methods which replace, refine or reduce the use of animal testing. Therefore, we now place emphasis firstly on applying the latest integrated testing strategies (e.g. *in vitro* assays, computer modelling of effects, read across and *in vivo* test-waiving approaches). New techniques are continually tracked and implemented into our strategies as they are endorsed by regulatory bodies, such as the OECD.
3. If, after confirming that suitable data do not already exist, *in vivo* studies are unavoidable, we always seek to limit new testing and avoid duplication by undertaking work in collaboration with industrial partners with the same data needs.
4. It is ensured that any studies comply with all applicable laws, regulations, licensing and welfare codes.
5. JM only uses fully accredited contract research organisations and we do not perform any *in vivo* toxicity testing ourselves.
6. Our internal oversight procedures, which are encompassed in the JM EHS Standard for Product Stewardship, require that our businesses do not commission vertebrate animal studies until a justification, developed in conjunction with JM toxicologists, has been carefully considered and approved by the Chief Sustainability Officer and Group Head of Product Stewardship.

JM does not manufacture any cosmetics or consumer goods and product testing is therefore aligned to regulatory requirements for industrial chemicals. Any testing demanded by regulators, e.g. to meet registration requirements imposed under REACH-like regulations, is minimised by working within industry consortia, where possible.

JM shares current societal and political concern over animal testing and we only commission studies when mandated by law and if no alternatives exist. We remain optimistic that advances in toxicology science and regulatory acceptance of new assessment methodologies will enable us to further reduce *in vivo* testing while continuing to ensure our products are safe for humans and the environment.



Anne Chassagnette  
**Chief Sustainability Officer**

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