

Program for the prevention and reduction of the quantities of waste generated from its own activity and measures to reduce the hazardousness of waste

SC STIMPEX SA

1. INTRODUCTION

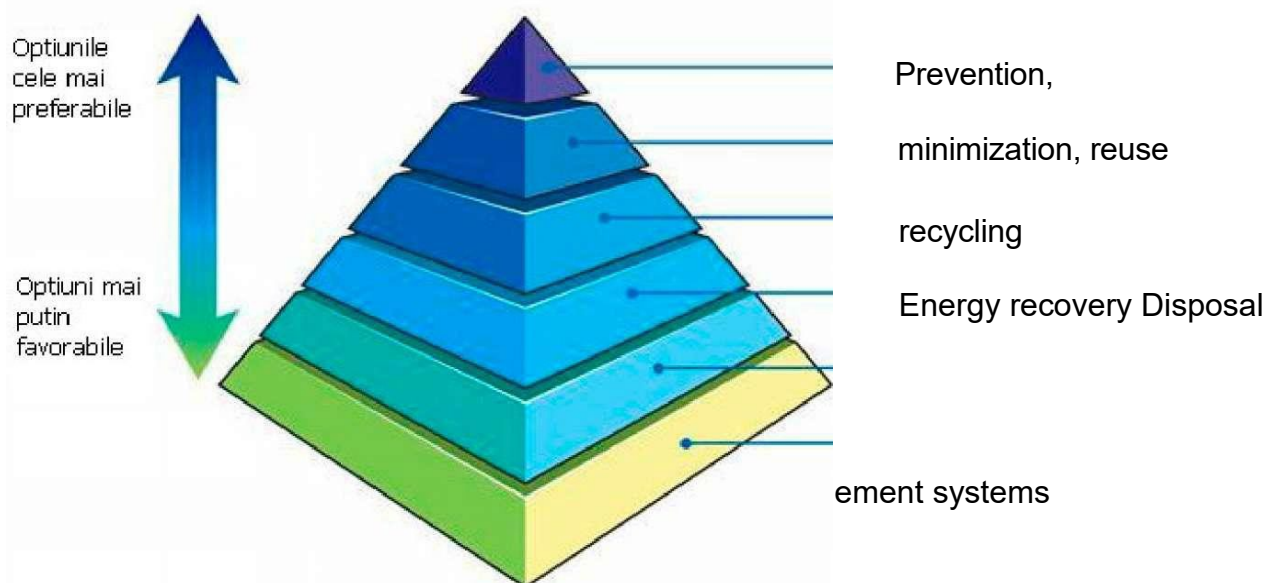
1.1. GENERAL AND PARTICULAR PURPOSE

According to the strategy of prioritizing waste management systems, it is based on minimization – reuse-recycling and in stage II on disposal.

The initial principle of prioritization of waste management systems encourages the adoption of options in the following order of prioritization:

- Option 1 - prevention and minimization at the source as much as possible;
- Option 2 - where option 1 cannot be applied, the waste must be reused directly or with little work to improve the "quality";
- Option 3 - waste must be recycled or reprocessed into a form that turns it into a secondary source of "raw materials";
- Option 4 - when recycling (material recovery) is not possible, the energy embedded in the waste must be recovered to be used as an "alternative energy" to the "non-renewable energy" from fossil fuels;
- Option 5 – when the waste cannot be processed through the options presented above, then the solution is disposal by controlled storage.

In the last period, from four options, it has gone to 6 options according to the scheme below.



This transition was made in correlation with the THEMATIC STRATEGY ON WASTE PREVENTION AND RECYCLING and with the concept of "final waste".

1.2. LEGAL BASIS IN WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

European waste management policy

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives, published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) series L no. 312 of 22 November 2008.

National legislation in the field of waste management

GEO 92/2021 on the repeal of Law 211/2011 on the waste regime and GD 235/2007, a law adopted based on the principles and objectives provided in the PNGD and the general framework established by the Order of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development no. 951/2007 on the approval of the Methodology for the elaboration of regional and county waste management plans, the regional waste management plans are elaborated/implemented/revised, hereinafter referred to as the GDPR.

GENERAL DATA

CONTACT DETAILS

Name of the unit, company: STIMPEX SA

Headquarters address: 46-48 Nicolae Teclu Street, Sector 3, Bucharest

Address of the work point: Fundeni Tarlaua 36, plots 44, 45, 46, lot no. 1, Production Hall, Târsăud county. Calarasi

Activity profile - according to the NACE activity codes:

2599 - manufacture of other metal articles **Trade**

register: : J 40/2078/19.04.1991 **Fiscal code:**

RO 326768

The space where STIMPEX SA carries out its activity in Fundeni Tarlaua 36, plots 44, 45, 46, lot no. 1, Production Hall, Cluj county. Calarasi, which is a property rented based on the bailment contract no. 112 of 30/05/2018, from SC OCTAV SERVCOM SRL. The production hall with a total area of 1688 sqm, consisting of 1192 sqm on the ground floor of the clearing and 496 sqm is used for production, office and storage.

Activity carried out

The activity consists mainly in the manufacture of bodies for cash transport vans.

STIMPEX SA owns a plot of land with a total area of 8245 sqm, of which the built area is 2890 sqm.

- Production Hall Sc = 2245 sqm;
- Offices located upstairs with Sc = 496.00 sqm;
- Water household with Sc = 30 sqm
- Pedestrian and access roads = 615 sqm
- Green spaces = 3425 sqm
- Free land = 1930 sqm

The production area includes:

Metal Fabrication Assembly 360 sqm

Car Body Assembly 420 sqm Painting

Area 100 sqm

Paint warehouse 12 sqm

Metal warehouse 84 sqm

Material deozit 24 sqm

Warehouse 19 sqm

Landfill 12 sqm

IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE SOURCES, TYPES OF WASTE GENERATED

The activity carried out in the premises results in the following categories of waste, classified according to the M.A.P.M. Order no. 856/2002:

Waste produced (types, composition, quantities)

Waste type	Waste code	Quantity
municipal waste	20 01 01; 20 01 02; 20 01 39; 20 01 40	2 cubic meters/month
Metal mixtures	17 04 07	4 Kg/month
Paper and cardboard packaging	1501 01	2Kg/month
Packaging containing residues or are contaminated with	15.01.10*	10 kg/month

Collected waste (types, composition, quantities, frequency): not applicable

Temporarily stored waste (types, composition, quantities, storage method):

Waste type	Waste code	Storage Mode
municipal waste	20 01 01; 20	Temporary storage: in Eurobins
Metal mixtures	17 04 07	Temporary storage: it is controlled,
paper packaging and	1501 01	Temporary storage: it is controlled,
packaging containing residues or	15.01.10*	Temporary storage: it is controlled, in special bins, located in

Household and recyclable waste are evacuated from the site based on contract no. 35/01.11.2018 concluded with IRIDEX GROUP SALUBRIZARE SRL.

Packaging management

Packaging used by STIMPEX SA:

- metal cylinders – 5 pcs/month

The company uses argon gas cylinders. Gas cylinders are refilled by suppliers.

Management of hazardous substances and preparations:

In accordance with the provisions of Law no. 263/2005 for amending and supplementing Law no. 360/2003 on the regime of dangerous chemical substances and preparations and GEO no. 200/2000 on the classification, labeling and packaging of hazardous chemical substances and preparations, approved by Law no. 451/2001 and amended and supplemented by Law no. 324/2005 promulgated by Decree no. 1077/2005, the following dangerous chemical preparations are used in the unit: - propane cylinders for fueling forklifts.

primer, thinner, hardener (packed in metal buckets)

- grund (240 l/year);

- thinner (48 l/year);

- hardener (12 l/year);

- Propane (stored in two tanks of 4850 l each) - 32000 l/year;

- Liquid argon (stored in 50l cylinders) - 1200 l/year.

Packing:

- the packaging of hazardous chemicals is carried out in accordance with the provisions of GEO no. 200/2000 on the classification, labeling and packaging of hazardous chemical substances and preparations, approved by Law no. 451/2001 and amended and supplemented by Law no. 324/2005 promulgated by Decree no. 1077/2005 and according to the specifications in the safety data sheets;

Transportation:

- the transport of hazardous chemicals is done according to the legal provisions in force and according to the specifications in the technical safety data sheets;

Storage:

- for hazardous chemical substances, the legal provisions in force will be complied with and according to the specifications in the safety data sheets;

Use/Marketing:

- for hazardous chemical substances, the provisions of GEO no. 200/2000 on the classification, labeling and packaging of hazardous chemical substances and preparations, approved by Law no. 451/2001, amended and supplemented by Law no. 324/2005 promulgated by Decree no. 1077/2005.

The handling of hazardous chemicals is done by authorized personnel.

The primer, hardener and thinner are stored in a specially designed shed that is well ventilated and ventilated.

The argon cylinders are located outside, adjacent to the hall, in a reinforced concrete enclosure with the role of explosion deflector, closed on three sides and covered. The open side is fenced with wire mesh.

The propane is stored in two horizontal, cylindrical tanks, with a capacity of 5000 l each, located on a reinforced concrete platform and is surrounded by a galvanized mesh fence.

Installations, arrangements, equipment and measures for the protection of environmental factors and for intervention in case of accident:

In order to reduce the risk, the following measures have been implemented:

- smoking inside is forbidden except in the arranged place;
- the use of fire sources is allowed only with approval, based on an "open fire work permit", issued by the company's management;

- it is forbidden to store flammable/combustible materials in the area of cylinder deposits;
For interventions in case of fire, the company has powder fire extinguishers.

According to Directive 2008/98/EC, prevention is the first priority in waste management and represents the measures taken before a substance, material or product becomes waste. The waste hierarchy also contains, in order: preparation for reuse, recycling, other recovery operations (such as energy recovery) and, as a last option, disposal (landfilling).

"Prevention is a debated area in Romania, in the current period. We don't have to start with meeting the industry's recycling obligations, but we need to think about the initial stage of packaging creation, in order to further reduce the impact on the environment.

The main measures that can be taken to prevent the generation of packaging waste consist of: reducing the consumption of resources by reducing the amount of material used or/and increasing the percentage of recyclable material in packaging; reducing the amount of packaging per product (e.g. by avoiding over-packaging); reducing the amount of waste, including by reusing products or extending their lifespan; reducing the content of harmful substances of the materials used in the production of packaging; and also the application of policies to favor the application of the waste hierarchy within the producing companies.

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"Prevention in waste management represents for all producers a strategic direction that fits into a sustainable approach to each one's business. We need to rethink the way we create and manage packaging that is so useful for the life of a product, and, even in crisis conditions, we need to find solutions to face the future in the most sustainable conditions. And in the case of prevention, it is important that the public is informed, in order to act at the stage of use, as well as when making the purchase decision.

A waste reduction program needs the company's commitment to pollution prevention, starting from the management and acquired at the level of each employee.

Some ingredients for success:

- Involvement of the staff in establishing pollution prevention measures;
- Periodic training in techniques and practices that reduce pollution;
- Encourage and incentivize operators to use waste reduction techniques and identify changes in the way they work that can reduce waste.

Good management is the best way to reduce waste and its ecological impact. It requires good stock control and efficient operating procedures, but it also requires keeping work and storage spaces clean and well organized, labeling stored materials, inspecting materials immediately after delivery to return inappropriate materials, keeping track of raw material consumption per work, giving materials for consumption in order of age, preventive maintenance of production equipment, periodic inspection of container closures to detect unwanted leaks or evaporation, separate waste collection by types and sorts.