

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

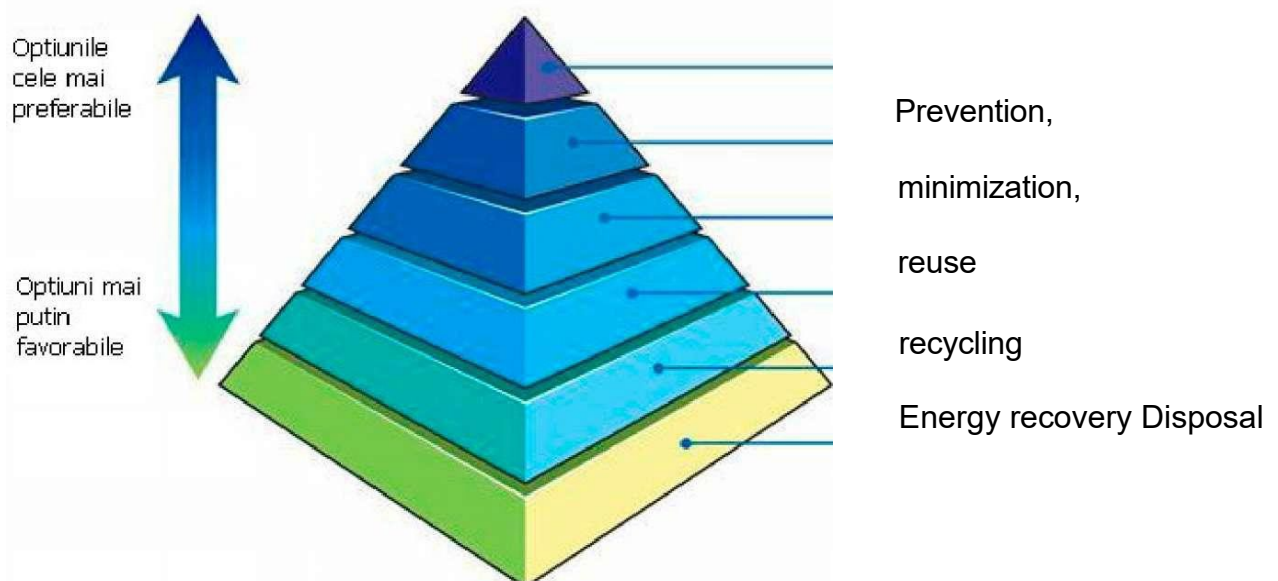


Figure no. 1 - The concept of prioritization of waste management systems

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/reviced, hereinafter referred to as the GDPR.

GENERAL DATA

CONTACT DETAILS

SC STIMPEX SA has its registered office and operates in str. Nicolae Teclu nr. 46 – 48, Sector 3, Bucharest.

1.2. Activity profile

SC STIMPEX SA has as its main activity the manufacture of mining and construction equipment – NACE code **2892**;

and as secondary activities:

NACE code - 2013 - manufacture of other basic inorganic chemicals; **NACE**

code - 1419 - manufacture of other articles of clothing and accessories n.e.c.

NACE code - 2892 - manufacture of construction extraction machinery;

NACE code - 4675 - wholesale of chemical products ;

SC STIMPEX SA is registered with the Chamber of Commerce with the Trade Register number : J 40/2078/19.04.1991 and has the tax code RO 326768

The activity is carried out on a plot of land with a total area of 20460 sqm of ca, re:

The built area is S = 2717 sqm, with the following partitions:

- **Processing-experimentation building (GF+1F) with S = 862 sqm:**

Ground floor:

- 2 offices;
- 2 laboratories;
- 7 rooms for the production of helmets and ballistic plates;
- helmet press room;
- warehouse;
- natural gas boiler 84 kW

1st floor:

- 5 offices;

- **Clothing building (GF + 1E) with S = 241 sqm;**

Ground floor:

- a clothing room;
- Bathroom;
- fabric shed;
- natural gas boiler 45 kW

1st floor:

- tailoring workshop;
- Bathroom;
- 2 offices;
- 1 dressing room

- **Warehouse and offices (GF+1F) with S = 234 sqm;**

Ground floor:

- warehouse;
- 2 office rooms
- Bathroom;
- gas boiler 31 kW

1st floor:

- 4 offices;
- Bathroom;
- **Filter workshop with S = 392 sqm;**
- **Gas boiler 72 kW**
- **Building intended for service housing (S+GF+ 1E+M) with S = 385 sqm;**
 - 18 apartments;
 - Boiler (2 boilers x 136 kW each)
- **Supply office with S = 114 sqm;**
 - Bathroom
- **Post trafo with S = 30 sqm;**
- **Carpentry workshop with S = 60 sqm;**
- **Metal shack - filter shed with S = 50 sqm;**
- **Bathroom with S = 61 sqm;**
- **Locker rooms and offices (GF+1F) with S = 48 sqm;**
- **Locker room with two showers with S = 90 sqm;**
- **The gate cabin with S = 10 sqm;**
- **Water drilling with S = 9 sqm;**
- **Garage with two compartments** arranged production space (machining by cutting) and an office with **S = 108 sqm;**
- **Pumping station with S = 23 sqm;**
 - Green space with S = 380 sqm;
 - Access ways with S = 16932 sqm
 - Networks with S = 685 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:

- household waste - **20.03.01** – 5.16 t/month.
- Recyclable industrial waste:
 - metal (span, sheet, etc.) - 17 04 05 - 0.19 t/month;
 - fabrics - 04 02 22 - 0.03 t/month;
- Packaging waste:

- cardboard – 15 01 01 – 519 kg/month;
 - metal cans, tin cans – 15 01 04 – 70 kg/year;
 - PET, polyethylene – 15 01 02 - 27kg/year.
- The metal waste (span, sheet, etc.) resulting from the activity is stored separately by categories (alloys, ferrous, non-ferrous) in containers or concrete spaces arranged for waste management and are handed over to authorized units, in order to recover.
 - sawdust waste, is stored in polyethylene bags in a specially designed concrete space and is taken over by the employee for personal purposes, it is handed over to other companies that can reuse it;
 - packaging waste resulting from the consumption of materials is reused and the damaged ones are stored in a specially arranged space.
 - Fabric waste is reused to make centers for extraction pumps, crude oil, Antlvandal protective helmets, multilayer ballistic packages.

The provisions of the Urban Sanitation Norms approved by HCGMB 147/2005, of Law no. 465/2001 for the approval of G.E.O. no. 16/2001 on the management of recyclable industrial waste, of Law no. 426/2001 for the approval of G.E.O. no. 78/2000 on the waste regime, amended and supplemented by G.E.O. no. 61/2006, approved by Law 27/2007. It is evacuated from the site according to the concluded contracts.

Packaging management

The packaging under the management of the company has the following

origin: Resulting packaging:

- carton- 520kg/year;
- metal cans, tin cans - 70kg/year;
- **PET, polyethylene - 27kg/year.**

Packaging used:

- wood - 1932kg/month;
- PET, polyethylene - 490kg/year;
- cardboard - 433kg/year;

The packaging is collected separately and handed over for recycling to authorized companies

Management of toxic and hazardous substances

Hazardous chemical substances (regulated by Law no. 263/2005 amending and supplementing Law no. 360/2003 on the regime of hazardous chemical substances and preparations and by Decision no. 1408/2008 on the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances) the following hazardous chemical preparations are used within SC STIMPEX SA, which are classified as follows according to the legal provisions and safety data sheets:

- monoethylene glycol – 1.81 t/month; H302, 373
- borax - 0.016 t/month; H 360
- phosphoric acid – 0.006 t/month; H 314
- methylene chloride - 0.185 t/month; H 332, 315, 319, 334, 317, 351, 335, 336, 373
- CS (ortho-chlorobenzal malononitrile) - 0.003 t/month; H 301
- Thinner - 0.01 t/month; H225, 336, 304, 315, 319, 410
- enamel paint - 0.066 t/month - H302, 312, 332, 315, 319

How to manage dangerous chemical substances:

Packaging: according to the provisions of Decision no. 1408/2008 on the classification, packaging and labeling of hazardous substances and in compliance with the mentions specified in the technical safety data sheets prepared by the manufacturer.

The transport of hazardous chemicals will be carried out according to the legal provisions in force and the mentions specified in the safety data sheets prepared by the manufacturer.

The storage of the preparations will be carried out in compliance with the legal provisions in force regarding the regime of dangerous chemical substances and preparations and the mentions specified in the technical safety data sheets prepared by the manufacturer.

Use/marketing: for hazardous chemical substances, the provisions of Decision no. 1408/2008 regarding the classification, packaging and labeling of hazardous substances will be complied with.

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.

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 waste, including by reusing products or extending their lifespan;

"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.