

Environmental performance



Reduction of environmental impacts has always characterized inpEV's activities

inpEV monitors some socio-eco-efficiency indicators in the Campo Limpo System (SCL) realm, by means of a biennial study, with its methodology developed by the Espaço Eco Foundation (FEE - Fundação Espaço Eco). Between 2002 and 2013, according to the most recent results of the complete life cycle analysis (ACV) NBR ISO 14.040 – since the fabrication of packaging until their final destination (recycling or incineration) -, SCL avoided the emission of 394,000 tons of CO₂e (carbon gas equivalent).

The volume would be sufficient in terms of fuel consumption to go 1,743 times around the earth or to extract 905,000 barrels of oil. During the same period, the equivalent to 2 million trees were not felled. <EN18>

Environmental investments

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During the 2013 term, the resources invested by members (manufacturers) in SCL, by means of inpEV, amounted to R\$ 56 million.

During the same period, expenditures to sponsor different initiatives and actions focusing on environmental management amounted to R\$ 15.2 million (see table on page 40). <EN30>

Sustainable management

During 12 years of inpEV activities, SCL has avoided the emission of 394,000 tons of CO₂e, which corresponds to 2 million trees that were not felled.



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Olimpio, the spokesperson of the Campo Limpo System, shares his message throughout Brazil. Photo text: Wash and return your empty crop protection packages. It's your commitment with your conscience.

Energy consumption <EN3>

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inpEV's headquarters and the receiving units managed by the institute only consume electric power supplied by the municipal network and by concessionaires of the power system (there is no direct power consumption). In the 2013 balance, indirect energy consumption reached 67,213 kWh, or 242 GJ, thus a 16% reduction when compared to 2012, when the Rondonópolis (MT - Mato Grosso) receiving unit started being monitored.

Water consumption <EN8>

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The public distribution network supplies all the water consumed at the inpEV facilities which, since 2012, monitors its own headquarters, besides the Rondonópolis (MT - Mato Grosso) receiving office. In 2013, 849 m³ were consumed, compared to 962,2 m³ in 2012.

Total consumption of indirect energy¹ (in GJ)

182.78	2010
225.40	2011
287.57	2012
242.00	2013

¹ The 2010 and 2011 results only cover the inpEV administrative headquarters.

Starting in 2012, it includes the administrative headquarters and the Rondonópolis (Mato Grosso) receiving unit. The consumption of the Taubaté (São Paulo) receiving unit was not included in this report, since it is within the same area of Campo Limpo Plastics Transformation and Recycling.

Total water consumption¹ (m³)

258.3	2010
292.2	2011
962.2	2012
849	2013

¹ The 2010 and 2011 results only consider the inpEV administrative headquarters contemplating, as of 2012, the Rondonópolis (Mato Grosso) receiving unit. The consumption in 2013 also covers the Taubaté (São Paulo) receiving unit, which is not separate from the total, including that of institute employees that provide services (Procurement and Information Technology) to Campo Limpo Plastic Transformation and Recycling.

Obs.: the data referring to the administrative headquarters are estimates, with a proportional calculation for the institute, since the water bill is shared and includes other commercial conglomerates.

Total investment and expenditures in environmental protection, per type (R\$ x1000)¹

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Costs involving waste treatment and disposal	6,457	7,703	10,738	11,926
Incineration of unwashed packaging	5,789	6,869	6,940	8,342
Destination of obsolete, improper products (state programs and PR & SP projects)	688	788	3,091	2,825
Destination of illegal products	0	0	300	425
Pilot projects to dispose of seed bags and sanitizing products	0	46	407	334
Environmental management and prevention costs	2,829	3,148	2,997	3,229
Educational actions ²	2,564	3,002	2,859	3,090
Prevention and monitoring ³	265	146	138	139
Total	9,286	10,851	13,735	15,155

¹ There are no expenses associated with the treatment of atmospheric emissions and remediation.

² These include the investments in awareness and education, such as events, the Campo Limpo Environmental Educational Program, materials produced to be used in presentations and field days, besides materials used by multipliers.

³ The numbers related to monitoring and prevention were reconciled with the purpose of reflecting monitoring actions after producers wash empty packages, with soil and water quality analyses, besides correlated consultancies.

Eco-efficiency of the CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM (2002 to 2013)



Energy

Since 2002, the energy savings by the Campo Limpo System would be equivalent to supplying 157,000 households for one year



Effluents

Avoided water consumption was of 42.3 billion liters, equivalent to 42 million water reservoirs having 1,000 liters each



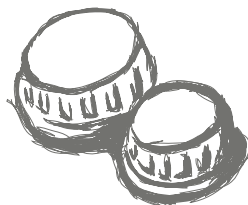
Natural resources

If the Campo Limpo System did not exist, the extraction of natural resources would have been 3.8 times bigger



Petroleum extraction

The System operations also avoided the extraction of 905,000 barrels of oil



Solid waste

The existence of the System avoided the generation of 867,000 tons of solid waste. This is equivalent to about 6 years of waste generated by a city having 500,000 inhabitants



Emissions

The amount of CO2 (equivalent carbon dioxide gas) not emitted totaled 394,000 tons. This volume corresponds to 2 million trees that were not felled.