

# 7. Environmental protection and fire safety

When planning our operations, we focus on minimising harmful effects on the natural environment. In order to reduce impacts on the environment, we introduced the carbon footprint calculation in the campsite Bled, and a system for a solvent regeneration through adsorption. The more important tasks in our sustainably-driven development include a careful approach to the nature, rational handling with energy products and fire safety.

## 7.1. Protecting the natural environment

We make every endeavour to reduce impact on the environment. Our operations are regularly adapted to the requirements set out in the environmental legislation.

Our priority goals continue to be as follows:

- The rational use of energy, raw materials and natural resources.
- Separate collection and recycling of waste to decrease the quantity of waste for disposal.
- Decreasing the specific quantity of waste.
- The prevention of environmental pollution.
- Substitution of hazardous substances with less hazardous ones.
- The training of employees.

Sava Group companies introduce measures for the prevention of environmental pollution, prevention of waste and its disposal in compliance with the respective regulations, the efficient use of energy, prevention of accidents and limiting their consequences. The compliance with the environmental legislation is verified by the received environmental permits issued by the Agency of RS of the Environment on the basis of the Envi-

ronment Protection Act for every individual company of the Sava Group. By educating and raising awareness we make sure that our suppliers act responsibly towards the environment.

## Environmental indicators

We monitor decreasing the impacts of our operations by means of the environmental factors, which are regularly dealt with and, as a result, improvement measures are introduced.

The following indicators are monitored monthly to show the accomplishment of goals and policies:

- Consumption of energy
- Consumption of drinking water
- Consumption of river water
- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Disposing of non-hazardous waste – without packaging
- Disposing of hazardous waste
- The specific quantity of rubber scrap
- Use of hazardous substances
- Noise

## 7.2. Efficient energy management

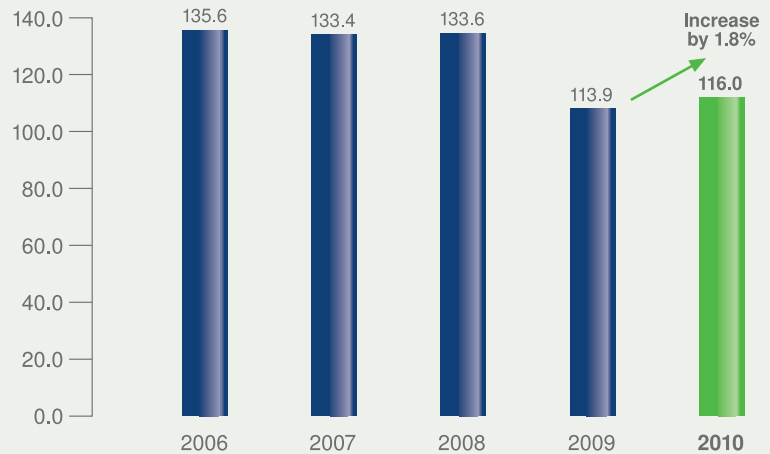
### Energy products

The main energy products in Sava Group companies are electricity, natural gas, heating oil and household gas propane/butane.

The consumption of total energy in the Sava Group increased due to the increased volume of production and services in Tourism.



**SAVA GROUP**  
Total consumption of energy products in the period 2006-2010 (GWh)

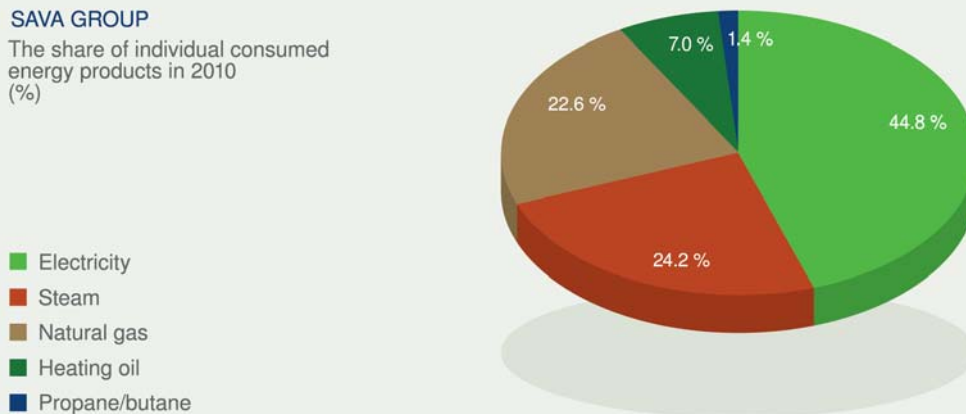


In 2010, the total consumption of energy products increased by 1.8% in comparison with 2009, but in last five years it decreased by 14.5%.

The consumption indicators are as follows:

- The consumption of heating oil increased by 7.4%.
- The consumption of electricity increased by 2.3%.
- The consumption of steam increased by 14.9%.
- The consumption of household gas propane/butane decreased by 2%.
- The consumption of natural gas decreased by 11.2%.

**SAVA GROUP**  
The share of individual consumed energy products in 2010 (%)



## Lower greenhouse gases emissions

Slovenia ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002, and since 2007 it has been endeavouring to reach a minimum 20% decrease (compared to 1990) in greenhouse gases emission by 2020.

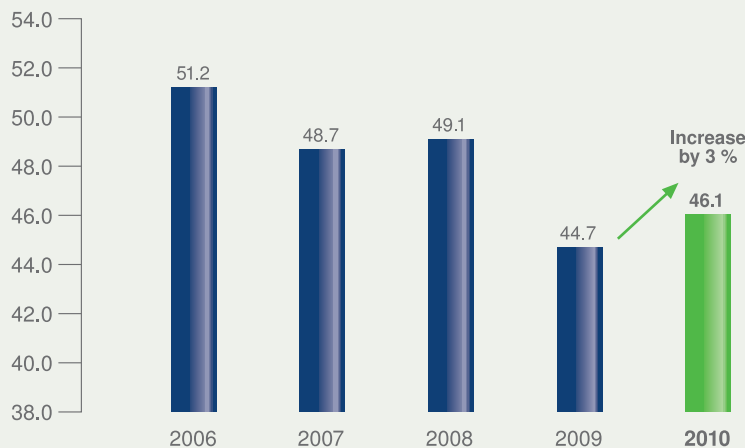
The efforts for a more rational use of energy and a change in the type of energy products in Sava

Group companies resulted in a continual decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over a few years' period. The total CO<sub>2</sub> increased by 3% in comparison with 2009, but in last five years it decreased by 10.1%.



**SAVA GROUP**

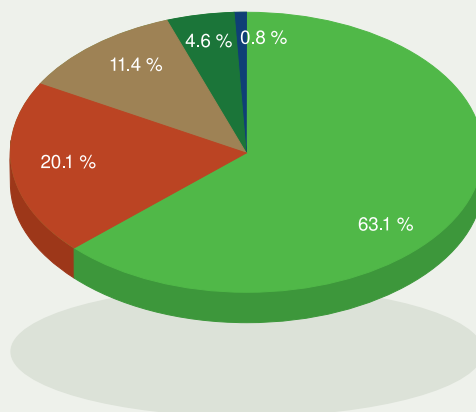
Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to the consumption of energy products in the period 2006-2010 (CO<sub>2</sub> in thousand of metric tons)



**SAVA GROUP**

The share of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by type of energy products in 2010 (%)

- Electricity
- Steam
- Natural gas
- Heating oil
- Propane/butane



### Lower emissions into the air

In Rubber Manufacturing companies, Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o. we make sure that emissions of substances into the air are regularly monitored in compliance with the environmental legislation. The most frequent parameters monitored are TOC and dust particles. The findings are reported to the Republic of Slovenia Agency of the Environment.

A system for regeneration of solvents using adsorption was introduced. This new air cleaning system intercepts solvents evaporating in the process, and instead of being incinerated, they are regenerated and returned back into the process. The introduced procedure results in a considerable reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. Furthermore, 85% less solvents are purchased, which substantially decreases the environmental risk at decanting solvents into tanks.

### Carbon footprint in the campsite Bled in Sava Hoteli Bled d.d.

The calculation of the carbon footprint in the campsite Bled was carried out with assistance of the external service provider Ekogenca. The purpose of the carbon footprint calculation was to measure our contribution to the climate changes and establish possibilities for its decrease at the same time. By setting new goals in the carbon footprint, which is a 3% decrease, and introducing certain measures we will be able to further decrease our impacts on the natural environment.

## More important achievements in decreasing the consumption of energy products

### Electricity

Compared to 2009, consumption decreased in the following companies in 2010:

- Terme 3000 d.o.o. by 1%
- Zdravilišče Radenci d.o.o. by 2%
- Termeh Lendava d.o.o. by 5%

Compared to 2009, the specific consumption decreased in the following companies in 2010:

- Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o. by 10.4%
- Sava Hoteli Bled d.d. by 3%
- Terme Lendava d.o.o. by 3.4%

### Natural gas

Compared to 2009, consumption decreased in the following companies in 2010:

- Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o. by 0.1%
- Sava-GTI d.o.o. by 15%
- Terme Ptuj d.o.o. by 14%
- Zdravilišče Radenci d.o.o. by 26%
- Sava Hoteli Bled d.d. by 9.2%

Compared to 2009, the specific consumption decreased in the following companies in 2010:

- Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o. by 16%
- Terme Ptuj d.o.o. by 11.5%
- Zdravilišče Radenci d.o.o. by 26%

### Steam

Compared to 2009, the specific consumption in Rubber Manufacturing companies decreased by 3.4%.

## Efficient management of natural resources

### Lower consumption of drinking water

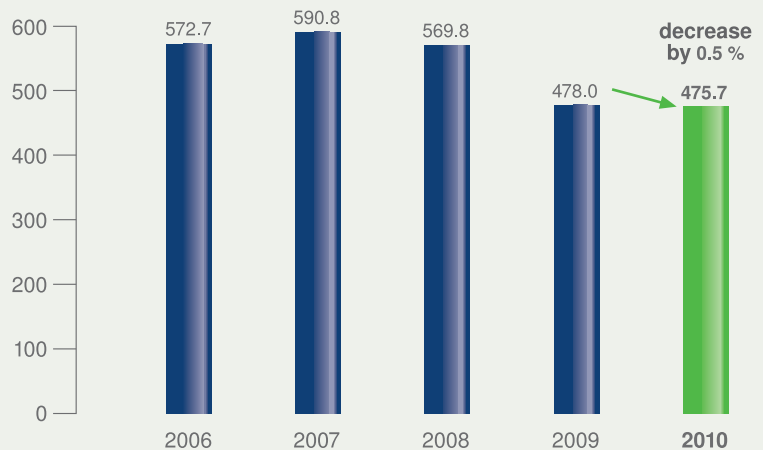
In 2010 too, we systematically reduced the consumption of drinking water by:

- Systematically detecting drinking water leaks in the network and eliminating faults as they appear.
- Regularly monitoring drinking water consumption.
- Ensuring the rational use of water.

Compared to 2009, the consumption of drinking water in Sava Group companies decreased by 0.5% in 2010 and that despite the increased number of guests in Tourism companies.

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Consumption of drinking water in the period 2006-2010 (000 m<sup>3</sup>)





## SAVA GROUP

### Decreased consumption of drinking water and specific consumption of drinking water by company in 2010/2009

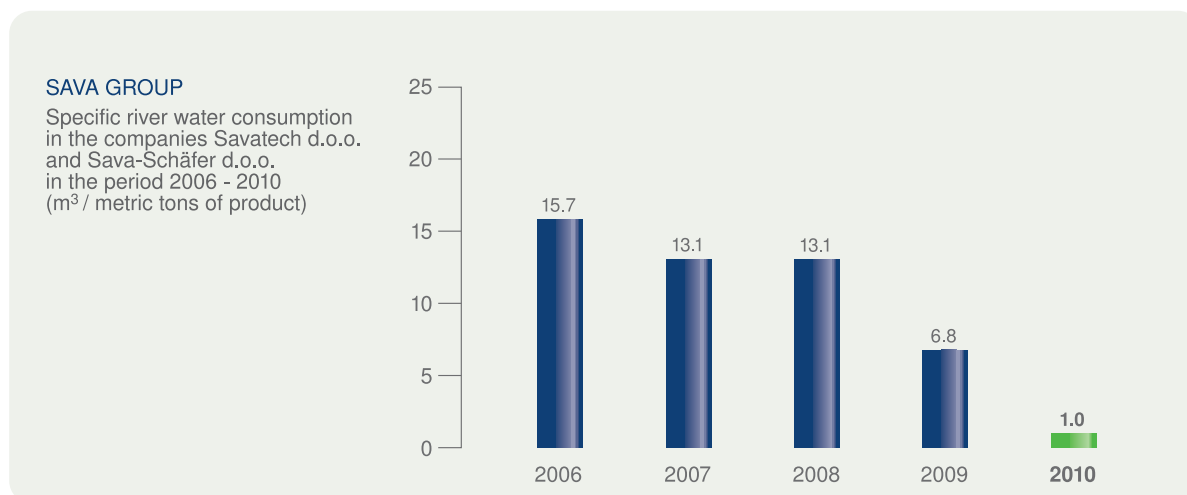
%

Company	Drinking water consumption	Specific quantity of drinking water
Sava d.d.	- 16	-
Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o.	- 15	- 24.2
Sava Hoteli Bled d.d.	- 4	- 6
Zdravilišče Radenci d.o.o.	- 6	-
Terme Lendava d.o.o.	- 2	- 10

### Lower river water consumption

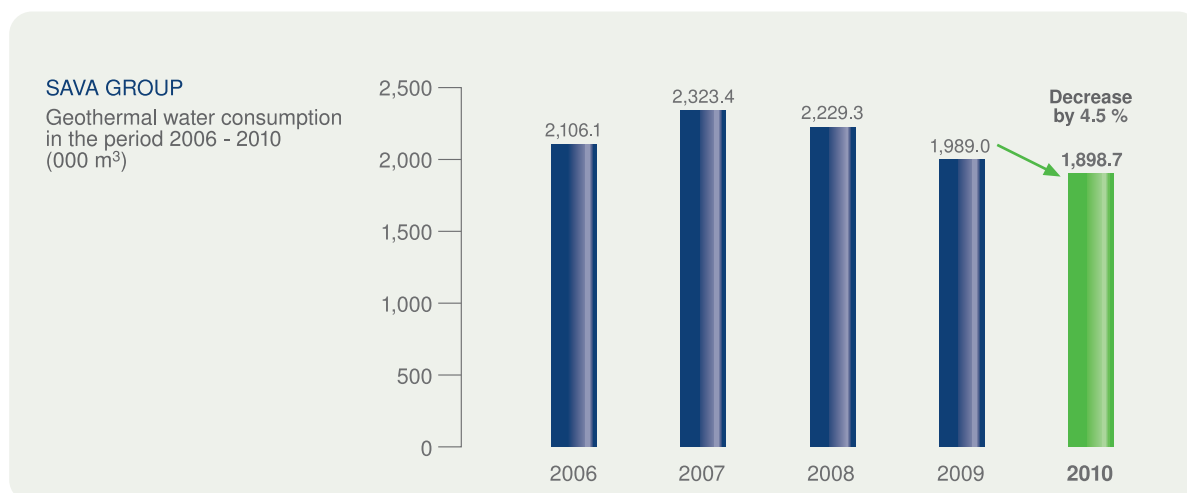
Despite pumping water from the river Sava, the consumed quantity does not have a perceptible impact on its flow. Owing to the installation of separate independent cooling units and towers,

river water consumption decreased by 82.7%, while specific consumption (river water quantity per manufactured products quantity) decreased by 85.5% in 2010 to amount to 1.0 m<sup>3</sup>/t



### Lower geothermal water consumption

Compared to 2009, the consumption of geothermal water decreased by 4.5% in 2010.



## Lower quantity of waste water

A continual decrease in environmental load has been achieved by returning water into manufacturing processes, with closed cooling systems and efficient operation of internal waste treatment apparatus (oil catchers). Based on the operation monitoring programme and in compliance with the requirements as set out in the environmental permits, we perform regular monitorings of waste water at two measuring points prior to the outlet into the sewer system, and at outlets of industrial waste water before the inlet to the internal sewer system. The frequency of periodical measurements during the year and the sampling time for a representative waste water sample are defined with regard to the quantity of waste water. Measurements are carried out by the external certified service providers. Based on the internal monitoring plan, we carry out monthly check-ups of waste water. In Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o., the quantity of waste water decreased due to closure of the open flow system for river water.

Compared to 2009, the total amount of waste water in Sava Group companies reduced by 17.8%.

Compared to 2009, the specific amount of waste water was reduced in the following companies in 2010:

- Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o. by 39.5%
- Sava Hoteli Bled d.d. by 5%
- Terme Lendava d.o.o. by 0.5%

## Safe and professional waste disposal

Waste disposal is based on separate collection and temporary storing by assistance of the

authorised personnel. Waste is treated in compliance with the legislation in the following order: avoid generation of waste, decrease quantity at origin, re-use, recycling, processing and removal.

In Sava's Rubber Manufacturing companies we have been separately collecting waste according to type and property for several years. Before waste is transported to the authorised waste disposal companies it is weighed. Wood, metal, paper and plastic are recycled, whereas hazardous substances and their packaging are incinerated or reprocessed. The majority of office and production waste is sorted out and what remains after sorting out is disposed. A part of rubber waste is left to energy utilisation in cement works, and part of it is processed.

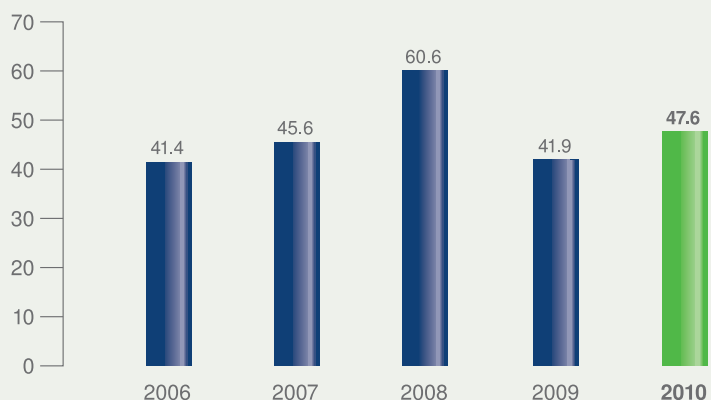
In the company, a register of waste is made, categorised by type, origin, quantity and waste treatment organisation. Every year, the waste management plan is updated. In 2010, the total amount of waste showed an increase as a result of extraordinary works and various single measures (replacing hazardous substances in rubber compounds with the less hazardous ones, extraordinary cleaning, old stock, project approach ad trials in production).

The annual report about waste generation in manufacturing and service providing departments was submitted to the Agency of the Environment RS.

In 2010, an important rehabilitation procedure was carried out; the site, which in the eighties, was used to store oil was now emptied and rehabilitated.

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Specific quantity of rubber waste at the Kranj premises in the period 2006-2010 (kg / metric tons of product)

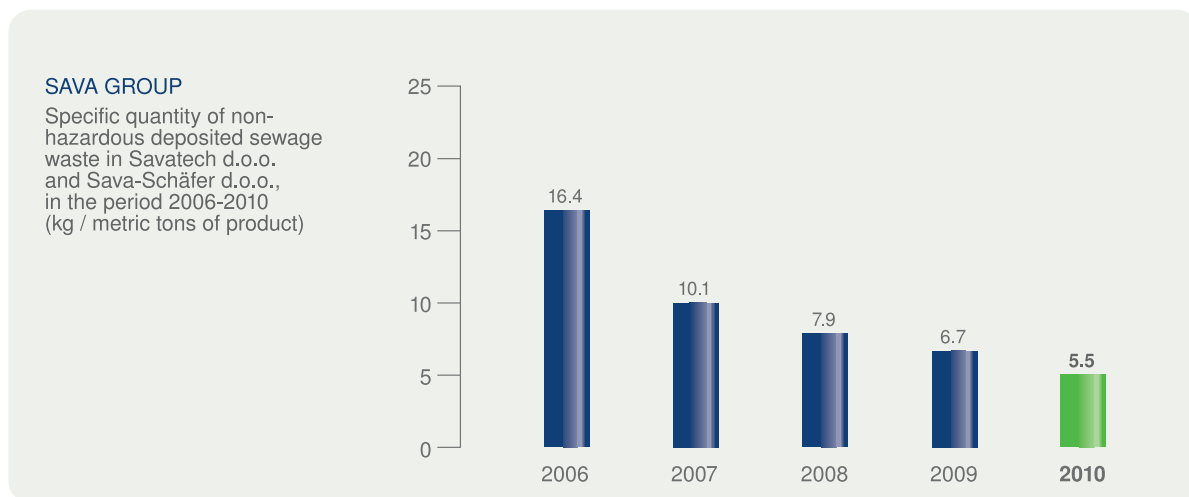




In 2009, Rubber Manufacturing began the strategic project *Decrease of Waste and its Re-Use*. The project was performed in 2010 and continues in 2011 too. A precise waste management plan was produced; waste was used for manufacturing prototype products.

### Management of municipal waste

Owing to systematic waste management and continual employee training, the quantity of deposited waste decreased.



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#### Decreasing the quantity of non-hazardous sewage waste by company 2010/2009

Company	Total quantity of non-hazardous sewage waste	Specific quantity of sewage waste
Savatech d.o.o. and Sava-Schäfer d.o.o.	- 2.5	- 18
Zdravilišče Radenci d.o.o.	- 9	-
Terme Ptuj d.o.o.	- 16	- 11

### Waste as secondary raw materials

Endeavouring for decreasing the occupation of space with waste, we examine the applicability of technology waste. Rubber waste is partly left for further processing, and as high-heat valued waste it is partly left for incineration.

### Anti-noise measures

The main sources of noise in Rubber Manufacturing are the production itself, cooling towers, systems for dust particles filtration as well as indoor and outdoor transportation.

As stipulated by the law, noise levels are monitored every three years.

The most recent measurements of noise on the premises were made in March 2008 and showed that noise did not exceed the permissible limits as the following technical measures were introduced:

- Anti-noise barrier in front of the solvents container at the Print building of Savatech d.o.o.
- Anti-noise barrier at the cooling tower besides the Elastomers building of Savatech d.o.o.,
- Anti-noise barrier in front of the cleaning filters for air polluted with grindings of Sava-Schäfer d.o.o.
- Installing a silencer at the discharge ventilation in the Velo programme of Savatech d.o.o.

The following measures are planned to take place in the first quarter of 2011. With regard to the findings from the new specialists study, new improvement measures will be introduced.

## In harmony with the natural environment

Since on the golf course Bled we are in direct contact with the natural environment, we continually endeavour to decrease the impact on the environment. In managing the real estate we follow the *Strategy for Biotic Diversity Conservation in Slovenia* of 2001. The golf course extends on the surface of 100 hectares and, as listed according to the prescribed typology in 2003, it includes 41 various habitat types. To preserve the variety and beauty of the nature, we introduced the following measures:

- Catalogued tree types and made a plan for horticultural landscaping the golf course Bled.
- Catalogued and analysed bird nests.
- Catalogued plants.
- Introduced permanent observation of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, dragonflies and fungi.
- Non-autochthon species of animals and plants are not introduced in the golf course.
- The direction of treetops is adapted to the course of golf greens or the forest shape.
- The King's Club House is protected as a cultural heritage monument.

To complement the introduced measures, Sava Hoteli Bled d.d., the Higher School of Catering and Tourism Bled and the local ornithologists liaised under the framework of the EU project *From Nature to Culture* in designing a circular ornithological path,

### 7.3. Fire safety

Despite continual improvements in the preventive measures in the fire safety area, employee training about taking precautionary measures in fire safety, and consistent implementation of the planned fire safety measures, risks still exist. The consequences of extraordinary events depend on time and manner of all involved in an extraordinary event. Checking-up employee ability for reaction in extraordinary events is a signpost for improvements in preventive behaviour. The companies of the Rubber Manufacturing division regularly examine how intervention teams are qualified to deal with emergency situations.

Owing to a systematic approach to fire safety we have strongly decreased the number of fires. In 2010, only 13 initial fire incidents of level 0 broke out, meaning that the initial fire was extinguished by associates themselves and no major material

which was named *Where the Birds Sing*. We have found out that at least 41 species of birds inhabit that area, therefore seven different types of bird boxes along the path were set up to provide with a nesting place especially the following bird species: nuthatches, redstarts, several types of tits, starlings and hoopoes.

## Cooperation with the local community

We are open to initiatives from the neighbouring residents for minimising the impacts on the environment.

At the beginning of December, the 14<sup>th</sup> traditional meeting with neighbours of the Sava industrial complex was organised; the meeting was attended by 45 residents from Labore and Medetova Street.

The traditional meeting was organised by Savatech d.o.o., Sava-Schäfer d.o.o., Sava Tires and Veyance Technologies Europe. The residents were presented with common environmental indicators for this industrial complex such as total consumption of solvents, monitoring of noise and waste treatment, consumption and emissions of organic solvents and noise measurements. On this occasion, the environmental commissioners from individual companies presented the most important achievements in decreasing the impacts on the environment and investments in improving the working environment. The meeting closed with questions and initiatives by residents.

damage was caused. The number of fire incidents decreased by 14%.

It is a tradition that every October we join the pan-Slovene preventive action campaign called *October – A Month of Fire Safety*. In October and November, practical drills for handling portable fire-extinguishers and taking measures in the event of initial fires were organised in certain companies.

### The 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the industrial fire-fighting society Sava Kranj

The purpose of the voluntary industrial fire-fighting society Sava Kranj is to unite employees in voluntary fire-fighting teams. Presently, the society has 105 active members and 30 retired members.

In 2010, the only voluntary industrial fire fighting society in Kranj, celebrated its 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of existence. On this occasion, a solemn academy and a fire-fighting drill for intervening in extraordinary events was carried out in the Sava industrial complex.

The main task of the society is education and training of operative members, as professional knowledge in fire-fighting and fire safety represents one of the basics of a safe work. Special attention was devoted to performance of preventive measures

#### 7.4. Concern for the environment in the supply chain of materials and services

In selecting the suppliers of materials and services we give priority to those who show a respectful and systematic attitude to environmental protection and local suppliers. Supplies from the local environment place less of a burden on the environment.

Ever since introducing standardised environmental management according to SIST EN ISO 14001 in Rubber Manufacturing companies and the Radenci health resort, the purchasing department has been periodically evaluating suppliers and their attitude to the environment. The evaluation

#### 7.5. Environmental safety in the future

We will further demonstrate our responsibility towards the environment by implementing legal requirements, which we will upgrade with sophisticated methods and standards that will assure continual improvements in environmental management.

In Rubber Manufacturing, the activities will be oriented to obtaining an environmental permit according to the Article 86 of Environmental Protection Act – Environmental Permits. In Tourism, we will further endeavour to preserve the variety

in fire safety. Owing to the technology development and increased volume of production, fire risk increases, therefore new tasks should be introduced in order to efficiently fulfil the mission.

In 80 years of its operation, Sava's fire-fighting team has developed in a modern and well-organised fire-fighting organisation, which is able to carry out the public fire-fighting service, protection against fire and other accidents or extraordinary events.

procedure is set out in the regulation *Periodic Evaluation and Selection of New Raw Materials Suppliers*.

In compliance with OHSAS 18001 we gather safety data for evaluating contractual suppliers. Every two years we send to suppliers an environmental questionnaire to determine their environmental responsibility and collect data on the obtained environmental management certificates. All contractors are informed about the environment management system used at each individual location on an annual basis.

and diversity of animal species on golf courses. We will endeavour, in collaboration with the local community, to relieve the burden of car exhaust emissions on the surroundings of hotels in Bled and Bled Lake by building a road by-pass. We will proceed with the adaptation of hotels to meet eco-standards.

In planning and monitoring our future operations, we will comply with the principle that the unspoilt nature is the best heritage to the future generations.

