

GUIDE GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

Our tips for having a greener day!

Did you know that small gestures make a difference?

The conservation of nature and the environment depends on our behaviour. Small day-to-day gestures, when added together, reflect an important global effect, beneficial for the environment and for the quality of life of all human beings.

OLI, aware of its social and environmental responsibilities, brings together in this Good Practice Guide a set of recommendations applied to our daily lives, from simple water and energy saving measures to the conscious use of available natural resources.

Most of these measures are also beneficial for the budget of each worker and their families This Guide aims to promote a sense of responsibility, encouraging behaviour and attitudes of environmental citizenship.





In almost all activities human beings consumes energy. This consumption is largely supplied by traditional energy sources, such as oil and coal. These energy sources are polluting and non-renewable, thus contributing to environmental degradation. The need to reduce dependence on these resources has led to a growing commitment to alternative energy sources, such as the sun, wind, rain and tides, which are inexhaustible. However, the use of non-renewable energies will continue to be necessary, requiring more sustainable behaviour from society in general and from each citizen in particular.

Energy consumption is one of the main environmental impacts resulting from the company's activity. OLI has been implementing, year after year, a set of measures to reduce electricity consumption in its facilities.



SOME IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

- Outdoor lighting (Led) Presence sensors;
- Twilight sensors;
- Application of thermal sleeves in the injection chambers to minimize energy waste;
- Photovoltaic Panels;

- Factory roof with translucent panels to let in natural light Monitoring systems on injection machines;
- Automatic system to turn off the hydraulic group of the injection machines when the machines are stopped for more than 20 minutes;
- Light flux regulation.

GREEN TIPS



- Switch off lights, air conditioners and other equipment at lunchtime, when leaving work or any other time you are away to avoid wasting electricity.
- Do not leave the equipment in "standby mode". In this "mode" they continue to consume energy.
- Try to take advantage of natural light, avoid the use of electric light.
- Keep the temperature of the air conditioner between 21°C-22°C (comfort temperature). Electricity expenses increase 10% for every 1°C of temperature.
- Also at home, choose to replace traditional light bulbs with low energy light bulbs. Compact fluorescent lamps, for example, consume only 20% of the energy and can last up to 15 times longer than incandescent lamps.
- After charging electronic devices, do not leave the chargers in the sockets as they continue to use energy.
- When choosing an appliance, always prefer the most energy efficient models (class A+, A++ or higher). Each "+" added to "A" provides an additional 10% saving.
- Don't leave the iron on if you're not ironing for a few minutes an iron uses on average as much as 10 light bulbs of 100 watt.
- Make sure all the windows and doors in the house are well insulated about 30% of the heat/cold enters and leaves through the windows.
- In summer, keep the curtains and blinds drawn so as not to let the sun's rays in and in winter, do the opposite, so that the sun warms the house. Install a heat recuperator. It is three times more efficient than an open fireplace.
- Only run washing machines and dishwashers when they are full.
- The refrigerator is one of the appliances that uses more energy, so avoid opening the door all the time.
- The refrigerator thermostat should never be set below 3°C. Lower temperatures consume more energy. Always cook with the lids covering the pots and pans to save 75% in energy.

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Water is considered the most important resource for humanity. It is used in virtually all human activities and is indispensable for the survival of living beings. Water occupies 70% of the earth's surface, but only 3% is fresh water. Of this, only a small portion is available for consumption. To guarantee the sustainability of water resources, responsible behaviour must be applied by all of us through simple gestures in our daily lives.

Reducing water consumption is a permanent objective of OLI. It results from close monitoring, implementing measures to combat waste, using more efficient equipment, raising worker awareness, and addressing accidental leaks.



SOME IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

- Use of underground water to irrigate green spaces;
- Installation of automatic irrigation systems for green spaces;

- Application of meters in wells and boreholes that supply the irrigation of green spaces;
- Installation of flow control equipment in almost all taps and flow reducers at various points;

GREEN TIPS



- Close the taps tightly. A dripping tap can use up to 25 litres of water per day.
- Also at home, opt for taps that regulate the flow of water or install devices to reduce the flow.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or shaving. An open tap can waste 9 litres of water per minute. Take a regular meter reading and check your water bill to keep track of your spending.
- Choose to take showers instead of soaking. A shower consumes less than half the water, compared to a soaking. Install dual flush cisterns.
- Use the washing machine and dishwasher with a full load to avoid wasting water and energy.
- If you choose to wash dishes by hand, do not let the water run out continuously. Fill the sink with the necessary water. Wash the car with bucket and sponge.
- Avoid using the hose.
- Take advantage of rainwater by placing a reservoir or a cistern outdoors. You can use this water to wash the floor, the car, or to water your plants.
- Use plants in your garden that are typical of your region (indigenous species). They are better adapted to local climatic conditions and use available water more efficiently.





GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES



Socio-economic development and an increase in the quality of human life lead to an increase in consumption, which leads to greater use of resources and the production of large quantities of waste. Waste management is carried out in accordance with the 7R's policy - rethink, refuse, reduce, repair, reintegrate, recycle and reuse. Its proper management, both in terms of prevention and recovery, contributes to the preservation of natural resources. The role of workers is very important, both in reducing the production of waste and in sorting it out, in order to send it to a suitable destination.

OLI continues to invest in the improvement of production processes, having as its main objectives the reduction of waste production and the increase of its reuse rate, recovery and its adequate disposal.



In recent years, OLI has been increasing the amount of waste sent for recycling.

SOME IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

- Creation of specific areas for waste management;
- Separation, temporary storage and shipment of different types of waste to licensed operators;
- Reuse of transport packaging;
- Construction of a waste park.

GREEN TIPS

- Separate the waste correctly in your workplace using the appropriate containers for this purpose.
- Never mix waste in the recycling bins.
- Use computer support preferably as a means of sending and analysing documents. Avoid printing or copying, and when you do, use both sides of the sheet.
- Choose rechargeable batteries instead of standard ones. When they are no longer useful, put them in their proper place the Battery recycling bin to be recycled.
- Prefer products with refills: the use of refills saves raw materials and reduces the waste produced.
- Also at home, separate your waste properly. Paper and cardboard in the blue eco bin, glass in the green eco bin and plastic and metal packaging in the yellow eco bin.



TRANSPORTS GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES



Transport is responsible for around a third of total greenhouse gas emissions. The increase in the volume of transport has been creating increasing pressure on the environment. It consumes natural resources, pollutes the air, intensifies the greenhouse effect, and makes mobility difficult. Technological advances that have made it possible to reduce air pollution caused by vehicles have not been able to overcome the growth in traffic. Thus, pollutant emissions have continued to rise.

Freight transport induces CO2 emissions, with negative effects on global warming. With regard to vehicles used for freight transport, transport companies should be required to use more advanced and technologically efficient vehicles.



SOME IMPLEMENTED MEASURES

- Continuous optimization of commercial routes;
- Constant optimization of transported cargo volumes;

- Careful monitoring of fuel consumption;
- Growing demand from transport companies for the use of more efficient and technologically advanced vehicles.

GREEN TIPS



- Avoid using the car for short journeys.
- Choose public transport or bicycle or even travel on foot. At times and places with greater congestion, opt for public transport.
- Try traveling by train. A single person traveling by car produces three times more CO2 emissions per kilometre.
- See if carpooling is possible in your living area or company. Less costs, less fuel, less CO2.
- Eco-driving reduces fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Drive at an even speed, avoid sudden braking and accelerating and check tyre pressure and wear regularly.
- Avoid unnecessary loads inside your vehicle. The greater the weight, the greater the consumption. Pay attention to your vehicle maintenance. Clogged air and fuel filters, dirty injection valves and worn spark plugs increase consumption.
- Opt for better quality oils. These can reduce fuel consumption and CO2 emissions by more than 2.5%.
- When changing cars, do not forget to consider the type of fuel, power, consumption, emissions, aerodynamics and any indications about efficiency and maintenance.





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