THE NATURAL HERITAGE

energy for the future

Goals for improvement:

Identify and implement circular economy projects through increased internal knowledge

OUR DATA

- **Energy consumption: during 2020, 78% is self-produced energy consumption from renewable sources**
- **The increasing use of rail freight has led to almost € 24 millions of savings in negative externalities in terms of pollution, noise, accidents**
- **Waste management 2020: 99% is non-hazardous waste, 67% of the total is recycled**

Key SDGs: 6, 13

5.1 Environmental policy and direct impacts

The Group is a link between agriculture and industry close to the final consumer. Thanks to this connection, the demands of the industrial world and therefore of the end consumer are brought to the farmers, differentiating and enhancing the value of raw materials through the production processes. The Group's activities are carried out together with farmers to create sustainable supply chains thanks to agreements that guarantee the traceability of origin, the quality and safety of raw materials and the creation of a virtuous agricultural model that respects the environment, the work of suppliers and all the players in the supply chain.

Cereal Docks group operates in accordance with the following strategic values:

- Safeguarding human and animal health
- Respect and safeguard the envirinment for present and future generations
- Focus on sustainable development and competitive-ness of the agicultural industry
- Enhancing people and their skills
- Dialogue with the territories where the group companies are present
- Constant improvement

5.1 Envirinmental policy and direct impacts

In order to prevent the risks of committing environmental crimes covered by Legislative Decree 231/01 and subsequent modifications and additions, Cereal Docks Spa, Cereal Docks International Spa, Cereal Docks Marghera S.r.l. and Cereal Docks Food S.r.l. have implemented an Organizational Model compliant with the requirements of Articles 6 and 7 of the same Legislative Decree. In particular, to achieve and maintain the strategic goals, the companies are committed to:

- constantly improve the effectiveness of the exempting Organizational Model;
- involve all staff working for and on behalf of the organization in order to ensure the prevention of the risks of committing environmental crimes and pollution and the constant improvement of environmental performance;
- comply with the applicable legal requirements and other subscribed prescriptions concerning its environmental aspects;
- define goals aimed at reducing the level of significance of risks to the environment
- prevent and manage environmental emergencies
- communicate the environmental policy to all the people who work for the organization or on its behalf, so that everyone is aware of the commitments made to protect the environment;
- periodically review this environmental policy so that it remains relevant and appropriate.

The Direction is committed to providing the organization with the necessary resources for the correct carrying out of the above mentioned activities.

Maintaining everyone's awareness and responsibility on the need to operate in compliance with the guidelines included in the environmental policy will allow to reach the set goals.

Cereal Docks has embraced the path of sustainability in compliance with European Directives 2009/28/EC and 2009/30/EC, to produce while fully respecting environmental balance and as a tool to reduce CO2 emissions throughout the production cycle, from sowing to processing.

Cereal Docks Group has its own Group Environmental Manager and a Group Energy Manager; in each production plant there are also plant managers and environmental officers.
In-company complaints are handled through reports made to the department manager who acts as spokesperson with Management, Health and Safety Representative (RLS) or the Health and Safety Manager (RSPP) depending on the subject matter of the complaint.

The main way of evaluating the activities and initiatives put in place by Cereal Docks Group is their verification and certification through external audits aimed at continuous improvement. The Group has several sites and plants, with different specifics and risks: the plant in Camisano has been holding the Integrated Environmental Authorization since 2012, and the plant in Marghera since 2014. The plant in Portogruaro holds the Authorization for emissions into the atmosphere, discharge into surface water, while the coastal depot in Marghera holds the Authorization for discharge into sewerage. Finally, the Fiorenzuola, Demethra Biotech and Roverchiara plants hold the Single Environmental Authorization.

5.2 Raw materials and materials

Among raw materials, cereals, oilseeds and dried soybeans are the most used in 2020.

In Cereal Docks, the consumption of different chemicals is tracked. Regarding the last reporting period, the most used chemicals are caustic soda 50% and ammonia 25%.

Most of the materials listed above are sourced through in-house production, with the exception of a few that are supplied by external sourcing: dried oilseeds and processed oilseeds.

TOTAL MATERIALS USED TO PRODUCE AND PACKAGE THE MAIN PRODUCTS
(W/V= Weight or Volume)

CHEMICALS	W / V	2018*	2019	2020
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75%	KG	125.022	102.799	134.100
BLEACHING POWDERS	KG	371.171	369.385	508.490
CAUSTIC SODA 50%	KG	548.250	502.772	653.300
CITRIC ACID MONOHYDRATE	KG	242.750	163.275	230.500
HEXANE	KG	966.521	678.542	335.640
AMMONIA 25%	KG	182.761	451.810	1.721.750

RAW MATERIALS	W / V	2018	2019	2020
DRIED SOYBEANS (TO ROAST)	TM	8.353	2.276	23.441
CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS (TO REFINE)	TM	130.947	89.664	140.855
CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS (TO COGEN)	TM	18.945	13.234	20.955
REFINED VEGETABLE OILS FROM DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (TO BIOD)	TM	1.125	579	851
PURCHASED CRUDE LECITHIN	TM	2.539	3.561	3.187
CEREALD AND OILSEEDS (TO DRY)	TM	290.393	29.760	346.804
PROCESSED OILSEEDS (SOYBEAN) EXTR	TM	1.382.236	895.856	1.288.900
CRYOMILLING	TM			14
DEM POWDER PRODUCTION	KG			129

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*

5.2 Raw materials and materials

PAPERLESS POLICY

In 2018, the Group introduced Papercut print management software, to reduce paper consumption in the company's offices and build an aware approach to printing.
Paperless policy adopted comes with many advantages, such as the possibility of having less impact on the environment by making document management fast, simplified, accessible and secure. The company benefits in terms of competitiveness, the employees benefit in terms of convenience and so does the Planet.

Between September 2019-August 2020, comparing to the period September 2018-August 2019, we can see an immediate and already noticeable improvement in terms of total pages printed across all company locations, resulting in a 10,2% decrease in trees consumed and CO2 produced.

	01/09/2018-31/08/2019	01/09/2019 -31/08/2020
Active utents	159	160
Pages printed	662.962	602.511
Trees consumed	70,01	62,86
Co^2 produced Kg	**7409,6**	**6652,2**

DEMBIOTECH ® - GREEN TECHNOLOGY MODEL

Within DemBiotech® headquarters, the model of open innovation is applied, offering customers products of natural origin and services with high innovative value. With the use of R&D and production facilities designed according to standards that meet the most advanced criteria of green technology, the company contributes to the construction of a better future.

5.3 Renewable Sources and Energy Efficiency

Below, we show fuel consumption within the organization, split between renewable and non-renewable sources.
In terms of renewable sources, Cereal Docks uses palm oil biomass to generate electricity and thermal energy.

Cereal Docks Group's energy consumption tends to be in line over the three-year period: in 2020, 78% of self-generated energy consumption comes from renewable sources. Among non-renewable sources, the most widely used fuel is methane, accounting for 98% of total consumption deriving from non-renewable sources. The consumption of biomass from palm oil for cogeneration in 2020 was 21 million kg.

FUEL CONSUMPTION BY RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE SOURCE
(U = UNIT)

NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES	U	2018*	2019	2020
DIESEL FUEL	LITER	267.972	160.301	364.207
AUTOMOTIVE FUEL	LITER	249.000	153.000	266.000
LPG	LITER			265.269
METHANE	SCM	36.303.786	22.841.714	35.094.687

RENEWABLE SOURCES	U	2018	2019	2020
PALM OIL BIOMASS	KG	19.680.507	13.724.001	21.659.442

PURCHASED ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Kwh)

	2018	2019	2020
Electricity from NON-RENEWABLE sources	10.429.282	4.804.251	14.518.895
TOT ENERGY PURCHASED	**10.478.704**	**4.782.173**	**14.518.895**

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*

5.3 Renewable Sources and Energy Efficiency

Cereal Docks self-produces electricity mainly through two sources: photovoltaic system and cogeneration. Of the total self-produced energy, 42% is consumed, while 58% is sold.

Cereal Docks Group does not record energy consumption outside of the organization.

In addition, the Group has no reductions in the energy requirements of products and services sold.

SELF-PRODUCED ENERGY CONSUMPTION (Kwh)

	2018*	2019	2020
FROM PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY	5.538.125	4.493.835	5.567.210
FROM COGENERATION	121.279.078	82.921.027	126.230.523
TOTAL SELF-PRODUCED ENERGY	**126.817.203**	**87.414.862**	**131.797.733**
OF WHICH TOT. ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED	57.500.838	39.421.506	55.452.439
OF WHICH TOT. ELECTRIC ENERGY SOLD	69.316.365	47.993.356	76.345.294

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*

5.3 Renewable Sources and Energy Efficiency

COGENERATION AND PHOTOVOLTAIC

The Cereal Docks Group is actively committed to preventing and minimizing the impact of its processes and products on the environment. The creation of sustainable supply chains, as well as cogeneration and photovoltaic plants, are part of this commitment.

In particular, the cogeneration plants powered by bioliquids have made the Group's production plants self-sufficient in terms of electricity supply. Cereal Docks is in fact able to produce a total of 22Mw of electricity distributed in different plants. The heat produced is fully used in the industrial processes of the plants, while the excess electricity is sold to the network as green energy. Finally, the photovoltaic systems installed in the plants of Camisano Vicentino and Portogruaro have a 5.000 kWp power for a production of 5.500.000 kWh of electricity and about 2.920.500 Kg of CO_2 saved.
The reform of the national electricity system introduced the obligation for producers and importers of electricity to feed "green" energy, i.e. produced by plants powered by renewable sources (IAFR).

The plants in Camisano Vicentino and Portogruaro meet these requirements thanks to the two power plants that generate a total of 100.000 MWh. The plants are powered by vegetable oils produced by the company itself: 15% of the electricity produced in this way is sold as renewable energy, while the remaining 85% is used for internal consumption, making the company self-sufficient in terms of energy balance.

The plants are equipped with a series of technological solutions aimed at optimizing energy efficiency to meet the company's energy needs, while any surplus is supplied and sold to the national distribution network.

5.4 Water demand

The Cereal Docks Group is particularly committed to optimizing water consumption; this commitment differs according to the plants in question. All plants comply with the regulations and laws governing supply and drain of water and have all the required environmental permits to carry out their activities.
In particular:
At the plant located in Camisano, the water supply is provided by 3 artesian wells that supply process water for the production plants. Inside the plant, wastewater is recovered and used for the extraction, refining and biodiesel production departments.
At the plant in Marghera, water is extracted from the industrial aqueduct and drained into the sewage system.
The Portogruaro plant and the Marghera coastal depot do not need to draw water from the industrial water supply for normal operations: the only water is taken from an artesian well and from the aqueduct for drinking purposes.
The plant of Demethra Biotech Srl does not need to use industrial water reserves for normal activity: the only supply comes from the aqueduct for drinking purposes. Wastewater from the activities are drained into the public sewer.
The Cereal Docks International Spa plant does not need to use industrial water reserves for normal operations: the only supply comes from the drinking water aqueduct. Cereal Docks International Spa does not produce wastewater from its activities and has not required connections to the sewer system except for civil wastewater.
Cereal Docks Food Srl plant has a production activity with a very limited environmental impact as it does not involve the production of wastewater and does not require authorizations for emissions.
Finally, Cereal Docks Organic in Roverchiara, is a new acquisition (mid 2020), the company is completing the restoration of equipment and production lines, therefore also the AUA environmental authorizations will be updated and / or transferred from the old property.

At the plant in Camisano, the water supply is provided by 3 artesian wells that supply process water for the production plants. Inside the plant, wastewater is drained. The water quality standards for drain are regulated by Legislative Decree 152/06, both for surface and sewage drainage.
The company is committed to drain water with pollutant concentrations below these limits.

5.4 Water demand

Cereal Docks Group's total water extractions are 352 megaliters of water.
Below, water extrations are described by source; the Cereal Docks Group reports two main sources of water extractions: surface water (20% in 2020) and groundwater (80% in 2020).
There are no water extractions from water stressed areas for any reporting year considered.

Regarding third-party water extractions, the Group experienced a reduction from 2019: specifically, there is a 52% reduction in surface water extractions, and a 35% reduction in groundwater extractions. There are no third-party water extractions from water stressed areas for any reporting year considered.

Regarding water drained according to destination, the Cereal Docks Group records a third-party water resource drainage of 135 megaliters, which is sent to other organizations.
Finally, for all businesses surveyed, the water drainage noted falls into the freshwater category.

The Cereal Docks Group recorded a total water drainage volume of 134.689 cubic meters; the water, before being drained into the Consortium pipeline, is subjected to a purification process.

WATER EXTRACTIONS BY SOURCE (IN MEGALITERS)**:**

	2018*	**2019**	**2020**
SURFACE WATERS (TOTAL)	**79**	**57**	**69**
FRESHWATER (≤1,000 MG/L TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS)	76	55	66
OTHER TYPES OF WATER (>1,000 MG/L TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS)	3	2	3
GROUNDWATER (TOTAL)	**296**	**191**	**283**
FRESHWATER (≤1,000 MG/L TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS)	296	191	283

TOTAL EXTRACTIONS OF THIRD-PARTY WATER RESOURCES BY WITHDRAWAL SOURCE (IN MEGALITERS)**:**

	2018	**2019**	**2020**
SURFACE WATER	79	85	41
GROUNDWATER	296	287	187

TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER DRAINED cubic meter

	2018	**2019**	**2020**
SEWER	718	326	612
PURIFIER	131.765	96.724	134.077
TOTAL	**132.483**	**97.050**	**134.689**

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*

5.5 Biodiversity

Sustainability certifications include a check on the possible overlap of arable land with areas subject to legal restrictions concerning the protection of nature and the conservation of ecosystems, rare species (Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network Areas) and areas subject to the Nitrates Directive (ZVN). Once checked, it must be confirmed that the raw material produced does not come from high biodiversity areas or it must be shown that such production does not interfere with the protection of nature, ecosystems or rare species. The way of performing these activities explained in the Cereal Docks Sustainability Manual is done in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC and subsequent amendments and the certification schemes chosen. The check is done during internal audits and verified afterwards by third parties.

Regarding the location of the Group's plants, the construction areas are not located in high biodiverse lands. However, the plant in Marghera is included in national interest sites (SIN), which require decontamination of the soil, subsoil and/or surface and underground waters to avoid environmental and health damage. In this case, for the revamping that affected the plant in 2018, an agreement was reached with the competent Ministry.

5.6 Emissions into the atmosphere

The Group constantly monitors the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its activities and operations, in order to assess the environmental impact of energy consumption and take action to mitigate them.
In Camisano, we had a campaign regarding atmospheric emissions that was released to the public in 2019, also displaying the environmental impact results.

Based on the consumption incurred by Cereal Docks Group, the table below lists the emissions generated; we report that Cereal Docks does not emit indirect GHG emissions from energy consumption (scope 2).

DIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS[4]

	2018*		2019		2020	
	GJ	EMISSIONS TCO2	GJ	EMISSIONS TCO2	GJ	EMISSIONS TCO2
ELECTRICITY	37.545	3.744	17.295	1.725	52.268	5.212
DIESEL FOR POWER UNITS	9.742	739	5.828	442	13.240	1.004
METHANE	1.306.936	73.703	822.302	46.373	1.263.409	71.249
AUTOMOTIVE FUEL	8.960	669	5.506	411	9.572	715
LPG	-	-	-	-	6.450	413

SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES (KG/YEAR)[5]

	2018	2019	2020
CO	27.404	25.603	12.802
NH3	100	84	42
COV	33.772	19.955	99.78
NOX	76.362	15.637	7.819
SO2	1.020	1.689	845
DUST	7.902	8.535	4.268

4) ISPRA 2019 and DEFRA 2020 conversion factor tables were used to calculate emissions.
5) 2020 figure is not complete because some sampling was not finished by the end of the reporting period

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*

5.7 Transport and intramodality: Green Logistic

To reduce environmental impacts, social costs and to ensure continuity of supply to essential supply chains for the end consumer, the solution lies in the creation of a multimodal, automated and connected transport system.
Combining ship, train and road helps to increase efficiency and reduce risks, also through the development of intelligent logistics management systems, now possible thanks to digitization.
Cereal Docks, aware of the strategic importance of its supply chain, which was made very clear during the pandemic, is constantly striving to think, design and implement best practices according to efficiency, continuity and logistics sustainability, in detail:

On a strategic level, the Group is redesigning the logistical management of both raw materials and its finished products, giving priority to rail and road transport with a low environmental impact, such as the latest generation of Euro 6 diesel-powered hybrids and LNG.
The goals are twofold: to move to rail most of the supply of grains and oilseeds and to manage intermediate and finished products through multimodality, i.e. the first long-haul transport by train and the following short or nearby transport by truck.

Committment to transport cereals, oilseeds and processed products investing in a multimodal system: ships and trains to cover longer distances and road transport for shorter distances

Tecnologies for a more digitalized and interconnected logistics, for improving efficency in the service, reducing environmental impacts and increasing safety

Green logistics with state of the art transportation and use of alternative fuels than fossil's

5.7 Transport and intramodality: Green Logistic

LOGISTIC HUBS

The logistic spots are located in Northern Italy and Eastern Europe: in particular, they are present in the areas where raw materials are sourced and where demand is generated.

The logistic hubs of the Group, provided with railway connection are:

- Portogruaro (Venice)
- Fiorenzuola d'Arda (Piacenza)
- Grisignano (Vicenza)
- Marghera (Venice), in the Western Industrial Canal there is also a dock for transoceanic ships disembarkation
- Ortisoara (Romania)
- Other important hubs are located both in Italy and abroad.

The structure of the logistic system is based on the international traffic of raw materials from Eastern Europe and from the Port of Marghera for ships coming from North and South America. After the different processes, the intermediate products are delivered to the customers in different destinations: in the North of Italy and in particular in the Po Valley, towards Switzerland, Germany, Austria.

The ability to replace road transport with rail transport is one of the features of Cereal Docks Group, which has seen its rail traffic, expressed in tonne-kilometre, increase by around 64% over the last three years.

The plant in Portogruaro has established itself as the Group's main logistics center for grain trading, handling about 78% of rail traffic. The evolution of the Portogruaro site has shown how rail traffic has increased over the last decade thanks to the right mix of investments and a very interesting geographical positioning.

LOADING/UNLOADING OPERATIONS DIGITALIZED: PROGETTO PESE 4.0 (WEIGHING STATION)

The goal of the Progetto Pese 4.0 (weighing station) is to make the unloading/loading of goods in the production plants and logistics hubs increasingly efficient, safe and sustainable. Started in 2019, the Progetto Pese 4.0 did not stop during the 2020 lockdown and involved four plants: Marghera, Portogruaro, Camisano Vicentino and Fiorenzuola d'Arda. All four locations have been equipped with a multilingual touchscreen booth that regulates the entering vehicles, significantly reducing the time required for carriers and business partners and providing greater efficiency in logistics management. The digitization of the different steps with faster, more flexible and secure ways allows to streamline the phases of registration, control and weighing of vehicles. Moreover, the dematerialization of the process is finalized to Cereal Docks goal to become a paperless company, with an estimated paper saving of over 600 thousand sheets/year in the four plants. The system will be gradually extended to all plants and warehouses of the Group.

5.7 Transport and intramodality: Green Logistic

THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF AN EFFICIENT LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Focusing on rail transport also means having a sustainable approach as this type of transport has much lower negative impacts than road transport: the last one is 36 times more dangerous than rail transport (official data from ERA, European Railway Agency). In addition, a study by the EEA (European Environment Agency) shows that road freight transport emits 139 grams of carbon dioxide per tonne kilometer, almost 10 times more than rail freight transport.

In a study on the Group's rail logistics carried out in 2020 and edited by the economist Andrea Giuricin, it was calculated the impact of rail logistics in terms of reducing the so-called negative external factors (pollution, noise, accidents). To this end, the model developed by the Swedish government (a leader in the reduction of emissions) and officially approved by the European Commission was used to recognize incentives for the use of rail transport over road transport.

The calculation is based on the concept of negative externalities, i.e. the "social damage" that is not considered when seeking a purely economic balance. The damage indicators considered are: accidents, noise, emissions excluding carbon dioxide, climate cost (carbon dioxide).
Pollution is the typical example of a negative externality that historically was not counted in the economic calculation of the production of a given good or service.
For the production of a given service (such as transportation) it is instead possible to find a balance between the private marginal cost (that incurred directly by a company) and the marginal external damage. By calculating the social marginal cost that includes, for example, the damage from pollution, the balance reached will see a lower production at a higher price, because this new level also includes the marginal costs of externalities.

1) Savings in negative externalities

Overall, Cereal Docks' increased use of freight rail has resulted in saiving nearly 24 million in negative externality in pollution, noise, and accidents over the three-year period 2017-2019.

2) Climate cost

As for Cereal Docks, the number of tonne-kilometers of freight transported by rail show how significant are the savings resulting from this transportation. In the three-year period 2017-2019, externalities worth over 15 million were saved for the climate cost variable alone. These costs, which are not immediately visible at first glance, however, have an important impact on the quality of life of people living in the affected areas.

3) Road incidents

Calculating the negative externality savings regarding road incidents reaches values of 3,5 million over the three-year period and 1,4 million in 2019 alone.

4) Noise

Savings due to the use of rail compared to road transport were also calculated in relation to the factor of noise. In this case, savings almost reach 6 million over the three-year period, with a value close to 2,5 million in 2019.

5.7 Transport and intramodality: Green Logistic

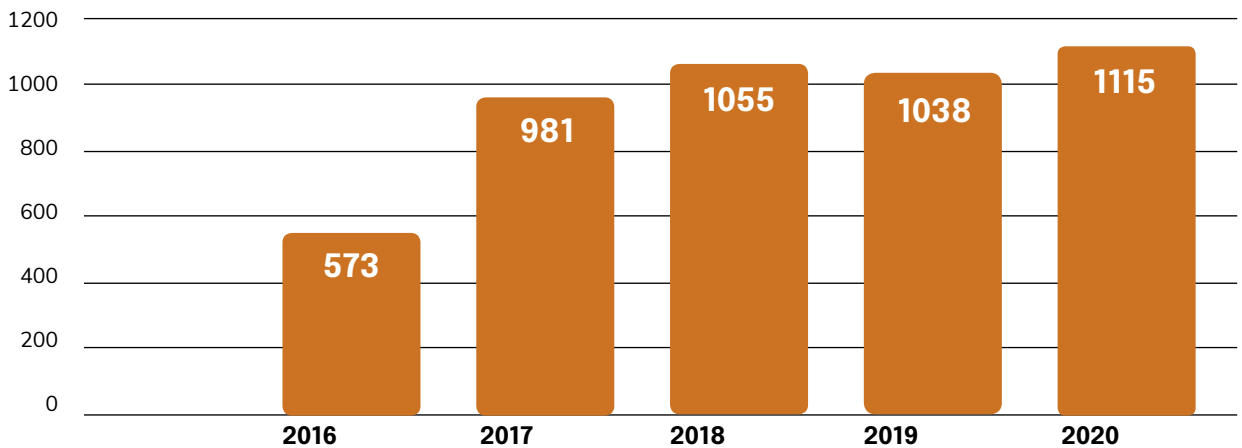
GROWTH IN RAIL TRAFFIC CEREAL DOCKS GROUP

NUMBER OF TRAINS AND VOLUMES TRANSPORTED PER YEAR

HUB	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2020
PORTOGRUARO	397	767	844	845	930
FIORENZUOLA	57	107	119	161	145
GRISIGNANO FS	39	32	35	26	32
MARGHERA	80	75	57	6	8
TOTALE**	**372**	**981**	**1.055**	**1.038**	**1.115**

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*
***full trains, hopper wagons*

TRAINS VOLUME 2016-2020



5.8 Waste management

Cereal Docks Group accumulated 1.418 tons of waste during FY 2020, 99% of which was non-hazardous waste. The method of disposal is either determined directly by the organization itself or specified by the waste disposal contractor. During 2020, 67% of waste was recovered, including electricity.
The trend reported during 2020 is in line with previous years.
During the reporting period, no cases of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations environmental has been registered.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

2018*	WEIGHT HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	WEIGHT NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (T)	TOTAL	% TOTAL
RECOVERED, ENERGY INCLUDED	18,97	1.073,91	**1.092,87**	**97,51%**
LANDFILL	4,92	22,98	**27,90**	**2,49%**
TOTAL	**23,89**	**1.096,89**	**1.120,78**	**100%**
2019	**WEIGHT HAZ. WASTE (T)**	**WEIGHT NON-HAZ. WASTE (T)**	**TOTAL**	**% TOTAL**
RECOVERED, ENERGY INCLUDED	19,25	1.680,12	**1.699,37**	**88,69%**
LANDFILL	2,89	3,27	**6,16**	**0,32%**
STOCKED AT SITE		0,21	**0,21**	**0,01%**
OTHER		210,43	**210,43**	**10,98%**
TOTAL	**22,14**	**1.894,03**	**1.916,17**	**100%**
2020	**WEIGHT HAZ. WASTE (T)**	**WEIGHT NON-HAZ. WASTE (T)**	**TOTAL**	**% TOTAL**
RECYCLED	0,45		**0,45**	**0,04%**
RECOVERED, ENERGY INCLUDED	14,32	942,02	**956,35**	**67,46%**
LANDFILL	5,00	23,73	**28,73**	**2,03%**
STOCKED IN SITE		6,30	**6,30**	**0,44%**
OTHER		425,89	**425,89**	**30,04%**
TOTAL	**19,77**	**1.417,72**	**1.417,72**	**100%**

**2018 from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 - 2019 from 01.01.2019 to 31.08.2019 - 2020 from 01.09.2019 to 31.08.2020*