

Waste Management

ST is committed to continuously reducing, re-using, recycling and managing waste streams from manufacturing sites in accordance with ST's Waste Ladder¹. Waste management includes the treatment, transportation and elimination of waste, and covers all waste streams from operations (hazardous substances, metals, packing, plastics and other non-biodegradable materials), surrounding activities (offices, canteen), and products².

Waste management performance

In 2013, 91% of waste generated was recycled and re-used, while 4.9% was sent to landfill. Whilst these figures indicate the continuous progress we have made in our waste management performance over the last 15 years, it has become increasingly difficult for us to find additional ways to continually improve our performance and meet our Decalogue targets. In order to reflect this, the targets were revised in our 5th EHS Decalogue (see information on [pages 6-7](#)) which was released in December 2013. We are now committed to:

- Strive to reduce to zero the quantity of hazardous waste in landfill (except where legally required);
- Remain among the best-in-class companies with a reuse and recycle waste rate at 90% or more;
- Remain among the best-in-class companies with landfilled waste rate at 3% or less;
- Strive to minimize our product packing waste generation³.

Waste strategy

ST's EHS Decalogue requires that all sites meet whichever is the most stringent of their national/local EHS regulations or the company EHS Policies and procedures. We established an integrated process for the environmental management of waste covering compliance, monitoring of the quantity of waste produced each year, data collection, reporting and strict controls over the whole process. We also evaluate waste storage, recycling, treatment and disposal by subcontracting and waste transport companies.

In 2014, we plan to reinforce our audit program of disposal companies to ensure our waste is treated and recycled in an appropriate way.

91%
of waste recycled
and re-used

Hazardous waste

ST pays particular attention to hazardous waste generation and disposal. 79% is recycled or re-used and the remaining waste is safely disposed of by authorized companies.

In accordance with the Basel Convention, 1.3% of ST's hazardous waste was transported from Kirkop (Malta) to France in 2013, in order to recover metal from scrap waste as it could not be done locally.

An area for improvement that we have identified, and which we will act on in 2014, is the creation of a hazardous waste inventory to share best practices among sites.

1. For more information, see ST seven steps Waste Ladder on [www.st.com](#)
2. Product-related waste is detailed in the Sustainable Technology [pages 34-37](#)
3. For more information, read [Transport and Logistics on page 52-53](#)

Performance against objectives

- Re-use and recycle at least 95% of waste.
- Reduce the generation of waste by at least 5% per year (per production unit).
- Reduce the generation of hazardous waste by at least 5% per year (per production unit).
- Reduce landfill waste to less than 2%.



Valery Hergott
Riposte Verte Director, (France)

"Every day one million tons of paper are consumed globally. In some parts of the world, the wood industry threatens ecosystems of inestimable value. Riposte Verte and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) evaluated the paper policy of major French companies in 2013. We ranked ST France in first place because it has dedicated objectives in place, as well as robust implementation, low paper consumption, increased recycling rates and the use of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) recycled paper. We'd like to see ST working towards including other types of office paper (envelopes, notebooks, etc.)."



Focus

ST Shenzhen (China) waste management

According to 'E-waste in China: A country report': "as a result of increased Chinese and worldwide consumption and turnover of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), China is now facing serious e-waste problems from both growing domestic generation and foreign imports".

ST is committed to disposing of waste according to legal regulations and also to its EHS Decalogue targets.

Spent resin is a key challenge for ST Shenzhen, representing the major industrial waste that cannot be re-used or recycled easily due to high volumes and the difficulty of finding a viable recycling partner. ST has addressed this challenge by reducing spent resin from the source and creating partnerships to revalorize it into brick.

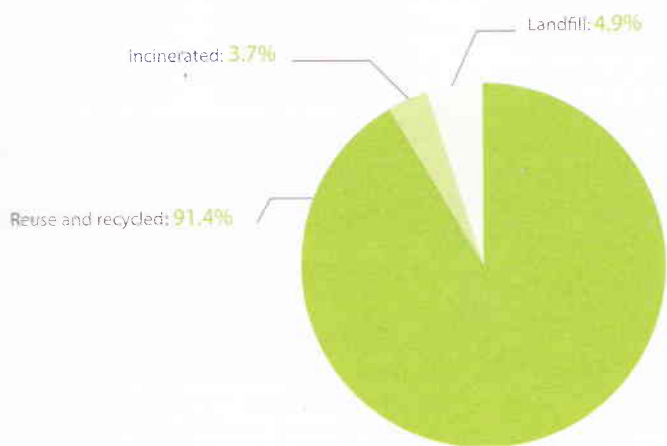
As a result of these efforts, 95.5% of ST Shenzhen waste was re-used and recycled and 4.4% of waste was sent to landfill in 2013.

1. Source: E-waste in China: A country report – Authors from United Nations University Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP) and Tsinghua University (China) – April 2013

Waste (Tons) / EN22

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total hazardous waste	9,391	11,365	10,415	12,624	11,031
Total waste	33,439	40,775	38,593	37,511	36,091

Waste split (Tons) / EN22



Siham Firouchane

Site Environmental Champion,
Bouskoura (Morocco)

"I worked in ST's Quality department for nine years before I moved to the environment team in 2012. Both functions are quite different but complementary. I am pleased to be able to use my extensive experience of building systems to make my own small contribution towards sustaining the needs of future generations. My waste management priorities first involved segregating the waste streams by treatment process and then identifying a reliable partner to increase recycling and waste valorization. This enabled us to recycle or reuse 93% of ST Bouskoura waste in 2013, but we continue to look at further system improvements to exceed ST's EHS Decalogue waste target."