EDIT Value
Pilot Phase in Hungary (Chemicals manufacturing SME)

Sector: Chemicals
Size: 50 employees
Products: Solvents, car chemicals, inks
Annual Turnover: 6 million EUR

- The EDIT Value piloting took place from August to September 2014
- Two facilitators (Dóra Radácsi and Rita Fülöp) and a company representative were involved in the process

1. Initiation and first analysis
2. Stakeholder analysis
3. Input-output analysis
4. Life cycle analysis
5. Walk through
6. Identification of core aspects
7. Suggested applications for core aspects
8. Feasibility study
9. Action Plan

Company manufactures chemicals such as solvents, windshield washing liquids, flexo inks, etc. and is an important market player

They use chemical waste (mainly from pharmaceutical companies) as raw materials for their products, thereby contributing to the reduction of such waste

Company not willing to disclose sensitive financial information

Data difficult to interpret because waste is used as raw material – high loss figures result from the limits of extracting useful materials from the waste

Positive impact from the use of waste as raw material

Largest impacts occur in the production phase: emissions to water, waste generation

Water pollution and waste also occur during use and end-of-life phases

Closed production system to minimise env. impact

Inefficient stock management system

Lack of heat exchangers results in wasting of energy

Efficient use of raw materials

Impacts of suppliers

Customer relations

Pre-production phase: supplier assessment, inclusion of env. criteria in supplier selection

Production processes:
- Improve stock management system to reduce pile-ups and waste management costs
- Analyse possibilities for the installation of heat exchanger technology
- Search for funding opportunities for larger technology upgrades to reduce waste and emissions
- Analyse impacts of introducing an environmental management system

Consumption phase: focus more on quality and environmental impacts of products, improve communication with customers – improved market surveillance and complaints management system, participatory design, life cycle assessment

Lessons learnt:
- Sensitive nature of financial information can be a problem (I/O table)
- The tool is useful for identifying potentials for improvement (although in some cases, these are already known to the management, but objective circumstances hinder implementation)
- Providing suggestions for specific technology upgrades would require more in-depth analysis