Circular Economy Management Approach

Circular Economy

Material Topics | Innovation Research and Intellectual Property Rights Management, Circular Economy

Topic Importance and Management Objectives	In response to the global emphasis on the circular economy, GPI is harnessing its core technology and leveraging years of proven design expertise and capabilities to enhance the added value of GPI products. We are committed to providing high-quality products to the market, aiming to efficiently recycle resources and reduce the environmental burden caused by GPI products.
Commitments and Policies	In line with the principles of the circular economy, we are dedicated to environmental protection and energy conservation. We follow the 3R resource recycling and sustainability principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to guide new product design, development, and marketing, focusing on energy-saving, carbon reduction, and recyclability.
Goals and Objectives	**[Short-Term]** • Reducing plastic usage and promoting environmental-friendliness by designing packaging materials with reduced or no plastic materials (Reduce). **[Medium to Long Term]** • Adopt recycled plastic materials (Recycle). • Reusing waste toner cartridges and designing products for reuse (Reuse).
Responsibilities	• Sales Department: Establishing new product lines, collaborating with KATUN to launch products, assessing market demand (with a special focus on Europe), and determining costs and pricing. • Quality Assurance Department: Evaluate the procurement of additional equipment and establish an in-process inspection mechanism to confirm the stability of recycled plastics. • Development Department: Test the functionality of eco-friendly cartridges, in collaboration with the Quality Assurance Department, to develop measurement standards for design changes that facilitate recycling. • Procurement Department: Identify suitable suppliers to provide certified and stable recycled plastics. • Plant Affairs Division: Recycled plastics typically exhibit slightly inferior properties compared to new materials after injection molding. Adding a small amount of additives can enhance the properties of recycled plastics, and the cost is currently similar to new materials due to the low additive ratio.
Specific Actions and Resource Allocation	• In 2022, 249,589 units of pulp cushioning material, 250,142 units of foam cushioning material, and 17,170 units of EPE cushioning material were used. • During the research and development of new products, non-plastic materials are primarily used for packaging design, and several recycled materials are continuously sold in the market to test market responses. • We continue to add new environmentally friendly products.
Management Evaluation Mechanism	• All product development adheres to ISO 9001 and is evaluated and tracked through meetings as required. • RoHS compliant.
Performance	• In 2022, the total number of products manufactured and sold using environmentally friendly recycled plastics was 16,968. • In 2022, the amount of recycled materials purchased was 4,050 kilograms

Marketing Channels | Other

Increase brand visibility through powerful distribution:

- Brand Website: www.cartridgeweb.com
- Google Keywords
- YouTube Videos
- Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter Page
- Regional Distributor Marketing, Online Direct Marketing, Major Retailers
- Linked-in
- Marketing Freebies and Gifts
- Printed Catalog
- E-Catalog Distribution

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Printing Services · Taichung City · 89 followers

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Introduction to GPI's Self-Owned Brand - Cartridge Web

Green Cartridge Program

The development of environmentally friendly solutions within the green economy has been a global trend, especially in the European region. In response to this trend and competition from other players, GPI began its journey to align with the green economy in June 2020. The focus shifted towards reducing non-environmentally friendly packaging materials, recycling cartridges for reuse, and incorporating recycled materials in plastic components, all of which is envisaged to support sustainable growth and ecological responsibility while reducing resource consumption. GPI is continuing its efforts in research and development, emphasizing the use of alternative packaging materials, such as replacing plastics with pulp. In 2022, the use of plastic foam cushioning materials amounted to 250,142 units, representing a 45.9% reduction compared to 2021's usage of 462,647 units. Additionally, the use of pulp cushioning materials in 2022 reached 249,589 units, a 61.4% increase from 2021's usage of 154,606 units.

In 2022, a total of 15 eco-friendly cartridges and one eco-friendly waste powder cartridge product was launched. Each of these products utilized up to 95% recycled plastics and avoided plastic materials in their packaging, aligning with the goal of reducing the use of non-environmentally friendly materials. 7 more environmentally friendly cartridges from other brands and 1 environmentally friendly waste toner cartridge are expected to be launched in 2023.

Since 2020, GPI has been evaluating the feasibility of recycling and reusing GPI toner cartridges, with plans to introduce 4 recycled GPI toner cartridge products in 2023. The goal is to establish a new product line for eco-friendly cartridges, aiming to make a significant contribution to the circular use of resources and reduce environmental burdens, in line with environmental trends.

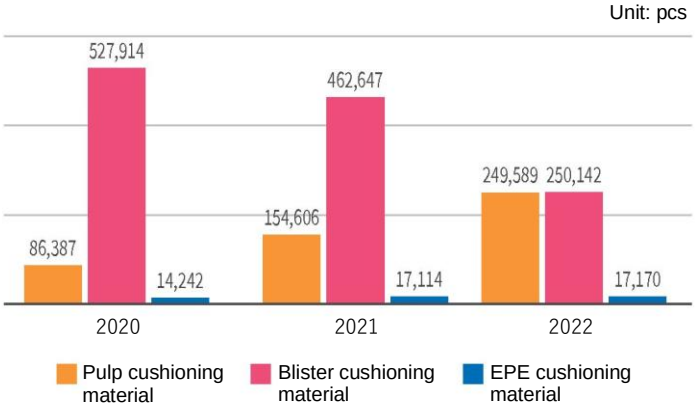
Goal Setting

Reduce: Starting with packaging, reduce the use of non-environmentally friendly materials by replacing plastic foam with cardboard cushioning materials and Extruded Polyethylene (EPE) foam cushioning materials.

Reuse: Evaluate working with local recyclers in Europe to reuse GPI's cartridges. As European recycling operators typically focus on recycling original brand cartridges, GPI aims to assess cartridge design modifications to make GPI cartridges more easily recyclable, reducing the cost of recycling and attracting operator cooperation.

Recycling: Use certified recycled materials and apply them to the production of plastic components.

Usage of Cushioning Materials Over the Past Three Years



Quality Control

GPI is committed to providing customers with safe and secure products. We regularly send materials for SGS testing to confirm compliance with the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive, Chemical Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) requirements, as well as individual customer requirements for banned and restricted hazardous substances. We maintain stringent control over component materials, ensuring that our products pass 100% of health and safety assessments. Assessment types include compliance declarations, testing and verification reports, safety data sheets, and more. Monthly and quarterly meetings are conducted to provide quality education and training on new products, focusing on audit points and considerations. Additionally, regular supplier audits are conducted, and a systematic management mechanism ensures that the products provided to customers are safe and do not adversely impact health.

We closely monitor domestic and international policy trends and regulations that may impact GPI's products. We track and assess relevant laws and regulations, formulate policy measures, and conduct educational training to ensure GPI's compliance with all relevant legal requirements.

GPI Product Health and Safety Certifications

Product Categories	Drum Gears	Cartridges	Waste Toner Containers	Toners	Raw Materials	Masks
RoHS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
REACH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CE		✓	✓			
WEEE		✓	✓			
STMC		✓		✓		
UKCA		✓	✓			
ISO 13485						✓
Medical License						✓

Climate Change Response Management Approach

Climate Change Response

Material Topic | Climate Change Response

Topic Importance and Management Objectives	Effectively manage energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions, implement energy-saving and carbon reduction measures, and reduce environmental impact to achieve environmental conservation goals.
Commitments and Policies	Reduce carbon emissions to align with global energy-saving and carbon reduction initiatives.
Goals and Objectives	**[Short-Term]** • Reduce electricity consumption by 1% per annum. • Plan to implement ISO 14064-1 by 2025. • The GPI parent company plans to establish a greenhouse gas inventory and verification plan by 2025, while subsidiary companies are expected to complete their carbon inventory planning by 2026. **[Medium to Long Term]** • Continue to reduce electricity consumption.
Responsibilities	General Affairs Department
Specific Actions and Resource Allocation	• Implementation of ISO 14001 management system standards at the corporate headquarters (main factory plant). • Effective assessments based on annual energy reporting and auditing. • Installation of 999.79 kW solar power generation equipment. • Replacement of 371 traditional T5 fluorescent lighting fixtures in 2022 with LED lighting (factory operation areas and offices), with a total expenditure of NT$192,280. • In-depth maintenance of water-cooled chiller equipment in the office building, with a total expenditure of NT$102,375.
Management Evaluation Mechanism	Annual meetings where departments propose improvement solutions, calculate improvement costs, and assess carbon reduction benefits, which are then submitted for approval by senior management.
Performance	• In 2022, the replacement of damaged fluorescent lights with LED lights in the factory resulted in an estimated annual electricity savings of approximately 15,671 kWh, equivalent to reducing approximately 56.42 GJ and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 7.76 tCO_{2e} per year. • In 2022, the solar power generation equipment generated a total of 1,298,300 kWh of electricity. • Achieved an energy saving rate of 1.11% in 2022.

4.1 Climate Change Response

In light of the intensified impact of climate change on the global economy, environment, and human rights, GPI follows the framework of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Taiwan Stock Exchange's "Rules Governing the Preparation and Filing of Sustainability Reports by TWSE Listed Companies" to address climate change. GPI conducts climate change identification meetings to identify relevant risks and opportunities based on TCFD's core elements of "governance," "strategy," "risk management," "metrics and targets."

Governance

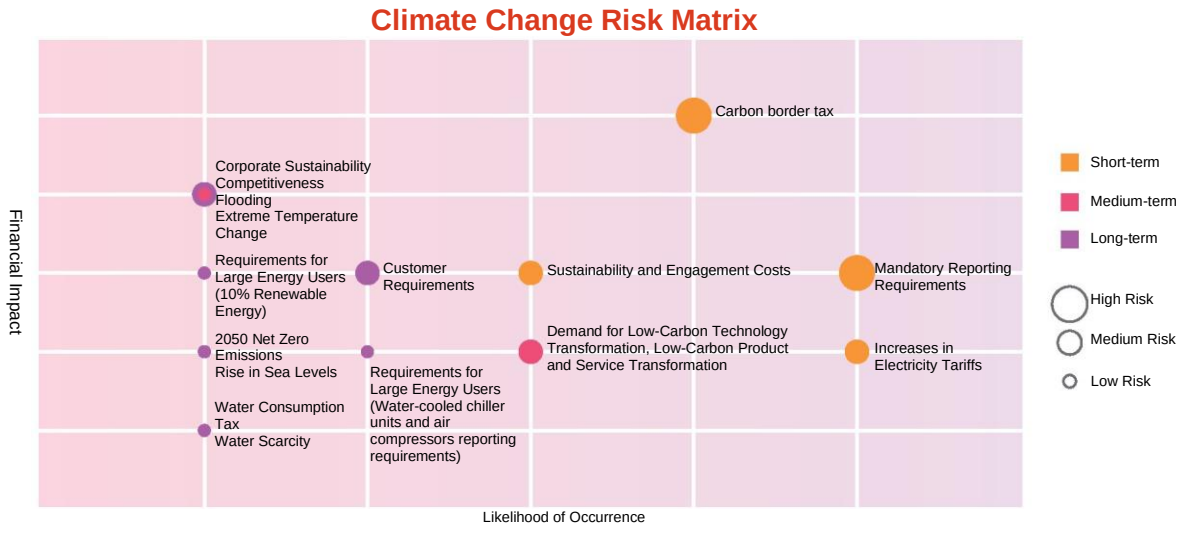
GPI has not yet reported and discussed climate change issues at the Board of Directors' level. However, in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Guidemap for TWSE- and TPEx-Listed Companies" released by the FSC in March 2022, plans for greenhouse gas inventory and verification were submitted to the Board of Directors for deliberation on May 10, 2022. This will be monitored quarterly, and future plans include reporting on climate-related risk and opportunity management.

Risk Management

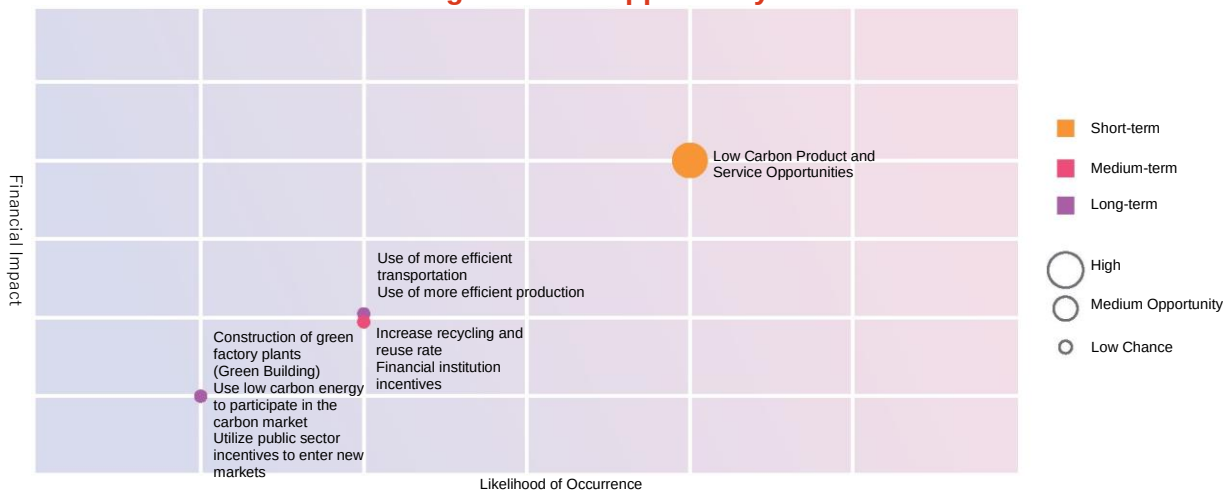
GPI considers various climate-related risks and opportunities, including transition risks (policy and regulation, technology, market, reputation), physical risks (immediate and long-term), and opportunities (resource efficiency, energy sources, products/services, market). Climate change identification meetings are convened by the ESG reporting team and sustainability expert consultants to discuss and assess
potential risks and opportunities based on their likelihood and financial impacts.

In 2022, priority was given to high-risk/high-opportunity items (those scoring 12 points or higher in terms of likelihood x financial impact). Two potential climate change risks (related to policy and regulation - border carbon tariffs, mandatory reporting requirements) and one potential climate change opportunity (related to products and services - low-carbon product/service opportunities) were identified. Relevant departments, through the ESG reporting team, continue to track and manage these risks and opportunities based on existing measures and future actions.

Risk/Opportunity Matrix for Climate Change in 2022



Climate Change Related Opportunity Matrix



Response Strategies and Metrics/Goals

Potential Climate Change Related Risks/Opportunities Impacts and Response Strategies

Potential Climate Risks / Opportunities	Description of Financial Impacts	Response Strategies and Metrics/Goals
Policy/Regulation Carbon border tax	**Short-term / High Risk** The U.S. Clean Competition Act (CCA) and the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will impose a carbon tax on certain imported products. Although GPI products are not subject to CCA and CBAM, since approximately 42% of GPI's products were exported to the United States and about 33% to the European Union in 2022, future expansion of taxable industries may **increase GPI's operating costs.**	1. According to the energy saving target and implementation plan stipulated in Article 9 of the Energy Management Act by the Bureau of Energy of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to achieve energy savings of at least 1%. 2. Optimize the Company's operation and production model to reduce GHG emissions in order to reduce the fees to be paid.
Policy/Regulation Mandatory Reporting Requirements	**Short-term / High Risk** The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) released the "Sustainable Development Guidemap for TWSE- and TPEx-Listed Companies", which encourages all listed companies to complete GHG inventories and certificates within a specified period of time in a phased manner. GPI needs to plan inventory and verification schedules and allocate relevant budgets, **which will increase operating costs.**	According to the Financial Supervisory Commission's "Sustainable Development Guidemap for TWSE- and TPEx-Listed Companies", the GPI parent company is expected to complete GHG inventory and certification by 2025, while the consolidated subsidiaries will complete the GHG inventory and certification by 2026.
Policy/Regulation Low Carbon Product and Service Opportunities	**Short-term / High Opportunity** Due to the demand in the green and environmental protection market, the demand for green and environmental protection products has increased, and GPI has invested in the development of new low-carbon product technologies, increased the use of recycled materials, and met customer demand for low-carbon products. Although it increased **operating costs in the research and development phase**, it is expected to **increase revenue.**	**Short-term:** We are actively investing in the research and development of green products and products made from recycled materials in order to secure orders from customers. It is expected that the development of green products will increase by 5 items per year. **Medium to long-term:** Increase the proportion of recycled materials used and effectively recycle resources. It is expected that the number of green products produced will be >10 per year.

In the future, we will continue to follow the TCFD risk and opportunity identification method to assess possible risks and opportunities and formulate contingency plans for high-risk items.

4.2 Energy Management

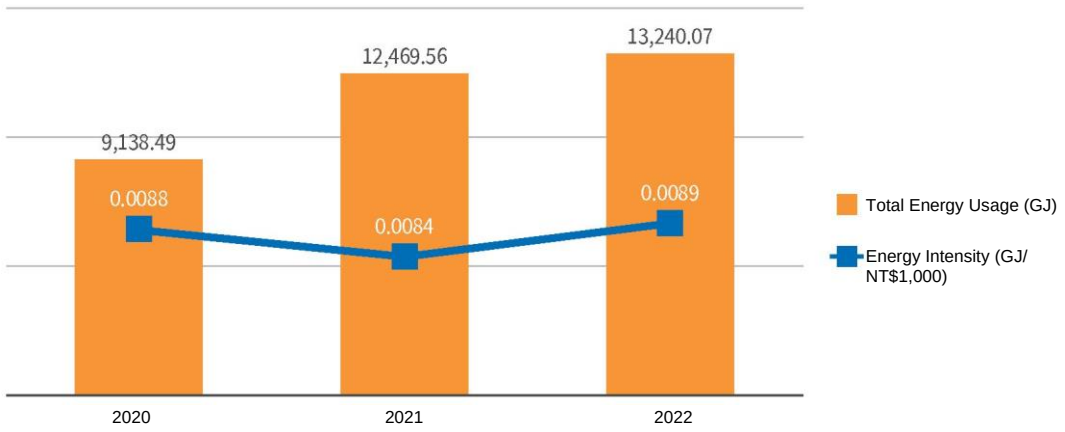
Energy Use

In accordance with Article 22 of the "Autonomous Regulations of Low-carbon City Development in Taichung City", GPI is required to install renewable energy power generation facilities. In 2022, the contracted capacity for electricity in this plant was 1,360 kW, and at least 136 kW or more of renewable energy equipment should be installed. GPI has completed the construction of a 999.79 kW solar photovoltaic power generation equipment, which is about 7.4 times higher than the requirement of the Taichung City Low Carbon City Autonomous Ordinance, and is currently selling solar energy to Taiwan Power Company, so renewable energy is not used in the plant.

GPI's energy use is divided into electricity and gasoline, with electricity being the main source of energy. In 2022, the electricity usage was 3,596,880 kWh, gasoline usage was 8,926.03 liters, and the total energy usage after conversion was 13,240.07 GJ, with an energy intensity of 0.0089 GJ/NT$1,000. The energy usage for the last three years is shown in the table below.

Energy Usage and Energy Intensity Over the Past Three Years

Quantitative Metrics	Unit	2020	2021	2022
Electricity Usage	GJ	8,938.08	12,265.92	12,948.77
Gasoline Usage	GJ	200.41	203.64	291.30
Total Energy Usage	GJ	9,138.49	12,469.56	13,240.07
Parent Company Only Revenue	in NT$1,000	1,039,286	1,481,043	1,487,361
Energy Intensity (Total Energy Usage / Parent Company Only Revenue)	GJ/ NT$1,000	0.0088	0.0084	0.0089



Note:

1. Data Sources: Electricity data is collected by cumulatively summing the figures listed on monthly electricity bills for each factory plant. Gasoline consumption is primarily based on the actual quantity used.
2. The scope of energy calculation primarily cover GPI's operations in Taiwan, including the Main Plant, the Plant 2 and Plant 3.
3. Energy Conversion Coefficients: The coefficients used for converting various energy types are sourced from two references: the latest version of the "Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration GHG Emission Factor. Management Table Version 6.0.4" published by the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) of the Executive Yuan for greenhouse gas emissions, and the energy content values of gasoline (7,800 kcal/L or 32,635.2 KJ/L) and electricity (3.600 TJ/GWh or 3,600 KJ/kWh).
4. To ensure data representativeness, especially due to the diversity of GPI's product categories, this year's report has chosen to normalize metrics such as "Energy Intensity," "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity," and "Water Intensity" using "Parent Company Only Revenue" as the denominator. This normalization approach has also been applied retroactively to the data for the years 2020 and 2021.
5. 1 gigajoule (GJ) = 109 joules (J).

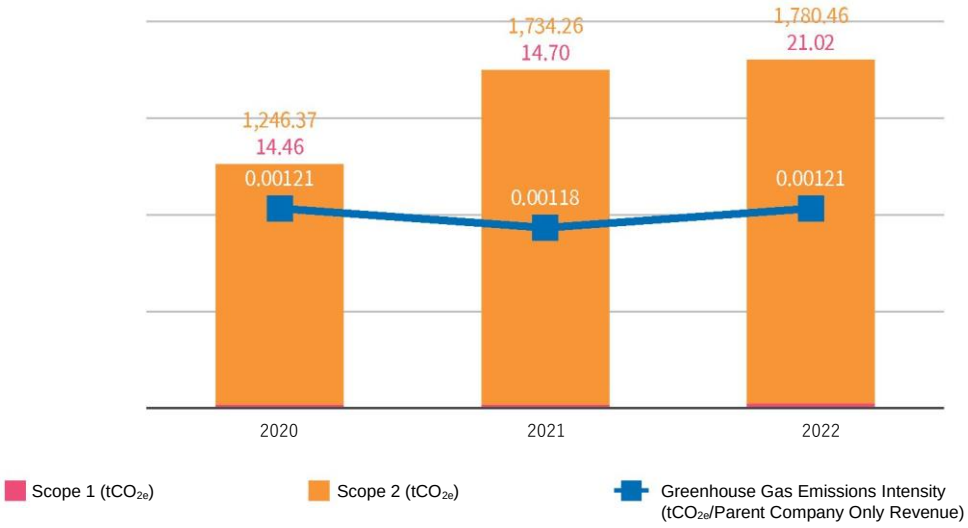
Greenhouse Gas Management

GHG emissions are categorized as direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2), where Scope 1 refers to direct GHG emissions, which come directly from sources owned or controlled by the organization, and Scope 2 is indirect energy sources, which refer to indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam. In 2022, GPI's major energy use in Scope 1 is gasoline, with emissions of 21.02 tCO_{2e}, and the major energy use in Scope 2 is purchased electricity, with emissions of 1,780.46 tCO_{2e}, for a total of 1,801.48 tCO_{2e}, and the GHG emissions intensity is 0.00121 metric tons of CO_{2e} per NT&1,000.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Past Three Years:

Metrics	Unit	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions	tCO_{2e}	14.46	14.70	21.02
Scope 1: Indirect GHG Emissions	tCO_{2e}	1,246.37	1,734.26	1,780.46
Total Emissions: Scope 1 + Scope 2	tCO_{2e}	1,260.83	1,748.96	1,801.48
Parent Company Only Revenue	in NT$1,000	1,039,286	1,481,043	1,487,361
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (Total Emissions/Parent Company Only Revenue)	tCO_{2e}/ NT$1,000	0.00121	0.00118	0.00121

GPI's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Volume and Intensity for the Past Three Years



Note:

1. Greenhouse gas emissions are currently being aggregated using operational control methods. A greenhouse gas emission baseline year has not yet been established. The types of greenhouse gases included in the inventory are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O).
2. The greenhouse gas data have not been externally verified by a third party and are calculated internally by the Company. A verification of ISO 14064 greenhouse gas emissions is expected to be completed by 2026.
3. Scope 1 emissions include only gasoline, primarily used in company-owned vehicles. Global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC 2013 Fifth Assessment Report are referenced for this calculation.
4. Scope 2 emissions are primarily derived from purchased electricity. The emissions factor for electricity is based on data published by the Economic Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The emissions factor for 2020 is 0.502 $kgCO_{2e}$ per kWh, for 2021 is 0.509 $kgCO_{2e}$ per kWh, and for 2022 is 0.495 $kgCO_{2e}$ per kWh.
5. Conversion factors used are sourced from the latest "Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration GHG Emission Factor. Management Table Version 6.0.4" published by the Environmental Protection Administration.

Energy Saving and Carbon Reduction

GPI is actively engaged in energy conservation and carbon reduction efforts to mitigate environmental impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. Various energy-saving measures are being implemented, such as utilizing natural lighting through skylights, using water-cooled fans to lower indoor temperatures, and promoting energy management solutions in office and public areas. In 2022, GPI replaced damaged and unusable fluorescent lighting fixtures with LED lights to reduce energy consumption. It is estimated that this initiative will save approximately 15,671 kWh of electricity annually, equivalent to reducing about 56.42 gigajoules (GJ) and reducing Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 7.76 tCO_{2e} per year (calculated using the Bureau of Energy's 2022 electricity carbon coefficient of 0.495 kilograms of CO2e per kWh).

Energy Saving Measures in 2022

Energy Saving Measures	Replacement of lighting with LED models
Estimated Electricity Savings (kWh/year)	15,671
Reduce Energy Consumption (GJ)	56.42
Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (tCO_{2e}/year)	7.76

4.3 Water Resource Management

GPI is located within the Guanlian Industrial Park in Wuqi District, Taichung City. According to the World Resources Institute's "Water Risk Atlas"[Note] the water resource risk in the Company's location is categorized as "Low - Medium risk (1-2)." 100% of the water used in the plant comes from the water supply company. The primary water source is the Liyu Lake Reservoir, which provides water for domestic use within the Company. Furthermore, the various processes within the Company do not require the use of water resources. Additionally, GPI's factory locations are not located within a protected area, and do not significantly impact protected areas or biodiversity. In 2022, the total water intake amounted to 19.15 million liters, indicating a 12.2% increase compared to 2021 (17.06 million liters). This increase is mainly attributed to an increase in the number of employees, resulting in higher domestic water usage.

Note: WRI WATER RISK ATLAS website: https://reurl.cc/yyjme2

GPI Water Consumption Statistics for the Past Three Years

Item	Unit	2020	2021	2022
Water Intake	million liters	16.80	17.06	19.15
Water Discharge	million liters	1.73	3.68	3.92
Water Consumption	million liters	15.07	13.38	15.23
Parent Company Only Revenue	in NT$1,000	1,039,286	1,481,043	1,487,361
Water Intake Intensity (Water Intake/Parent Company Only Revenue)	million liters/ NT$1,000	1.62E-05	1.15E-05	1.29E-05

Note: Water consumption = water intake - water discharge.

Effluent Discharge

Within the industrial park, there are wastewater treatment plants in place. Effluent from the GPI plant flows into the centralized industrial park wastewater treatment facility for treatment before being discharged. There is no direct discharge of effluent into surface water bodies. The source of wastewater (sewage) in the GPI plant is domestic wastewater. It is collected through separate pipes and directed to the wastewater treatment facility. Through the use of chemical agents and treatment facilities, the wastewater quality is treated to meet the standards for discharge. The treated wastewater is eventually discharged into the Longjing Lishui Canal, which flows into the Taiwan Strait. The water pollution testing parameters include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Suspended Solids (SS). Over the past three years, the wastewater discharged by GPI has consistently met and exceeded the discharge water quality standards. It also complies with the water quality standards set for the industrial park. The wastewater discharge does not have a negative impact on biodiversity.

GPI's Effluent Discharge Volume Over the Past Three Years and Related Industrial Park Wastewater Sewer Water Quality Standards

Item	2020		2021		2022	
Effluent Volume (million liters)	1.73		3.68		3.92	
Water Pollution Testing Item	Regulatory Standards	Annual Average Monitoring Value	Regulatory Standards	Annual Average Monitoring Value	Regulatory Standards	Annual Average Monitoring Value
Chemical Oxygen Demand COD(mg/L)	480	128	480	147	480	161
Suspended Solids SS(mg / L)	320	21	320	26	320	36

Note: Monitoring values are based on the Sewerage Water Usage Fee Notification.

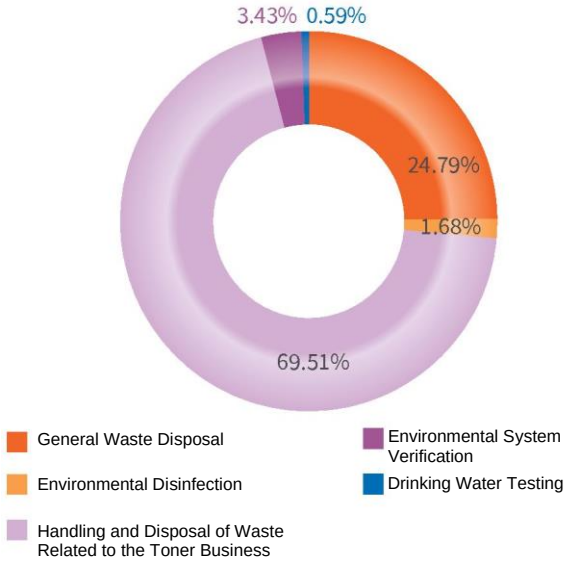
4.4 Pollution Prevention Management

Environmental protection forms the cornerstone of a company's sustainable operations. In addition to implementing energy-saving and carbon reduction measures, promoting energy-efficient and low-consumption processes to minimize environmental impacts,GPI also considers pollution prevention as a significant responsibility. This includes reducing domestic wastewater and waste while conserving energy. At GPI, our processes do not generate abnormal emissions of air pollutants such as SOx, NOx, VOCs through high-temperature combustion. There are also no process wastewater emissions. We strictly adhere to regulatory requirements, implement relevant preventive measures, and continuously strengthen pollution control equipment to minimize environmental pollution. This contributes to better environmental performance and aligns with our commitment to a sustainable and brighter future.

In fulfilling our corporate social responsibility towards the environment, GPI allocates funds for various environmental protection initiatives, including the handling of general business waste and waste related to carbon powder. In 2022, the total expenditure on environmental protection amounted to NT$1,748,192.

Environmental Expenditures in 2022

Type of Expenses	Expenses (NT$)
General Waste Disposal	433,290
Environmental Disinfection	29,400
Handling and Disposal of Waste Related to the Toner Business	1,215,102
Environmental System Verification	60,000
Drinking Water Testing	10,400
Total	1,748,192



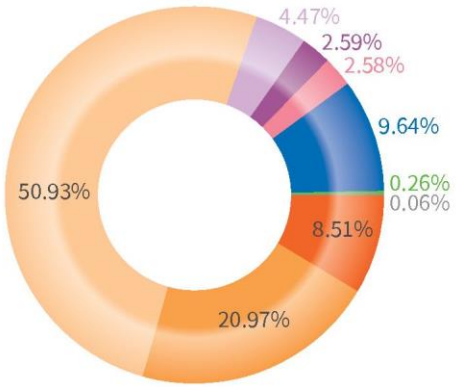
Waste Management

GPI manages internal waste, which includes general business waste, domestic waste, and recyclable waste, by classifying, collecting, storing, and disposing of them according to the regulations and standards for waste storage and clearance methods and facilities. These processes are outlined in the 'Environmental Protection Management Operating Procedures' within the Company and follow the Waste Disposal Act and pertinent subsidiary regulations.

General business and domestic waste generated at GPI's business locations are entrusted to legal and professional processing companies for transportation to incineration plants. The waste disposal service providers provision records of the waste entering and leaving the incineration plants as proof of proper disposal, in accordance with the contractual obligations. The other recyclable waste materials, including scrap iron, waste paper, plastic pipes, plastic bags, plastic pallets, scrap iron scraps, and waste copper, are sorted, collected, and placed in the resource recycling area at the rear of the plant. These materials are regularly sold to recycling plants with valid permits for reuse. In 2022, the total amount of waste generated was 463.03 metric tons (136.47 metric tons directly disposed of and 326.56 metric tons transferred and disposed of). There was no input or output of hazardous waste, and no significant leakage incidents occurred.

Waste Quantity and Disposal Methods in the Last Three Years

Waste Category	2020	2021	2022	Disposal Method	
	Off-site			Disposal Category	Description
General Business Waste	35.81	48.95	39.39	Direct Disposal: Incineration (including energy recovery)	Sent to Houli Incineration Plant and Wuri Incineration Plant for incineration.
Domestic Waste	7.19	76.96	97.08		
Paper Recycling	119.65	220.00	235.81	**Transfer and Disposal:** Recycling and reuse	Scraps recycled by recycling companies and reused
Recycling of scrap metals	55.61	15.00	20.71		
Recycling of plastic pipes	10.48	12.18	11.99		
Recycling of plastic bags	8.90	12.55	11.95		
Recycling of plastic pallets	-	29.03	44.63		
Scrap iron chippings and filings	-	3.19	1.21		
Scrap copper	-	0.82	0.27		
Total (tons)	237.64	418.68	463.03		
Resource Utilization Rate (%)	81.91	69.93	70.53		



General Waste Disposal
Domestic Waste
Paper Recycling
Recycling of scrap metals
Recycling of plastic pipes
Recycling of plastic bags
Recycling of plastic pallets
Scrap iron chippings and filings
Scrap copper

Note:
1. The total waste quantities are actual measured values recorded on weighbridge weigh-in slips.
2. Resource utilization rate = (Total quantity of recyclable waste / Total waste quantity).