# Clean Propre Allm Limpio







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## Pollution prevention case studies

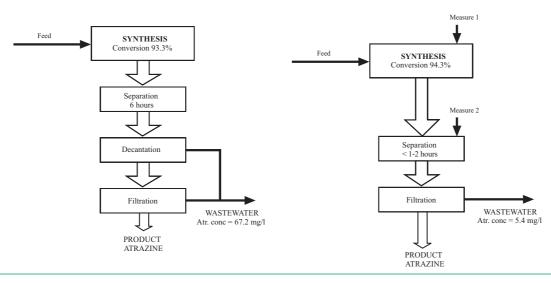
Cleaner production in a chemical industry by means of the adoption of good practices and process changes

| Company                      | Herbos d.d. (Sisak, Croatia).   |  |  |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Industrial sector            | Chemical industry. Herbicide production.  |  |  |
| Environmental considerations | Herbos company, as a chemical industry, generated wastewater highly contaminated with the herbicide Atrazine. After dilution, this wastewater was discharged to the recipient. The fee for water contamination was high. In order to improve wastewater quality and to reduce water discharge fee, Herbos aimed its cleaner production project at the wastewater.   |  |  |
| Background                   | Before the implementation of the cleaner production project, the concentration of herbicides in the wastewater was 67.2 mg/l, due mainly to the product Atrazine, finely suspended in the wastewater. Except for environmental pollution, the total produced herbicide lost in wastewater was 0.85% of annual production.   |  |  |
|                              | Another issue was the possibility to improve the raw materials exhaustion, which could be easily achieved and would produce considerable savings.   |  |  |
| Summary<br>of actions        | Two main cleaner production measures were implemented:  |  |  |
|                              | <ol> <li>Increase of raw material exhaustion (for 1%) was performed by better control of the process, improved housekeeping and slight process modification.</li> <li>Reduction of wastewater pollution. By adding more tenzide in the Atrazine synthesis process, filterability of the suspension was improved, the filtration of total mixture was easier and faster and no decantation phase (the main source of water pollution) was needed.</li> </ol> |  |  |
|                              | These measures did not require any capital investments.   |  |  |
|                              |   |  |  |

### **Diagrams**

#### OLD PROCESS

#### **NEW PROCESS**



| Balances           |                                    | Old process | New process            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Balances of mat    | erial                              |             |                        |
|                    | Absolute raw materials consumption |             |                        |
|                    | per unit of product (Atrazine)     | 1.99        | 1.89                   |
|                    | Atrazine concentration             |             |                        |
|                    | in wastewater                      | 62.7 mg/l   | 5.4 mg/l               |
| Savings            |                                    |             |                        |
|                    | Raw material                       |             | 101 tons               |
|                    | Final product                      |             | 21 tons                |
|                    | COD                                |             | 54 tons O <sub>2</sub> |
| Financial Saving   | gs                                 |             | 215,000 USD/year       |
| Investment (Total) |                                    |             | 0                      |
| Payback period     |                                    |             | immediate              |

#### **Conclusions**

After some initial investigative work of Atrazine synthesis, the process control was improved. The raw materials exhaustion was increased by 1% and by adding more tenzide, the filterability of product suspension was improved. The financial savings were obtained by the reduction of: consumption of raw materials, final product lost, wastewater discharge fee, and investment in the wastewater treatment plant.

This is an example of how better process control, followed by simple organisational and technical measures can produce cost-effective solutions to the waste and emission problem. The company becomes environmentally friendly.

NOTE: This case study seeks only to illustrate a pollution prevention example and should not be taken as a general recommendation.



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