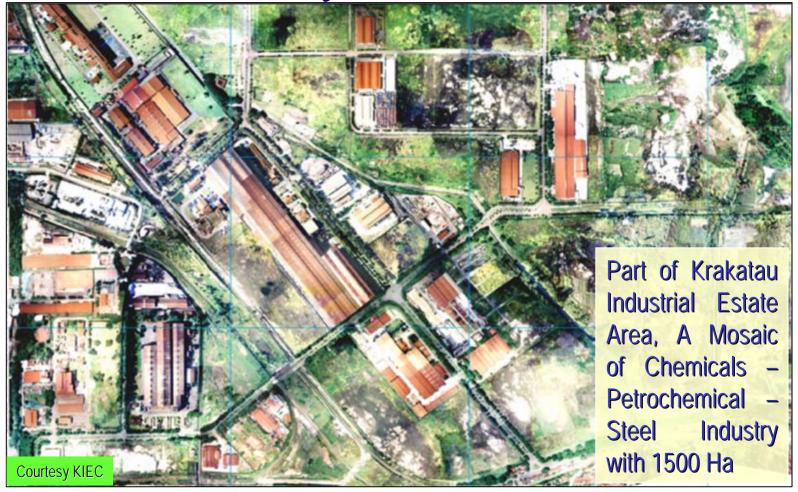


Utilization Industry Hazardous Waste



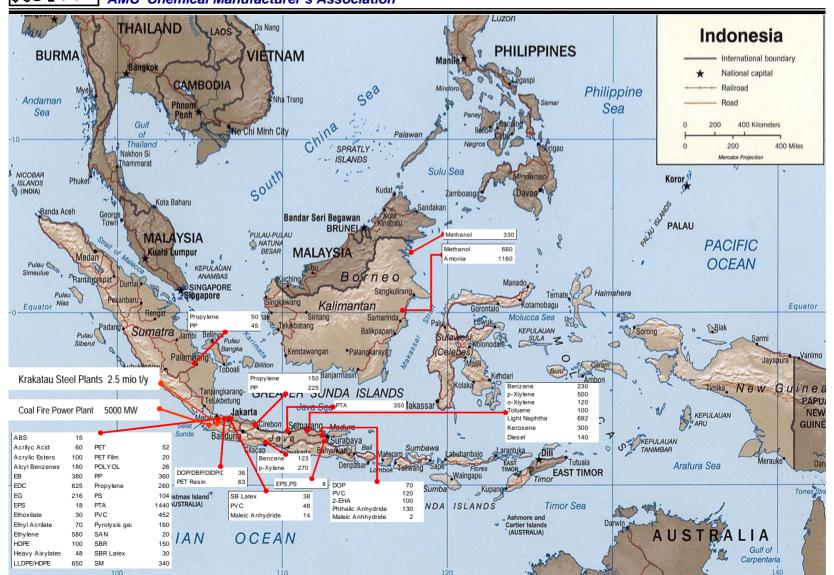


Out Line Presentation

- Map Indonesia, Demography
- Chemical Other Industry In Indonesia with Hazardous Waste Potential
- Indonesian Regulation on Hazardous Waste
- Bottom Up Effort to Rationalize waste Disposal Management
- 3R
- Case in Industry Utilization Hazardous waste in Indonesia
 - * Krakatau Steel
 - * Utilization Fly Ash in Cement Plant Co Processing



Upstream PetroChemical Distribution in Indonesia





Industry Related Scope

	Number	r of Factor	ies/Industry	Capacity		
Main Product	Indonesia	Banten	Cilegon-Serang	Production 2006	Product Value +/-	
				Mio Ton	Bio USD	
Pulp - Paper						
PULP Industry	14	1	n.a.	6.7	4 (Export)	
Paper Industry	79	2	n.a.	10.3	4 (Export)	
Chemicals - Petrochemicals						
Medium - Big	50			14.3	n.a	
Medium - Big		34		8.1		
Medium - Big			30	7.4	7.8	
Fertilizers Industry	13			7.5	2.6	
Steel Industry (Integrated)		1	1	2.5	3	
Electricity Generating Plant				5000 MW		
Sugar Industry						
Rafinated Sugar				1.6		
Sugar cane base				2.7	1.5	

Data Source:

Industrial Strategy Proposal on Petrochemical Industry in Indonesia - 2007

TEMPO - 16 September 2007

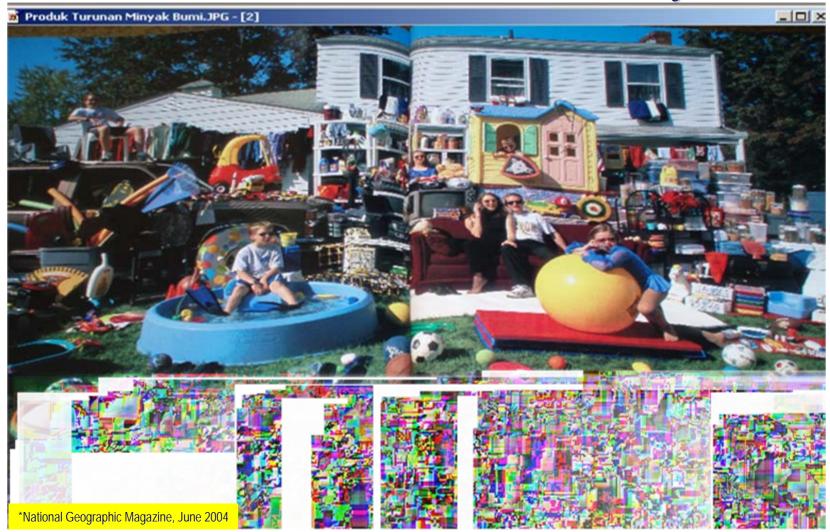
Indonesian BPS

Various Data Internet

Fertilizer Industry - Kompas 21.12.2007



Petrochemical Products ease our Modern Life *



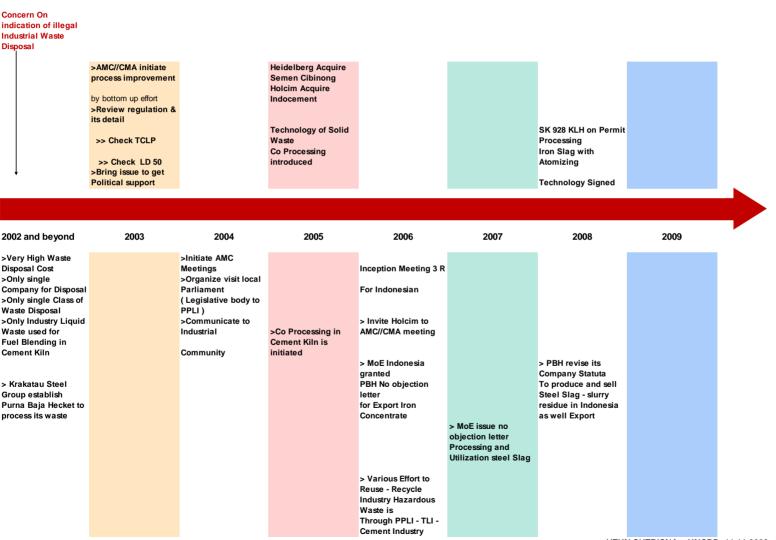


	Capacity Produc	Capacity Producing Ethylene (as per 2006)		
Country	Capacity	As per World	Ranks	Plastic (2005)
	Million Ton/Year	Procentage (%)		Kg per kapita
INDONESIA	0.53	0.4	34	9.5
Japan	7.60	6.3	2	82
United States of America	28.74	23.9	1	169
China	7.27	6	3	29
India	3.53	2.9	10	3
South Korea	6.01	5	5	107
Thailand	2.26	1.9	17	42
Singapure	1.90	1.6	18	80
Malaysia	1.70	1.4	19	64
Arab Saudi	6.95	5.8	4	47
Rest of The world	55.00	45.3		
Total	121.48	100		31

Source: Industrial Strategy Proposal on PetroChemicals Industry in Indonesia - 2007



3 R Implementation from bottom Up View







Documentation of Visit AMC//CMA
with Chairman – Members of DPRD
(Parliament) Cilegon /Banten to
PPLI, 12th July 2004
(Indonesian Waste Management System)
Main Objectives to support Industry
Campaign getting reasonable – realistic
Hazardous Waste Disposal cost, that PPLI
only provide Class I for all kind Industrial
wastes which drives illegal disposal due
too high waste disposal cost.

Then after shared to Mo E Indonesia possibility to review amend Regulation PP 18 - 85/1999 on criteria Industrial Hazardous Waste



Indication Illegal Waste Disposal - Dumping









- The objective preparing a Category II Landfill is to provide a competitive priced and needed service to industrial and commercial waste producers, at that time in Indonesia only have three options:
 - ① Disposal in Category I Landfill
 - ② On site disposal
 - **3 Illegal disposal**
- At the same time the aim is to increase the volume of waste treated by providing a more economical option for customers. While Indonesian legislation dictates that hazardous (B3) waste must be correctly treated and disposed, the high costs of proper waste disposal mean that much B3 waste is improperly disposed at inadequate facilities.
- By designating landfill facility for Category II waste, waste producers will have the ability to dispose suitable waste at a more reasonable cost than a Category I landfill. The Category II landfill should be in compliance with World Bank, WTO, Indonesian and other international standards. This will encourage more waste producers to utilise the proper treatment and disposal facilities.



Industrial Hazardous Waste Tests

PT. (PERSERO) SUPERINTENDING COMPANY OF INDONESIA

MEMORY, SERVICE PROPERTY WASHINGTON

PT. (PERSENO) SUPERINTENDING COMPANY OF INDOMESIA No. 9148805 Page No. 2 of 3 ACUTE TOXICITY TEST LDs SUMMARY PT. CLARIANT INDONESIA (CELEGON PLANT) Reference Week Order 36/002040/09/05 Test Type ACUTE TOXICITY TEST LD. Test Initiation Outober, 2005 SAMPLE Mestification FILTER CAKE Americal Recorded 1 KO Date Collected Date received: September 14, 2005 Solubility in Water Not Soluble/suspension Donage firem. Suspension Total Dosage 10 (ten) drauge and 1 (nee) control CONTROL Medium : Aquebidest pěř 6.08 TEST SPECIES INFORMATION Organism Mar expendito Source BPLPP - Begger # Collect, Date/Batch Outober, 2005 1:0-1.5 months Conditioned on Laboratory 10 (ten) days Means of weight 15.67 grun TEST CONDITION Temperature 24-28°C Hum-dity 60.0 - 25.0 % Noise 60.0 - 70.0 43 No. Organism/orga Toxicity Test Result (Calculated by Problit Analysis): 11,641.26 mg/kg IsW Buse on Acute Toxicity test LD_m this sample less LD_m values above 50.00 mg/kg Body Weight refer to Government Regulation of Indonesia No. 74/2001 is practically non taxie Line, KEMAL MUSTAFA This imposition color has been compared and the methodologies' is become unique to the Standard General Constitute of the MITCHARD REPORT OF A CONTRACTOR ASSOCIATION OF THE CONTRACTOR ASSOCIATION OF THE CONTRACTOR ASSOCI East tol scinoris the learns and solver has examining at that APRs and Cacharging that hashing and a be Contract of Bare.

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21 4671	Model City Evilon	reg/.	*861	6451	1814	50LEAN, 976-840-0006
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D-MHT	tyniday	regit.	17080	0.001	1.6	TREPASSIONE
D. ROLL	Parallica.	mg5.	1,0,000	0.860	3.5	CR. SEA, STREET, STOR
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E1-8001	3,43-59 (Nime)	rigit.	-9.696	0.085	1.8	CR EFA SPF BIG BINE
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"5 Royd	and Marketin, 22 th Addison (1974), recensi prompts forwarded d'Espit and patrocomp (forwardens) Regulation	at of persons	t is Shelpt regions.		Sucotio	do Laboratory,
	han the detection lead ted exted				(Mai
						ELYATININGSHIL ; EL54.96475



Material Transformation

Hazardous Raw Materials List	PROCESS Transformation	PRODUCT
Commonly Used Mat'l - 229 CAS Number Limited Use - 45 CAS Number Prohibited Use - 10 CAS Number	Production Fail Product Spill - Road Accident	Hazardous Waste
Trombited ose - 10 oao Number	Consumption - disposal	
PP No. 74 - 2001	>>>>>>	PP No. 18 dan 85 -1999, Permen KLH No 2 - 2008
Characteristics		
Explosives		Characteristics Test
Flammability		
Reactives	>>>>>	
Toxic		TCLP
Carcinogenic		
Corrosives		2 < pH > 12.5
	>>>>>	Calori >> 2500 Kkal / Kg
Fuel Substitution		No Halogenated component
		Water content << 15 %
Overall Characteristics	>>>>>	Pass Toxicology Test
5 To all 5 Tal 4010 1010		LD50 < 15 gram/Kg



STATUS Hazardous Material in INDONESIA*

Based On Government Regulation PP no 74 tahun 2001

Prohibited	Limited	Common Use
10 Tipe - generik	45 Tipe - generik	209 Tipe - generik
Example :		
Aldrin	Ehylene dibromide	Methanol - Propanol - Ethanol
DDT	Penta chloroPhenol	Chlorine , Formalin
Endrin	Ethylene Oxide	KOH, NaOH
PCB	Ethylene Dichloride	Asam (Akrilat, Asetat, Formiat
	Carbon tetra Chlorida	Chlorida, Phosphat, dll)
	CFC, Halon	Ethyl Acrylate,
	Methyl Bromide	Amoniak, Vinyl Acetate
		Acryl Nitril, Dimethyl Sulphate
		Benzena, Toluena

^{*} Catatan :Not include percusor, food, pharmaceuticals



Hazardous Waste Based on Government Regulation

(PP 18/1999, PP 85/1999), soon may need to be reviewed with adaptation of UN-GHS

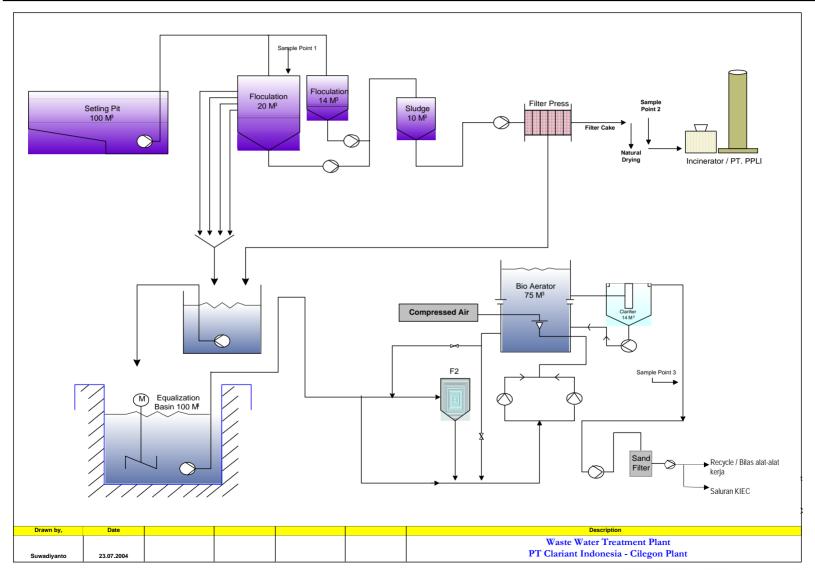
- Exhibits characteristics such as being explosive, ignitable, reactive, toxic, by Toxicity Leaching Characteristics Procedure (TLCP, Infectious, Corrosive, and/or toxicity by Lethal Doses-50 (LD₅₀) test;
- ♣ Is a non specific source which includes generic wastes generated by a variety of general process, such as spent halogenated solvents tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, etc;
- ♣ Is a specific source which is generated from specific industrial process, such as bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving industry process that use pentachlorophenol; and
- ♣ Is a specific commercial chemical product or intermediate, discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof.



	Criteria Hazardo	us Materials - Waste	INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATION					
HAZARDOUS Raw			HAZARDOUS Raw Materials Status		Hazardous 1	WASTES		
Material - Waste	Hazards	Unit - Measurement	Man Power Reg.186 -1999	PP 74 - 2001	PP 18 - 85 - 1999	KLH 02-2008		
			Managing Hazard. Materials	Hazardous Management		3 R Related		
Prohibited				10 CAS Number				
Limited Utilization				45 CAS Number				
Common Utilization				209 CAS Number				
Hazardous	Practically Non Toxic			5001 - 15 000 mg/Kg				
Raw Materials	Slightly Toxic			501 - 5000 mg/Kg				
STATUS	Toxic	LD50	25 - 200 mg/Kg	51 - 500 mg/Kg				
		LC50	0.5 - 2 mg/L					
		Store Quantity Level (NAK)	10 Ton					
	Highly Toxic	LD50	< 25 mg/Kg	1 - 50 mg/Kg				
		LC50	<0.5 mg/L					
		Store Quantity Level (NAK)	5 Ton					
	Extremely Toxic	LD50		<1 mg / Kg				
	Extremely Flammable			T<0 oC				
	Highly Flammable	Titik Nyala, 1 atm	< 21 o C	0< T <21 oC				
		NAK	100 Ton					
	Flammable	Titik Nyala, 1 atm	21oC <t<55 oc<="" td=""><td>21oC<t<60oc< td=""><td></td><td></td></t<60oc<></td></t<55>	21oC <t<60oc< td=""><td></td><td></td></t<60oc<>				
		Store Quantity Level (NAK)	200 Ton					
	Readily to Explode	Store Quantity Level (NAK)	10 Ton					
	Oksidator	Store Quantity Level (NAK)	10 Ton					
	Reaktive	Store Quantity Level (NAK)	50 Ton					
	Flammable Gas	Store Quantity Level (NAK)	50 Ton					
Hazardous Waste	Toxicity	LD 50			<< 15 000 mg/Kg			
	Corrosive	рН		pH<2 or pH > 12.5	pH<2 or pH > 12.5			
	Excemption	Caloric Value, Kcal/Kg				2500		
	Excemption	Halogenated Component				None		



Typical In Site Production WWT Plant

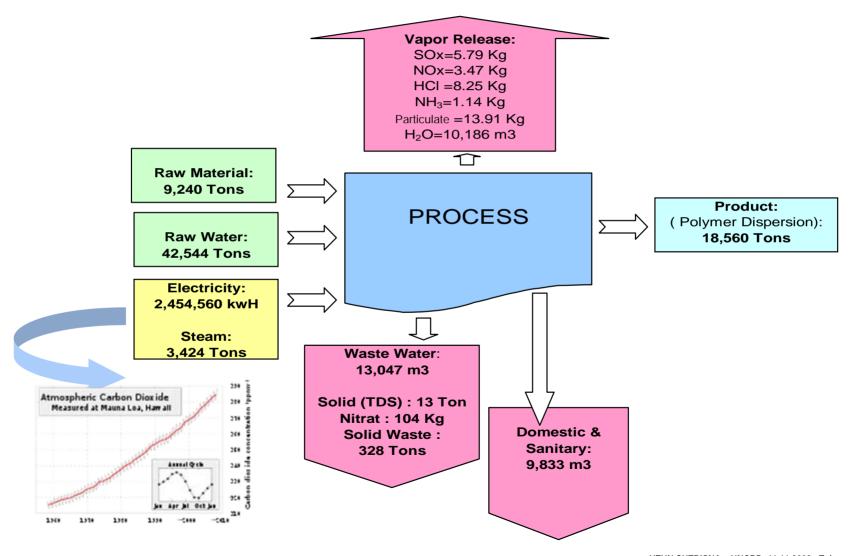




Typical WWT Process In Production Site						
	Equalization	1st Step	2nd Step	3rd Step	Standard	
Typical Waste Parameters		Physical Separation	Chemical Degradation	Clarifier dan	Effluent	
		Flocculation-Filtration	Of Waste	Filtration		
Average waste Characteristic						
within Outlet Process,	10 000 - 20 000	800 - 1 400				
COD in ppm			60 - 140	60 - 140	300	
Total Dissolved Solid in ppm			4000 - 10000	1000 - 2000	4 000	
Outlet BOD in ppm	5 000 - 10 000			11 - 50	150	
Outlet Nitrat in ppm				3 - 15	30	
Outlet Nitrit in ppm				1 - 2	3	
рН	4 - 5			7 - 8	6 - 9	
Hydolic Flow in M3 per day	20 - 500				not specified	
COD Flow in Kg per day						
Process Efficacy		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		
Effectiveness COD Reduction		92.00%	92.00%	99.00%		



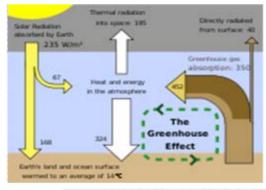
Typical Material – Energy Balance of Production Plant

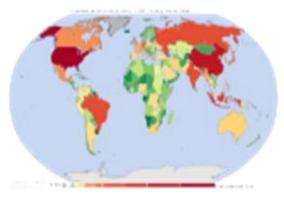


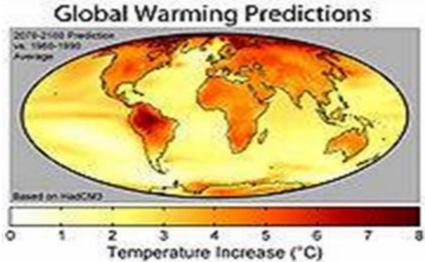


We target our 3R Program contributes to Environment Sustainability through Economic Concept emphasizing to fullfill our reasonable need and; Ecology Concept emphasizing on Ecosystem Balance - Environment Conservation

- Safe
- Universaly Accepted
- Stable
- Technology that benifits all
- Antipolution
- Improvement in Quality of Life
- Nontoxic
- Awareness
- Beautiful
- Indeginious Knowledge
- Least Cost Production
- Income
- Total Quality
- Youth

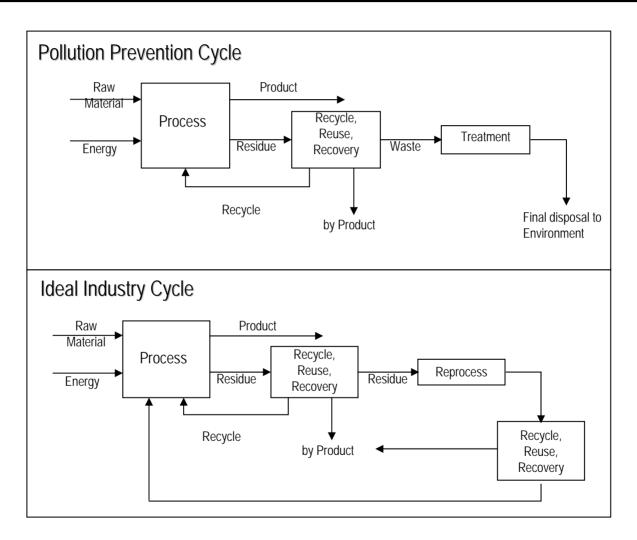








Industry Green Production Cycle





Utilization Industry Hazardous Waste – 3 R Potential (Implemented) in AMC Area

Plant Type

Chemical /
Petro Chemical Plants

Coal Fire Steam
Power Plant

Integrated Steel Plants

Manageable Waste with 3R approach

- 1. Contaminated Packaging, Junk Chemical, Lamp, etc. to Land Fill or Recycle Disposal.
- 2. Sludge / Filter Cake from WWT Plant
- 1. Fly Bottom Ash, with average 600 000 Ton stock in Site, manage through Co Processing
- 1. Steel Sludge
- 2. Steel Slag
- 3. EAF Dust

Generation T/d

+/- 20

+/- 1600

+/- 1000





Stock Balance HW in Integrated Steel Industry

		01.01.2006	01.01.2007	01.01.2008	01.01.2009
Iron Sludge	Stock without 3 R Management	970,000	1,043,000	1,118,000	1,124,000
	Stock with 3 R Management	970,000	977,526	101,558	64,287
EAF Dust	Stock without 3R Management	80,000	104,000	129,000	157,000
	Stock with 3 R Management	80,000	88,433	51,630	37,021
Steel Slag	Stock without 3 R Management	2,200,000	2,402,500	2,614,500	2,836,950
	Stock with 3R Management	2,200,000	2,207,526	2,062,061	1,178,875

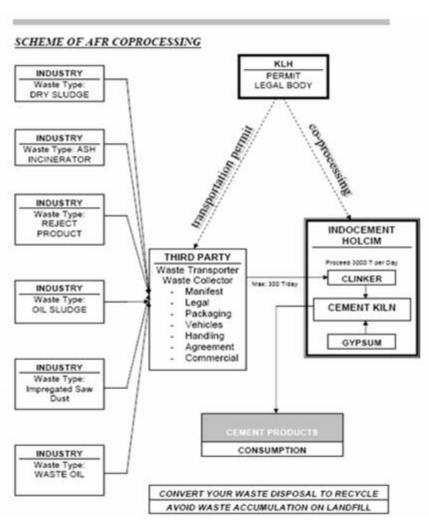




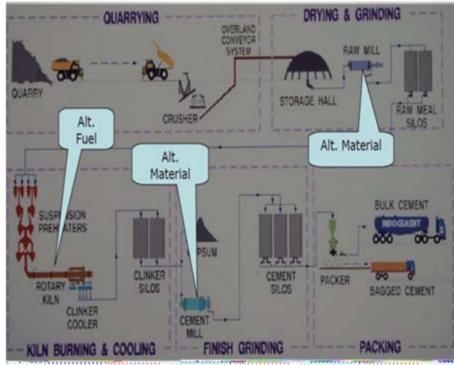




Co-Processing Schema

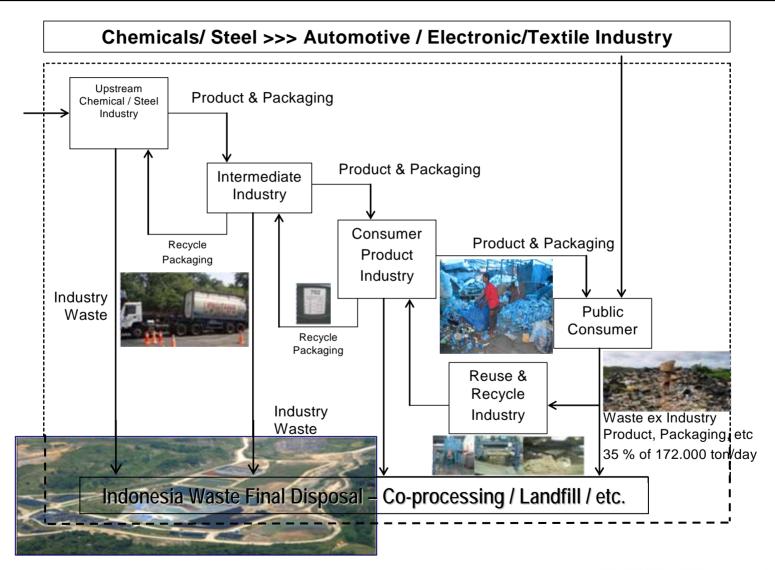


Feed Point Alternative Fuels and Raw Materials on Cement Manufacturing





Industry - Waste Cycle Process





End Point Waste Disposal - LandFill

Landfill Processes



- Secure Landfills Class I and Class II construction standard US-EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)
- Guaranteed Closure and Post Closure Funds for waste disposal at secure landfills for 30 years
- Mandatory monitoring for : groundwater, surface water leachate, air quality, landfill gas, effluent discharge













