

Marshal Office
of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship

Szczecin, 31 July 2013

WOŚ.II.7243.3.3.2013.IB

DECISION

Pursuant to

- Article 181(1)(4), Article 183(1) of the Act of 27 April 2001 on the Environmental Protection Law (Journal of Laws from 2008, No. 25, Item 150 as amended),
- Article 41(2)(3)(1)(a), Article 45(6)(7) of the Act of 14 December 2012 on waste (Journal of Laws of 8 January 2013), and
- Article 104 of the Act of 14 June 1960 on the Code of Administrative Proceedings (the harmonised text in the Journal of Laws from 2013, Item 267),

having examined the application filed by Mr Michał Okonowicz, representing P.P.H.U. DUOMAT 2 with its registered office in Recz, for a permit to produce waste taking into account the activity in processing hazardous and other waste in relation to the operation of the Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Processing Plant in Choszczno, 29F Dąbrowszczaków street

I hereby decide as follows:

1. **To grant** to Mr Michał Okonowicz, running his business activity under the firm: Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Handlowe 'DUOMAT 2' with its registered office in Recz, 9 Chyża street (NIP: 594-141-45-06, REGON: 210 947 429), **a permit to produce waste taking into account the requirements given in the permit for waste processing**, in relation to the operation of the Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Processing Plant in Choszczno, 29F Dąbrowszczaków street (plot No. 69/10, precinct 4).
1. **To determine** the following types and quantities of waste to be produced in relation to the operation of the above-mentioned system, taking into account their basic chemical composition, properties, the method of further waste management, and indicating the sites and methods of storing the same in accordance with Table No. 1 enclosed as Schedule No. 1 hereto;
2. **To determine** the following types and mass of waste to be processed in relation to the operation of the above-mentioned system, taking into account the sites and methods of storing the same and the type of stored waste in accordance with Table No. 2 enclosed as Schedule No. 2 hereto;
3. **To determine** the mass of specific types of waste produced as a consequence of processing during a year in relation to the operation of the above-mentioned system, taking into account the sites and methods of storing the same and the type of stored waste in accordance with Table No. 3 enclosed as Schedule No. 3 hereto;

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4. To indicate the number and name of group and the number and name of electrical and electronic equipment from which the processed waste of equipment is generated in relation to the operation of the above-mentioned system.

GROUP NO.	TYPE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
2	Small sized household devices
	1. vacuum cleaners
	2. other cleaning equipment
	5. irons and other equipment for ironing and pressing and other equipment used to care for clothes
	6. toasters
	8. grinders, coffee mills and equipment for opening and closing containers and packaging
	9. electric scissors
	13. other small-sized household devices
3	Data transmission and telecommunication equipment
	A. Centralised data processing:
	1. large computers
	2. working stations
	3. printers
	B. personal computers
	1. desktop computers, including a processor, a mouse, a monitor and a keyboard
	2. laptops, including a processor, a monitor and a keyboard
	3. notebooks
	4. notepads
	5. printers
	6. copying equipment
	7. electrical and electronic typewriters
	8. pocket and office calculators
	9. other equipment designed to collect, store, process, present or display information in an electronic form
	11. faxes
	13. phones
	14. phone boxes
	15. wireless phones
	16. mobile phones
	17. notice systems / automatic answer phones
	18. other products or equipment used for the transmission of voice, images or other information with the telecommunication technology
4	Audio-visual equipment
	1. radio sets
	2. television sets
	3. video cameras
	4. video equipment
	5. hi-fi equipment
	6. sound amplifiers
	8. other products or equipment used to record or copy sound and images, including signals, or using sound and image transmission technologies other than telecommunication devices

6	Electrical and electronic tools, other than large-sized fixed industrial tools
	1. drills
	2. saws
	3. sewing machines
	4. equipment for bending, milling, sand-blasting, grinding, sawing, cutting, drilling, punching, charging, folding, bending and similar methods of wood, metal and other material processing
	9. other electrical and electronic equipment
7	Toys, recreational and sport equipment
	2. pocket game consoles
	3. video games
	4. computer-controlled equipment for cycling, diving, running and rowing
	6. slot machines for coins, banknotes, tokens or similar articles
10	Slot machines
	1. slot machines with hot drinks
	2. slot machines with bottles or tins with cold and hot drinks
	3. slot machines with solid products
	4. cash machines (ATMs)
	5. other machines that issue various products

5. To indicate the type and parameters of the system.

The line for processing electrical and electronic waste that includes electromagnetic induction and eddy-current separation.

The processing line includes the following elements:

- A hydraulic set with a control panel.
- An electric set with a control panel.
- A belt conveyor for the preliminary manual separation of material; it separates material that is not suitable for milling, e.g. condensers.
- A belt conveyor that charges the mill hopper.
- A mill.
- A belt conveyor of varied fractions for the secondary manual separation after milling; larger fractions such as stainless steel and plastic are separated.
- An electromagnetic separator for separating ferrous metals.
- A belt conveyor to charge the eddy-current separator hopper.
- An eddy-current separator for separating non-ferrous metals: copper, aluminium.
- A set of filters and exhaust of dust from the process.
- A belt conveyor for the final separation of stainless steel.
- A belt conveyor for separating ferrous metals.

The capacity of the processing line is 500-800 kg/h and depends on the type of processed material, the type and size of the final product and the wear of knives and cutting blades, both fixed and rotating.

The fixed processing line is sized: 37 running meters long, about 8 running meters wide; it covers the area of about 400 square meters.

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6. **To indicate** the site of processing waste - Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Processing Plant in Choszczno, 29F Dąbrowszczaków street (plot No. 69/10, precinct 4).

7. **To indicate** the methods of preventing the origin of waste or limiting the volume of waste and its negative impact on the environment.

To limit the volume of waste and its negative impact on the environment, the following actions are to be taken:

- to minimise the volume of produced waste,
- to carry out the preliminary segregation at the source,
- to maximise the recyclable waste,
- to minimise and optimise the hazardous waste handling, and
- to comply fully with the H&S and fire terms and conditions, requirements and regulations in waste management.

8. **To determine the method and site of storing waste – waste shall be stored** at the Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Processing Plant in Choszczno, 29F Dąbrowszczaków street (plot No. 69/10, precinct 4) according to tables 1, 2, and 3 enclosed hereto and the graphic enclosure.

Waste shall be stored in the warehouses of production halls, in specially designated areas. Waste shall be segregated and next placed in metal boxes, crates, on pallets and in cardboard boxes. All containers (baskets, cardboard boxes, and containers) used to store waste shall be described and the waste segregation shall be carried out by persons trained in waste management. The waste prepared in this manner shall be next transferred to the waste warehouse (manual transport and fork lifts), where it shall be prepared for recycling.

9. **To determine** the allowed methods of waste processing including the process of processing and the description of the technological process with the annual processing capacity of the system.

R-12 recycling process – the process involves the preliminary processes that proceed waste processing, such as disassembly, sorting, grinding, shredding, separating, granulation, before any of the processes mentioned in items R-1-R-11.

Any received electrical and electronic equipment shall be weighed first. Next, after administrative procedures, the preliminary waste segregation shall be carried out into groups. The equipment prepared in this manner shall be carried with fork lifts (manual lifts) to the suitable storages sites of each category, where it shall be stored on tight and hardened surface, at separated and described locations in the hall. Next, waste shall be cleaned of dust with compressed air and subjected to further technological processing that involves the manual disassembly. First, the hazardous elements shall be removed from waste (e.g. PCB), materials and parts of equipment (e.g. plastics containing compounds of bromine, batteries, LCDs) as determined in schedule No. 2 to the Act of 29 July 2005 on waste of electrical and electronic equipment (Journal of Laws No. 180, Item 1495 as amended). Any hazardous waste shall be directed next to the specially designated and separated area of the warehouse, to avoid the hazard of mixing such waste with other waste. Next, the division shall be carried out into subsets and elements that may be reused, subsets for further disassembly and elements of material to be processed and recycled as raw materials. The

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elements obtained as a result of disassembly shall be subject to segregation. Those that will be used again for the production of the firm, shall be stored in the designated zone of the warehouse, while other waste shall be subject to the recovery process. Any waste produced as a result of the recovery process of the waste of electrical and electronic equipment shall be transferred to businesses that hold the relevant licenses in waste management for recycling.

10. **To oblige** Mr Michał Okonowicz, running his business activity under the firm: Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Handlowe 'DUOMAT 2' with its registered office in Recz, 9 Chyża street, due to the operation of the above-mentioned line, to keep the quantity and quality record of waste according to regulations applicable in this respect.
11. **To make** Mr Michał Okonowicz, running his business activity under the firm: Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Handlowe 'DUOMAT 2' with its registered office in Recz, 9 Chyża street, responsible for any damage resulting from the improper performance of provisions of this Decision or the non-compliance with the regulations concerning waste management and environmental protection due to the operation of the above-mentioned line.
12. **To set** the validity term of this Decision for 10 years of the date of issue hereof.

Justification

This Decision has been issued under applicable regulations mentioned in the preamble and upon the analysis of the application filed by Mr Michał Okonowicz, running his business activity under the firm: Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcyjno-Handlowe 'DUOMAT 2' with its registered office in Recz, 9 Chyża street, for issuing a permit for processing waste taking into account the activity in processing hazardous and other waste in relation to the operation of the Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Processing Plant in Choszczno, 29F Dąbrowszczaków street.

The application with enclosures was filed on 24 June 2014. During the administrative procedure, on 26 July 2014 the application was supplemented due to the request of 15 July 2013, ref. No. WOŚ.II.7243.3.2.2013.IB.

The following were determined based on the submitted documents:

- types and quantities of produced hazardous and other waste during a year in relation to the operation of the system,
- types and quantities of waste to be processed during a year,
- the mass of waste of each type produced as a result of processing during a year,
- the site and method of storing and the description of waste management,
- the applied recovery methods, and
- the groups and types of electrical and electronic equipment according to schedule No. 1 to the Act on waste of electrical and electronic equipment.

The adaptation of all the activities related to waste management to applicable regulations and the fulfilment of the terms and conditions of this Decision is the obligation of the Entrepreneur who operates the system. Upon the failure to meet this obligation, Articles 194 and 195 of the Act of 27 April 2001 on the Environmental Protection Law may be applied

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(Journal of Laws from 2008, No. 25, Item 150 as amended) or Article 47 of the Act of 14 December 2012 on waste (Journal of Laws of 8 January 2013).

Recognising that the submitted material in the form of the application with the above-mentioned supplement complies with the regulations and that any and all work related to waste production and processing shall be carried out in compliance with applicable regulations and that all the terms and conditions hereof shall be fulfilled, **the decision has been taken as given in the preamble hereto.**

This Decision may be appealed against to the Minister of the Environment via the Marshal of Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship within 14 days of the receipt hereof.

Authorised by the Marshal of Voivodeship

Karolina Błażkow

Head of the Environmental Fee and Waste Management Office at the Department of Environmental Protection

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MARSHAL OF ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE VOIVODESHIP

Receipt of stamp duty of PLN 2011.00, on 3 June 2013, to the bank account: 20 1020 4795 0000 9302 0277 9429.

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Table No. 1. Types and volumes of waste to be produced due to the operation of the Plant and processing waste of electrical and electronic equipment, taking into account the basic chemical composition, properties and the method of further management of waste and indication of sites and methods of its storage.

Waste code	Type	Volume of waste Mg/year	Chemical composition and properties	Indication of site and method of storage as well as the method of further waste management	Source of origin or site of waste production
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	0.5	Packing waste comprising different plastic, contaminated or soiled with heavy metals and solvents. Solids, toxic for living organisms	Storage in marked containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
15 01 11*	metallic packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix (for example asbestos), including empty pressure containers	0.5		Storage in marked containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
15 02 02*	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances	20	Flammable and toxic waste Chemical composition – textiles (rags and clothes), plastics, sawdust containing oil contaminations, solvents and grease. Properties – solid, containing hazardous oil compounds.	Storage in marked containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
15 02 09*	transformers and capacitors	10	Waste made mostly of steel, copper and aluminium as well as	Storage in marked	In the processing and

	containing PCBs		plastics and dielectrics, made of oils and liquids containing PCBs	containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	recovery process
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components (16) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12	200	The composition of this waste is the mixture of metal, glass and plastic elements containing heavy metals. Luminofores is the chemical substance that shows luminescence properties, which is used in TV screens and monitors. Luminofores may include organic and non-organic compounds.	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall.	In the processing and recovery process
16 02 15*	hazardous removed from discarded equipment	300	The composition of this waste is the mixture of metal, glass and plastic elements containing heavy metals. Printed circuits are made of laminates produced based on epoxy resins, containing about 10 layers of glass fabric covered with a copper foil	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall.	In the processing and recovery process
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances	0.05	Gas including hazardous substances, including halons, that discharge substances outside aerosol containers	Storage in marked containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 05 07*	discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances	0.005	Inorganic liquids containing hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers; After collecting a	In the processing and recovery process

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				transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
16 05 08 *	discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances	0.005	Organic liquids containing hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers; After collecting a transport batch to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 06 01 *	lead batteries	200	Lead batteries and accumulators are cells where the electrolyte is the sulphuric acid, an anode is made of lead oxide (IV), while the cathode is made of lead with certain admixtures	Storage selectively in marked and tight specialist containers, at a designated site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 06 02 *	Ni-Cd batteries	200	Ni-Cd batteries, or so-called secondary alkali batteries, are cells where electrodes are made of nickel hydroxide and cadmium hydroxide, electrolytes are varied chemical substances whose common property is a strongly alkali reaction		In the processing and recovery process
16 06 03 *	mercury-containing batteries	200	Mercury-containing batteries are cells where the cathode is made of mercury or where mercury is used to protect a zinc anode against corrosion, thus preventing the discharge of battery		In the processing and recovery process

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Waste other than hazardous

15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging	200	Paper, cardboard and cardboard boxes Chemical composition – cellulose – fibres of multi-sugar (<C6H10O5>n) Properties – solid, undergoes biodegradation	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process
15 01 02	plastic packaging	200	Polyethylene and polypropylene containers – polyethylene and polypropylene (thermal plastics, flammable and non-toxic). It does not undergo biodegradation. Solid. Not soluble in water	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process
15 01 03	wooden packaging	200	Wood not containing any preservatives	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process
15 01 04	metallic packaging	0.2	Metal containers – metal sheets up to 1 mm, covered outside with enamel	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process

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					recovery	
15 01 05	composite packaging	0.2	Packaging waste made of minimum two different layers that cannot be separated physically. It is packaging that protects transport of equipment and raw materials containing foil with foamed polystyrene or wood	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process	
15 01 06	mixed packaging	0.5	Mixture of packaging waste of solid consistence, not containing any hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery	In the processing and recovery process	
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	100	Waste made of filtration materials, fibre and cellulose cleaning materials, flax, polyamide, cotton, woollen and viscose. Flammable. Chemical composition – textiles (rags and clothes), plastic, wooden sawdust. Properties – solid consistence	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process	
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	400	Waste made of metal, plastic and glass elements, without any hazardous substances	Storage in the warehouse of waste designated for disassembly in premises with a hardened surface on shelves; recover within the service of equipment (R12)	In the processing and recovery process	

16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	400	The composition of such waste is the mixture of different metals, plastics and glass elements, not containing any hazardous substances	Storage in the warehouse of waste designated for disassembly in premises with a hardened surface on shelves; recover within the service of equipment (R12 process)	In the processing and recovery process
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04	0.2	Gases that discharge substances outside aerosol containers, not containing any hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08	0.01	Gases and liquids not containing any hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	100	Alkaline batteries are galvanic cells where an anode is made of powdered zinc, a cathode is made of powdered manganese oxide (IV) and the electrolyte is made of potassium hydroxide.	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators	100	They are other electric cells (e.g. zinc-carbon, oxide-silver, lithium, zinc-air, nickel-hydroxide) that will be removed from waste of electrical and electronic equipment at the processing plant. A cathode of a	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	In the processing and recovery process

zinc-carbon cell is made of a carbon bar surrounded with manganese dioxide. The electrolyte is the solution of ammonia chloride or zinc chloride. They are used in devices of small power consumption (up to 100mA), such as torches, toys, calculators, clocks, remote controllers, electronic games, radios, alarm clocks and electric shavers, toothbrushes and varied measuring equipment. A cathode of an oxide-silver cell is made of silver oxide and the anode of zinc. The alkali electrolyte is the solution of potassium hydroxide. They are used in devices sensitive to changes of supply voltage. They include primarily video cameras, calculators, thermometers, watches and various types of games. Lithium batteries are commonly used to maintain the memory in clocks, video cameras, cameras, calculators, in measurements and data acquisition, in transmission systems and numerous other devices that require reliability. A cathode of zinc-air cells is made of oxygen (O₂) and anode of powdered zinc. The electrolyte is potassium hydroxide (KOH). In batteries, the catalytic reaction of zinc oxidation is used, and oxygen is collected from air. They are used in hearing aids and telemetric devices. A nickel-hydride cell cathode is made of nickel and

			anode of a special alloy of metals of rare earths, nickel, manganese, magnesium, aluminium and cobalt. The electrolyte is the potassium hydroxide.		
16 80 01	Magnetic and optical data storage carriers	5	A magneto optic disc – a plastic disc covered with a layer of magnetic material, protected with a plastic or glass coating, placed in a box protecting the disc against mechanical damage	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
19 12 01	paper and cardboard	600	Paper and cardboard – flammable materials. To be used as fuel. The basic component of waste is cellulose. Paper if a flammable, and hygroscopic material; in contact with water it is subject to delinking; its resistance to tearing and bending is low.	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
19 12 02	ferrous metal	500	The basic element of waste is iron, steel, cast steel and cast iron with improvers. Iron and its alloys are materials with very good heat and electric current conduction, not soluble in water, of good solubility in acids.	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal	500	The basic element of waste are colour metals: copper, zinc, tin, lead, aluminium and alloys: bronze and brass. Non-ferrous materials are very good heat conductors. They are forgeable and ductile materials, with a characteristic gloss.	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	

19 12 04	plastic and rubber	500	Plastics such as PE, PP, PET, PS, PCV, ABS and polyamide.	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
19 12 05	glass	100	Chemical composition: quartz sand and admixtures, usually: sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), and calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), Fluxing agents: boron oxide (B_2O_3) and lead oxide (II) (PbO) and pigments, which are usually transitory metal oxides, cadmium, manganese and other. Properties: solid, brittle, a low electricity conductor	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	600	Other waste from mechanical processing of waste, not containing hazardous substances	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment	

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Table No. 2. Types and mass of waste to be processed due to the operation of the Plant, taking into account the sites and methods of its storage.

Code	Type	Mass Mg/year	Site and method of storage	Processing method (recovery)
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12	400	Selective storage in the warehouse of hazardous waste designated for disassembly in premises with hardened surface on shelves;	Recovery (R12)
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	300		
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components	200		
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	600	Selective storage in the warehouse of hazardous waste designated for disassembly in premises with hardened surface on shelves;	Recovery (R12)
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	600		
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20	400		

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Table No. 3. Mass of waste in specific types produced as a consequence of processing during a year, due to the operation of the Plant, taking into account the sites and methods of its storage.

Waste code	Type	Volume of waste Mg/year	Site and method of storage and method of handling waste
Hazardous waste			
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	250	Storage in marked containers or BIG BAGs at a designated storage site in the production hall
16 06 01*	lead batteries	100	Storage selectively in marked and tight specialist containers, at a designated site in the production hall; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries	100	
16 06 03*	mercury-containing batteries	100	
Waste other than hazardous			
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	50	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators	50	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
19 12 02	Ferrous metals	450	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metals	450	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber	450	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other	500	Storage in marked containers; to be transferred to a licensed contractor for recovery / treatment

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