



Waste Management Plan

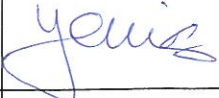

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	Name	Job Title	Date	Signature
Elaborated by	Ing. Maroš Jeniš	Environmentalist	26.09.2023	
Approved by:	Mgr. Lujza Kollerová	Head of Environmental Issues and IMS Department	26.09.2023	

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INTRODUCTION

The Waste Management Plan elaborated for the company: Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a.s. (hereinafter referred to as SEPS or the company) deals with waste handling and disposal originating in the company and is governed by the valid waste management (hereinafter referred to as WM) legislation.

1. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN BASIC DATA

1.1. Waste producer name

Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a. s.

1.2. Waste producer identification number

35 829 141

1.3. Waste producer registered office

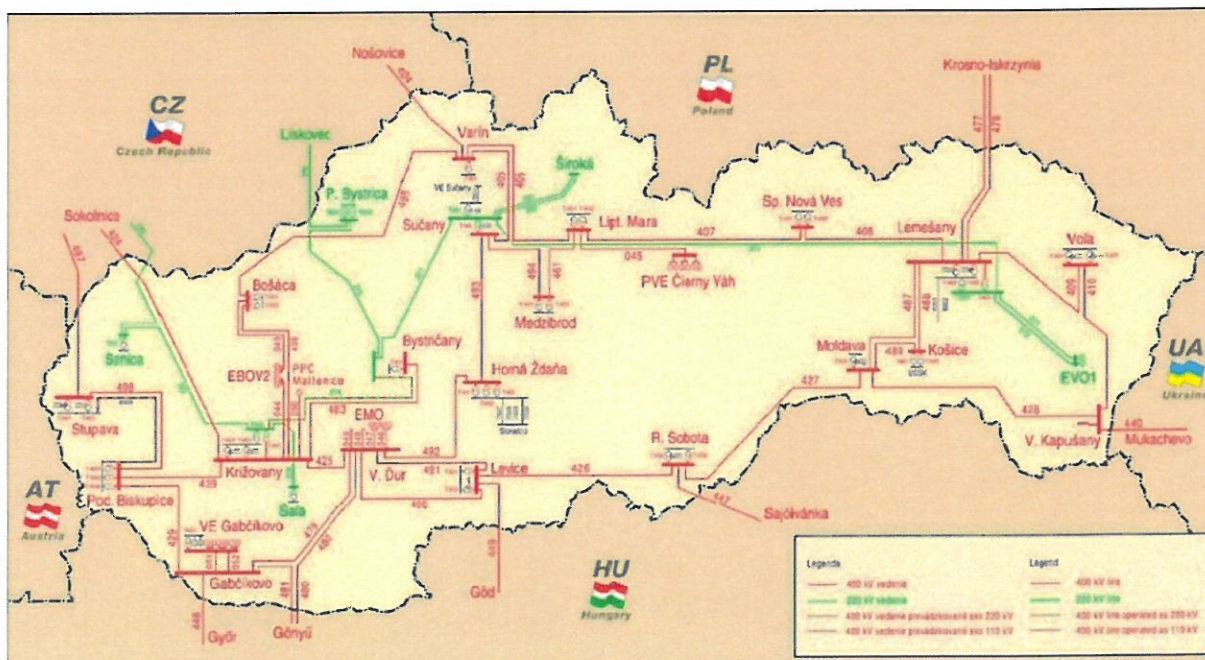
Mlynské nivy 59/A, 824 84 Bratislava

1.4. Company establishments

Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a. s. has total of 24 establishments of which 2 are administrative buildings and the remaining 22 are substations of various size. All substations are divided into three wholes: West, Central and East and these are distributed all over Slovakia.

Table No. 1: Company establishments

AB Bratislava		
SED Žilina		
West	Central	East
EST Križovany PS	EST Sučany PS	EST Lemešany PS
EST Senica	EST Horná Žďaňa	EST Veľké Kapušany
EST Bošáca	EST Liptovská Mara	EST Košice
EST Stupava	EST Bystričany	EST Moldava
EST Pod. Byskupice	EST Pov. Bystrica	EST Voľa
EST Veľký Dur	EST Varín	EST Spišská Nová Ves
EST Levice	EST Medzibrod	EST Rimavská Sobota
EST Gabčíkovo		



2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.1. Waste generation

Waste generation in SEPS is related to two main activities. One is the normal operation and maintenance of all pieces of equipment and buildings in the substations, including SED Žilina and the Bratislava Administrative Building. The other essential activity is the construction of new substations or refurbishment of the existing substations.

Normal operation and maintenance of:

- electrical equipment in substations
- power lines
- buildings and areas
- sanitary and oily WWTPs
- other technological equipment (e.g. diesel generators)

Construction of new substations and refurbishments of the existing:

- electrical equipment in substations
- power lines
- buildings
- other technological equipment

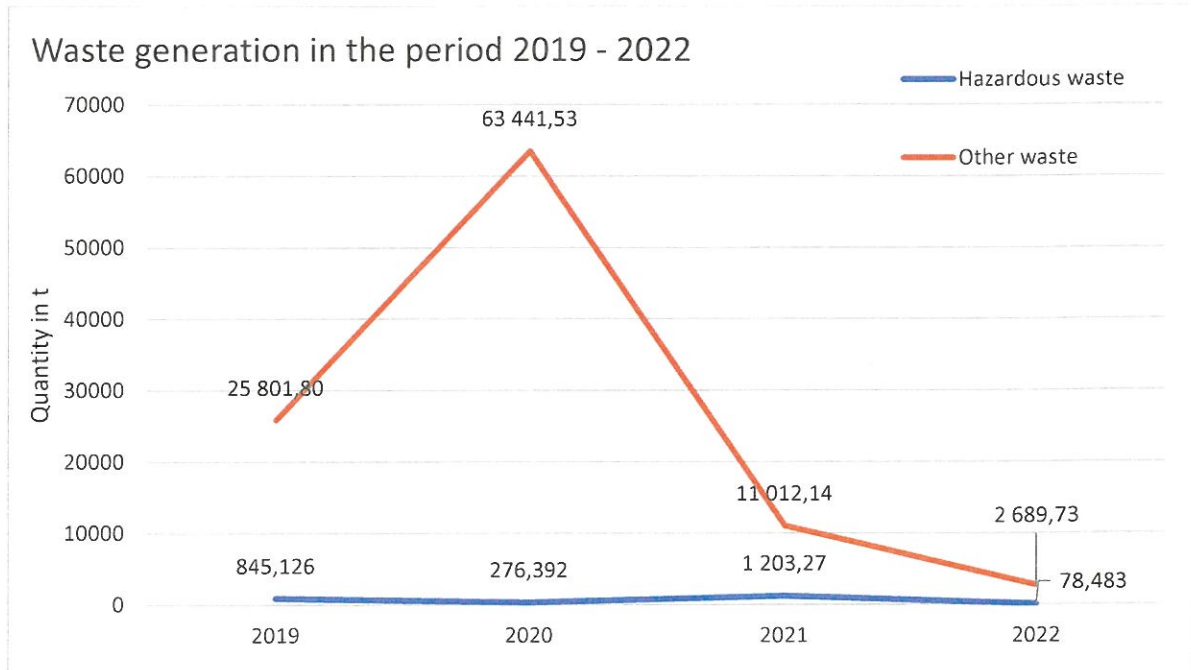
The different nature of these activities is also linked to the different composition of the types and, in particular, quantities of individual wastes. In case of activities related to the normal operation and maintenance of the existing equipment, the type composition of waste is more diverse and the quantities of such waste are significantly lower than in regard to construction or refurbishment. Different types of construction waste are generated during construction and refurbishment. In October 2022, Decree No. 344/2022 of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic on construction waste and demolition waste came into force which regulates and tightens the obligations in the construction waste management (waste of group 17 according to the waste catalogue). Pursuant to this Decree, it is necessary for the waste producer (SEPS) to monitor more closely further management of such waste and to ensure a certain level of recovery of such waste.

Tracking of waste generation and management is done using the online ELO application from an external company. The application has been used in SEPS since 2018. All data is entered into the application by the environmental technicians and environmentalists of the Integrated Management System and Environmental Science Department. The basic implementing regulation for keeping records of waste generation and management and for the performance of reporting obligations is currently Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 366/2015 Coll. on the registration and reporting obligation, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "registration decree"). The division of waste into individual types is determined by Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 365/2015 Coll. laying down the Waste Catalogue which is based on the European Waste Catalogue (hereinafter referred to as "Waste Catalogue").

Table No. 2: Development of Waste Generation in the Period 2019 - 2022 in Tonnes

	2019	2020	2021	2022
waste category	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Other waste	25,801.798	63,441.526	11,012.142	2,689.731
Hazardous waste	845.126	276.392	1,203.271	78.483
Total	26,646.924	63,717.918	12,215.609	2,768.183

Graph No. 1: Development of Waste Generation in the Period 2019 - 2022 in Tonnes



2.2. Waste disposal

Waste generated in the normal course of operations is sorted and collected in a waste warehouse on the premises of the individual plants and administrative buildings. Containers and sites are marked in accordance with the legislation in force. There are operational rules for each waste storage site. Waste arising from the construction of new facilities and refurbishments of the existing facilities may be collected directly on site, segregated by type at a designated location.

Types of waste generated by SEPS in 2022:

OTHER WASTE:

- 07 02 13 waste plastic
- 15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging
- 15 01 02 plastic packaging
- 15 01 03 wooden packaging
- 15 01 06 mixed packaging
- 16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
- 16 02 16 components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15

16 06 04 alkaline batteries other than those mentioned in 16 06 03
 16 10 02 aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01
 17 01 01 concrete
 17 01 02 bricks
 17 01 07 mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
 17 02 01 wood
 17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
 17 04 02 aluminium
 17 04 05 iron and steel
 17 04 07 mixed metals
 17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
 17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
 17 05 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
 17 06 01 insulation materials containing asbestos
 17 06 04 insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
 19 08 09 grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats
 19 10 01 iron and steel waste
 20 01 01 paper and cardboard
 20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
 20 01 39 plastics
 20 02 01 biodegradable waste
 20 03 07 bulky waste

HAZARDOUS WASTE:

08 03 17 waste printing toner containing dangerous substances
 13 02 05 mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
 13 02 06 synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
 13 03 07 mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
 13 05 02 sludges from oil/water separators
 13 07 01 fuel oil and diesel
 15 01 10 packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
 15 02 02 absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
 16 01 07 oil filters
 16 01 14 antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances
 16 02 13 discarded equipment containing hazardous components*) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
 16 05 07 discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
 16 06 01 lead batteries
 16 07 09 wastes containing other dangerous substances
 16 10 01 aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances
 17 01 06 mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
 17 06 01 insulation materials containing asbestos
 20 01 21 fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
 20 01 23 discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
 20 01 35 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components

The individual disposal methods are evaluated according to the waste recovery activities defined in Annex No. 1 of Act of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste and according to waste disposal activities listed in Annex No. 2.

Recovery activities include:

- R1 Use mainly as fuel or for other energy recovery.
- R2 Solvent reclamation or regeneration.
- R3 Recycling or reclamation of organic substances not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes).(*)
- R4 Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.
- R5 Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.(**)
- R6 Regeneration of acids and bases.
- R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement.
- R8 Recovery of components from catalysts.
- R9 Oil refining or its other reuse.
- R10 Land treatment in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.
- R11 Reuse of waste from activities R1 to R10.
- R12 Treatment of waste intended for processing by any of the activities R1 to R11.(***)
- R13 Storage of waste prior to the use of any of the activities R1 to R12 (except for temporary storage(****) prior to on-site collection).

(*) This includes gasification and pyrolysis using components as chemicals.

(**) This includes soil cleaning resulting in soil restoration and recycling of inorganic building materials.

(***) In the absence of another suitable R-code, this may include pre-processing activities prior to recovery, including pre-treatment, such as, but not limited to, disassembling, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletizing, drying, shredding, conditioning, re-packaging, separating, mixing and blending prior to being subjected to any of the activities R1 to R11.

(****) Art. 2 par. 8.

Disposal activities include:

- D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g. landfill).
- D2 Land treatment, (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.).
- D3 Deep injection, (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.).
- D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g. placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.).
- D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.).
- D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans.
- D7 Release to seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion.
- D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12.
- D9 Physical-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination etc.).
- D10 Incineration on land.
- D11 Incineration at sea(*).
- D12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.).
- D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (**).
- D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13.

D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).(***)

(*) This activity is prohibited by legally binding acts of the European Union and international conventions, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Seabed in the Baltic Sea Area.

(**) If no other D-code is appropriate, this may include pre-disposal activities, including pre-treatment, as well as, but not limited to, for example, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletizing, drying, shredding, conditioning or separating prior to any of the activities identified by D1 to D12.

(***) Art. 2 par. 8.

Table No. 3: Waste Management Groups

Management group	Management code
01 - materials recovery	R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12
02 - energy recovery	R1
03 - other recovery	R10, R13
04 - disposal by landfill	D1, D3, D5, D12
05 - disposal by incineration without energy recovery	D10
06 - other disposal	D2, D4, D8, D9, D13, D14, D15
07 - other method of disposal	DO*, O**, Z***

DO - handing over waste for household use

**O - handing over waste to another entity for further treatment or recovery*

***Z - waste accumulation is temporary storage of waste prior to its further management*

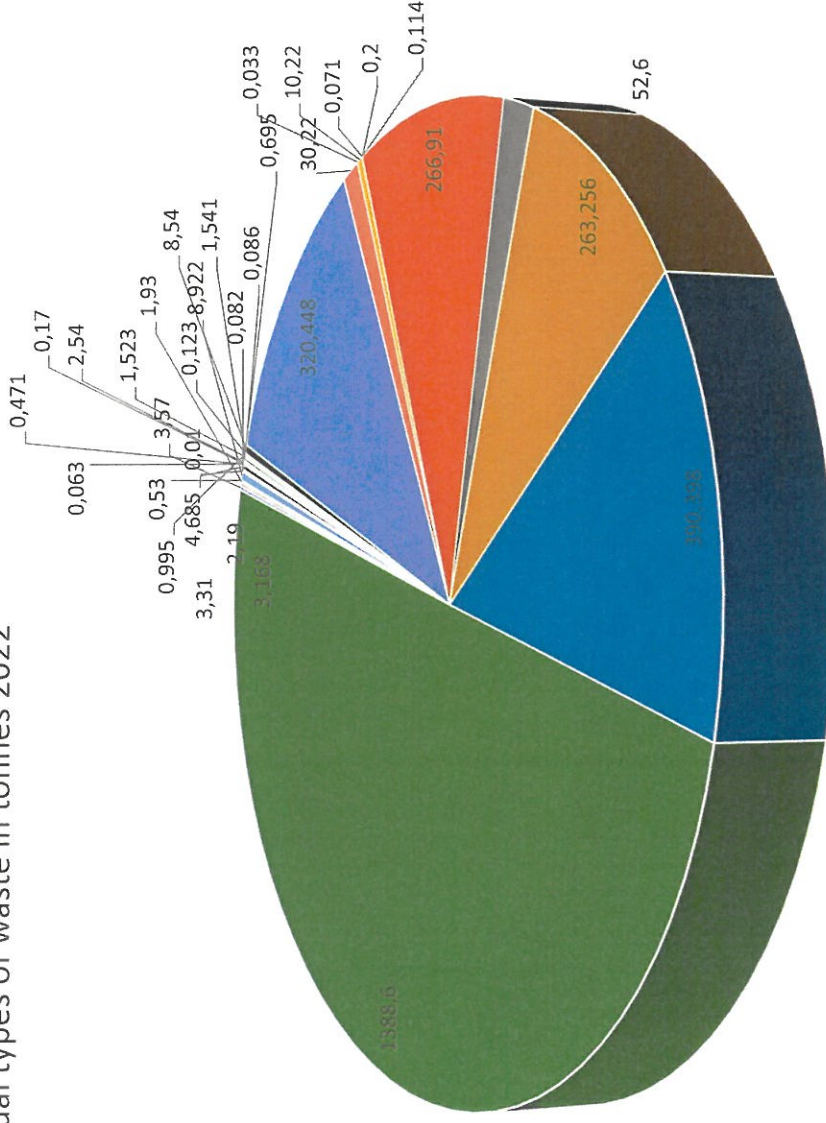
Table No. 4: Waste Management in 2022

Waste code	Waste name	Waste category	Total waste	Management method							
				01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
08 03 17	waste printing toner containing dangerous substances	N	0.063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.063
13 02 05	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	N	0.471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.471
13 02 06	synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils	N	0.170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.170
13 05 02	sludges from oil/water separators	N	2.540	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.540	-
13 07 01	fuel oil and diesel	N	0.695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.695
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging	O	3.168	3.168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 01 02	plastic packaging	O	1.523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.523
15 01 10	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	N	1.541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.541
15 02 02	absorbents, filtration materials including oil filters otherwise unspecified, cleaning rags, protective clothes contaminated by NL	N	0.995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.995
16 01 07	oil filters	N	0.086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.086
16 01 14	antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances	N	0.123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.123
16 02 13	discarded equipment containing hazardous components ⁷ other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12	N	8.540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	O	320.448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320.448
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	O	30.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.220
16 05 07	discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances	N	0.033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.033
16 06 01	lead batteries	N	10.220	10.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 06 04	alkaline batteries other than those mentioned in 16 06 03	O	0.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.071
16 07 09	wastes containing other dangerous substances	N	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.200
16 10 01	aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances	N	0.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.114
17 01 01	concrete	O	266.910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.910

17 01 06	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances	N	52.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.600	-
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	O	263.256	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.256	-
17 04 05	iron and steel	O	390.398	390.398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 04 07	mixed metals	O	1388.6	1388.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	O	3.570	3.570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	O	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.31	-
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	O	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	-
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats	O	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	-
20 01 01	paper and cardboard	O	8.922	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.922	-
20 01 21	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	N	0.082	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.082	-
20 01 35	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components	N	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35	O	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.19	-
20 02 01	biodegradable waste	O	4.685	4.685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Graph No. 2: Presentation of the Share of Individual Types of Waste in the Total Amount of Waste in 2022 in Tonnes

Share of individual types of waste in tonnes 2022



- 08 03 17 ■ 13 02 05 ■ 13 02 06 ■ 13 05 02 ■ 13 07 01 ■ 15 01 01 ■ 15 01 02 ■ 15 01 10 ■ 15 02 02 ■ 16 01 07 ■ 16 01 14
- 16 02 13 ■ 16 02 14 ■ 16 02 16 ■ 16 05 07 ■ 16 06 01 ■ 16 06 04 ■ 16 07 09 ■ 16 10 01 ■ 17 01 01 ■ 17 01 06 ■ 17 01 07
- 17 04 05 ■ 17 04 07 ■ 17 04 11 ■ 17 06 04 ■ 17 09 04 ■ 19 08 09 ■ 20 01 01 ■ 20 01 21 ■ 20 01 35 ■ 20 01 36 ■ 20 02 01

The removal and further management of waste arising from the normal operation of substations and administrative buildings is provided by contracted companies holding the relevant authorisations. SEPS has a contract with Marius Pedersen, a.s.

Waste arising from servicing and maintenance of various facilities is collected and disposed of by the companies that carry out that servicing. Complete servicing and maintenance of oily water WWTPs is carried out by ENERONET, s.r.o.. Diesel-aggregates are serviced under contract by Zeppelin SK,s.r.o.

Municipal waste (category No.: 20 03 01) from the company's individual establishments is collected by the companies contracted by the municipality in question. The municipality also keeps appropriate records and fulfils reporting obligations for this waste.

Further management of waste arising from the construction and refurbishment of facilities is always contracted out to the supplier of the service in question. The most common wastes generated in this activity are those categorised under waste group No. 17 – building waste. These are of the order of several tens to hundreds of tonnes, depending on the size of the construction or refurbishment.

SEPS as a waste producer is obliged to hand over waste only to an entity authorised to handle waste according to Act of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste. This entity becomes the following waste holder. It is the duty of the waste holder to ensure waste processing in accordance with the waste management hierarchy, and that is:

1. by preparing for re-use in the course of its activities; waste not so used shall be offered to someone else for preparation for re-use,
2. by recycling in the course of its activities, if it is impossible or practicable to ensure its preparation for re-use; the waste not so used shall be offered for recycling to someone else,
3. by recovery in the course of its activities if it is not possible or practicable to ensure its recycling; the waste not so used shall be offered for recovery to someone else,
4. by disposal if it is impossible or practicable to ensure its recycling or other recovery,

2.3. Dedicated products in SEPS

According to Article 27 par. 1 of the Waste Act, a dedicated product is a product belonging to a product group to which the extended producer responsibility applies. Pursuant to the Waste Act, SEPS has a contract concluded with a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) for packaging and non-packaging products. Pursuant to Article 28 of the Waste Act, PRO provides for fulfilment of the obligations of the represented producers of the dedicated product arising from the Waste Act. Currently, SEPS has a contract with NATUR-PACK, a.s., which is responsible for non-packaging products and with ENVI-PAK, a.s. for packages.

3. WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTROL STRATEGY

3.1. Basic principles of waste management control

Basic principles of waste management control are as follows:

- Ensure waste generation prevention:
 - by prevention of waste generation
 - by launching EMS
 - by raising environmental awareness of employees.
- Prioritise material recovery over energy recovery.
- Increase the recovery percentage and reduce the disposal percentage.
- Increase separate collection of recoverable waste.
- Dispose of waste in a manner not endangering human health or harming the environment.
- Improve the system for monitoring compliance with waste management legislation.

3.2. Organisational, technological and production measures to reduce waste generation

The economic development of the economy, introduction of new production technologies and durability of products will have the greatest impact on the generation and composition of waste in the coming period.

Furthermore, waste generation will be influenced by the development strategies of individual sectors of the economy, e.g. the energy concept.

The most effective *organisational measures* include market-level organisation of short-life products, limiting the consumption of short-life (for single use) products in favour of longer-life and more usable products. Product eco-labelling and the introduction of environmental management systems can be considered as measures through which waste generation reduction can be achieved.

The most important *technological and production measures* to reduce waste generation are:

- introduction of BAT/BATNEEC technologies in production,
- Introduction of BAT/BATNEEC technologies in the waste management infrastructure,
- implementation of environmental management systems

4. BINDING PART OF THE PLAN

4.1. Waste arising from normal operation and maintenance

SEPS operates the main electricity transmission system. The system is mainly composed of lines and substations with technology. During normal operation, maintenance waste is generated directly from primary electrical equipment such as lines, transformers and various electrical and electronic components, or maintenance waste is generated from the equipment used in maintenance and operation of the primary electrical equipment. These can be, for example, repairs and servicing of machinery, operation of WWTPs. An important part of this is the operation of buildings for staff, which is associated with the municipal waste generation or the waste not directly related to the company's core business.

Waste typically generated by SEPS in this activity (based on waste generation in 2019-2022):

07 02 13	waste plastic
08 03 17	waste printing toner containing dangerous substances
13 02 05	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06	synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 03 07	mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
13 05 02	sludges from oil/water separators
13 07 01	fuel oil and diesel
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 10	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
15 02 02	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
16 01 07	oil filters
16 01 14	antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances
16 02 13	discarded equipment containing hazardous components*) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 06 01	lead batteries
16 06 04	alkaline batteries other than those mentioned in 16 06 03
16 07 09	wastes containing other dangerous substances
16 10 01	aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 21	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 35	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 39	plastics
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 03 07	bulky waste

4.2. Waste arising from the construction of new facilities and refurbishment of the existing facilities

For wastes arising from the construction of new facilities and refurbishment of the existing facilities, it is important that these wastes are **not generated on a regular basis** and it is not possible to plan either their type composition or their quantity in the long-term horizon. These are mainly wastes from demolition works arising in fact in a one-shot process during dismantling and demolition of the existing technological units. Subsequent modernisation of the transmission system, use of new materials and technologies will mean reduction of the likelihood of failures, accidents and minimisation of waste generation in the future.

Waste typically generated by SEPS in this activity (based on waste generation in 2019-2022):

- 16 02 13 discarded equipment containing hazardous components*) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
- 16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
- 16 02 16 components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
- 17 01 01 concrete
- 17 01 02 bricks
- 17 01 06 mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
- 17 01 07 mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
- 17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
- 17 04 02 aluminium
- 17 04 05 iron and steel
- 17 04 07 mixed metals
- 17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
- 17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
- 17 05 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
- 17 06 01 insulation materials containing asbestos
- 17 06 04 insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
- 17 06 05 building materials containing asbestos
- 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

The table below shows the percentage of construction and refurbishment waste out of the total waste generated:

Table No. 5: Percentage of Construction and Refurbishment Wastes

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total waste	26,646.924 t	63,717.918 t	12,215.609 t	2,768.183 t
Construction and refurbishment waste	26,540.513 t	63,687.515 t	11,982.395 t	2,729.782 t
Percentage of construction waste ...	99.60 %	99.95 %	98.09 %	98.61 %

As the table shows, the vast majority of the waste generated in SEPS is made up of the waste generated during the construction and refurbishments. Since it is not possible to influence the quantities generated, the main focus in the future should be on thorough separation of individual types of waste and, subsequently, on increasing their recycling or recovery rates. Amendment to Article 77 of Act of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste, which imposes an obligation on the waste producer to ensure the recovery and recycling of construction waste and demolition waste, including backfilling as a substitute for other materials, **at a rate of at least 70 %** of the weight of such waste, is also aimed at these objectives.

5. INDICATIVE PART OF THE PLAN BY THE YEAR 2025

The basic principle in the field of waste management is to observe the sequence in the way of waste management, i.e. the waste management hierarchy:

- prevention of waste generation
- preparation for re-use
- recycling
- material recovery,
- energy recovery,
- disposal

In the SEPS conditions, particular emphasis is placed on as thorough as possible planning and preparation of individual activities, since in this way the principle of waste generation prevention can be applied as effectively as possible. Thorough monitoring of individual processes by the management and control systems in place in the company can reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.

In accordance with amendment to Article 77 of Act of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste, great emphasis is placed on the best possible separation and segregation of the individual components and types of waste generated what will ensure fulfilment of the objective concerning increase of the percentage of recycled or recovered waste.

5.1. Waste recovery

Out of the listed wastes, the following waste will be materially recovered wastes:

- waste oil
- lead batteries
- electronic scrap
- mercury-containing waste (fluorescent lamps)
- separated paper and plastics from municipal waste.
- mixed municipal waste (OLO Bratislava and KOSIT Košice incineration plants)
- construction waste and demolition waste not containing hazardous substances
- ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- grease trap waste
- wood and wooden packaging

5.2. Waste disposal

Out of the listed wastes, the following waste will be disposed of by **landfilling** in a landfill site

- mixed municipal waste
- packaging containing residues of hazardous substances
- absorbents, filter materials
- glass, plastics, wood and metal waste contaminated with hazardous substances
- construction waste containing hazardous substances

Further suitable disposal method of some wastes is treatment by D2 soil processes - biodegradation

- construction waste containing hazardous substances
- sludges from WWTPs containing hazardous substances

The construction of oily water WWTPs in the past has maximally reduced the generation of hazardous wastes in some substations. Further reduction of hazardous waste generation in the substations is no longer practically possible since the waste is generated only as the most necessary product in the operation of technological equipment.

All hazardous wastes are sorted, collected and labelled in accordance with the applicable legislation and their further management is contracted through the authorised organisations.

6. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Not provided.

7. USED BASELINE DOCUMENTS

- Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste and on amendment of certain acts
- Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic
- Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 365/2015 Coll. which lays down the Waste Catalogue
- Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 366/2015 Coll. on registration and reporting obligations
- Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 373/2015 Coll. on the extended responsibility for dedicated product producers and on dedicated waste flow management
- Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 344/2022 Coll. on construction waste and demolition waste

8. RELATED DOCUMENTATION

(ISO 14001:2015) Environmental Management System

SM 07/2017 Environmental aspects

SM 01/2017 Rules of Records Retention and Schedule of Records Retention

MEP 01/2022 Waste Management

OPH for hazardous waste

8.1. Records

The following records shall be created in connection with the implementation of the Waste Management Plan:

- none

9. ANNEXES

- not provided