

Methodological guidance on the proper waste management and hazardous waste management

Prepared by: **PASSERINVEST GROUP a.s.**

For: **Internal use and external partners**

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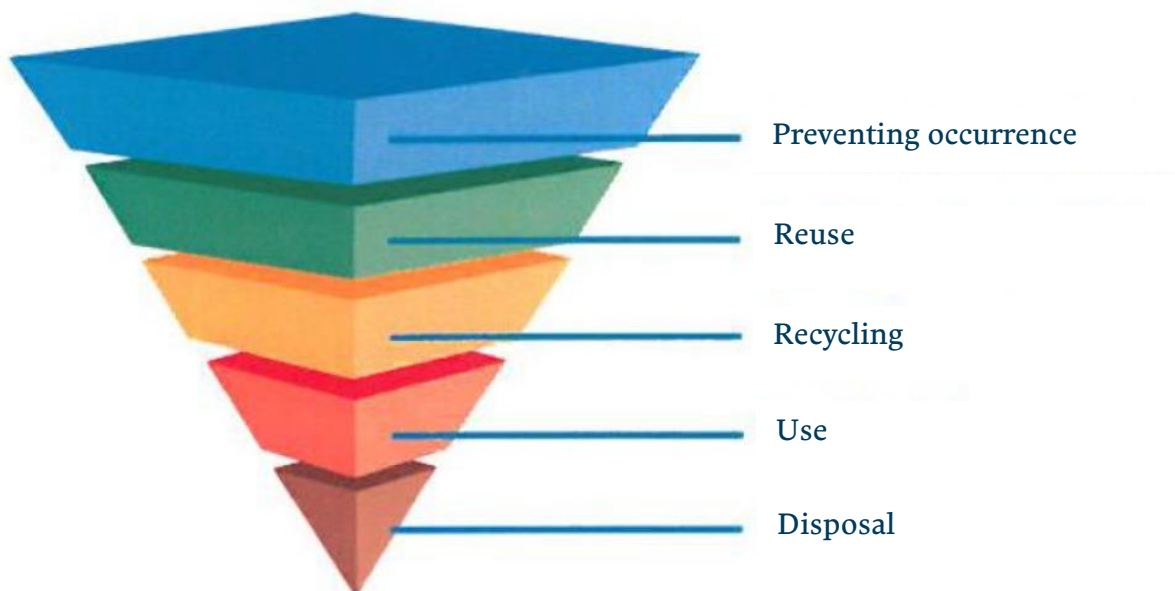
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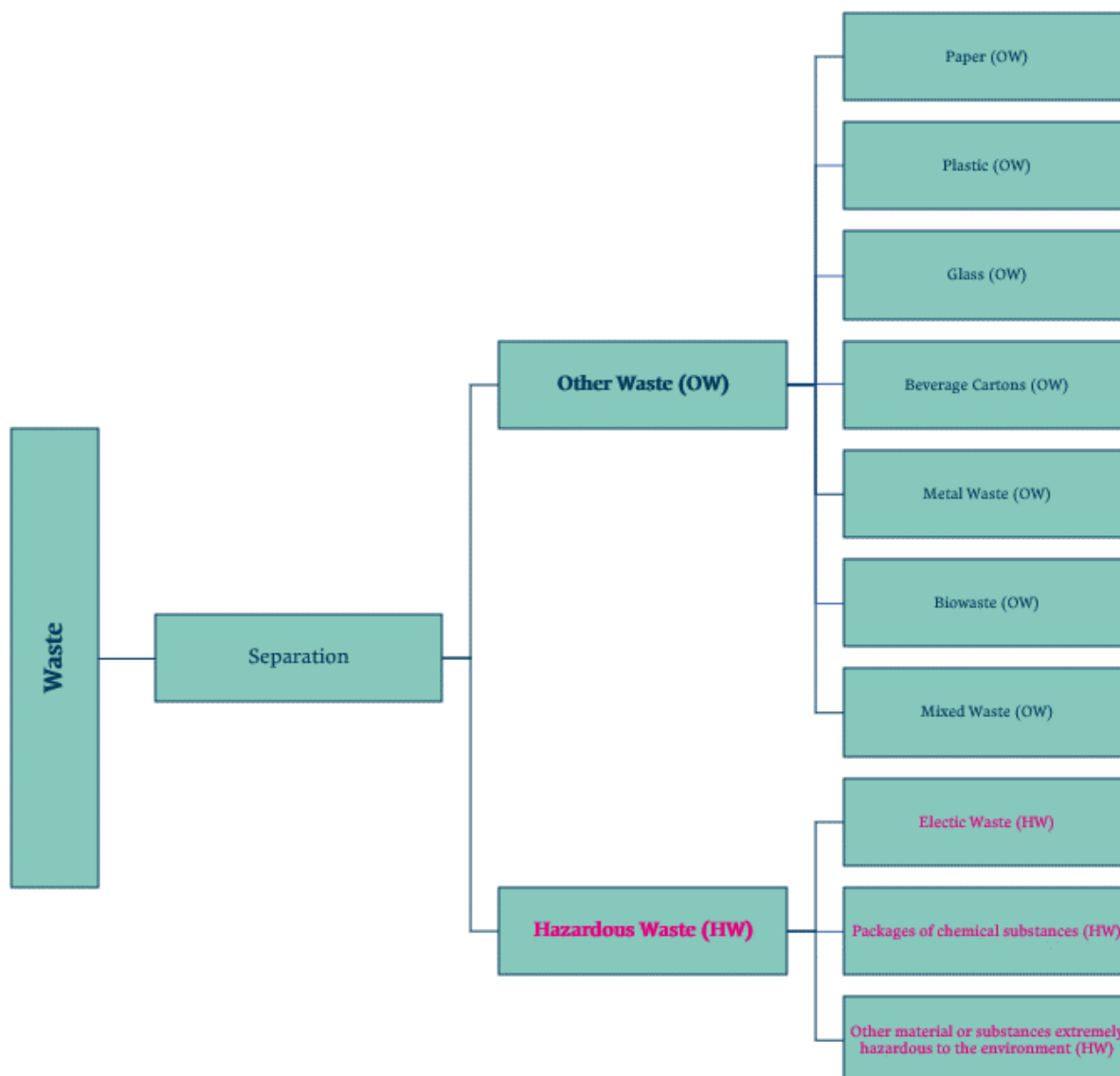
All waste management, especially hazardous waste management, is on the territory of the Czech Republic subject to the provisions of Act No. 541/2020 Sb., the Waste Act. The purpose of this Act is to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health and the sustainable use of natural resources by preventing the generation of waste and managing it in accordance with the waste management hierarchy while ensuring social acceptability and economic acceptability, so as to enable the transition to a circular economy. The Act also incorporates relevant European Union legislation and regulates:

- (a) rules on waste prevention and management,
- (b) the rights and obligations of persons in waste management; and
- (c) the competences of public authorities in waste management.

Waste management must be approached as a complex issue, where it is necessary to address both the management of waste/hazardous waste already generated and the prevention and avoidance of its generation. Prevention should be aimed both at reducing the quantity of waste generated and at reducing its hazardous properties, which have an adverse impact on the environment and the health of the population. Waste must be managed according to the hierarchy below:



Waste already generated will be treated according to the following scheme:



Other waste

Waste in the category 'other waste' will be deposited at the point of generation in collection facilities and then transferred to collection bins located within the waste rooms of the individual buildings.



Paper

Separated waste belongs to the blue/blue marked container:

You can sort: paper packaging, newspapers, magazines, notebooks, leaflets, cardboard, boxes, books, cardboard, but also papers with paper clips or even postal envelopes with foil windows,

You cannot sort: wet, greasy, carbon and waxed or otherwise degraded paper, whole book bundles, thermal paper (receipts), multi-ply packaging, toiletries or used nappies.





Plastics

Plastics are the most challenging waste to dispose of in terms of volume after paper waste. It is very important to deform and reduce the waste as much as possible during sorting - squeeze, crumple, etc.

You can sort: plastic and plastic bags and sacks, foil, PET beverage bottles, plastic packaging for cosmetics, detergents and cleaning products, cups, CD packaging, polystyrene and other plastic waste.

You cannot sort: PVC, foam, rubber, synthetic fibre textiles, Tetra Pak, lino, packaging of products containing hazardous substances (chemicals, glues, thinners, oils, paints, etc.)



Glass

Two types of containers are used for sorting glass. Green for coloured glass, white for clear glass. If only one type of container (green) is present, it can be used for glass regardless of its colour. You do not have to break the glass when putting it into the container.

You can sort: any coloured and milk glass (e.g. non-returnable drink bottles), empty medicine bottles, but also, for example, plate glass from windows or doors; or clear glass without chemical treatment or colouring, e.g. jars, drinking glasses, etc.

You cannot sort: porcelain, ceramics, gilded and plated glass, wire glass, automotive glass, laboratory and cooking glass.



Beverage cartons

Beverage cartons are a composite waste made up of several layers. They are referred to as 'Tetra Pak'. This waste is deposited in sorted orange containers.

You can sort: wine, juice, milk and dairy cartons (e.g. cream),

You cannot sort: soft bags from semi-finished food, coffee, tea, etc.

Note: If a case of no orange container occurs, sort this waste in the blue one for paper or the yellow one for plastic.



Metal waste

The grey metal containers contain small metal waste.

You can sort: drinks cans and tins, metal tubes, foil, metal plugs, lids, boxes, nails, screws, paper clips and other small metal waste,

You cannot sort: paint cans, pressure containers with hazardous substance residues, or household appliances and other multi-material equipment. This does not include heavy or toxic metals such as lead or mercury.





Bio-waste

The bio-waste bins are brown in colour and are designed for selected biological waste that can then be converted into compost.

You can sort: fruit, vegetables, peelings, tea, coffee, grass, leaves, flowers, weeds, eggshells, cardboard or peat pots, etc.,

You cannot sort: animal bedding, diapers, bones, meat, oil, spreads, leftover sauces, coal ash, cigarette butts, vacuum cleaner bags and other non-biodegradable waste.



Mixed waste

Anything that cannot be further separated or recycled is placed in the mixed waste stream. Black containers are used for mixed waste.

Hazardous waste

Waste of the category "hazardous waste" is disposed of on site in collection containers according to type. Hazardous waste is a type of waste containing material or substances that are extremely hazardous to life and the environment. These are in particular substances which are explosive, flammable, irritant, toxic, infectious, carcinogenic, mutagenic, corrosive, etc. After collection these wastes are transferred in specialised containers to specialist companies with valid hazardous waste management permits for recovery or disposal. Marking of collection containers:

- Labelled "Hazardous waste".
- Name of the waste
- Waste catalogue number
- Hazardous waste identification sheets (if available)
- Name of person responsible for maintenance and servicing
- Graphic symbols of hazard according to the Chemicals Act

Collection containers are removed by the contractor when full. Disposal of other waste and hazardous waste must always comply with the requirements of Act No. 541/2020 Coll.

Management of selected types of hazardous waste:

1) Electrical and electronic waste:

- Disposal of electrical and electronic waste is an environmental issue. These wastes contain not only a range of substances and materials that are a burden on the environment, but also a range of materials that can be recycled very effectively. Toxic substances contained in this waste include in particular heavy metals (e.g. Hg, Cd and Pb), phosphors in screens and fluorescent lamps, liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and ozone-depleting substances.
- The collection of electrical and electronic waste is normally divided into the collection of batteries, fluorescent lamps and tubes, small electrical appliances and large electrical appliances.



- When disposing of electrical and electronic waste, it is imperative to respect and follow the provisions of Act No. 541/2020 Coll., the Waste Act. This lays down precise rules for the take-back of electrical equipment, separate collection, treatment and recovery of electrical waste, for the financing of the disposal of electrical equipment and electrical waste, as well as the obligations of manufacturers, resellers and distributors. The details of the take-back of electrical and electronic equipment are further specified in Decree No 352/2005 Coll., on the details of the management of electrical equipment and e-waste and on the detailed conditions for the financing of their management (Decree on the management of electrical equipment and e-waste). The section on electrical equipment of the Decree contains a list of manufacturers of electrical equipment and contacts of individual collective collection systems that have been granted a decision by the Ministry of the Environment to provide financing and management of electrical equipment and waste and that are absolutely necessary for the disposal of this type of waste. The collective systems for waste management in the Czech Republic are:
 - ASEKOL - www.asekol.cz - black technology, IT technology,
 - Elektrowin - www.elektrowin.cz - white goods,
 - REMA - www.remasystem.cz - black goods, IT equipment,
 - Ekolamp - www.ekolamp.cz - lighting technology.

2) Chemical packaging:

- We require that the types of chemical products (cleaning products, chemicals for green care, pesticides, products for extermination-disinfestation-disinfection, etc.) used within the Brumlovka site respect the provisions of the Green Purchasing Policy of PASSERINVEST GROUP, a.s. Disposal of packaging materials and residues of these products is carried out as disposal of other waste, as it does not excessively burden the environment.
- In the event of the need to use a non-biodegradable variant of the product, if necessary, with the characteristics of the hazardous properties from this selection (explosiveness; oxidizing ability; high flammability; irritability; harmful to health; toxicity; carcinogenicity; corrosivity; infectivity; teratogenicity; mutagenicity; ability to release highly toxic or toxic gases in contact with water, air or acids; ability to release hazardous substances into the environment during disposal; ecotoxicity) any waste must be treated as hazardous waste when disposing of the packaging and any residues of the product. All material must be separated in specialised containers, which will then be handed over by protocol to specialist companies with valid hazardous waste permits for recovery or disposal.

3) Other material or substances extremely hazardous to the environment

- In the event that other materials and substances (asbestos-containing construction waste, medical material, laboratory waste, etc.) have to be found/used, with the characteristics of the hazardous properties from this selection (explosiveness; oxidizing ability; high flammability; irritability; harmful to health; toxicity; carcinogenicity; corrosivity; infectivity; teratogenicity; mutagenicity; ability to release highly toxic or toxic gases in contact with water, air or acids; ability to release hazardous substances into the environment during disposal; ecotoxicity)



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More information on waste, waste management and environmental impacts can be found here: https://www.mzp.cz/cz/navigace_temata

