



**DECOMMISSIONING, DISMANTLING, DEMOLITION AND CARTING AWAY OF THE  
DELIMARA POWER STATION PHASE 1 CHIMNEY, 2 BOILERS AND 2 TURBO  
ALTERNATORS, COMPLETE WITH THEIR AUXILIARIES**

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**WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**



| Version ~~12~~: March-May 2017



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## Quality Assurance

**Decommissioning of Delimara Power Station Phase 1**  
**Draft Waste Management Plan**  
May 2017~~March 2017~~

**Report for: General Smontaggi**

### Revision Schedule

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
0	March 2017	Draft WMP	Rachel Xuereb Director	Krista Farrugia Senior Consultant	Adrian Mallia Managing Director
01	<u>May 2017</u> <del>March 2017</del>	2nd Draft WMP	Rachel Xuereb	Krista Farrugia	Adrian Mallia



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## WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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### INTRODUCTION

1. This Waste Management Plan (WMP) addresses the waste that will be generated from the decommissioning of part of the Delimara Power Station (Figure 1).
2. The WMP was commissioned by General Smontaggi, hereinafter referred to as 'the Contractor'.
3. The Site of the Delimara Power Station (DPS) contains a number of Phases. This WMP addresses Phase 1 of the Power Station. This was the initial construction phase that was commissioned in 1992 and included two steam units each with a generating capacity of 60MW. The Phase 1 Power Generating Plant dismantling includes the removal of:
  - 2 Waagner Biro Steam Boilers rated at 260T/H steam flow fired by Heavy Fuel Oil;
  - 2 BHEL Steam turbines/Generators rated at 60MW output with all auxiliary equipment found inside the Turbine Hall.; and
  - Phase 1 chimney (150m high with concrete wind shield).
4. These steam units utilise the following ancillary equipment and systems: cooling water intake, outlet and distribution network; water treatment plant, including storage; heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) storage tanks and distribution network; and outgoing substation. This equipment is outside the scope of this WMP as it will not be decommissioned.
5. The Turbine Hall structure and site service electrical systems and its building (including the piperack between the boilers and the Turbine Hall) are not included in the removal works. The current layout of the site and the area to be decommissioned is shown in **Figure 1**. For the purposes of the demolition contract the Site has been divided into 5 areas:
  - Boundary A: Chimney
  - Boundary B: Boilers
  - Boundary C: Turbine Hall
  - Boundary D: Transformers
  - Other pipe work removal.
6. Three HFO pipelines and one water pipelines are also included in this decommissioning phase.

7. The Delimara Power Station (DPS) operates under an IPPC Environmental Permit (EP), number IP 0002/07/Fiii. As part of the requirements of this IPPC permit Enemalta is required to provide an Outline Decommissioning Plan (ODP) for the site – Conditions 1.5.1, 2.3.5.1.2, and 2.3.15 (various clauses) of the EP – which needs to be reviewed and updated during the operational life of the site. Although this has been prepared and it includes waste management aspects, the Contract for the decommissioning of the part of the power station also requires a WMP. Condition 2.3.15.9.2 requires:  
  
*2.3.15.9.2 A waste management plan which shall include:*  
  
*( i) The identification and characterisation of sources, types and quantities of waste (including equipment, fuels, by-products such as ash, etc.);*  
  
*(ii) Criteria for segregation of wastes;*  
  
*(iii) Proposed treatment, conditioning, transport, storage and disposal/recovery methods;*  
  
*(iv) Potential reuse/recycling of such wastes..*
8. A Method Statement outlining the methodology to be used for the decommissioning (including demolition) of the site has been prepared by the Contractor.
9. Waste management during decommissioning will be carried out taking note of Enemalta's Environmental Management System, and in full compliance with national and European legislation on waste management, including (but not limited to) Legal Notices 9 and 10 of 2013, Legal Notice 184 of 2011 (as amended) and Legal Notice 106 of 2007.
10. Since a detailed materials survey cannot be performed at this stage, this draft Waste Management Plan will be updated to include the estimated quantities of each type of waste and their exact nature. Further details on waste testing and characterisation will also be provided, as well as on the waste receiving facilities and waste carriers (where necessary) for the Environment & Resources Authority's (ERA) agreement.
11. It is also expected that the Waste Management Plan will be updated periodically, to include the results of the laboratory testing of the different waste types and records of the types and amounts of wastes removed from the site. In order to inform the WMP, a hazardous materials survey and a Hazardous Material Sampling Plan will be undertaken; hazardous materials to be tested for further characterisation are identified in the Sampling Plan. The Plan identifies tests to be carried out where (i) there is a doubt with respect to the type of hazardous material present, or (ii) there is a doubt that equipment or other objects are contaminated with hazardous material. The results of the hazardous waste testing will also be presented in a separate HAZMAT report.





12. Records of waste movements will also be provided to ERA in accordance with contractual and legislative requirements. Traceability of all materials must be ensured by the Contractor.

Figure 1: Layout of the Site



## **DELIMARA POWER STATION – DECOMMISSIONING METHODOLOGY**

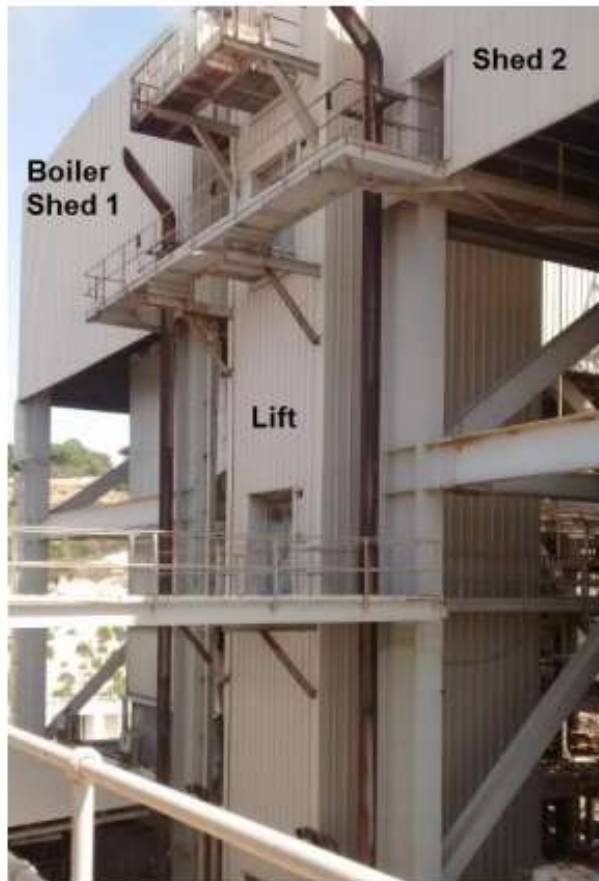
13. It is anticipated that decommissioning will only start later in the year. In accordance with the works programme prepared by the Contractor, following mobilisation and site preparation, the first structure to be demolished is the chimney (**Figure 2**). The structures of the chimney to be demolished are the concrete wind shield, the internal steel structures, 2 internal steel flues and their insulation, the L shaped horizontal flue inlet ducting from the boilers' exits to the two flue elbows found inside the wind shield, the insulation and cladding of the flue and supporting steel structures.
14. The demolition process including carting away of waste material is likely to last approximately 10 months. In terms of phasing the demolition of the chimney, it is anticipated that first the ducts and metal pipework connecting the chimney to the main plant will be removed. Secondly, the chimney structure itself comprising the reinforced concrete bodywork will be demolished, starting from the upper part up to 30 metres above ground level. The final 30 metres will then be demolished using a crawler excavator.
15. Works on the rest of the structures will be carried out concurrently. The two boilers in Boundary B (**Figure 3**) will be removed together with the equipment within this area (Boundary B) comprising 4 forced draught fans and corresponding motors, 2 clean drains tanks, 2 blow down tanks, steam lines, a lift, and Magnesium Oxide dosing skid.
16. Demolition of the boiler will consist of a step-by-step lowering of the body. Prior to decommissioning of the boiler all components such as circuits, oils, etc will be removed. This will be followed by the removal of insulation from the various parts to be demolished and disassembled (air channels, system pipes, furnaces, and partitioning panels). Following removal of all these parts, the boiler itself will be dismantled.
17. Dismantling of the 2 steam turbines in Boundary C will be done layer by layer from the outermost to the innermost equipment. This area also comprises 2 generators, 2 condensers, 2 Automatic Voltage Regulators, 4 condensate extraction pumps, 2 low pressure heaters, and 2 reserve feed water tanks. The intermediate floor includes high pressure heaters. Lubricating and jacking oil system is located on the top floor level, , , , 12. The ground floor includes feed pumps, lube oil purifier, 2 air compressor units, 2 drying units, 2 depressurizing panels, and water box priming systems and dosing skids for caustic soda and ammonia.
18. Boundary D comprises two 75MVA generator transformers and two 8MVA unit transformers (**Figure 4**).

19. Nothing will be removed from boundary E. Only the fuel supply, recirculation pipework leaving this boundary and leading to the boilers will be removed (**Figure 5**).
20. The works described above will be subject to Works Method Statement that will be submitted by the Contractor.

**Figure 2: Chimney in Boundary A**



**Figure 3: Boil shed in Boundary B**



**Figure 4: Transformers in Boundary D**



**Figure 5: Boundary E**





## **POLICY & LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT**

21. The legislation and policy documents relevant to the Scheme in relation to the WMP are outlined below.
22. The key Regulations in force under the Environment Protection Act 2016 include the following Legal Notices that are relevant to the Scheme:
  - Legal Notice 184 of 2011 (as amended by Legal Notice 441 of 2011), the Waste Regulations (S.L. 504.37) and Legal Notice 106 of 2007, the Waste Management (Activity Registration, S.L. 549.54) Regulations. These Regulations regulate the production and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. The Regulations aim to control all operations relating to the production and management of waste and promote sound waste management practices so as to safeguard human health and the environment.
  - Legal Notice 204 of 2014, Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2014 (S.L. 504.37). These Regulations regulate the disposal of WEEE.
  - L. N. 277 of 2006 Waste Management (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations, 2006 (S.L. 549.43) in relation to any packaging waste that may be encountered on site.
  - L. N. 166 of 2002 Waste Management Polychlorinated Terphenyls) Regulations, 2002 is potentially relevant to transformer oils.
23. The Scheme and the appointed Contractor responsible for the works is required to handle all waste streams in accordance with the relevant Regulations.

### **Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands, 2014 - 2020**

24. The latest Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands discusses legislation relevant to waste management in the Maltese Islands, presents a detailed picture of the waste arisings, and includes a strategy in relation to all waste streams, with the objective of moving waste management in Malta up the waste hierarchy through increased prevention of waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery. This strategy is designed specifically to implement the measures identified in the Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands, 2010 (described below).
25. The Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands defines waste management policy based on four principles:
  - To reduce waste and to prevent waste occurring, with a view to achieving a zero-waste society by 2050.
  - To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, whereby it is recognised that waste should be prevented or reduced, and that what is

generated should be recovered by means of re-use, recycling or other recovery options, in order to reduce waste going to landfill, and to use the collection system to aid with achieving these goals.

- To cause the least possible environmental impacts in the management of waste.
- To ensure that the polluter-pays principle is incorporated in all waste management procedures.

26. The Scheme complies with the principle to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy outlined in the Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands.



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Waste Identification and Classification

27. **Table 1** lists the principal wastes expected to be generated during the decommissioning of the site. The wastes have been classified in accordance with the European list of waste, also known as European Waste Codes (EWC). During execution of works, the waste logs will be completed whereby 'Quantity generated' will be recorded and permitted disposal facility will be confirmed. The waste log will be filled in by the Contractor on an area basis, so that the waste generated from the different equipment is logged separately, in accordance with ERA requirements. Once the proposed 'Permitted disposal facility' will be known this will be communicated to the Environmental Resources Authority for its approval prior to transportation. It is noted that the waste quantities included in the tables are only estimates, as they cannot be quantified with precision due to the extensive nature of the site.
28. The Waste Hierarchy has been applied when forming this Waste Management Plan (WMP). Where practical, waste has been selected for reuse and recycling.
29. **Table 1** also identifies the expected classification of the waste as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous. However, there may be uncertainty with regard to the classification of the following wastes, if they have been in contact with hazardous materials or in cases where there may be uncertainty as to the nature of the waste. Where such uncertainty arises, as stipulated in the Sampling Plan (submitted separately to this document) a waste sample will be taken. At this stage it is not possible to identify such scenarios but the Contractor will be responsible to identify such situations, alert Enemalta and ensure that a sample is sent for testing. ERA will also be informed of such sampling including details of methodologies for testing and sampling as well as parameters to be tested for.
30. **Appendix 1** gives an indication of the waste expected to be generated from each of the equipment. At this stage the list is indicative and quantities of waste and the relevant waste codes will be assigned as the works progress. As mentioned, the waste log will include the waste generated by equipment.
31. Such waste will be sampled (the sampling regime will be based on EN 14899), and tested for a range of parameters (as appropriate to the individual waste sample, depending on the contaminants the sample could be contaminated with) to determine the classification of the waste (in accordance with LN 184 of 2011 as amended, Commission Decision 2000/532/EC [recently amended by Decision 2014/955/EU] and Commission Regulation 1357/2014). Where necessary, testing will also be carried out according to Decision 2003/33/EC in order to determine the acceptability of waste at landfill. A sampling and testing plan will be provided for ERA's agreement prior to the start of any works on site.
32. Some of the waste marked as potentially hazardous in **Table 1** may, however, be classified as non-hazardous without testing if it is determined during decommissioning that the waste has not come into contact with hazardous

substances (e.g. insulation material in chimneys that had been sandwiched between other materials).

33. Testing will be carried out at an accredited laboratory identified by the contractor – Comie Analisi Chimiche e Microbiologiche (see **Appendix 12**). ..
34. Where the hazard level of a particular waste is unclear but the volumes of such waste are small, the Contractor may opt to consider such waste as hazardous rather than carry out testing.
35. Waste known to be hazardous (e.g. fuel sludges, lubricating oils) will not be tested, but will be sent to facilities that are licensed to accept such hazardous waste.
36. Machinery (such as turbines and transformers) that used to contain relatively small amounts of hazardous liquids such as lubricating oils can be considered to be non-hazardous once the hazardous liquids have been drained and cleaned. It must be ensured that draining is complete and drip trays of an adequate capacity are used. Spill kits are to be made available as contingency.

**Table 1: Principal wastes arising from decommissioning**

No	Type of Waste	EWc code	Quantity projected (estimate d)	Quantity generated (to be compiled during actual works)	Classification	Waste Carrier reg No / Waste Broker reg No	Permitted disposal facility	Method of storage and containment for wastes to be retained on site
Soft Strip								
W1	Glass	17 02 02	4 m³		Non-hazardous	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by contractor	Recyclable materials will be separated and stored on site
W2	Plasterboard	17 08 02	8 m³		Non-hazardous			Stored separately on site until final disposal
W3	Suspended ceilings & floor tiles	17 09 94	6 m³		Non-hazardous			
W4	Wood (incl furniture)	17 02 01	80 m³		Non-hazardous			Recyclable materials will be separated and stored on site
W5	Lights	20 01 21*	15 m³		Hazardous	Likely to be exported	To be provided by contractor	Stored safely on-site in bunded area by contractor responsible for disposal of hazardous waste until ready for disposal.
W6	Lights (bulbs & wall lamps)	20 01 36	Small quantities		Non-hazardous	To be provided by contractor		Stored safely on-site in bunded area by contractor responsible for disposal of hazardous waste until ready for disposal.
W7	Waste Electric & Electronic Equipment including air conditioners	16 02 13*	8 m³		Hazardous			
Demolition Waste								
W8	Cables / wires	16 02 16	60 tonnes		Non-hazardous	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by	Recyclable materials will be separated and
W9	Insulation	17 06 04	1,800 m³		Non-hazardous			

No	Type of Waste	EWG code	Quantity projected (estimated)	Quantity generated (to be compiled during actual works)	Classification	Waste Carrier reg No / Waste Broker reg No	Permitted disposal facility	Method of storage and containment for wastes to be retained on site
	<sup>1</sup> Mineral Wool						contractor	stored on site
W10	Plastics	17 02 03	5m <sup>3</sup>		Non-hazardous	To be provided by contractor		Stored safely on site in a bunded area until disposal by a licensed contractor to a licensed facility or exported
W11	Transformer oils	13 01 13* <sup>2</sup>	98 tonnes		Hazardous			
W12	Waste oils	13 02 08* 13 07 01*	23 tonnes		Hazardous			
W13	Refractory	16 11 06 <sup>3</sup>	20 m <sup>3</sup>		Non-hazardous			
W14	Cladding (calcium silicate)	17 06 04	70 tonnes		Non-hazardous			
W15	Foam insulation (CFC, HCFC, propane)	14 06 01*	220 m <sup>3</sup>		Hazardous			
W16	Heavy Fuel Oil	13 07 01*	Small quantities from pipework		Hazardous waste			
W17	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances	15 02 02*	Small quantities		Hazardous waste	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by contractor	

<sup>1</sup> The exact code for insulation material may vary once the works commence and the Consultants can visually inspect the material.

<sup>2</sup> Enemalta plc tested the transformer oils for PCB. They were found to contain PCB < 1ppm.

<sup>3</sup> The exact code for the refractory will be verified during works. Where there is doubt as to the nature of the material this will be tested in agreement with ERA.

No	Type of Waste	EWCode	Quantity projected (estimated)	Quantity generated (to be compiled during actual works)	Classification	Waste Carrier reg No / Waste Broker reg No	Permitted disposal facility	Method of storage and containment for wastes to be retained on site
W18	Flyash	10 01 04*	Small quantities		Hazardous waste			Stored in fully sealed jumbo bags in a container that will eventually be removed in its entirety by a licensed contractor to a licensed facility or exported.
W19	Bottom ash	10 01 01 <sup>4</sup>	To be determined during dismantling		Non-hazardous			
W20	Stone	17 01 02	100 m <sup>3</sup>		Inert	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by contractor	Stored on site in waste storage area until disposal at inert landfill.
W21	Concrete / brickwork / porcelain	17 01 07	3,232 m <sup>3</sup>		Inert (when not stained) Non-Hazardous when stained			
W22	Contaminated concrete / bricks	17 01 06*	Small quantities that arise					Stored safely on-site in bunded area by contractor responsible for disposal of hazardous waste until ready for disposal.
W23	Contaminated water / effluent from cleaning	10 01 22*	Small quantities that arise		Hazardous			
W24	Caustic soda	06 02 04*	Small quantities		Hazardous			
W25	Trisodium phosphate	06 02 05*	Small quantities		Hazardous			
W26	Magnesium Oxide <sup>4</sup>	10 01 26	Small quantities		Non-hazardous			

<sup>4</sup> To be removed as part of the dosing system.

No	Type of Waste	EWG code	Quantity projected (estimated)	Quantity generated (to be compiled during actual works)	Classification	Waste Carrier reg No / Waste Broker reg No	Permitted disposal facility	Method of storage and containment for wastes to be retained on site
<b>Scrap metal</b>								
W27	Iron and steel	17 04 05	4,900 tonnes		Non-hazardous	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by contractor	Separate collection of metals for recycling offsite. Stored temporarily on-site in designated areas for such a limited time only to ensure adequate house-keeping is maintained on site.
W28	Copper, bronze, brass	17 04 01	200 tonnes		Non hazardous			
W29	Mixed metals	17 04 07	To be determined		Non-hazardous			
W30	Aluminium	17 04 02	7 tonnes		Non-hazardous			
W31	Contaminated metals	17 04 09*	To be established during works		Hazardous (may be subject to testing)	To be provided by contractor	To be provided by contractor	Stored temporarily on-site in designated bunded area for such a limited time only to ensure adequate house-keeping is maintained on site.
<u>W32</u>	<u>Wastewater generated from clean</u>	<u>To be established following testing</u>	<u>Relatively small quantities</u>		<u>TO be determined through testing</u>	<u>To be provided by contractor</u>	<u>To be provided by contractor</u>	<u>To be stored on site until nature of material confirmed through testing.</u>

### **Pollution Prevention and Control Measures**

37. All wastes generated during decommissioning will be segregated by type and stored temporarily in appropriate labelled and secure containers on site (e.g. skips, IBCs) prior to removal. Any oily rags or similar used to clean equipment while working will be treated as hazardous waste and stored separately. Mixing of non hazardous and hazardous waste is not permitted.
38. Hazardous waste will be stored inside a bunded area on site in one of the waste storage areas as illustrated in **Figure 6**. The bunded areas to be constructed within one or more of the waste storage areas must be of an adequate size to allow for the proper storage of the waste generated, that is, the bund should have a holding capacity of 110% of the largest container or 25% of the total volume of containers stored therein, whichever is the greatest. A low wall will also be constructed around this entire temporary waste storage area, to act as a bund. Another criterion for selection of the bunded area is accessibility.
39. At the close of each working day, working areas will be cleaned. The material collected will be placed in skips or other appropriate containers and transported to an authorised waste management facility.
40. A spill prevention and control plan will be drawn up following contract award. This will include the following measures:
  - Hazardous wastes will be stored in closed containers to avoid contamination of surface water and release of dust (in the case of fine powders);
  - Regular inspections will be carried out to examine waste storage areas, particularly those where hazardous wastes are being stored;
  - Spill kits will be available in the vicinity of where hazardous wastes are being handled / stored – used spill kits will be treated as hazardous waste;
  - Operators will be trained in the use of the spill kits and in the disposal of used spill kits; and
  - All waste will be stored within bunded areas.
41. Stockpiles of inert dusty material on site will be wetted or covered to minimise dust emissions.

### **Transport of Waste**

42. Waste will be removed from site using waste carriers registered for that type of waste (in accordance with Legal Notice 106 of 2007), or collected by authorised waste brokers.
43. With regard to waste destined for export, the Contractor will only utilize authorised brokers / facilities for the export for such waste.

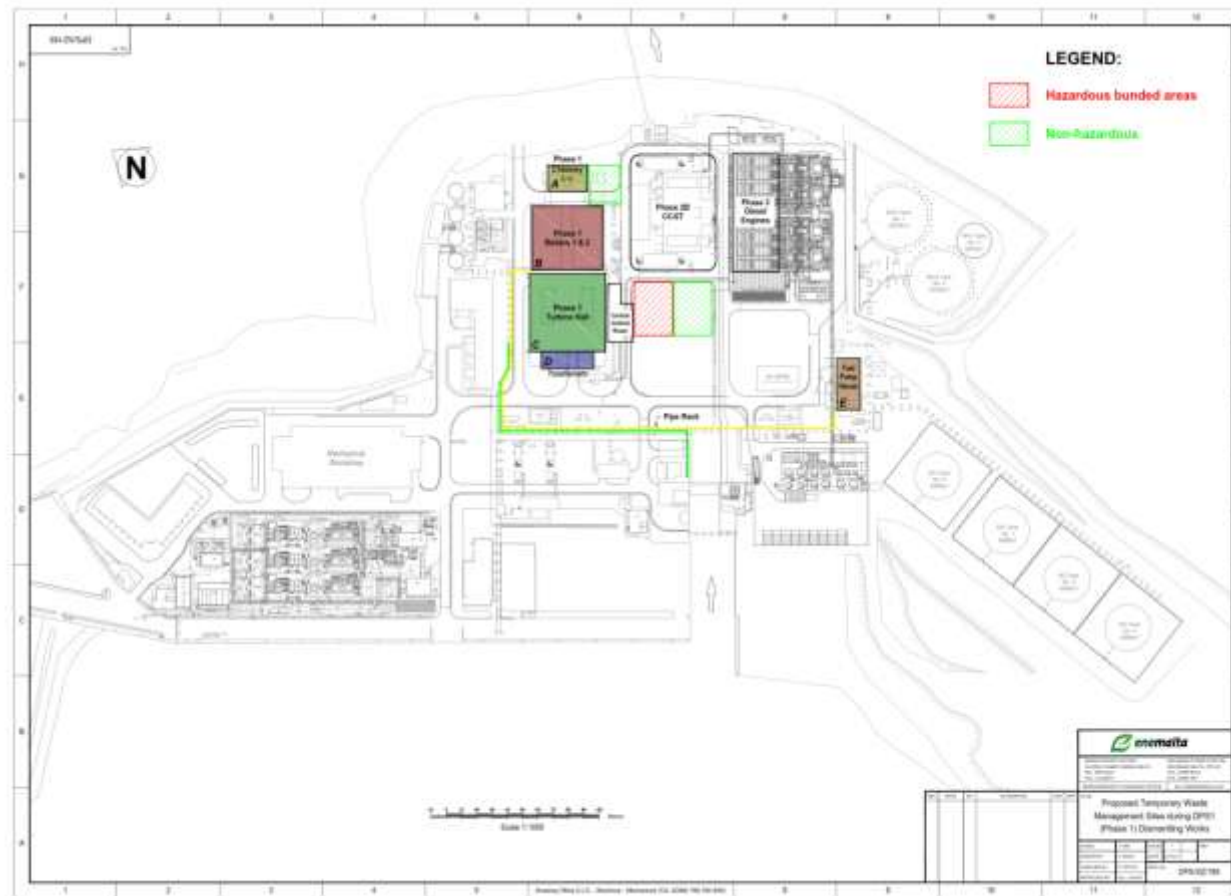
44. Any waste oils collected for local treatment will be collected by a licensed contractor who has a number of vehicles registered for the collection of such waste.
45. All hazardous waste transferred from the site will be accompanied by a valid waste consignment permit issued by ERA. Each consignment under the consignment permit will also be accompanied by a consignment note. Shipments of hazardous waste abroad will follow the requirements of the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations (Legal Notice 285 of 2011 as amended). Should waste be shipped directly from the site (usually by container), the Procedure on Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (TFS) will apply in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR).
46. Drivers carrying hazardous waste will be in possession of appropriate certificates and training for the carriage of dangerous goods.
47. A record will be kept of the type and quantity of waste removed from site with each consignment in the Schedule 9 format, together with all relative documentation.
48. Waste will be sent to local or foreign facilities that are licensed to accept that particular waste code. Only authorised facilities will be used. The full list of authorised facilities to be used will be provided to ERA as part of the IPPC permitting process.
49. Transport to the facilities will be via licensed vehicles.

### **Sampling Plan**

50. The WMP is likely to identify that there are certain materials present on site for which waste characterisation requires further investigation. To this end, a sampling plan will be prepared to describe which wastes will be tested and for what parameters. This will be submitted separately.

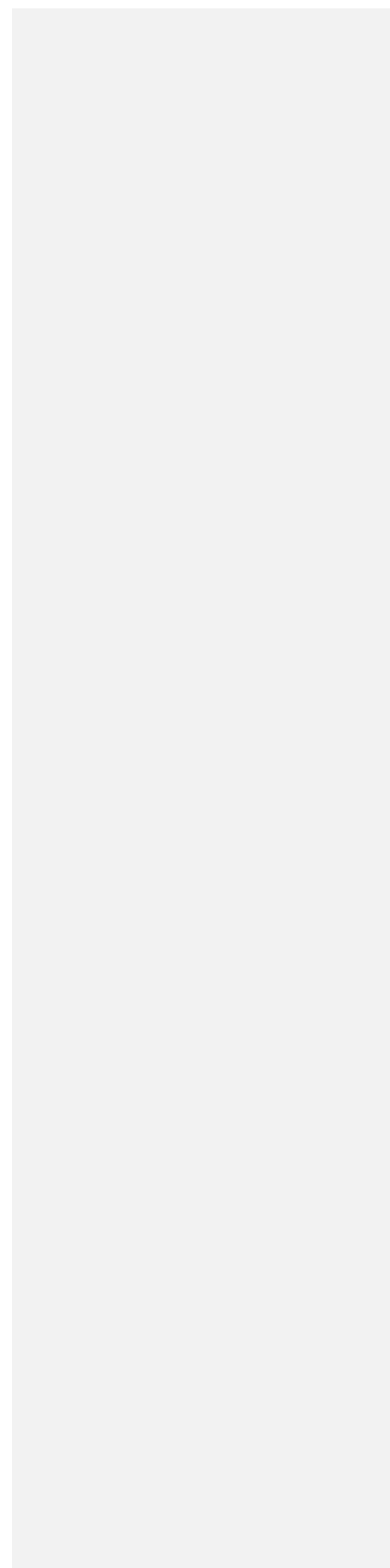


Figure 6: Indicative location of waste storage areas



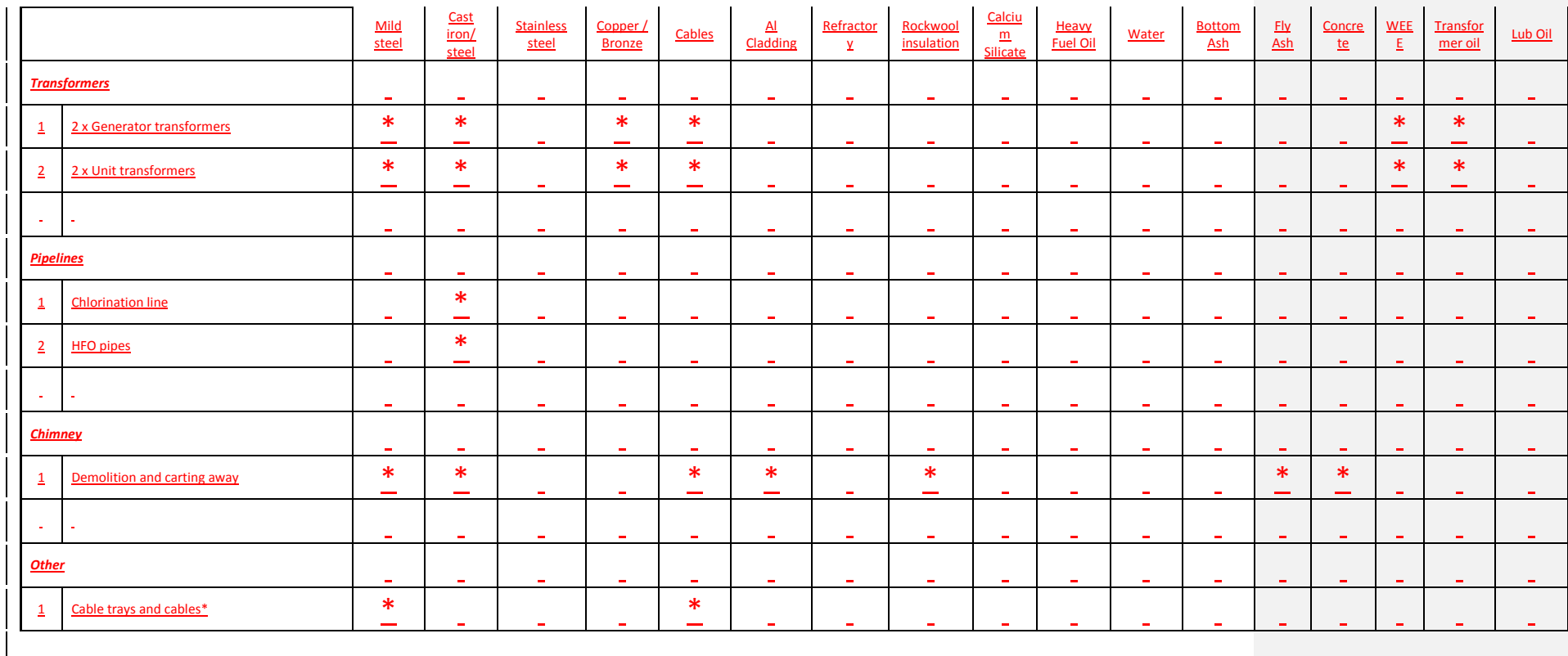


**Appendix 1: Preliminary Identification of waste types by equipment**



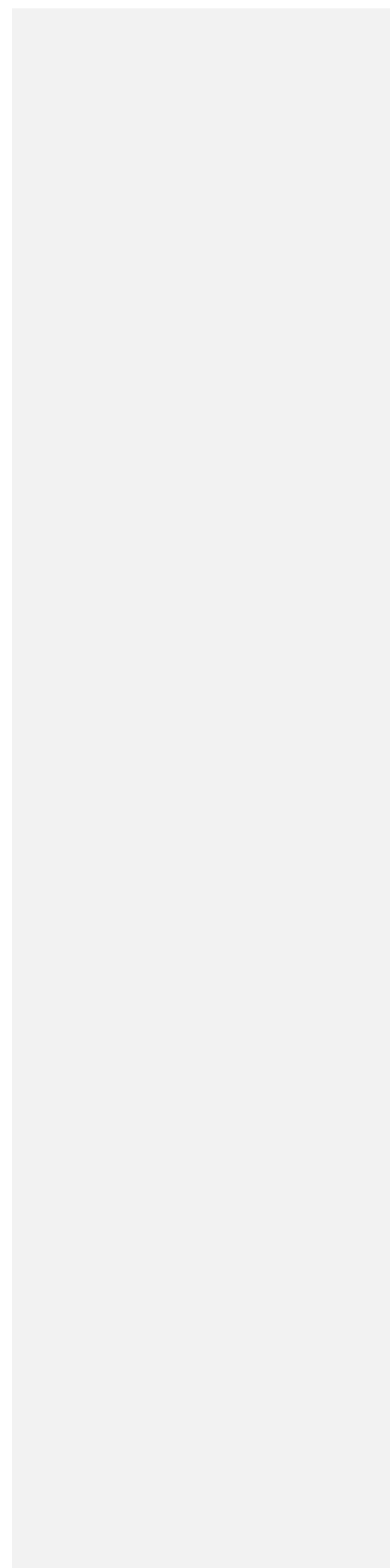
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## Appendix **12**: Laboratory Accreditation



**CERTIFICATO DI ACCREDITAMENTO**  
*Accreditation Certificate*

Accreditamento n°  
Accreditation n°

**0346**

Rev. **0**

Si dichiara che  
We declare that

**COMIE Srl**

Sede:  
Via Tauliè 15 - 28070 Sizzano NO

è conforme ai requisiti  
della norma

UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 "Requisiti generali per la competenza dei  
Laboratori di prova e taratura"

meets the requirements  
of the standard

EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing  
and Calibration Laboratories" standard

quale

**Laboratorio di Prova**

as

**Testing Laboratory**

L'accreditamento attesta la competenza tecnica del Laboratorio relativamente allo scopo riportato nelle schede allegate al presente certificato. Le schede possono variare nel tempo. I requisiti gestionali della ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (sezione 4) sono scritti in un linguaggio idoneo all'attività dei Laboratori di Prova, sono conformi ai principi della ISO 9001:2008 ed allineati con i suoi requisiti applicabili.  
Il presente certificato non è da ritenersi valido se non accompagnato dalle schede allegate e può essere sospeso o revocato in qualsiasi momento nel caso di inadempienza accertata da parte di ACCREDIA. La validità dell'accreditamento può essere verificata sul sito WEB ([www.accredia.it](http://www.accredia.it)) o richiesta direttamente ai singoli Dipartimenti.

The accreditation certifies the technical competence of the laboratory limited to the scope detailed in the attached Enclosure. The scope may vary in the time. The management system requirements in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (Section 4) are written in a language relevant to Testing Laboratories operations and meet the principles of ISO 9001:2008 and are aligned with its pertinent requirements.  
The present certificate is valid only if associated to the annexed schedule, and can be suspended or withdrawn at any time in the event of non fulfilment as ascertained by ACCREDIA.  
The in force status of the accreditation may be checked in the WEB site ([www.accredia.it](http://www.accredia.it)) or on direct request to appointed Department.

Data di 1ª emissione  
1st issue date  
**2001-07-09**

Data di modifica  
Modification date  
**2013-04-18**

Data di scadenza  
Expiring date  
**2017-05-04**

  
Il Direttore Generale  
The General Director  
(Dr. Filippo Trifiletti)

  
Il Direttore di Dipartimento  
Department Director  
(Dr. Paolo Bianco)

  
Il Presidente  
The President  
(Cav. del Lav. Federico Grazioli)