

Approved by the order of the
Deputy Chairman of the Board
of the JSC "NC "KTZ"
dated October 10, №808

**Waste management rules
in the Joint Stock Company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy"
and its subsidiaries**

Revision 2.0

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1 General provisions

1. These Rules of Waste Management in the joint-stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy" and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) regulate the procedure for handling waste generated in the course of economic activity of structural divisions and subsidiaries of the joint-Stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy", their accounting and reporting in the field of waste management.

2. Structural divisions and subsidiaries of the joint-stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy", in the course of which waste is generated, ensure the safe handling of waste from the moment of its formation until final disposal.

3. For each type of waste in the structural divisions and subsidiaries of the joint-stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy", a waste management system should be defined: methods of collection, packaging, transportation, conditioning (if necessary), terms of temporary storage, long-term storage and/or burial, and the necessary premises and waste management equipment.

2 The implementation

4. The Rules apply to the structural divisions of the joint-stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy" and its subsidiaries in the implementation of environmental activities.

5. Compliance with the requirements of these Rules by third-party individuals and legal entities located and carrying out work on the territory of the Company or BEFORE, is carried out on the terms of contracts in accordance with the standard of the organization "Safety management when performing work by a contractor in JSC NC KTZ and its UP to ST AO-620100210058-CRPB-02-2021, approved by the order from April 15, 2021 No. 301-TS.

3 Regulatory requirements

6. These Rules are developed in accordance with the requirements:

Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 2, 2021;

The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 7, 2020 "On the health of the people and the healthcare system";

Sanitary rules "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the collection, use, application, neutralization, transportation, storage and disposal of production and consumption waste", approved by the Order of the Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2020 No. KR DSM-331/2020;

Waste Classifier approved by Order No. 314 of the Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 6, 2021;

Methodology for the development of draft standards for the maximum disposal

of production and consumption waste, approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 18, 2008 No. 100-p;

Methods of handling municipal solid household waste at separate collection, approved by the order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Construction and Housing and Communal Services dated February 10, 2012 No.

4 Definitions and abbreviations

7. The following basic definitions and abbreviations are used in these Rules:

Company	–	Joint Stock Company "National Company" Kazakhstan Temir Zholy"
type of waste	–	a collection of waste having common characteristics in accordance with their origin, properties and technology of their management; types of waste are determined on the basis of a waste classifier approved by the authorized body in the field of environmental protection
hazardous waste	–	waste having one or more of the following properties: HP1 explosive; HP2 oxidizing properties; HP3 flammable; HP4 irritating effect; HP5 specific systemic toxicity (aspiration toxicity to the target organ); HP6 acute toxicity; HP7 carcinogenicity; HP8 corrosive effect; HP9 infectious properties; HP10 toxicity for childbirth; HP11 mutagenicity; HP12 formation of toxic gases in contact with water, air or acid; HP13 sensitization; HP14 ecotoxicity; HP15 ability to exhibit the hazardous properties listed above, which are released indirectly from the original waste; C16 persistent organic pollutants (pops)
non-hazardous waste	–	waste that does not have the properties of hazardous waste and does not pose an immediate or potential danger to the environment, life and (or) human health independently or in contact with other substances
waste management	–	all types of activities related to the formation, collection, storage, use, disposal, transportation and disposal of waste
образователь отходов	-	a structural subdivision of a Company or a DO, in the course of whose activities waste is generated (primary waste generator), or which carries out processing, mixing or other operations that lead to a change in the

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		properties of such waste or their composition (secondary waste generator)
passport of hazardous waste	–	a document certifying the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of hazardous waste
waste accounting	–	a system for collecting and providing information on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of waste and methods of handling them
waste disposal	–	use of waste as secondary material or energy resources reduction or elimination of hazardous properties of waste by mechanical and physico-chemical treatment
waste disposal	–	physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting, that change the characteristics of waste to reduce its volume or hazardous properties, facilitate their handling or improve their disposal
waste storage	–	storage of waste in specially designated places for subsequent disposal, processing and (or) disposal
JSC "NC "KTZ", The Company	–	Joint Stock Company "National Company" Kazakhstan Temir Zholy"
Subsidiaries	–	subsidiaries of the joint-stock company "National Company "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy" - legal entities, fifty or more percent of the shares (participation shares in the authorized capital) of which belong to the Company on the right of ownership or trust management
Structural divisions of JSC "NC "KTZ"	–	departments, services, departments of the central office, branches, assigned staff, representative offices of the Company
контейнер	–	containers for the collection, accumulation and temporary storage of municipal waste are rigid, durable, special box-type packaging that has a special device for easy carrying, overloading, fastening and ensuring the safety of the contents under the normal influence of environmental factors
waste transportation	–	movement of waste from the objects of their formation to the objects of their sorting, storage, processing, neutralization, burial and destruction
waste of consumption	–	residues of products, products and other substances formed during their consumption or operation, as well as goods (products) that have lost all or part of their original consumer properties

production waste	–	the remains of raw materials, materials, other products and products formed during the production process and have completely or partially lost their original consumer properties.
medical waste	–	waste generated during the provision of medical services and medical manipulations;
waste recycling	–	physical, chemical or biological processes, including sorting, aimed at extracting raw materials and (or) other materials used later in the production (manufacture) of goods or other products from waste, as well as changing the properties of waste in order to facilitate their handling, reduce their volume or hazardous properties
waste disposal		storage or disposal of production and consumption waste

Other concepts are used in the meanings defined by the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, local acts of the Company.

5 Responsibilities of the Company's structural divisions and subsidiaries in the field of waste management

8. Structural divisions of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the established procedure:

- 1) ensure the separate collection of waste, their sorting, as well as compliance with the established procedure for the placement and transportation of waste;
- 2) create conditions for temporary storage of production and consumption waste in ways that prevent the destruction of secondary material resources: metal, glass, textiles, waste paper, containers, packaging, polymer materials, rubber (worn tires), reagents, technical liquids and oils, oil filters, household appliances and equipment, electric batteries and lead-acid batteries, mercury thermometers and other types of secondary material resources;
- 3) use sealed containers for storing liquid waste products (battery electrolytes, used engine oils and used liquids, including cooling, braking and others), do not allow the discharge of waste liquids into the sewer, soil, reservoirs and other places;
- 4) in accordance with the established procedure, provide compensation for damage caused to the environment, to the health of citizens, to the property of individuals and legal entities, to the state as a result of negligent or mismanagement of production and consumption waste;
- 5) use the services of specialized organizations on a contractual basis to carry out operations for the placement and disposal of waste;

6) checks the storage conditions of hazardous and non-hazardous waste at least once a month.

6 Types of production and consumption waste

9. According to the degree of danger, production and consumption wastes are divided into hazardous and non-hazardous (inert).

10. In accordance with the Sanitary Rules "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the collection, use, application, neutralization, transportation, storage and disposal of production and consumption waste", approved by the order of the Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2020 No. KR DSM-331/2020, waste according to the degree of impact on humans and the environment (according to the degree of toxicity) are divided into five hazard classes:

- Class 1 - extremely dangerous,
- Class 2 - highly dangerous,
- Class 3 - moderately dangerous,
- Class 4 - little dangerous,
- Class 5 - non-dangerous.

11. The conclusion on the hazard classes of waste is issued by the territorial divisions of the state body in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population.

12. The determination of the hazard level and the assignment of waste to a certain code are carried out in accordance with the Waste Classifier approved by the order of the Acting Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 6, 2021 No. 314.

13. The assignment of waste to a certain code is carried out by waste educators independently.

14. In order to visually demonstrate the type and conditions of safe storage of production and consumption waste, as well as their disposal, Instructional and methodological posters in the field of waste management are used (Appendix 1 to these Rules).

7 Collection, temporary storage and transportation of industrial waste

15. In the Company's structural divisions, waste collection and temporary storage (placement) are carried out at special sites (places) corresponding to the level of waste hazard (according to the degree of toxicity).

16. A special site for temporary storage of waste is located on the territory of the structural division of the Company and upwind.

The site is covered with a solid and impervious to toxic waste (substances) material, it is boned, a device for surface waste runoff is placed on it with a slope towards

special treatment facilities that ensure the capture of toxic substances, their purification and neutralization. The direction of the drain to the general shower drain is not allowed.

The site provides for the protection of waste from the effects of precipitation and wind.

17. Waste, as it accumulates, is collected in a special container designed for a certain type of waste in accordance with the hazard class (according to the degree of toxicity).

18. Production waste of hazard class 1 is stored in sealed containers (steel barrels, containers). As the container with hazardous waste is filled, it is closed with a steel lid, if necessary, it is welded with electric gas welding and the packaging is marked with an indication of the hazardous properties of the waste.

19. Production waste of hazard class 2 is stored according to the aggregate state in plastic bags, bags, barrels and other types of containers that prevent the spread of harmful substances (ingredients).

20. Industrial waste of hazard class 3 is stored in a container that ensures their localized storage, which allows loading and unloading and transport operations to be carried out and to exclude the spread of harmful substances.

21. Industrial waste of hazard class 4 is stored openly on a special site in the form of a cone-shaped pile, from where they are loaded into vehicles by a forklift and delivered to the place of disposal or burial. It is allowed to combine production waste of class 4 with consumption waste in the places of burial of the latter.

22. Waste in liquid and gaseous state is stored in sealed containers and removed from the territory of the Company's structural divisions within a day after formation or their neutralization is carried out at a special site.

23. Solid household waste, including bulk, is stored in containers, plastic, paper bags or bags, and is removed as they accumulate.

24. Transportation of hazardous waste by vehicles, requirements for the performance of loading and unloading operations and other requirements for ensuring environmental and sanitary-epidemiological safety are determined by the norms and rules approved by the authorized state body in the field of transport and communications in coordination with the authorized body in the field of environmental protection and the state body in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare population.

25. Temporary storage of production and consumption waste is not waste disposal. Places of temporary storage of production and consumption waste are intended for the safe collection of waste for no more than six months before their transfer to persons carrying out operations for recycling, recycling, as well as disposal of waste not subject to recycling or disposal.

26. In case of violation of the conditions and terms of temporary storage of production and consumption waste (but not more than six months) established by the

project documentation, such waste is recognized as placed from the time of their formation.

27. Transportation of hazardous waste is allowed under the following conditions:

- 1) availability of appropriate packaging and labeling for transportation purposes;
- 2) availability of specially equipped and equipped with special signs of vehicles;
- 3) availability of a passport of hazardous waste and documentation for the transportation and transfer of hazardous waste indicating the amount of transported hazardous waste, the purpose and destination of their transportation;
- 4) compliance with safety requirements during transportation of hazardous waste, as well as loading and unloading operations.

28. From the moment of loading of hazardous waste onto a vehicle, their acceptance by an individual or legal entity engaged in the transportation of hazardous waste, and until they are unloaded from the vehicle at the prescribed place, the responsibility for the safe handling of such waste is borne by the transport organization or the person to whom such a vehicle belongs.

29. Examples of the organization of temporary storage of some production and consumption waste are given in Annex 2 to these Rules.

8 Collection, temporary storage and transportation of solid household waste

30. Special platforms with entrances for transport are allocated on the territory of structural divisions of Companies for the collection of solid household waste and their temporary storage. Containers intended for waste collection are placed on the sites. The site is arranged with a hard surface and fenced on three sides to a height of at least 1.5 m.

31. The container platform is placed at a distance of at least 25 m from residential and public buildings, buildings of organizations, sports grounds and recreation areas of the population.

32. Containers for collecting solid household waste are equipped with lids.

33. The required number of containers is calculated taking into account the capacity of the container, the rate of accumulation of waste, their storage periods according to the formula:

$$B_{\text{КОИТ}} = \Pi_{\text{ГОД}} * t * 1,05 / (365 * V), \text{ где}$$

$\Pi_{\text{ГОД}}$ - annual accumulation of municipal waste on the site, m³;

t - frequency of waste disposal, day;

V - container capacity, m³.

34. The shelf life of waste in containers at a temperature of 0 C and below is no more than three days, at plus temperature - no more than a day.

35. It is forbidden to store in containers:

waste generated as a result of construction work, including bricks, concrete, metal fittings, heating batteries, etc.;

hot furnace ash (slag);

bulky and long objects (boxes, pipes, boards, logs, trees and their large branches, shrubs, large components of cars and motorcycles, etc.) that can prevent the container from being unloaded into the bin of a garbage truck;

mercury-containing waste;

rubber products;

waste generated as a result of the death of livestock, other animals and poultry (biological waste).

36. Separate waste collection is carried out by "dry" (paper, cardboard, metal, plastic and glass) and "wet" (food waste, organic matter and other) fractions.

37. Food waste from public catering facilities operating on the territory of the Company's structural divisions and subsidiaries is collected in containers with lids, stored in a refrigerated room or cold rooms.

9 Collection, temporary storage and transportation of medical waste

38. Collection, transportation and storage of medical waste (hereinafter – MW) is carried out according to the degree of their danger.

39. MW according to the degree of danger are divided into 5 hazard classes:

- 1) Class A - non-hazardous MW, similar to MSW;
- 2) Class B - dangerous (epidemiological) mo;
- 3) Class B - extremely (epidemiologically) dangerous MW;
- 4) Class G - toxicologically dangerous MW in composition close to industrial;
- 5) Class D - radioactive MW.

40. Collection, reception and transportation of medical waste are carried out in disposable bags, containers, safe disposal boxes, containers.

41. Containers for the storage of medical waste must be moisture-proof, preventing the possibility of contact of unauthorized persons with the contents of the container.

42. The floor, walls, ceiling of premises for temporary storage of medical waste is made of materials resistant to detergents and disinfectants.

10 General requirements for waste management

43. It is prohibited to mix hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste, to mix different types of hazardous waste with each other in the process of their production, transportation and storage. It is allowed to fill quarries and other artificially created cavities with the use of non-hazardous waste, solid waste and waste of the 3rd and 4th hazard class of the production facility.

44. In the process of temporary storage of waste and handling of them is not allowed:

- 1) mixing of waste transferred for recycling, if such mixing is prohibited by the waste processing technologies used;
- 2) burial, arson, unauthorized landfills of waste on the territory of industrial and other objects of economic activity, where the formation of waste occurred.

45. Transportation of waste to the designated place of their storage and processing is carried out by specialized organizations at the expense of the waste educator.

46. Waste collectors located in settlements where there are no specialized organizations for the collection, removal of waste and maintenance of waste disposal sites, organize with the permission of the territorial department of the authorized state body in the field of environmental protection, places from which independent waste removal is possible.

47. The passport of hazardous waste is compiled:

- 1) for waste containing one or more of the following substances:

explosives;

flammable liquids;

flammable solids;

self-igniting substances;

oxidizing substances;

organic peroxides;

toxic substances;

toxic substances that cause prolonged and chronic diseases;

infectious substances;

corrosive substances;

ecotoxic substances;

substances that emit flammable gases in contact with water;

substances that can emit toxic gases when in contact with air or water;

substances capable of forming other substances having one of the above properties;

- 2) for waste from the amber and red lists.

48. The hazardous waste passport is developed by waste educators in the form of a hazardous waste passport approved by Order No. 335. 49 of the Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 20, 2021.

The hazardous waste passport is filled in separately for each type of waste and is provided to the authorized body in the field of protection within three months from the moment of waste formation environment.

50. In the event of a change in the hazardous properties of waste caused by a change in the technological regulations of the process in which such a change in the properties of waste occurred, or the receipt of more detailed and specific additional information, the passport of hazardous waste is subject to revision. The updated passport of hazardous waste is sent to the authorized body in the field of

environmental protection within three months.

51. Waste accounting of each hazard level is carried out by waste educators in accordance with Annex 3 to these Rules.

52. The report on the formation of hazardous waste is provided by waste producers to the territorial subdivision of the authorized body in the field of environmental protection at the location of the enterprise annually, until March 1, following the reporting year, in the form approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 21, 2012 No. 164-p "On approval of the Report Form on Hazardous waste and Instructions for completing the Hazardous Waste Report form".

53. Waste accounting documentation is stored for 5 years.

11 Requirements for suppliers of services for the removal and recycling/ utilization /disposal/burial of waste

54. Suppliers of services for the removal and recycling/ utilization /disposal/burial of waste are determined in accordance with the documents of JSC "Samruk-Kazyna" and the Company regulating the procurement procedure.

55. According to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Permits and Notifications", service providers for processing, neutralization, disposal and (or) destruction of hazardous waste must have a license to perform works and provide services in the field of environmental protection for the relevant subspecies of activity, and for non-hazardous waste - notification to the authorized body in the field of environmental protection on the beginning or termination of activities for the collection, sorting and (or) transportation of waste, recovery and (or) destruction of non-hazardous waste

12 The principle of hierarchy

56. Waste producers should apply a hierarchy of measures to prevent waste generation and manage the generated waste in descending order of their preference in the interests of environmental protection and ensuring sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the requirements established by Article 329 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

57. Waste prevention refers to measures taken before a substance, material or product becomes waste, and aimed at:

1) reducing the amount of waste generated (including by reusing products or increasing their service life);

2) reducing the level of negative impact of the generated waste on the environment and human health;

3) reducing the content of harmful substances in materials or products.

Reuse in subparagraph 1) of part one of this paragraph means any operation in which products or their components that have not yet become waste are reused for the same purpose for which such products or their components were created.

58. When applying the principle of hierarchy, the precautionary principle and the principle of sustainable development, technical capabilities and economic feasibility, as well as the overall level of impact on the environment, human health and socio-economic development of the country should be taken into account.

13 Responsibility

59. The responsibility of employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in the field of waste management is determined in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, these Rules and other internal documents of the Company, UP to .

60. Responsibility for the collection and storage, disposal of food and medical waste is assigned to persons providing medical services and catering services at the facilities of the Company's structural divisions and BEFORE on the basis of contracts.

61. Waste producers are responsible for the safe handling of waste from the moment of its formation until the moment of transfer to the possession of the person performing operations for the restoration or disposal of waste on the basis of a license.

Appendix 2
to the Rules of Waste
Management in the joint-stock company
"National Company
"Kazakhstan Temir Zholy",
approved by the order
of the Deputy Chairman of the Board
of the Joint-stock company
"National Company
"Kazakhstan temir Zholy"
dated October 10, 2022 №808____

**Examples
of the organization of temporary storage of some production and consumption
waste**

1. Mercury lamps, fluorescent mercury-containing tubes, used and defective (waste of hazard class 1).

Mercury lamps, fluorescent mercury-containing tubes used and defective should be located in an indoor room in which there are no permanent workplaces, preferably with a tiled or metal flat floor. The room must contain instructions for handling the specified waste.

Lamps should be stored in a special container. The conditions of storage and transportation of spent mercury-containing lamps should exclude the possibility of a fight or depressurization of glass flasks.

The collection of spent mercury lamps, fluorescent mercury-containing tubes used and defective is carried out by the personnel servicing them, under the guidance of an official determined by the order of the head of the structural division of the Company and familiar with the instructions for handling mercury lamps, fluorescent mercury-containing tubes used and defective.

Taking into account the possibility of fighting and depressurization of glass flasks during the storage of mercury-containing waste, the storage room for used lamps should be removed from household premises, equipped with a special metal container with an airtight lid for collecting damaged lamps.

2. Spent acid electrolyte (waste of hazard class 2).

The spent acid electrolyte is formed when it is drained from the batteries. The spent acid electrolyte should be stored in labeled, tightly closed bottles in a room equipped with ventilation, serviceable electric lighting, with the necessary warning labels. Instructions for handling the spent electrolyte should be placed in the room. The collection of the spent electrolyte is carried out by the personnel servicing the batteries.

It is necessary to transport the electrolyte in bottles with a wooden crate. During

transportation, it is necessary to use chipboard gaskets that protect bottles from accidental shocks on a stretcher, or trolleys with a shock absorber. Hazardous waste storage conditions should be checked at least once a month.

3. Used batteries (waste of hazard class 2).

Used batteries should be stored in a stack or on racks in a covered dry room in which there are no permanent workplaces.

The room must be equipped with ventilation and electric lighting.

Not allowed:

storage of spent batteries on the ground surface of open areas;

storage of used batteries outside the place designated for temporary accumulation;

joint storage of acid and alkaline batteries;

transfer of used batteries to third-party organizations that do not have a license to handle hazardous waste.

4. Used motor, transmission, industrial, automotive, compressor, turbine, hydraulic oils (waste of hazard class 3).

Temporary accumulation of waste oils is carried out in metal containers of various volumes located on a special site of the Company's structural division with a coating that excludes possible filtration of contaminated oils.

Containers for temporary placement of oils:

it is necessary to equip metal pallets to prevent oil from getting on the surface of the site or into the ground;

they must be accessible for transporting or pumping oil out of them.

they must be cleaned of oil sludge and checked for tightness at least 1 time a year.

Filling of containers is carried out taking into account the possible thermal expansion of petroleum products.

Not allowed:

storage of waste oils outside the place designated for temporary accumulation;

equipment of intermediate storage locations;

overflow of storage tanks;

mixing of mineral waste oils with synthetic oils containing polychlorodiphenyls and polychloroterphenyls;

improper use of containers intended only for temporary storage of used oils;

the use of an open fire, including smoking, when handling oil waste.

5. Used oil filters (waste of hazard class 3).

Used oil filters are formed during the maintenance of cars, special equipment and after their extraction are transferred to their temporary storage location.

Temporary accumulation of used oil filters is carried out in metal containers at the site of the Company's structural division, the coating of the site should exclude the ingress

of oil residues from the filter into the soil.

Containers must be marked.

Not allowed:

storage of oil filters outside the container designated for their temporary accumulation;

equipment of intermediate storage locations;

overflow of storage tanks;

improper use of containers intended for collection and temporary storage of spent filters;

the use of open fire, including smoking, when handling oil waste.

6. Wooden railway sleepers, not suitable for laying in the way (waste of hazard class 3).

Wooden railway sleepers that are not suitable for laying in the way are formed as a result of replacing sleepers on railway tracks.

Temporary accumulation of spent sleepers should be carried out on a hard-surfaced site. Sleepers should be stacked.

The area under the stacks must be cleared of combustible material.

Spent sleepers should be transferred to temporary storage places immediately after their removal.

Not allowed:

storage of spent sleepers outside the place designated for temporary accumulation;

the use of open fire, including smoking, when handling used sleepers.

7. Used tires (waste of hazard class 4), including with fabric cord.

Production and consumption waste in the form of used tires, including those with fabric cord, are formed during the maintenance of motor vehicles, are subject to processing at specialized enterprises. Prior to the transfer to specialized enterprises, tires are temporarily placed in places organized for their storage: in warehouses, containers or in stacks or on racks at special sites.

During storage and transportation, the tires must be stacked and secured so that they do not shift, shift or fall.

Storage areas must be equipped with fire extinguishing equipment.

8. Ash and slag waste (waste of hazard class 4).

Production and consumption waste in the form of ash and slag waste is generated by burning coal in a boiler room, must be stored on a fenced area with a hard surface.

9. Scrap and metal waste unsorted (waste of hazard class 4).

Scrap and metal waste unsorted before being transferred to specialized enterprises are temporarily placed on the territory of the Company's structural divisions.

Scrap of ferrous and non-ferrous metals is stored separately by classes, groups and

grades in accordance with the established classification, in containers (collections, containers) and on specially designated sites with asphalt, concrete or other solid foundation, equipped for oil, emulsion and water runoff.

Storage spaces must be marked. Each batch of scrap metal prepared for shipment to specialized enterprises must be checked for explosion safety and radiation safety.

Metal chips are stored in closed metal containers located on a hard-coated site.

Not allowed:

cluttering of the territory with scrap metal;

storage of scrap metal with other types of waste.

10. Cleaning material contaminated with oils, with an oil content of less than 15%, sawdust, contaminated with mineral oils (waste of hazard class 4).

These types of production and consumption waste are generated during the maintenance of rolling stock, cars, special equipment.

For the temporary accumulation of cleaning material, oiled sawdust, it is necessary to ensure their separate storage and storage in metal sealed containers of various volumes at a special site of the structural division of the Company.

Containers must be marked and equipped with metal pallets.

Not allowed:

storage of waste outside the place designated for temporary accumulation;

equipment of intermediate storage locations;

overflow of storage tanks;

improper use of containers intended for the collection and temporary storage of waste;

the use of open fire, including smoking, when handling hazardous waste.

11. Filter elements of spent automobile air filters (waste of hazard class 4).

The filter elements of the spent automobile air filters are formed during the maintenance of vehicles. Before being transferred to specialized enterprises, these wastes are temporarily placed on the sites of the Company's structural divisions, stored in containers.

12. Used brake pads, poronite pads (waste of hazard class 4).

Used brake pads, poronite pads are formed during the maintenance of rolling stock. Before being transferred to specialized enterprises, they are temporarily placed on the production sites of the Company's structural divisions, in warehouses in containers or on fenced covered areas with a hard surface.

13. Containers of paint and varnish materials.

Containers from under paint and varnish materials are formed during painting works. Temporary storage of containers is carried out at a special site, in the future it is subject to delivery to a specialized organization.

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14. Decommissioned office equipment (office equipment).

Decommissioned office equipment is formed in the structural divisions of the Company due to the failure of devices, computer equipment, stored indoors, as the accumulation is transferred to a specialized organization for sale on a reimbursable or gratuitous basis. In their absence, it is exported by an organization that provides services for the disposal of office equipment.

Appendix 3
to the Rules of Waste
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"National Company
"Kazakhstan Temir Zholy",
approved by the order
of the Deputy Chairman of the Board
of the Joint-stock company
"National Company
"Kazakhstan temir Zholy"
dated October 10, 2022 № 808

The form of the journal of production and consumption waste accounting

Type of waste _____

Dangerous properties: _____

(if available)

Date of recording	Amount of waste generated, ton	Type of waste waste	The amount of disposed, recycled or disposed waste within the unit, ton			Origin of waste	Waste destination	Name of the organization, date, number and term of the waste transfer agreement
			the amount of recycled or recycled waste	the amount of waste placed in temporary storage places (if any)	amount of buried waste			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
