

SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CONSERVATION OFFICER
in Katowice
40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12

Katowice, 27 November 2012

K-RD.5130.7.2011.KL
ID 4377
Reg. no. A/360/12

DECISION

TO ENTER THE STRUCTURE INTO THE REGISTER OF "A" HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Pursuant to Article 3 section 1 and 2, Article 6 paragraph 1 section 1 letter e, Article 7 section 1, Article 8, Article 9 paragraph 1, Article 89 section 2, Article 91 paragraph 4 section 3 of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws no. 162, item 1568, as amended, Journal of Laws of 2004 no. 96, item 959 and no. 238, item 2390, Journal of Laws of 2006 no. 50, item 362 and no. 126, item 875, Journal of Laws of 2009 no. 31, item 206 and no. 97, item 804 and Journal of Laws of 2010 no. 75, item 474 and no. 130, item 871) and Article 104 § 1 Code of Administrative Procedure, as a result of the ex-officio administrative procedure,

THE SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CONSERVATION OFFICER DECIDES TO ENTER THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURE INTO THE REGISTER OF IMMOVABLE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE VOIVODESHIP OF SILESIA UNDER NO. A/360/12:

STEELWORKS BLAST FURNACE "A" WITH AN INCLINED SKIP BRIDGE, PASSENGER AND CARGO LIFT, STATIC DUST CATCHER, HEATER ASSEMBLY 1, 2, 3 IN POKÓJ STEELWORKS IN RUDA ŚLĄSKA (COMMUNE OF RUDA ŚLĄSKA, CITY WITH POWIAT RIGHTS) AT 79 PIOTRA NIEDURNEGO STREET ON THE PLOT NO. 3131/215.

The description of the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 is enclosure no. 1 to this decision.

The plot of land is owned by the Treasury. Its perpetual usufructuary is "Stalmag" Spółka z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością with its seat in Ruda Śląska, at 2 Hutnicza Street. The steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 is owned by "Stalmag" Spółka z Ograniczoną Odpowiedzialnością with its seat in Ruda Śląska, at 2 Hutnicza Street.

The entry in the register of historical monuments comprises the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 situated on the plot no. 3131/215 entered in the Land and mortgage register no. GL1S/000015861/9. The scope of entry in the register of historical monuments is marked on the map being enclosure no. 2 to this decision.

FOUNDATIONS

On 17 May 2012, the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer in Katowice initiated the ex-officio administrative procedure aimed at entering the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 within the Pokój Steelworks compound at 79 Piotra Niedurnego Street in Ruda Śląska on the plot no. 3131/215 into the register of historical monuments, communicating that to the structure owner and the perpetual

usufructuary of the plot of land it is situated on, i.e. "Stalmag" Sp. z o.o. in Ruda Śląska, with its registered seat in Ruda Śląska at 2 Hutnicza Street, and the President of the City of Ruda Śląska and the Municipal Conservation Officer.

Before initiating the procedure, the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer requested the sector experts, associated in the Commission for the Metallurgical Monument History and Protection at the Polish Association of Metallurgical Engineers and Technicians to provide opinion on the planned entry in the register of historical monuments for the above-mentioned structures and on the planned wording of the grounds for such an entry. The Commission for the Metallurgical Monument History and Protection at the Polish Association of Metallurgical Engineers and Technicians, in its communication of 25 April 2012, supported the intention to enter the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 into the register of historical monuments and approved the wording of the presented grounds.

On 14 August 2012, the parties to the procedure were sent a notification no. K-RD.5130.7.2011.KL on convening the site inspection to carry out a visual inspection of the said structure, situated within the premises of "Stalmag" Sp. z o.o. in Ruda Śląska, in Pokój Steelworks compound in Ruda Śląska, at 79 Piotra Niedurnego Street. In the notification it was stressed that the attendance of the parties' representatives or plenipotentiaries holding a written authorisation was mandatory. The site inspection was carried out on 29 August 2012 in the presence of the Municipal Conservation Officer in Ruda Śląska and representatives of "Stalmag" Sp. z o.o. in Ruda Śląska who did not have any authorisations or powers of attorney. The site inspection was carried out with the structure inactive since 2005, meaning the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3, made available by the representatives of "Stalmag" Sp. z o.o. in Ruda Śląska. During the inspection, the scope of legal protection was determined, comprising the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 including the land situated in its immediate vicinity.

Conservation documents in the form of a record of architectural and civil engineering monuments were developed for the steelworks blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher and heater assembly 1, 2, 3. The developed record contains extensive information on the history of the blast furnace plant of Pokój Steelworks and a description of the blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher and heater assembly 1, 2, 3, as well as relevant drawings and photos depicting the structures and equipment.

Next, the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer, in a communication of 30 October 2012, notified the parties of completing the evidence-collecting procedure and of the opportunity to see the collected material.

The blast furnace "A" creation was connected with the projects implemented in Pokój Steelworks starting from 1960s. In 1966, the construction of three recovery wind heaters intended for the blast furnace "A" was designed. After they were completed, the old heaters were dismantled, with a static dust catcher for the blast furnace "A" installed in their place. It had a steel shell, with a gas pipeline entering at the top, from the blast furnace "A" side, characteristic of the structures of that type. Also a new tower for the passenger and cargo lift was erected at the blast furnace "A". To supply the batch to the blast furnace "A", the new part of bunkers were to be used for supplying cars pulled upwards along the inclined skip bridge to the charging platform. According to the technical documentation developed in Upper Silesia by Biuro Projektów Przemysłu Hutniczego "Biprohut", Blast Furnace Department, the usable capacity of 490 m³ was designed for the blast furnace "A". According to the design, a new unit was erected in the heart of the plot, 19 m away from the blast furnace operating so far, which it was to replace. It obtained a structure supporting all the platforms and the above-throat structure and the structure of the inclined skip bridge. The weight of the entire structure was 2,300 tonnes. In 1968, the works to move it using steel ropes, to the site occupied soon before that by the blast furnace used until recently, were started. Metallurgical Repair Company participated in the works. An innovative method to carry out the project and work technology used

minimized the downtime losses, which resulted in significant savings. The project important for Poland and the region was completed successfully.

However, the project was highly important for the long development history of Pokój Steelworks. The plant was started in 1840 as "Friedenshütte" AG with one coke-fuelled blast furnace. The steelworks has been owned by many companies which expanded it gradually. In 1858, it was no longer a plant with a single blast furnace, as there were already four such units operating, the size and capacities of which enabled to classify them among the largest in Upper Silesia. The steelworks' presence stimulated the city-forming process significantly, resulting in the rapid urban development of New Bytom, today's district of Ruda Śląska. In early 20th century the steelworks was a large, constantly modernized (which was required by the technical development) and extended plant. In 1904, the raw material production of the steelworks was based on five blast furnaces and later the production output gave the steelworks the second position in Poland in terms of the produced iron. With respect to the area occupied, the plant was the largest steelworks in Poland. The area was developed. The blast furnace plant structures were situated at the main outer road. The conspicuous features of the plant shape were chimneys, heaters and blast furnaces. In 1937, the steelworks had seven of them, including a newly-built one, of the European type, with the usable capacity of 400 m³, with an inclined skip bridge which could be considered the most modern in Poland. The blast furnace design was developed by Polish engineers. After the end of World War II, there were also some periods of successful plant development when the output of steel, iron and coke gave the first place in Poland to Pokój Steelworks. The facility was a technical base for the Polish metallurgical industry as its international fame was achieved before. What is more, in 1933–1934 Tadeusz Sendzimir implemented the technology of cold rolling of steel sheets using a rolling mill patented by him which was revolutionary for the global rolling. However, following subsequent decades, the base's significance deteriorated and starting from 1980s, when the reorganization in industry started, the spatial layout of the plant, preserved in the post-war years, started to change significantly. Important changes took place in the frontal part of Pokój Steelworks which were detrimental to the city landscape and to the preserved shape of the historical facility important in its history. Nowadays, the most significant component of the landscape is the blast furnace "A" assembly, the last unit of that type in Pokój Steelworks compound which is largely subject to the liquidation of unnecessary production structures. The blast furnace "A" operated in accordance with its purpose during subsequent campaigns, starting from the time of its start-up, meaning it was used for pig iron or steel smelting in the reduction process. An indispensable requirement for its continued operation was periodic modernisation, resulting from the continuous technical development and changing standards and regulations in force in this sector. In 1987, the blast furnace "A" was adapted to produce ferro-manganese. However, the production was terminated in 1997, and the blast furnace was stopped and damped. At that time Huta Pokój SA carried out two consecutive stages of the blast furnace "A" modernisation, including its adaptation to the environmental protection requirements. The documents were prepared by Przedsiębiorstwo Inżynieryjne "Biprohut" in Gliwice. Another start-up of the blast furnace "A" took place in 2004, after many years' break, and entailed participation of "Stalmag" from Ruda Śląska. All devices were brought back to service and the ferro-manganese production was resumed in mid-May. The blast furnace "A" operated until 1–2 February 2005 when it was damped finally. The decision was based on environment-protection and economic grounds.

The stopped blast furnace "A" in "Stalmag" facility, within the historical Pokój Steelworks compound in Ruda Śląska, is the last structure of that type (with low capacity) in the voivodeship of Silesia, and one of three structures of that type in Poland which were erected after 1945. Blast furnaces were the most important production structures for the raw material section of every ironworks. Their production supplied the process departments of the facilities and the operation had always to be connected with continuous modernisations. According to the conservation officer, the stopped blast furnace "A" in the historical Pokój Steelworks compound, dating back to 1968, with the heater assembly 1, 2, 3 dating back to 1966–1967, static dust catcher dating back to 1966–1968, inclined skip bridge dating back to 1966–1968, structure of the passenger and cargo lift tower dating back to 1967–1968 is a special structure belonging to the times of its creation. The structural modernisations

and upgrades of the blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 did not change its shape, preserved for many years, in any significant way. The blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 is a single relic within the former blast furnace plant and is its last remnant within the facility of that type, preserved out of the group of several blast furnaces existing in the past. As similar units were not constructed during the previous periods of the sector development, the blast furnace "A" with an inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 presents technical values and solutions connected with the past. According to the conservation officers, the blast furnace "A" with the inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, static dust catcher, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 is an artefact of the previous epoch. The structure illustrates properties important from the perspective of the technical thought development and its existence, as a historical component of the industrial landscape, preserved for Nowy Bytom landscape, distinguishes that place important for Ruda Śląska. The existence of the blast furnace "A" stresses that the place is identified with the preserved picture of the previous epoch, characteristic also of many other steelworks in Upper Silesia, the spatial shape of which was usually highly transformed. The stopped blast furnace "A" with the inclined skip bridge, passenger and cargo lift, heater assembly 1, 2, 3 and the static dust catcher visible in the foreground retains excellent visual exposure. It is also distinguished thanks to its location at the main gate of the plant which may turn out highly beneficial when planning its opening to the public. The assembly of the stopped blast furnace "A" in Ruda Śląska belongs to a group of structures of historical industry and technology, displaying historic values, the conservation of which is a social interest because of their significance for the history of the material culture and metallurgy development, considered highly important in the region and in Poland. This perspective is also shared by the sector representatives, meaning the Commission for the Metallurgical Monument History and Protection at the Polish Association of Metallurgical Engineers and Technicians.

Article 6 paragraph 1 section 1 letter e, mentioned in the introduction to this administrative decision, of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments, reading "the protection and guardianships should be ensured for the immovable historical monuments, regardless of their condition, including but not limited to technological structures, including mines, steelworks, power plants and other industrial plants", as well as Article 3 section 1, defining the historical monuments in the following way: "The terms used in the Act shall mean: a historical monument — a real property or movable property, their parts or assemblies, man-made or connected with human activity, and being artefacts of the previous epoch or event, the preservation of which is in the social interest because of their historical, artistic or scientific value", and Article 3 section 2 reading "an immovable historical monument is real property, its part or a complex of real properties, named in section 1" are the major material law provisions being grounds for covering the said structure with the legal protection. A formal legal sign of that protection is the decision of the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer according to their statutory right under Article 89 section 2 and Article 91 paragraph 4 section 3 of the said Act.

Instructions:

1. Pursuant to Article 127 § 1 Code of Administrative Procedure, the parties may appeal against this decision to the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in Warsaw by the agency of the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer in Katowice within 14 days after the decision has been delivered.
2. The decision shall not be enforced before the expiry of the period when the appeal can be made (Article 130 § 1 Code of Administrative Procedure).
3. Making the appeal shall suspend enforcement of this decision (Article 130 § 2 Code of Administrative Procedure).

For the Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer
mgr Magdalena Lachowska
Deputy Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer

Enclosures:

1. Description of the structure
2. Site location map drawn to scale 1:1,000
3. Instructions on the effects of entering the structure into the register of historical monuments

To be received by:

1. Stalmag Sp. z o.o. in Ruda Śląska
Ulica Hutnicza 2, 41-709 Ruda Śląska
2. President of the City of Ruda Śląska
Ulica Jana Pawła II 6, 41-709 Ruda Śląska

Carbon copy:

1. Municipal Office in Ruda Śląska – Office of the Municipal Conservation Officer
Plac Jana Pawła II 6, 41-709 Ruda Śląska
2. Municipal Office in Ruda Śląska – Geodesy and Land Management Department
Plac Jana Pawła II 6, 41-709 Ruda Śląska
3. National Heritage Board of Poland
Ulica Szwoleżerów 9, 00-464 Warsaw
4. District Court in Ruda Śląska — Land and Mortgage Register Division
Ulica 1 Maja 225, 41-710 Ruda Śląska
5. Mr Jerzy Gorzelik
Silesian Voivodeship Board Member
Office of the Silesian Voivodeship Marshall
Ulica Juliusza Ligonía 46, 40-037 Katowice
6. 2 x to files — KL, AS dated 27 November 2012

SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CONSERVATION OFFICER

in Katowice
40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

TO THE DECISION NO. K-RD.5130.7.2011.KL

ID 4377

OF 27 NOVEMBER 2012

No. in the register of the historical monuments A/360/12

STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

Blast furnace "A"

Built in 1968. Started and used for pig iron smelting in a reduction process. In 1987 adapted to ferro-manganese production. It operated in a closed-loop circuit, in a continuous cycle. The blast furnace preserved in the condition it was in after the last campaign was terminated on 1–2 February 2005 when ferro-manganese production was stopped and the blast furnace damped. The last campaign was started in 2004 following several years' break. The devices were brought to service. In 1995–1997 the blast furnace modernisation was designed in two stages and implemented, including its adaptation to the environmental protection requirements. The scope of works designed in both stages of that last modernisation did not entail any need to introduce any changes to the existing building structures of the blast furnace connected with it directly and illustrating the know-how and solutions dating back to the time of its construction in 1968.

It is a freestanding blast furnace, with a shaft layout and usable capacity of 490 m³ (483 m³). The distance of posts in the steel structure surrounding the blast furnace is 11.000 x 11.000 m at the base. The highest platform in that structure is situated at 58.00 m. The other process platforms and levels at 48.040 m, 44.750 m (the platform of the skip rope pulley), 38.650 m (skip car inclination axis level), 32.500 m and 32.300 m (platforms at the level of the inter-cone space closure), 28.900 m (the platform at the throat level), as well as at 25.500 m, 22.100 m, 18.700 m, 15.300 m, 8.500 m and 7.645 m (the level of the tapping hole axes) and 7.120 m (6.535 m) (support level, hearth). From outside, the blast furnace is covered with steel sheet shell. Under the shell there is a refractory lining made from fire-resistant materials, with an integrated water cooling system. In the upper part of the blast furnace there is a dome with an internal shell protecting it from excess heating and exposure to abrasive dust-laden gas. The internal dome shell is made from cast steel in the form of ribbed casts with shapes profiled in line with the shell curve. At them, there are sprue spacers delineating the aperture, the panels of which are fixed to the dome shell. At the dome, there are charging, two-cone devices, with a big and a small cone, with "Mc-Kee-Brown" closure, and a rotary charging chute. Above the throat closure, there are two integrated exhaust hoods, covering a charging hopper and skip cars. The blast furnace was charged through the throat, using skip cars, supplied from the ore and coke bunkers. The feed reached the wheeled car which was pulled along the inclined skip bridge to the charging platform using ropes. In the lower part of the throat closure there are extractors installed, connected with pipelines and the damper joining the upper part of the exhaust system with the collector going to the dust catcher. The blast furnace "A" has the refractory lining with internal space diameters reaching Ø4,200 mm at the throat, Ø7,538 mm at the shaft bottom, Ø5,250 mm at the hearth respectively. The lining in the blast furnace foundation is made from heat-resistant concrete. In the hearth part, the tapping hole axis at the height of 7.645 m. Immediately above the hearth, in the furnace bottom, at 10.020 m, the tuyere level, with a set of 12 tuyeres, to supply compressed hot blast with air at 900÷1,200°C. The blast furnace refractory lining is supported on a dedicated shelf system. The total height of the lining closed at 32.500 m. In the throat zone, to protect the refractory lining against mechanical damage caused by feed materials falling from the big

cone, there is an inner shell installed. It is composed of a lower part 695 mm high (a single row) which is cooled, and a non-cooled upper part 1,890 mm high (five rows). In the lower shell part, there are cast steel protective panels installed, with a coil made from pipes. In the upper part of the shell, there are three types of profiled cast steel protective pipes in five rows. All that is supported on brackets welded inside the throat shell. To cool the lining and protect the blast furnace shell from overheating, there are plate coolers installed in the hearth, belly and boshes, belonging to the internal blast furnace cooling system. The coolers are made from flat cast iron plates with embedded coil-shaped water pipes. At the tapping hole, there are coolers with double coils. In the belly zone, there are plate coolers with two coils. In the bosh zone, there are plate coolers with three coils. The coolers in the belly and bosh, from inside the blast furnace, are ribbed. The gaps between the ribs have a dovetail shape and are filled with heat-resistant ceramic fittings. In the boshes there is a compensation system for the plate coolers.

Inclined skip bridge dated 1966–1968

It is situated to the east of the blast furnace. The hoist arm is a truss steel structure taking a narrow space in four planes. It was installed diagonally, in the place where the coke and ore bunkers are connected, with the inter-cone space closure level of the blast furnace to enable feed transportation. Four rope pulley pairs are installed to the upper arm part. The blast furnace charging took place via the throat using skip cars travelling on wheels, supplied from the ore and coke bunkers situated in the burdening plant. The skip car, filled on the -8.00 m level, was pulled by ropes to the inter-cone space closure and charging level, where it inclined (the skip car inclination axis +38.650 m). Car travel was possible thanks to the rails installed in the lower plane of the arm structure. Above the rope pulley pair controlling the skip, there is a pair of rope pulleys controlling cone lever.

Passenger and cargo lift dating back to 1967–1968.

The lift tower, situated directly at the south-eastern corner of the blast furnace “A”, is a steel structure with the shaft for the lift compartment to the south of the blast furnace and a structure for the staircase added to the south of it. The shaft structure is composed of corner and central posts, beams connecting them (installed in four planes on twenty levels) and also trusses bracing the structure. At the height of the first three levels, the stair flights were installed round the shaft, with a longer landing platform at 5.405 m, extended to reach the static dust catcher situated at +4.345 m. Above it, the vertical circulation route is reduced solely within the stair shaft structure, to the south of the lift shaft, reaching to the upper platform at +35.90 m. At +22.10 m there is an extra platform extended to reach the static dust catcher. From the side of the blast furnace “A”, the platforms are situated at +8.5 m (tapping hole axis +7.645), +15.3 m, +18.7 m, +22.10 m, +25.5 m, +28.9 m (at the throat level), +32.3 m (at the level of the inter-cone space closure and charging). The lift shaft structure was closed with a tiny machine room, with brick-filled walls and a pyramidal roof. The machine room does not exist at present.

Static dust catcher dating back to 1966–1968

Designed for pre-cleaning of gas. It is situated in the blast furnace “A” axis, to the south.

The static dust catcher is installed on a foundation, with the support structure composed of four steel posts spaced 5,426 mm. The support structure supports the part of the steel shell in the shape of a vertical cylinder $\varnothing 7,674$ mm (from level +11.744 to ca. +22.100 below). A lower part of the shell is a housing with the shape resembling a narrowing cone. In its upper part two conical narrowings are separated with another low zone of cylindrical housing. There is a process platform installed at the support structure, at +5.405. Above, at +11.744, there is a support level of the steel dust catcher shell, determined for the cylindrical housing part. To inspect the shell and maintain the dust catcher, there are platforms designed at +12.000, +17.050 and +22.100. Above the platform situated at +22.100, a part of the crude gas pipeline is situated, reaching the thermal goggle valve. To provide foundation for it, there was a saddle installed with a support coming from the shell. Water and steam systems were made at the crude gas pipeline. Above, at +24.970, above the crude gas pipeline, there

was another platform installed. The highest platform is situated at +27.214 and supported on the ribs. The total dust catcher height is 27.342 m. To ensure circulation between particular platforms, steel ladders, fixed vertically to the shell, were installed. The dust catcher is reached by two sections of gas pipelines, with outer inlet diameters Ø1,420 mm, coming from four sites in the upper shell. The sections combine later into a single pipeline section reaching the dust catcher, Ø1,820 mm. Because of high temperature of the supplied gas, there was a lining made from heat-resistant concrete installed inside the steel shell. The blast furnace gas coming from above, having left the inner cone-shaped diffuser (with the diameter increasing towards the base), reducing the flow rate, was led upwards, to the inlet opening at the crude gas pipeline supplying the blast furnace gas compressor plant. The reduced gas velocity in the diffuser zone made heavier gas fractions fall to the tank bottom. The dust was transported using humidifiers by means of a conveyor belt (screw conveyors following the modernisation), on the way to the carriage.

Heater assembly no. 1, 2, 3 of the blast furnace "A" in Pokój Steelworks, dating back to 1966–1967

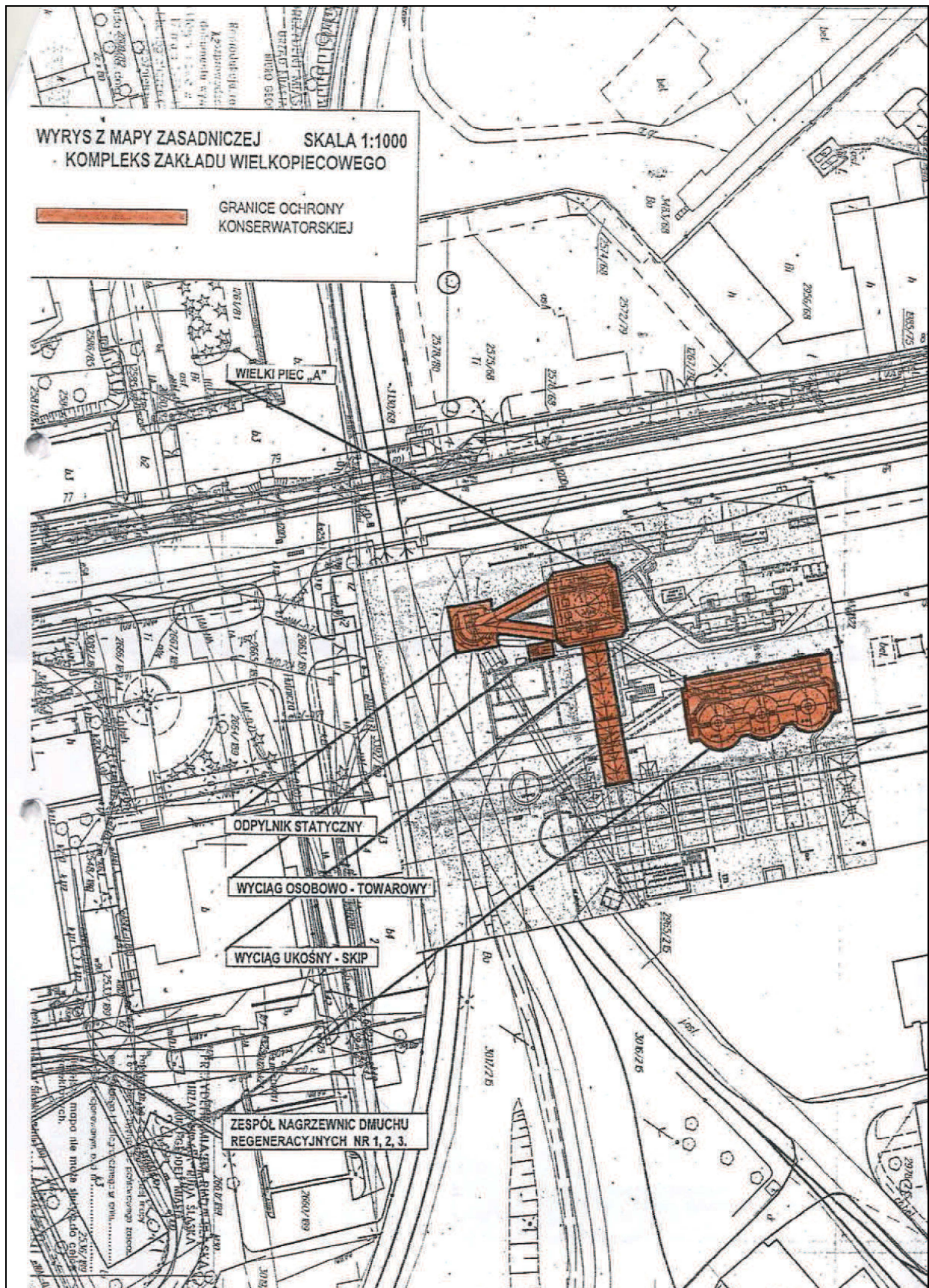
The heaters are situated to the north-east of the blast furnace "A", spaced 8.50 m. The heater shell height of 33.910 m (to the upper platform base). They are situated on foundations, with a flue gas duct to the west, embedded and sealed up. The outer housing of the heaters is made from steel shells Ø7.028 m. At heater no. 1 (to the south), there was a steel double-winder stair structure with landings added. The extra stair flight was added at the end of the main stair flight, leading directly above the curved surface of the shell of heater no. 1 to the ring-shaped platform situated above. At that level, further separate platforms of a similar shape were installed, in the connection of the upper levels of heaters no. 2 and 3. To the west, at heaters no. 1, 2 and 3, there are individual steel posts made from flanged beams with trusses. The posts are 8.98 m away from the heater exes. They are the support structure for the hot blast pipeline with a massive insulation, the horizontal section of which was suspended to the platform at 12.60 m. Other platforms were installed at 7.56 m and 12.60 m on the jutting out hot blast pipeline support structure (to support pure gas, burner air, hot blast valves and burner air pipeline, in the elevated structure). At the heater base, there are individual chimney valves Ø1,000 mm (right and left) and cut-off valves coming from the shell. Between the chimney valves, there are inlets of the cold blast pipeline Ø800 mm with vertical sections coming from the horizontal pipeline at 6.20 m and suspended to the platform at 7.56 m. The chimney valves are controlled using devices installed on an additional steel platform situated under the hot blast pipeline support structure, at 4.70 m. At 8.98 m, there are gas burner housings coming from the shells, inclined, with burner air pipeline sections coming from above, distributed from the horizontal pipeline section installed on the components of the extended external support structure for the hot blast pipeline (8.98 m away from the axis), to 19.500 m, and with vertical pure gas pipeline sections coming from above, for which the horizontal pipeline section (at 23.50 m) was suspended to the platform installed at 24.11 m. Above, at 12.60 m, there is a platform supporting the hot blast pipeline. From the east, there are circulation platforms at the heaters, connected with the main process platforms situated to the west, using stairs added to the heater no. 1, as well as vertical flights situated between heaters no. 1 and 2, and between no. 2 and 3. The circulation platforms were installed at 5.025 m, 9.79 m, 14.55 m, 19.32 m, 24.085 m and 28.850 m. At the heater shell ends, the connected upper platforms are situated at 33.00 m, 33.750 m and 33.910 m. At the heater bases, the working spaces in the shells are filled by crates with inlets closing pipe sections Ø800 mm, coming from cold blast pipeline, from below.

For Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer
mgr Magdalena Lachowska
Deputy Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer

PLANIMETRIC MAP EXTRACT DRAWN TO SCALE 1:1,000

BLAST FURNACE PLANT COMPOUND

Key: [thick brick-coloured line] — conservation boundaries



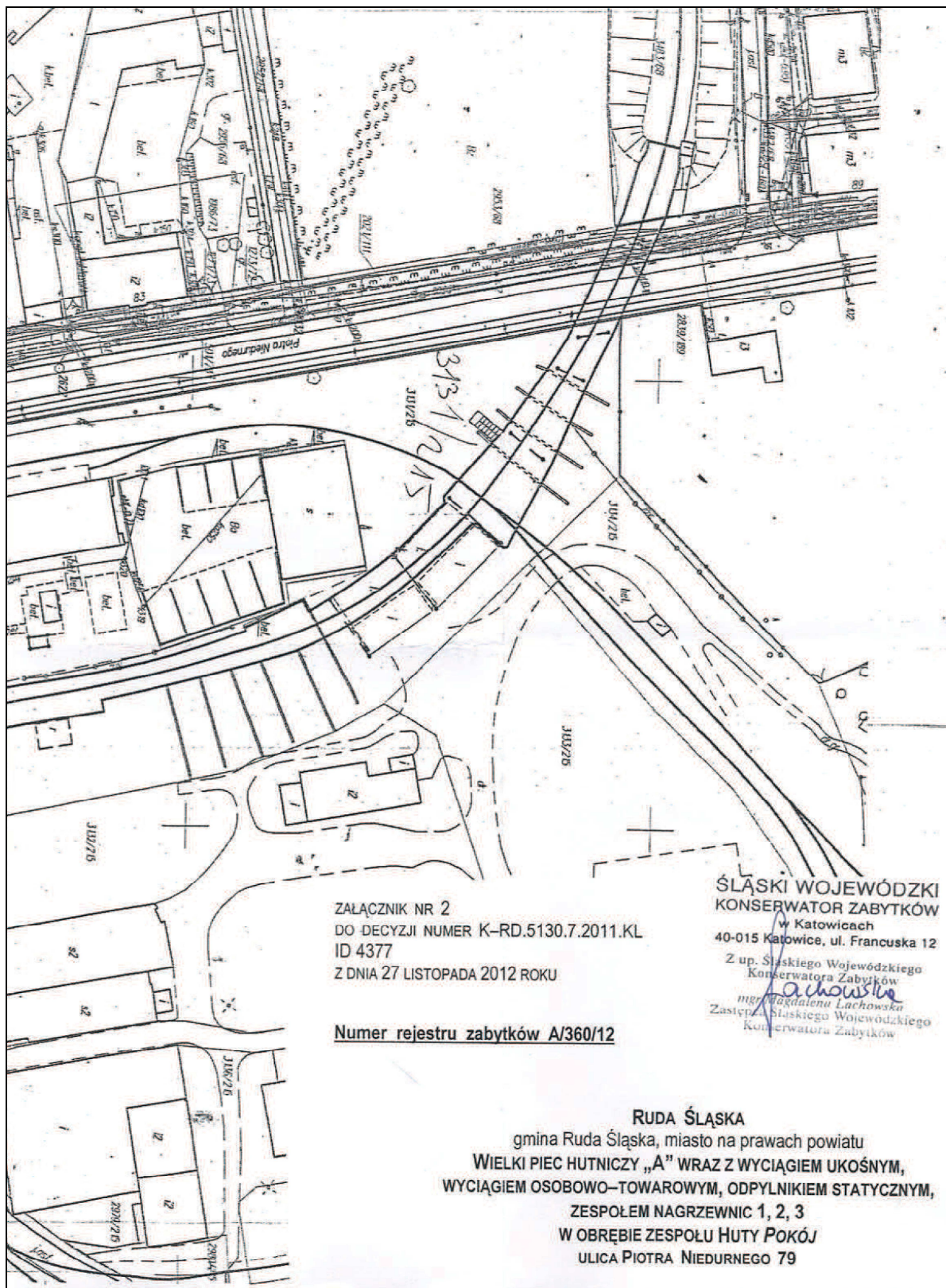
ENCLOSURE NO. 2
TO DECISION NO. K-RD.5130.7.2011.KL
ID 4377
OF 27 NOVEMBER 2012

No. in the register of historical monuments A/360/12

SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CONSERVATION OFFICER
in Katowice
40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12

For Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer
mgr Magdalena Lachowska
Deputy Silesian Voivodeship Conservation Officer

RUDA ŚLĄSKA
Commune of Ruda Śląska, city with powiat rights
BLAST FURNACE "A" WITH AN INCLINED SKIP BRIDGE, PASSENGER AND
CARGO LIFT, STATIC DUST CATCHER, HEATER ASSEMBLY 1, 2, 3
WITHIN POKÓJ STEELWORKS COMPOUND
79 PIOTRA NIEDURNIEGO STREET



ZAŁĄCZNIK NR 2
DO DECYZJI NUMER K-RD.5130.7.2011.KL
ID 4377
Z DNIA 27 LISTOPADA 2012 ROKU

Numer rejestru zabytków A/360/12

ŚLĄSKI WOJEWÓDZKI
KONSERWATOR ZABYTKÓW
w Katowicach
40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12
Z up. Śląskiego Wojewódzkiego
Konservatora Zabytków
Magdalena Łachowska
mgr Magdalena Łachowska
Zastępca Śląskiego Wojewódzkiego
Konservatora Zabytków

RUDA ŚLĄSKA
gmina Ruda Śląska, miasto na prawach powiatu
**WIELKI PIEC HUTNICZY „A” WRAZ Z WYCIĄGIEM UKOŚNYM,
WYCIĄGIEM OSOBOWO-TOWAROWYM, ODPYLNIEKIEM STATYCZNYM,
ZESPOŁEM NAGRZEWNIC 1, 2, 3
W OBRĘBIE ZESPOŁU HUTY POKÓJ
ULICA PIOTRA NIEDURNEGO 79**