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Appendix 1 – Accepted List of Wastes

Appendix 2 – Waste Types

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Recovercyl are applying for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for their Site located at Stanley Road, Bradford, England, BD2 1AS. The National Grid Reference for the centre of the Site SE 15805 35466. The Permitted area will be utilised as a waste storage, treatment and transfer station. The Environment Agency Pre-Application Reference Number EPA/TP3129LT/P001 relates to this application.

1.2 Summary of Permitted Operations

The Site is to be Permitted to allow the storage, transfer and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, in the form of gas cartridges / canisters and fire extinguishers. The main shift patterns are 6am-5pm (Mon-Fri) and 6am-1pm (Sat).

Note, gas cylinders are not treated on Site as these are repatriated to suppliers.

Wastes passing pre-acceptance checks are to be delivered to Site in well-ventilated metal caged IBCs on medium sized lorries. Upon passing pre-acceptance checks, wastes are unloaded in a waste reception area prior to transfer to dedicated waste storage areas as detailed on the Site Layout Plan.

All wastes will be stored under cover in a well vented location to ensure they are not subject to extreme temperatures, direct sunlight and to prevent rainwater collecting on the containers.

Waste treatment of gas cartridges on Site is limited to physical treatment of only those containers which contain residual gas / shown as empty on the container's contents gauge / determined by weighing. Full / or partially full containers will not be treated and will be bulked and sent off Site as the same waste code as assigned on arrival at the Site. This is to ensure that only minimal residual gas is released to atmosphere.

Physical treatment will be undertaken as follows:

Gas Canisters / Cartridges

- Depressurising of gas canisters by manual removal of the containers valve. This is limited to gas containers containing air or its constituents.
- Depressurising of gas cartridges through piercing of cartridges.

Fire Extinguishers

- Treatment operations permit the manual discharge of specific fire extinguishers into suitable containers.

Residual Wastes

- Empty casings and components are then divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal types, to enable improved recycling options and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.
- Separately collected fractions from the discharge of the fire extinguishers will be held separately and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.

The Permitted yard area has an impermeable concrete surface. No wastes are tipped onto the surface, and all wastes delivered to Site are stored in metal caged IBCs on Spill Pallet Bunds.

1.3 Permitting Requirements

The waste treatment and transfer facility requires an Environmental Permit (EP) in order to comply with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016/1154.

1.4 Guidance

The following guidance documents, and associated BAT requirements, have been considered when preparing this application:

- Environment Agency Guidance - Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit>
- Environment Agency Guidance - Develop a management system: environmental permits - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits>;
- Environment Agency's Guidance - Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/chemical-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities>

1.5 Application Documentation

The following documents have been submitted in support of this Permit application:

- EA Application Forms.
- REC-R01-F1– Site Information.
- REC-R02-F1- Environmental Risk Assessment.
- REC-R03-F1– Appropriate Measures.
- REC-R04-F1– EMS Summary.
- REC-R05-F1– Site Condition Report.
- REC-R06-F1– Site Drawings.
- REC-R07-F1– Non-Technical Summary.
- EM 01-003 - Fire Prevention Plan.

1.6 Report Format

The report is structured as follows:

- Introduction.
- Process Description.
- Emissions and Monitoring.
- Fugitive Emissions.

1.7 Diagrams and Plans

Document reference REC-R05-F1 Site Drawings, incorporates drawings and plans including the Site Layout and Sensitive Receptor Plan.

2 Process Description

2.1 Site Summary

2.1.1 General

The Permitted area is within a Site that is secured by a single, continuous perimeter fence which will be locked at night.

The Site is to be Permitted to allow the storage, transfer and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, in the form of gas cartridges / canisters and fire extinguishers. The main shift patterns are 6am-5pm (Mon-Fri) and 6am-1pm (Sat). Any gas cylinders received on Site are repatriated to the original supplier.

Wastes passing pre-acceptance checks are to be delivered to Site in well-ventilated metal caged IBCs on medium sized lorries. Upon passing pre-acceptance checks, wastes are unloaded in a waste reception area prior to transfer to dedicated waste storage areas.

All wastes will be stored under cover in a well vented location to ensure they are not subject to extreme temperatures, direct sunlight and to prevent rainwater collecting on the containers.

Waste treatment of gas canisters on Site is limited to physical treatment of only those containers which contain residual gas / shown as empty on canister contents gauge. Full / or partially full containers will not be treated and will be sent offsite as the same waste code as assigned on arrival at the Site. This is to ensure that only minimal residual gas is released to atmosphere.

Gas Canisters / Cartridges

- Depressurising of gas canisters by manual removal of the containers valve. This is limited to gas containers containing air or its constituents.
- Depressurising of gas cartridges through piercing of cartridges.

Fire Extinguishers

- Treatment operations permit the manual discharge of specific fire extinguishers into suitable containers.

Residual Wastes

- Empty casings and components are then divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal types, to enable improved recycling options and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.
- Separately collected fractions from the discharge of the fire extinguishers will be held separately and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.

The Permitted yard area has an impermeable concrete surface. No wastes are tipped onto the surface, and all wastes delivered to Site are stored in metal caged IBCs on Spill Pallet Bunds.

2.1.2 Operational Capacities

This is a small-scale operation, confirmed by the operational capacities listed below:

- Site Storage Capacity of Hazardous Waste – No more than 15 tonnes at any one time.

- Site Storage Capacity of Non-Hazardous Waste – No more than 15 tonnes at any one time.
- Site Treatment Capacity Hazardous Waste - - No more than 3 tonnes per day.
- Site Treatment Capacity of Non-Hazardous Waste – No more than 3 tonnes per day.
- Annual throughput of Hazardous waste will not exceed more than 250 tonnes per year.
- Annual throughput of Non-Hazardous waste will not exceed more than 250 tonnes per year.

2.1.3 Waste Storage Durations

No waste shall be stored on Site longer than 3 months, with the average storage time for non-hazardous waste stored on Site being 8 weeks. Hazardous waste will be stored on Site for an average of 3 days, prior to treatment.

2.2 Process Overview

Table 2.1 below outlines a Process Flow for the operation.

Table 2.1 Process Flow				
Applicable Waste Framework Directive R & D Codes	Site Process		Wastes Removed From Site	Applicable Waste Framework Directive R & D Codes
	Waste Pre-Acceptance			
	↓			
	Waste Acceptance	→	Non-conforming loads	R3 / R13 / D9 / D15
	↓			
	Waste Reception			
	↓			
R13 / D15	Waste Storage	→	Bulked materials dispatched off Site to customer	R4 / R13 / D9 / D15
	↓			
R4 / D9	Waste Processing			
	↓			
D15 / R13	Bulked Processed Wastes			
	→	→	Dispatched off Site to customer	R4 / R13 / D9 / D15

Further detail on the process steps highlighted above is provided below.

2.3 Process Step Descriptions

2.3.1 Accepted List of Materials

Appendix 1: Accepted List of Wastes, lists of all wastes that Site intends to receive, store, process and despatch and the wastes unique List of Accepted Waste Code. Waste pre-acceptance and acceptance

procedures implemented on Site form part of the Sites Environmental Management System (EMS) to prevent 'non-approved' wastes i.e. waste not on the Sites 'accepted list of waste', from being accepted on Site.

In the unlikely event that 'non-approved' materials being present in the waste streams arriving on Site, the unauthorised material will be immediately quarantined and removed off-Site at the earliest opportunity (within five days), for appropriate licensed recovery / disposal.

2.4 Waste Pre-Acceptance Checks

There will no ad-hoc deliveries of waste accepted to Site. Prior to accepting the first batch of any material from a new customer, Site Management will complete a Customer Audit Form to:

- establish the process producing the material; and
- where necessary, to independently assess the material; and
- to confirm the material can be accepted as a waste stream, against the accepted list of wastes detailed in Appendix 1.

The purpose of the waste pre-acceptance procedures ensures that wastes have been subject to appropriate technical appraisal prior to acceptance at the Site and to ensure only those wastes on the 'accepted list of wastes' are accepted on Site.

The Customer Audit Form is used to document:

- details of the waste producer, including address and contact details;
- the type of process producing the waste and the specific process from which the waste derives;
- quantity of waste(s);
- form of waste (e.g. solid), properties and classification and description;
- contents of the gas cartridge / canister including named product and propellant;
- whether the cartridge / canisters are fully discharged, partially discharged or unused;
- cartridge / canister construction material; and
- hazards associated with the waste / material safety data sheets.

Following classification of the waste and confirmation of a match against the waste description, a technical assessment of the waste will be undertaken with regard to its suitability for acceptance at the Site. Waste will only be accepted with a well-defined onward route being determined in advance and costed.

Following favourable audits, customer and waste stream details will be added to the Sites Approved Supply Schedule.

The supplier of the material is required to notify the Site should there be any change in the make-up of the material being supplied. Any change will trigger a full review of the pre-acceptance checks described above. A positive outcome of the pre-acceptance checks review is required for the material to remain on the Approved Supply Schedule.

The Approved Supply Schedule incorporates the information to be detailed on the duty of care documentation, (Waste Transfer and Consignment Notes) and will be maintained and updated as required. The Approved Supply Schedule will form part of the Site's Environmental Management System (EMS) and used to examine the Duty of Care documentation to be produced upon arrival of the waste stream at Site.

2.5 Waste Acceptance

The Site-specific EMS, details the Waste Acceptance Procedure, ensuring the following checks are undertaken:

2.5.1 Delivery Checks

2.5.1.1 Documentation

Only scheduled deliveries approved by Site Management will be collected and accepted at the Site. Deliveries are only received by Site operated vehicles. Adhoc deliveries are not accepted thus ensuring wastes are transported to Site by suitably licensed carriers. Upon arrival drivers report to the Site office and the following system of checks and controls are undertaken to ensure no non-conforming materials are being brought into the Site:

- Confirm the delivery is scheduled.
- Waste will only be accepted where there is capacity on Site to do so.
- Each incoming load checked for duty of care documentation for –
 - date of arrival on-Site;
 - time;
 - original producers' details (or unique identifier);
 - unique reference number and hazard classification; and
 - type of waste accepted including physical and chemical composition, handling requirements and compatibility issues; and
 - quantity of waste accepted (based upon weight and/or number as appropriate).
- The description of waste checked against the Sites list of Accepted Waste and the Waste Schedule referenced above.

This will ensure that documentation and vehicle loads are inspected to ensure no non-conforming materials are being brought into the facility. Section 2.5.2 below describes how non-conformance with the delivery checks and controls, is managed by Site Management.

2.5.1.2 Visual Inspection

Shipments are visually inspected at the customers Site prior to loading onto Site vehicles, to ensure:

- the waste has been classified, labelled and transported correctly;
- the waste is that scheduled to be transported and approved by Site Management;
- waste is as expected, complies with the waste acceptance criteria and is consistent with paperwork and Environmental Permit;
- check condition of containers to identify any which are damaged or unsuitable;
- inspect the load to identify leaking canisters and potentially explosive accumulation of gas;
- labelling of containers accurately identifies and describes the waste;
- that waste is segregated at source prior to arrival on Site.

In the unlikely event that a waste stream is accepted that the Site is not licensed to accept, Site will quarantine the waste and send it at the earliest opportunity (maximum period of five days), to an appropriate facility for disposal or recovery.

In the unlikely event a load of an (accepted waste stream), is found to contain leaking canisters, the canisters will be immediately removed from the waste reception area (avoiding the use of powered vehicles and equipment) and stored in the well-ventilated quarantine area, located well away from sources of ignition, prior to safe transport offsite.

2.5.2 Non-Conforming Loads

There is minimal risk of non-conforming loads being delivered to Site given Site collect all loads having first undertaken the visual checks detailed above. In the unlikely event that a non-conforming load(s) is discovered on Site, it will be directed back to the sender / sent to a suitably licensed facility. The criteria for a non-conforming load is as follows –

- The waste is not authorised to accept;
- Incomplete or missing waste documentation;
- The waste is not scheduled e.g. does not correspond to the pre-acceptance information.

A record of the non-conforming load event will be made following the Incident reporting structure, as set out in the EMS. The supplier of the material will be informed in writing and investigation undertaken.

Prior to removal from Site, Non-conforming waste will be removed to the waste quarantine area and the waste tracking system updated accordingly and quantity / type of waste recorded. The non-conforming waste will be held in the quarantine area for a maximum of 5 days and removed offsite to an appropriately permitted facility/installation.

2.5.3 Records

To ensure full compliance with Duty of Care and Permit Reporting requirements, all Duty of Care documentation (Waste Transfer Notes and Commercial Documents) will be stored in the Site Office or electronically.

Records of non-conforming waste will be retained including details of:

- The type of material.
- Name of the material producer.
- Date and time of attempted delivery / unloading.
- The carrier registration and name.
- Corrective action taken to deal with the material.

2.6 Waste Reception, Storage and Handling

Waste cartridges / fire extinguishers are delivered to Site in well-ventilated metal caged IBCs on medium sized lorries. Wastes are typically segregated at customers Sites into the following categories:

- Gas Cartridges / Canisters – c. 500 per IBC.
- Fire Extinguishers – c.120 per IBC.

An average weight per cartridge type will be established as part of the waste tracking system to be implemented on Site to demonstrate compliance with Permitted limits.

Upon passing pre-acceptance checks, wastes are unloaded in the waste reception area prior to moving into the dedicated waste storage areas as detailed on the Site Layout Plan.

Wastes are removed from the transport vehicle in their delivery containers and are handled on Site using a Forklift truck where possible, to minimise manual handling of the materials and accidental damage of cartridges due to crushing, falling or impact.

Any wastes transferred out of their delivery containment will be manually placed within similar secure well-ventilated containers. Lids on containers remain securely closed, at all times when not being filled, emptied or internally inspected. Containers are managed to ensure they are not overfilled.

All waste containers will be stored under cover in a well vented location to ensure they are not subject to extreme temperatures, direct sunlight and to prevent rainwater collecting on the containers.

The waste storage areas will be clearly labelled and have been chosen to ensure safe storage operations and optimise storage capacity. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are segregated and stored in designated areas. A separate storage area is designated for waste destined for on-Site treatment and wastes simply destined for storage and transfer off-Site.

Waste storage areas are accessible at all times and kept away from sources of ignition with high standards of housekeeping maintained. Smoking is prohibited on Site.

The appropriate number and type of fire extinguishers will be strategically located around the Site as identified in the Site fire risk assessment. Also, due to treatment being undertaken, a DSEAR (Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002) assessment, will be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

To prevent impact damage from Site delivery and collection vehicles, storage areas are protected by barriers. Mobile plant is stored away from storage and treatment areas and has been selected to prevent introduction of ignition sources.

In line with the requirements of the Site-specific EMS, the storage areas will be inspected on a daily basis to ensure storage of waste materials remain in compliance with the Permit and storage areas remain free of other combustible materials and sources of ignition.

2.7 Waste Treatment Operations

Waste treatment of gas canisters / cartridges on site is limited to physical treatment of only those containers which contain residual gas / shown as empty on canister contents level gauge. The types of canisters / cartridges to be treated and associated treatment operations have been depicted in Appendix 2.

Full / partially full cartridges will not be treated and will be sent offsite as the same waste code as assigned on arrival at the Site. This is to ensure that only minimal residual gas is released to atmosphere. In addition, gas canisters / cartridges and their contents are designed to be single use, therefore, capturing gas for re-use is not a viable option.

Physical treatment will be undertaken as follows:

Gas Canisters / Cartridges

- Depressurising of gas canisters by manual removal of the containers valve. This is limited to gas containers containing air or its constituents.
- Depressurising of gas cartridges through piercing of cartridges.

Fire Extinguishers

- Treatment operations permit the manual discharge of specific fire extinguishers into suitable containers.

Residual Wastes

- Empty casings and components are then divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal types, to enable improved recycling options and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.
- Separately collected fractions from the discharge of the fire extinguishers will be held separately and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.

Treatment will only be undertaken by trained and competent staff following Site specific EMS written procedures.

Waste treatment operations have been discussed in further detail below.

2.7.1 Manual Depressurising - Valve Removal

In line with other current EA Permitted operators, gas canisters containing air or its constituents, e.g. laughing gas can be depressurised in open air by having their valves removed. The process for this operation has been described below:

- Smaller canisters (≤ 2 ft) can be discharged in an open area. Cartridges of this size can be secured by hand if so designed to operate in this way. However, all cartridges without proper handles should be strapped or secured to a solid structure before depressurising using appropriate hand tool.
- Canisters that are delivered empty or have been depressurised, as above, must have their valves removed.
- Casings are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal types, to enable improved recycling options, and stored in secure cages/stillages until a sufficient quantity has built up for collection (usually a full pallet sized cage or I.B.C. cage).

2.7.2 Manual Depressurising - Piercing

In line with other Permitted operators under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, small camping gas cartridges (EN417) will be pierced to ensure that the residual contents of the cartridges are fully discharged and removed in a safe and efficient manner.

The canisters will be pierced manually using specifically designed tools such as - <https://www.jetboil.co.uk/products/crunchit>. These tools are designed to safely discharge any residual gas then pierce to container, and have been selected given they are specifically designed for the treatment of cartridges and the recovery of their materials and residues.

The piercing equipment will be located in the Site Office and only issued to suitably trained personnel. Once the cartridges is pierced and fully empty, it will be stored in a designated container for removal offsite to an appropriately permitted facility.

The risk of explosion is considered low due to the minimal residual gas that is being expelled during the piercing activity. However, a Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 ("DSEAR") assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.

2.7.3 Waste Fire Extinguishers

Site will only store and treat extinguishers classified as waste code 16 05 05, under cover, in a secure place on an impermeable surface, in an IBC on a Spill Containment Pallet. The types of extinguishers to be treated and associated treatment operations have been depicted in Appendix 2.

Water and foam fire extinguishers are easily dealt with as the extinguisher can be operated as the manufacturer intended. The treatment process involves collecting the discharged material in a sealed container prior to transfer for third party recovery / disposal.

Powder fire extinguishers fall into two categories, pressurised or those that contain a separate cartridge or cylinder which operates to push the powder out when operated. Powder from pressurised extinguishers is released in a controlled manner through the fill valve or gauge. The second type of extinguisher is very straightforward as the cylinder or cartridge can be removed from the extinguisher and treated as for the cylinders above. The powder is collected in sealed containers for appropriate plant or third-party recovery / disposal. Different types of powders will be kept dry and stored separately.

Any foam, water or separated fractions containing Perfluoro octane sulfonate (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) will be sent for disposal by high temperature incineration off Site.

2.8 Waste Tracking and Dispatch

2.8.1 Tracking

The tracking system implemented on Site will hold all the information generated during the pre-acceptance, acceptance, storage, treatment and removal off Site. The tracking system operates as a waste inventory control system and hold the following information:

- date of waste arrival on-Site;
- waste producer details;
- all previous holders of the waste;
- a unique reference number;
- any associated pre-acceptance and acceptance analysis results;
- intended recycling route for waste material;
- the nature and quantity of all wastes held on Site (this includes all hazards);
- the physical location of the wastes in relation to the Site layout plan;
- where the waste is in the designated disposal route; and
- identification of Site staff who have taken any decisions regarding the acceptance or rejection of waste streams and the recovery or disposal options.

The tracking system can generate the following reports:

- the total quantity of waste present on Site at any one time;
- a breakdown of the waste quantities being stored pending on-Site treatment,
- breakdown of waste quantities on Site for storage pending onward transfer;
- the physical locations of the waste in relation to the Site layout plan.
- a comparison of the quantity of waste stored on Site against the total permitted to be stored;
- duration the waste has been stored on Site.

2.8.2 Dispatch

Wastes dispatched from Site will be accompanied with the necessary duty of care documentation. The majority of the waste shall be removed as 15 01 04 (empty packaging) if both the residue and contamination are absent and the container is not made of hazardous solid material in accordance with WM3. Duty of care paperwork will be completed prior to the dispatch of bulked waste materials.

Prior to dispatch, Site will obtain copies of all necessary Permits and Licenses of receiving Sites to ensure their Duty of Care requirements are met.

2.8.3 Surfacing and Secondary Containment

The Permitted yard area is an impermeable concrete surface. No wastes are tipped directly onto the surface and all wastes are stored in metal caged IBCs. IBCs containing wastes are stored on IBC Spill Pallet Bunds to provide secondary containment.

2.8.4 Secondary Containment and Yard Maintenance

As part of the Infrastructure Monitoring Program undertaken on Site, daily visual inspections of yard areas and secondary containment systems will be carried out and recorded.

The daily visual inspections are designed to detect visual signs of leakage coming from primary and secondary containment and confirm that waste remains within the primary container.

2.8.5 Dispatch

2.9 Incidents and Corrective Action

Under the Site-specific EMS, a monitoring and inspection programme will be implemented to detect any faults or deficiencies with the process and associated operations. Deficiencies encountered will be detailed as part of the Incident and Corrective Action Reporting structure implemented on Site. This process ensures the appropriate level of management commitment to ensure any corrective actions / repairs are commissioned and undertaken in a timely fashion.

2.10 Site Staffing and Training

The Organisation Structure and Responsibilities document that forms part of the EMS details the environmental roles and responsibility of staff members and sets out the requirement for them to be trained in the appropriate work instructions and procedures.

Site Management will ensure that there is sufficient staff, including Technically Competent Managers, that they are adequately trained and competent including in those aspects that could potentially lead to a pollution incident, dealing with accidents and the Site's responsibilities under the Environmental Permit.

3 Emissions and Monitoring

3.1 Introduction

This Section of the report provides detail on the emission points associated with the Permitted activities and details any monitoring methods to be implemented.

The potential for environmental impact from the emissions identified below, have been assessed with the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) submitted in support of this Permit application, see document referenced REC-R02-F1: Environmental Risk Assessment.

3.2 Emissions to Air

3.2.1 Point Source Air Releases

There are no point source releases to air from Site.

3.2.2 Fugitive Releases to Air

Fugitive emissions to air from the installation are detailed within Section 4 below. The Site-specific Environmental Management System (EMS), implemented on Site will include routine and documented inspections to ensure that any fugitive releases are detected, identified and rectified accordingly.

Note: The ERA concluded that no further monitoring requirements are deemed necessary for fugitive releases.

3.3 Emissions to Ground / Water

3.3.1 Point Source Releases to Water

There are no point source releases to surface water for the Site.

3.3.2 Foul Water Discharges

There are no foul water discharges from Site.

3.3.3 Trade Effluent Discharges

There are no trade effluent discharges from Site to sewer.

3.3.4 Fugitive Releases to Ground / Water

There will be no fugitive releases to land and / or water under normal operations. All waste operations are undertaken on an impermeable concrete surface. All wastes will be stored and processed in / above containers provided with secondary containment in the form of IBC Drip Tray Pallets.

The Site-specific Environmental Management System (EMS) implemented on Site will include a thorough infrastructure monitoring programme designed to ensure there is no loss of integrity to the systems designed to prevent fugitive emissions to both land and controlled waters. The infrastructure monitoring programme will incorporate Site infrastructure such as:

- Waste containment.
- Site Surfacing.
- Secondary containment systems.

Where deficiencies are encountered these will be reported as part of the EMS using the incident and corrective action structure and repairs instigated in a timely fashion.

4 Fugitive Emissions

4.1 Introduction

The Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) completed in support of this Permit Application document referenced REC-R02-F1: Environmental Risk Assessment, demonstrates that fugitive emissions from the proposed installation are deemed to be insignificant.

The sections below outline the potential fugitive emission sources and control techniques for:

- Noise.
- Vibration.
- Dust and Bio-aerosols.
- Odour.

4.2 Noise

4.2.1 Noise Sources

The installation is not inherently noisy.

Note: The ERA concluded that noise emissions from the installation are anticipated to be insignificant.

Table 6.1 details the sources of noise associated with the operation.

Table 6.1 –Noise Sources					
Source	Nature of Source	Hours of Operation	Nature of Noise	Assessed Contribution to Site ¹	Noise Control Techniques
Transport Vehicles	Light and Heavy goods vehicles and associated with transport of wastes.	Scheduled for when required.	Intermittent. Vehicle engine noise, including reversing alarm noise.	Low – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the Site as part of the existing gas bottle hire company.	Drivers requested not to excessively rev their engines. Engines of standing vehicles to be turned off. Speed limit enforced on Site. Vehicles maintained under service contract.
Site Vehicles (Fork Lift Trucks) / Transfer of Wastes	Vehicle engines / Reversing alarms	Only during working hours.	Intermittent Vehicle motor noise, including reversing alarm noise.	Low – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the Site as part of the existing gas bottle hire company.	Engines turned off when not in use. Vehicles maintained under service contract.
Notes 1. Definitions					

Table 6.1 –Noise Sources

Source	Nature of Source	Hours of Operation	Nature of Noise	Assessed Contribution to Site ¹	Noise Control Techniques
High	Noise detectable and distinguishable from background, with significant possibility of causing nuisance.				
Medium	Noise detectable and likely to be distinguishable from general background, but not expected to cause nuisance.				
Low	Noise likely to be undetectable and undistinguishable from general background.				

4.2.2 Noise Control Techniques and Surveys

As described above the Site's principal noise reduction techniques are that:

- Drivers are requested not to excessively rev engines and to turn vehicle engines off when vehicles are standing.
- Site operations only undertaken during sociable hours.

Owing to the low number of nearby receptors and the low noise generating potential of Site activities, environmental noise surveys are not necessary.

4.3 Vibration

The Site does not use equipment of the type known to be a source of external vibration, therefore, there is no potential for vibration from Site activities to be noticeable off-Site.

4.4 Dust and Bio Aerosols

Given the waste streams accepted and the nature of the operation and control techniques in place, there is no potential for dust or bio aerosols to be noticeable off-Site.

4.5 Odour

Given the waste streams accepted and the nature of the operation and control techniques in place, there is no potential for odour to be noticeable off-Site.

Appendix 1 – Accepted List of Wastes

Accepted List of Wastes	
EWG Code	Waste Categories
15 WASTE PACKAGING, ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	
15 01	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 04	Metallic Packaging
15 01 10*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances
16 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST	
16 05	gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04

Gas cartridge - Identification and Process



Butane / Propane push-in cartridge, 220g to 450g

Secure in vice, utilise piercing tool to puncture cartridge in two places. Place steel/aluminium/unknown into correct ventilated IBC.

MAP gas / Propane 400g

Secure in vice, utilise piercing tool to puncture cartridge in two places. Place steel/aluminium/unknown into correct ventilated IBC.

Nitrous Oxide 600g to 2000g

Secure horizontally in vice, depressurise with supplied nozzle. Unscrew valve, separate steel and brass into correct skip/bins.

Balloon gas / Helium 7l

Secure in vice, utilise piercing tool to puncture in two places. Place steel/aluminium into correct ventilated IBC.

Fire Extinguisher - Identification and Process



Dry Powder, class ABC extinguisher, 600g to 9kg



Approx 70% of throughput. Deploy contents into valve-topped, banded IBC. Secure body in vice, unscrew valve assembly. Separate brass, alloy, steel, rubber, plastics, place in correct skip/bins.



Water, class A extinguisher, 3litre to 9 litre



< 10% of throughput. Deploy contents into valve-topped, banded IBC. Secure body in vice, unscrew valve assembly. Separate brass, alloy, steel, rubber, plastics, place in correct skip/bins.



Foam, class AB extinguisher, 2kg to 9kg



< 10% of throughput. Deploy contents into valve-topped, banded IBC. Secure body in vice, unscrew valve assembly. Separate brass, alloy, steel, rubber, plastic components, place in correct skip/bins.



Carbon Dioxide, class B extinguisher, 2kg to 10kg



< 10% of throughput. Deploy contents vertically into air. Secure body in vice, unscrew valve assembly. Separate brass, alloy, steel, rubber, plastic components, place in correct skip/bins.



Wet Chemical, class AB extinguisher, 2kg to 9kg



< 1% of throughput. Deploy contents into valve-topped, banded IBC. Secure body in vice, unscrew valve assembly. Separate brass, alloy, steel, rubber, plastic components, place in correct skip/bins.



Halon, class BC extinguisher, 400g to 2.5kg



****MUST BE QUARANTINED****
Halon extinguishers are not collected, any stray units to be placed in dedicated container in Quarantine Area prior to return to source site.

