

Procedures for the inspection and acceptance of waste

Waste acceptance and rejection

- 1.1** Waste that is proposed to be accepted at the site is specified in Table 1 provided with these procedures. The definitive list of waste types that may be accepted will be included in the Environmental Permit that is issued for the site. No waste will be accepted at the site unless it has been subjected to an appropriate basic characterisation procedure as specified in Table 2 provided with these procedures.
- 1.2** The basic characterisation information and test results where appropriate are available prior to the acceptance of the waste at the site. The Duty of Care (DoC) documentation is reviewed by the waste acceptance clerk to determine whether the waste may be accepted at the site. Once it is determined that the waste is potentially suitable for acceptance at the site a visual inspection where possible of the waste is carried out at the reception area to confirm that the waste conforms with the description on the DoC documentation. If any waste does not conform with the description in the DoC documentation or if on the DoC documentation the waste described is unsuitable for acceptance for deposit at the site the waste is rejected.
- 1.3** The waste acceptance clerk and plant operative are trained to recognise the types of waste that may be accepted at the site and to identify the details which should be presented on the DoC documentation. A record is kept of the date and time of waste deliveries, the quantities and the nature of waste deposited at the site, the name of the company, the name of the representative delivering each load of waste and the vehicle registration number. DoC documentation for the waste received are kept on record for the statutory period.
- 1.4** Any waste which is identified at the reception as unsuitable for deposit at the site is rejected. The event is recorded in the site diary.
- 1.5** In the unlikely event that waste items admixed with the inert waste are identified as unsuitable following deposit at the waste face they will be isolated from the operational area and placed in a skip located adjacent to the operational area. When the skip is full it will be removed for disposal to a suitably permitted waste disposal

facility. If the rejected waste includes waste that may cause odour or attract vermin the waste will be removed within 24 hours. The event will be recorded in the site diary.

- 1.6** The site operatives inspect the site daily for fly tipping. In the event that fly tipped material is identified on site the Environment Agency will be informed. The course of action necessary will be agreed with the Environment Agency.

Level 1 – Basic characterisation

- 2.1** No waste will be accepted at the site unless it has been subjected to an appropriate basic characterisation procedure as specified in Table 2 provided with these procedures.
- 2.2** Waste in Table 1 may be accepted without testing providing that the waste is from a well-characterised source or greenfield development. If there is suspicion of the presence of contamination or if there is doubt that the waste meets the definition of inert as specified in the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 [EPR 2016]¹ the waste listed in Table 1 will not be accepted without testing. Waste from a site with suspected contamination or from a brownfield site will be accepted at the site only if it is demonstrated by the appropriate leaching test that the contaminants in the eluate do not exceed the limit values specified in Table 3 and the total content of organic parameters of the waste does not exceed the limit values presented in Table 4. The appropriate leaching test for granular waste is BS EN 12457:2002.

Level 2 – Compliance Testing

Testing

- 3.1** Level 2 compliance testing comprises testing periodically to determine whether the waste complies with the results of the basic characterisation testing and the site specific conditions of the Environmental Permit. This testing will be carried out at

¹ Schedule 10 - Provision in relation to landfill, Annex II waste acceptance procedures and criteria, Council Decision 2003/33/EC of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.

least once a year for each waste stream that requires Level 1 basic characterisation testing. Compliance testing is not necessary for the wastes which do not need testing to characterise the waste (see **Level 1 – Basic characterisation, para 2.2**).

- 3.2** The testing frequencies and relevant parameters to be checked will be determined from the results of the basic characterisation testing. The testing frequencies and parameters and the reasons for their selection will be documented and the results of the tests carried out will be maintained at the site.
- 3.3** If compliance testing is not necessary the reasons for not carrying out the testing will be justified and documented and regular checks will be carried out to confirm that the waste complies with its description and documentation.
- 3.4** The requirements for Level 1 basic characterisation testing and Level 2 compliance testing depend on the type of waste. If the waste is a single stream waste of a single waste type and the waste is from a single source there may be no further necessity for basic characterisation testing. Further deliveries may then only be subject to compliance testing. For wastes that do not comprise a single stream waste of a single waste type from a single source each batch may require the basic characterisation testing and consequently no compliance testing is needed.

Test failures

- 3.5** Where sample results exceed limit values at the site of production, which is the basic characterisation or compliance testing for regularly generated wastes, these must be resolved before these wastes are accepted for deposit at the site.

Level 3 Verification Testing

- 4.1** All incoming waste loads to the site will be checked (see **Waste acceptance and rejection**).
- 4.2** Waste to be received at the site which is the subject of testing for basic characterisation will be the subject of periodic verification testing.
- 4.3** Unless agreed otherwise in writing with the Environment Agency the verification testing will be undertaken at the relevant frequency specified in Table 4.1 “Laboratory

sample testing frequency for Level 1, 2 and 3 testing where the waste can be clearly classified as a single waste type” in the Environment Agency guidance ‘Waste Sampling and Testing for Disposal to Landfill’².

- 4.4** Where an alternative testing frequency to that specified in Table 4.1 in the Environment Agency guidance “Waste Sampling and Testing for Disposal to Landfill” is proposed the testing frequency and relevant parameters to be checked will be determined from the results of the basic characterisation testing. The testing frequencies and parameters and the reasons for their selection will be documented and the results of the tests carried out will be maintained at the site. The alternative testing frequency shall not be implemented until written agreement is obtained from the Environment Agency. A copy of the agreement shall be retained on site.
- 4.5** Waste will be accepted at the site only if it is the same as that which has been subjected to basic characterisation and/or compliance testing and which is described in the accompanying DoC documentation. If this is not the case, the waste shall not be accepted.
- 4.6** The waste acceptance clerk will reject the waste load or quarantine any such waste until the waste producer demonstrates that it is acceptable for deposit. The Site Manager will be informed.
- 4.7** Where there is reasonable doubt that the waste is not as described the waste acceptance clerk will refuse to accept the waste. All rechecked loads must be documented and recorded. The Site Manager will be informed.
- 4.8** The Site Manager must retain samples either at the receiving site or at the testing laboratory for at least one month after they receive the test results so that they can verify failures across a larger sample population.

² Environment Agency. 2013. Waste Sampling and Testing for Disposal to Landfill. March 2013. Ref. EBPRI 11507B

Table 1
Waste types that may be accepted without testing

LoW Code	Description
01 01	Wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	Wastes from non-metalliferous excavation
01 04	Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 05	Soil (excluding excavated soil from contaminated sites) stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	Soil and stones (excluding topsoil and peat)
19 12	Waste from mechanically treating waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 09	Minerals (for example, sand, stones)
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones

Note

Waste may be accepted without testing providing that the waste is from a well-characterised source or greenfield development

Table 2
Information comprising a level 1 basic characterisation

Information
The source and origin of the waste
The process producing the waste (including a description of the process, its SIC code and the characteristics of its raw materials and products)
The composition of the waste including where relevant an assessment of the waste composition against the relevant limit values in Tables 3 and 4 and, where necessary and available, its other characteristic properties
The appearance of the waste including its smell, colour, consistency and physical form
The Code relevant to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue

Table 3

Limits of the constituents of leachate produced from a waste using the BS EN 12457:2002 test for wastes that may be accepted at an inert landfill

Component	Symbol	L/S = 10 l/kg mg/kg dry substance
Arsenic	As	0.5
Barium	Ba	20
Cadmium	Cd	0.04
Total Chromium	Cr _{total}	0.5
Copper	Cu	2
Mercury	Hg	0.01
Molybdenum	Mo	0.5
Nickel	Ni	0.4
Lead	Pb	0.5
Antimony	Sb	0.06
Selenium	Se	0.1
Zinc	Zn	4
Chloride	Cl ⁻	800
Fluoride	F ⁻	10
Sulphate ^a	SO ₄ ²⁻	1,000
Phenol index	PI	1
Dissolved organic carbon ^b	DOC	500
Total dissolved solids ^c	TDS	4,000

- ^a This limit value for sulphate may be increased to 6,000mg/kg, provided that the value of C₀ (the first eluate of a percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg) does not exceed 1,500 mg/l. It will be necessary to use a percolation test to determine the limit value at L/S = 0.1 l/kg under initial equilibrium conditions.
- ^b If the waste does not meet this value for Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg.
- ^c The value for Total Dissolved Solids can be used alternatively to the values for sulphate and chloride.

Table 4

Limit values for the total content of organic parameters in inert wastes

Component	Value (mg/kg)
Total organic carbon (TOC) ^a	30,000
BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes)	6
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (7 congeners)	1
PAHs (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) (total of 17)	100
Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	500

^a In the case of soils, a higher limit value may be permitted by the Environment Agency provided a Dissolved Organic Carbon value of 500mg/kg is achieved at L/S 10 l/kg at the pH of the soil or at a pH value of between 7.5 and 8.0.