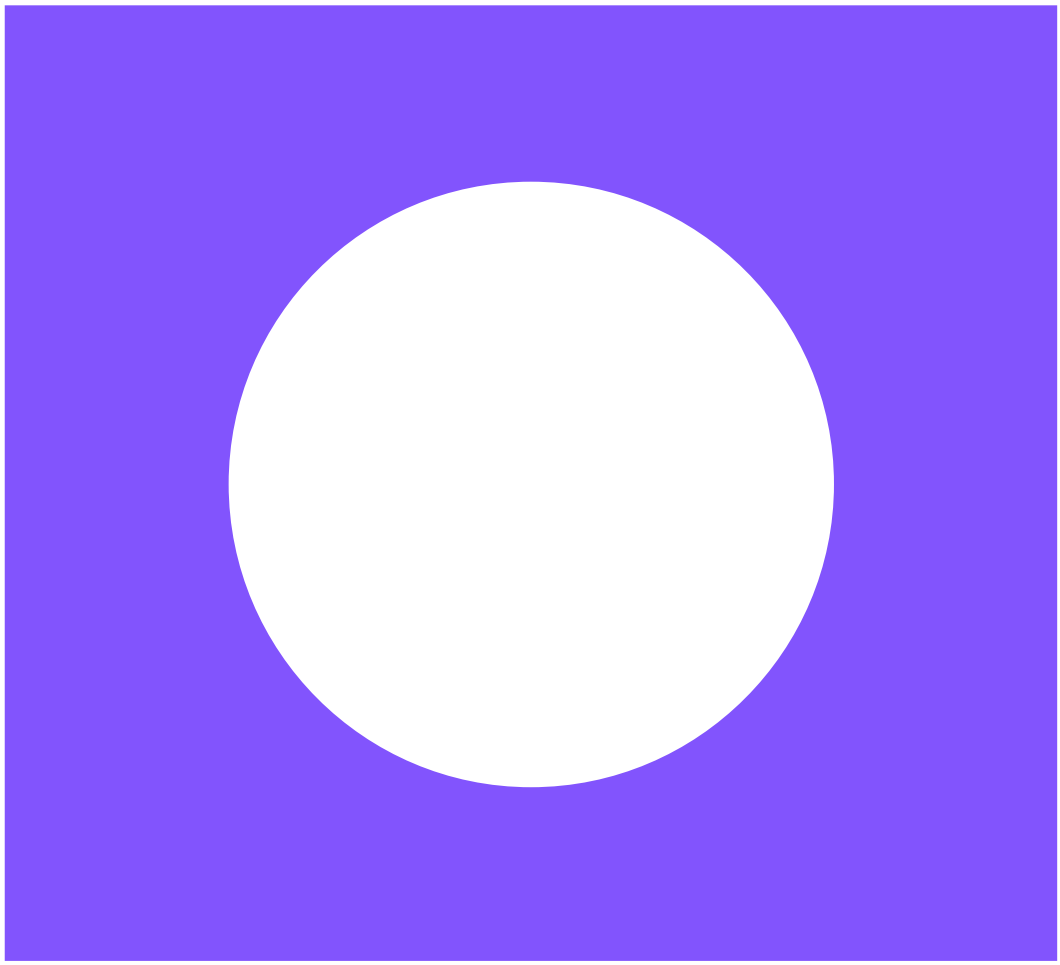

Swanworth Quarry Waste Acceptance Procedure

Suttles Stone Quarries

February 2025

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Swanworth Quarry Waste Acceptance Procedure

Suttles Stone Quarries

February 2025

Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
1	February 2024	O Ellson	L McDermott	Anita Manns	First issue

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Contents

1 Scope and introduction

The scope of this document is to establish a waste acceptance procedure in order to define Suttles Stone Quarries (hereby referred to as Suttles) approach to ensure wastes are appropriately characterised and appropriate for the infill of the quarry under their deposit for recovery permit. This is to give assurance that Swanworth Quarry (hereby referred to as the site) is not put at risk from any substances that have the potential to harm the site.

Suttles has an existing permit (EPR/CB3030RQ) that covers a screening operation and permits the crushing and screening of inert waste. In 2020, Suttles applied for planning permission (application reference 6/2020/0321_1). This planning application was to continue the winning and working of limestone through the lateral extension to the site, retention of processing plant and existing infrastructure, importation of inert waste material for restoration purposes, and continued production and sale of recycled aggregates. Planning permission was granted on the 15 December 2023, by Dorset Council. Suttles are currently within the process of applying for an additional deposit for recovery environmental permit to allow clean, inert waste to be accepted and used within the lateral extension area.

Suttles has a legal duty, under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990[1], often referred to as The Duty of Care, and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011[2], as amended, to ensure that waste is disposed of (or recovered) in the correct manner, without causing harm to human health or the environment.

Waste accepted by Suttles will be managed in a way to ensure that its handling:

- Complies with relevant legislation and site-specific permit requirements.
- Does not cause harm to the environment and/or human health.
- Does not cause a nuisance.
- Does not adversely affect public amenities or ecological receptors.

This waste acceptance procedure will help:

- Ensure waste does not cause pollution.
- Prevent waste arriving at the site that is not authorised by the permit.

Information obtained for the waste pre-acceptance (section 2) and waste acceptance (section 3) stages provides assurance that only suitable waste is received and meets the site's waste acceptance criteria.

[1] Environmental Protection Act 1990, c. 34. Available at: Environmental Protection Act 1990 (legislation.gov.uk) (Last accessed February 2025)

[2] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Available at: The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (Last accessed February 2025)

2 Waste pre-acceptance

Waste pre-acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that enough is known about a waste before it arrives at the site. This is done to assess and confirm the waste is technically and legally suitable to be accepted and processed at the site. Procedures follow a risk-based approach, considering various aspects including the risks of contamination and characteristics of the waste. This must be done in order to prevent the acceptance of unsuitable wastes which may lead to adverse reactions and uncontrolled emissions.

2.1 Waste pre-acceptance records

Before waste arrives at the site, the waste producer will be asked to populate a 'Waste Pre-acceptance Form'. An example of a Waste Pre-acceptance Form can be found in Appendix A. The Waste Pre-acceptance Form is required to enable a technical assessment of the waste to be carried out. This will determine a waste's suitability for processing and, if deemed suitable, how this will be handled and processed. The following details must be obtained from the waste producer (in writing or electronic format):

- Waste producer details
- The source of the waste (the process giving rise to the waste)
- Waste description
- The odour characteristics of the waste
- The containment of the waste
- European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code
  - Appendix B.1 and B.2 list the permitted wastes and EWC codes that are accepted into the site at the main quarry under the site's existing recovery permit (EPR/CB3030RQ)
  - Appendix B.3 lists the proposed EWC codes that will be accepted within the site's lateral extension area under the new environmental permit application
- Physical form and any physical contaminants
- Estimated volumes, frequency and annual quantities
- Details of any representative analysis or provision of a suitable sample to enable analysis
- Information on the nature and variability of the waste and waste production process
- Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) results

The assessment will include but is not limited to:

- Cross-referencing the waste description and EWC code with the permitted activities, any waste not permitted will be rejected from the site
- Confirm the waste is non-hazardous using the EWC code and where required using the WM3 technical guidance
- Confirming that the waste meets the WAC for inert landfill parameters (see section 2.2)
- Consider if the waste presents any potential hazards that may impact on the Health and Safety of staff, contractors or customers
- Consider if the waste presents any hazards that may impact on the local environment or present any permitting issues
- Verify the composition of the waste
- Assess the type of containment, packaging and physical contamination and determine handling methods

- Assess the odour of the waste and if applicable the requirement for any odour controls (due to the nature of the inert waste accepted to the site it is unlikely that odours will be generated)

All records relating to pre-acceptance are held and accessible to allow for cross reference and verification at the waste acceptance stage. These records are kept for a minimum of two years.

2.2 Pre-acceptance sample assessment

Before waste is accepted into the site, the producers must demonstrate the waste meets the WAC for inert landfill parameters (see Appendix C). The material must be sampled and tested by a 3rd party accredited laboratory and the results provided to Suttles for review.

If a new waste stream is being brought to site for the first time, a representative from Suttles will visit the site where the waste is being produced and request a sample of the waste material to be provided alongside the WAC results, prior to delivery to the site. A representative sample will be obtained from the waste producer to confirm their suitability for treatment at the site.

A technical appraisal will then be carried out by a suitable qualified and experienced staff member. Using the waste information and analysis obtained, Suttles will establish a suitable treatment method for the waste. Where required the staff member will use the WM3 technical guidance on waste classification to verify the nature and classification of the waste.

The staff member will analyse the sample to:

- Verify the sample matches the information recorded on the Waste Pre-acceptance Form
- Assess if there are any sources of contamination present
- Assess the full characteristics of the waste (waste composition and characterisation must be based on representative samples)
- Verify if the waste displays any hazardous properties (If applicable)

If either the information obtained from the Waste Pre-acceptance Form or the pre-acceptance sampling analysis suggest that the waste should not be accepted into site, the customer will be contacted by Suttles and a further review will take place before any waste is accepted into the site.

3 Waste acceptance – on-site verification

3.1 Visual inspection and sampling

This section identifies the method by which waste acceptance, inspection and validation will be achieved to ensure that prohibited wastes are excluded. The first consideration of this procedure is to ensure that waste can be accepted under the terms of the environmental permit.

Waste materials are brought to the site either by contractors and suppliers associated with the construction industry, or via Suttles own Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) transport from their other sites. This is dependent on the quantity of material arising, as Suttles prefers that large amounts (>100 tonnes) are only accepted where Suttles acts as the waste carrier.

Materials brought into the quarry will be weighed in on the weighbridge and a waste transfer note is received from the delivery driver. This will be in one of two forms:

- A digital ticket generated from the Suttles HGV Driver using Fissara Move software.
- Customers own version of a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) (this will contain as a minimum; date, material nature and quality, place of origin, quantity by weight, carrier and supplier if different).

The Weighbridge Clerk will then check that the carrier has a current Waste Carriers Licence, with a copy on record and determine whether information relating to the delivery has been correctly received.

The Weighbridge Clerk will make a visual inspection of the un-tipped load to check that only materials that are inert are being carried. The visual inspection, and the details contained in the above documentation, will be compared with the WAC, for the site (see Appendix C). The material will be accepted if they comply with the EWC codes in Appendix B. Photographs of the type of material mixes that is currently processed and stocked at Swanworth Quarry can be found below in Photo 1 and Photo 2.

Photo 1: Photograph of material mix types accepted (to be treated on site)

Source: Suttles Stone Quarries 2011

Photo 2: Photograph of material mix types accepted (to be treated on site)

Source: Suttles Stone Quarries 2011

If a vehicle is carrying materials that are not considered to be inert, the vehicle shall be turned away from the quarry.

If the acceptance criteria are met, and the material is suitable for tipping within the quarry, the Weighbridge Clerk notes the gross weight of the vehicle on the WTN.

The driver is then directed to the designated tipping area, as per the plan, to tip their load. The driver will be informed that all relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be worn whilst out of their cab.

The loading shovel operator will be contacted by radio to attend the tipping area as soon as is practicable to inspect and spread, or stockpile material.

Selected construction and demolition waste (listed under 17 01 ** EWC codes in Appendix B) will be acceptable only with low content of other types of materials (like metals, plastics, organics, wood, rubber etc). The following proportions of other materials, by volume, will be:

- Plastics – <1%
- Paper or cardboard – <1%
- Wood – <5%
- Glass – <0.5%

Plastics, paper and wood, will be removed as reasonably practical, by hand sorting during the process. However, it is recognised that the presence of glass is an inevitable part of inert demolition waste.

Please note, the above specified limits exclude topsoil and peat, or soil and stones from contaminated sites. When the shovel attends the site of tipping, they will inspect the tipped load again, taking care to check the load for any signs of substances that may rot or leech into the ground. Should any materials be found that do not meet the acceptance criteria, they will be isolated from the other wastes and quarantined and reported to the Site Manager who will take further action. Such incidents will be recorded in the site diary.

The vehicle will be weighed empty before leaving the quarry and a ticket issued from the ‘Midsoft’ weighbridge system. The Suttles driver will then complete the digital ticket on the Fissara Move system. The driver will enter the Midsoft ticket number, to record the weight of the respective load. If a customer is using their own paper based WTN, this WTN will be stapled to the ticket, the weight noted in the imported waste ledger, the location of tipping noted and the tickets filed.

When enough material is stockpiled, the materials will be crushed and screened. A contractor may be used for this, or it may be carried out by Suttles depending on site operations.

If a contractor is to be used, prior to crushing taking place, a meeting will be held to formalise any requirements and resources to ensure compliance with site rules and regulations. All contractors will be inducted prior to commencement of work.

3.2 Waste rejection

In the event of material not complying with the site WAC or waste acceptance procedures, the following actions will be taken:

- If material is still retained in the carrier vehicle, the vehicle will be turned away from site without unloading. Where appropriate, the Site Manager will advise the carrier on any contacts who can advise on the safe disposal of the waste.

- If material tipped is with the vehicle still present and the carrier is co-operative, the vehicle will be reloaded and sent from the site. The incident will be recorded as a non-conformance in the site diary. Where appropriate, the Site Manager will advise the carrier on any contacts who can advise on the safe disposal of the waste.
- If material is tipped and the vehicle has left the site or the carrier is un-cooperative, the material will be moved to a designated quarantine area, pending investigation. The incident will be recorded as a non-conformance in the site diary. A report will be submitted to the local area officer of the Environment Agency. Following an investigation, the material will be transferred to an appropriately permitted facility.

EWC codes accepted at the site are listed in Appendix B.

4 Waste recording and monitoring requirements

The site is permitted under its current permit (EPR/CB3030RQ) to bring into the quarry, for recycling purposes, inert/inactive waste up to a total of 30,000 tonnes per annum to process materials for resale and up to 75,000 tonnes per annum for recovery purposes. The recycling of inert waste occurs in the main area of the quarry, not in the proposed lateral extension area.

The Site Supervisor/Manager shall inspect the tipping area and stock area daily to ensure material being tipped is suitable for recycling and/or being spread correctly. Should inappropriate material be found then the works manager will arrange for the material to be removed from site under duty of care.

At the end of each month the tonnages will be totalled and the figure given to the Site Manager. The Site Manager will store the imported tonnage figures and maintain a running total to ensure compliance with permitted amounts.

The manager shall check the amount of material being imported into the site and shall ensure that no more than 105,000 tonnes is accepted per annum, this is inclusive of the 30,000 tonnes brought into site for the processing and resale and the 75,000 tonnes brought into site for recovery purposes.

The site records are available for inspection by the Environment Agency at any reasonable time, or information will be supplied on request. Commercial information will be regarded as confidential.

A. Waste Pre-acceptance form

A.1: Waste pre-acceptance form

Waste Pre-acceptance Form			
Waste producer name			
Address			
Post code			
Phone number			
Email			
Sites history/previous use (including local knowledge)			
Site Investigation report (with particular reference to contamination report)			
Details of waste			
Waste description			
Physical state			
EWC code			
Odour of the waste (if applicable)			
Process generating the waste			
Volume of waste			
Total annual volume			
Frequency of delivery			
Waste composition			
Are there any contaminants present in the waste?	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐		
If answered yes, please provide an estimate of the below:			
Contaminant	**Estimated percentage (%)**		
Plastics			
Paper or cardboard			
Wood			
Glass			
Other			
Pre-Acceptance Sampling Information			
Sample received?	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐		
Sampling Location Point			
Sample Date			
Has the material been WAC tested?			
Have the WAC tests results been provided?			
Sample results			
Parameter	**Result**	**Units**	**WAC inert waste threshold**

Total Organic Carbon TOC (w/w %)		%	3
Loss On Ignition (%)		-	-
STEX (mg/kg)		mg/kg	6
PCB's (7 congeners) (mg/kg)		ng/kg	1
Mineral Oil C10-C40 (mg/kg)		mg/kg	500
PAH's (x congeners) (mg/kg)		mg/kg	100
pH		-	>6
Acid Neutralisation Capacity and to include the following 18 limit values (mg/kg) for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-3 at L/S 101/kg:			
As (Arsenic)		mg/l	0.5
BA (Barium)		mg/l	20
Cd (Cadmium)		mg/l	0.04
Cr (Chromium (total))		mg/l	0.5
Cu (Copper)		mg/l	2
Hg (Mercury)		mg/l	0.01
Mo (Molybdenum)		mg/l	0.5
Ni (Nickel)		mg/l	0.4
Pb (Lead)		mg/l	0.5
Sb (antimony)		mg/l	0.06
Se (Selenium)		mg/l	0.1
Zn (Zinc)		mg/l	4
Cl (Chloride)		mg/l	800
F (Fluoride)		mg/l	10
SO4 (Sulphate)		mg/l	1000
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		mg/l	4000
Phenol Index		mg/l	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon at own pH or pH 7.5-8.0		mg/l	500
I hereby confirm that the information provided is accurate to the best of my knowledge and the sample is representative			
NAME (Print)			
SIGNATURE			
POSITION			
DATE			

B. Permitted wastes

B.1 EWC codes accepted into the main quarry for the purpose of recycling

EWC code	Description
01 04	**wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals**
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02 04	**wastes from sugar processing**
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
10 12	**wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
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 other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 03	**bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products**
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 05	**soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07*
17 08	**gypsum-based construction material**
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	**other construction and demolition wastes**
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19 01	**wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste**
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 08	**wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 02	waste from desanding - washed sewage grit only
19 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified - stone filter media if free from sewage contamination
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of 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

B.2 EWC codes accepted into the main quarry for the purpose of restoration

EWC code	Description
01 04	**wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals**
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
10 12	**wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
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 other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 05	**soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
19 01	**wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste**
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 08	**wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 02	waste from desanding - washed sewage grit only
19 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified - stone filter media if free from sewage contamination
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11

B.3 EWC codes accepted for the purpose of use in the quarry restoration for the lateral extension to the site

EWC code	Description
01 04	**wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals**
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07[3]
10 12	**wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
17 01	**concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics**

[3] Please note that the intended waste that will be accepted under the EWC code 01 04 13, is offcuts of primary stone from Suttles own stone cutting works, which will be used as an inert waste for infilling. Only natural stone excavated from the ground is cut e.g. no manmade composite materials or similar are sawn.

EWC code	Description
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 05	**soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11

C. Waste Acceptance Criteria

Chemex Environmental International Ltd	WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (WAC)	Section No: 1.104
QA/ Method Summary		Page 2 of 2
Issue Date: Dec 2007		Version: 1.0

Table 1.

Parameter	Method Detection Limit (MDL)	Analytical Technique	Inert waste	Stable non-reactive hazardous waste	Hazardous Waste
Parameters to be determined on the waste					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC%)	0.1%	TOC Analyser	3	5	6*
Loss on Ignition (LOI)	-	Gravimetric			10*
BTEX (mg/Kg)	0.005mg/Kg	GC-PID	6		
PCB Congeners (mg/Kg)	10ng/Kg	GC-ECD	1		
TPH C_{10}-C_{40} (mg/Kg)	0.7mg/Kg	GC-FID	500		
PAH (mg/Kg)	0.075mg/Kg	GC-MS	100		
pH	-	pH Meter		>6	
Acid Neutralisation Capacity	-	Titration		To be evaluated	To be evaluated
Parameters to be determined on the leachate			**Limit Values (mg/Kg) at L/S=10 L/Kg according to leaching test BS EN 12457-3**		
Arsenic (As)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	2	25
Barium (Ba)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	50	100	300
Cadmium (Cd)	0.00025mg/L	ICP-MS	0.04	1	5
Chromium Total (Cr)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	70
Copper (Cu)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	2	50	100
Mercury (Hg)	0.00006mg/L	CV-AFS	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	30
Nickel (Ni)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	0.4	10	40
Lead (Pb)	0.0005mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	50
Antimony (Sb)	0.0005mg/L	ICP-MS	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium (Se)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc (Zn)	0.005mg/L	ICP-MS	4	50	200
Chloride (Cl)	0.10mg/L	Ion Chromatography	800	15,000	25,000
Fluoride (F)	0.05mg/L	Ion Chromatography	10	150	500
Sulphate (SO_4)	0.05mg/L	Ion Chromatography	1,000	20,000	50,000
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**	20mg/L	Gravimetric	4,000	60,000	10,000
Phenol Index	0.005mg/L	Flow Injection Analysis	1		
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	0.2mg/L	TOC Analyser	500 +	800	1,000

Key: * Either TOC or LOI must be used for hazardous wastes. LOI analysis is subcontracted.
** The values for TDS can be used instead of the values for Cl and SO_4.
\+ In the case of soils a higher TOC limit value may be permitted by the Environment Agency at an inert waste landfill provided the DOC value of 500mg/Kg is achieved at L/S=10.

Chemex Environmental International Ltd	WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (WAC)	Section No: 1.104
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Table 1.

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PCB Congeners (mg/Kg)	10ng/Kg	GC-ECD	1		
TPH C_{10}-C_{40} (mg/Kg)	0.7mg/Kg	GC-FID	500		
PAH (mg/Kg)	0.075mg/Kg	GC-MS	100		
pH	-	pH Meter		>6	
Acid Neutralisation Capacity	-	Titration		To be evaluated	To be evaluated
Parameters to be determined on the leachate			**Limit Values (mg/Kg) at L/S=10 L/Kg according to leaching test BS EN 12457-3**		
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Barium (Ba)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	50	100	300
Cadmium (Cd)	0.00025mg/L	ICP-MS	0.04	1	5
Chromium Total (Cr)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	70
Copper (Cu)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	2	50	100
Mercury (Hg)	0.00006mg/L	CV-AFS	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	30
Nickel (Ni)	0.002mg/L	ICP-MS	0.4	10	40
Lead (Pb)	0.0005mg/L	ICP-MS	0.5	10	50
Antimony (Sb)	0.0005mg/L	ICP-MS	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium (Se)	0.001mg/L	ICP-MS	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc (Zn)	0.005mg/L	ICP-MS	4	50	200
Chloride (Cl)	0.10mg/L	Ion Chromatography	800	15,000	25,000
Fluoride (F)	0.05mg/L	Ion Chromatography	10	150	500
Sulphate (SO_4)	0.05mg/L	Ion Chromatography	1,000	20,000	50,000
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**	20mg/L	Gravimetric	4,000	60,000	10,000
Phenol Index	0.005mg/L	Flow Injection Analysis	1		
Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	0.2mg/L	TOC Analyser	500 +	800	1,000

Key: * Either TOC or LOI must be used for hazardous wastes. LOI analysis is subcontracted.
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