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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
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WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

VALENCIA WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD

PILSWORTH SOUTH VARIATION APPLICATION (EPR/BS7951IB)

OPERATING TECHNIQUES

MARCH 2025

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OPERATING TECHNIQUES

MARCH 2025

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APPENDICES

DRAWINGS	TITLE	SCALE
PWS105	Proposed MRF Location	1:250@A1

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong has been appointed by Valencia Waste Management Ltd to vary the permit for Pilsworth South Landfill Site (EPR/XP3434HX) in Bury, Lancashire.

1.1.2 The site is permitted to accept non-hazardous commercial, industrial and household waste for disposal, as well as for the disposal of hazardous asbestos in a separate specially designed cell.

1.1.3 Valencia is seeking to prevent recyclable and recoverable wastes from going to disposal, in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy. The variation will allow mixed non-hazardous waste arriving at the landfill to be first treated to recover metals, wood and plastic for recycling and to remove non-combustible material to prepare the combustible wastes for energy recovery off-site. The residual non-combustible waste will be utilised in landfill engineering or will be placed in the landfill.

1.1.4 Section 2 sets out the new activities to be undertaken at the site, whilst section 3 sets out the waste acceptance procedures for the treatment process.

1.1.5 Section 4 describes the waste treatment activity and the way in which it is managed and section 5 describes the measures in place to minimise any impacts on the amenity of the locality from the new activity. Otherwise the site will continue to operate in accordance with the agreed management system and plans set out in the Environmental Permit.

1.1.6 The site layout is shown on Drawing PWS105.

2 NEW ACTIVITIES

2.1.1 A new installation will be included in the permit, listed under Section 5.4 A(1) (b) (ii), i.e. a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration.

2.1.2 There will also be a new waste activity for manual sorting and transfer of waste.

2.1.3 The activities and their relevant waste disposal and waste recovery codes are set out in Table 2.1, below.

Table 2.1: Waste Activities

Activity	D or R Code
Separation of combustible waste from non-combustible waste where EfW has R1 status	**R3** Recycling /reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents
Separation of wood and plastic for recycling.	**R3** Recycling /reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents
Separation of ferrous metal and non-ferrous metal from mixed waste pending recycling elsewhere	**R4** Recycling /reclamation of metals and metal compounds
Separation of stone, brick, glass etc for use in roads	**R5** recycling/reclamation of other in-organic materials
Storage of incoming waste and storage of treated wastes pending transfer to R1 status EfW facility, metal recycling site.	**R13** storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12
Storage of waste pending transfer to landfill	**D15** storage of waste pending any of the operations D1 to D14.

2.1.4 The wastes that may be stored or treated in the MRF building would be as listed in Table 2.2. These wastes will undergo mechanical treatment to recover metals and inert materials and prepare the waste for incineration.

Table 2.2. Wastes for Mechanical Treatment	
Waste Code	**Description**
01	**WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS**
01 01	**Wastes from mineral excavation**
01 01	Wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral 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 mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
02	**WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING**
10 12	**Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
10 12 06	Discarded moulds
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 12	Wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 13	**Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them**
10 13 14	Waste concrete
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 01	Paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	Plastic packaging
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
15 01 04	Metallic packaging
15 01 05	Composite packaging
15 01 06	Mixed packaging
15 01 07	Glass packaging
15 01 09	Textile packaging
17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)**
17 01	**Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics**
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks

Table 2.2. Wastes for Mechanical Treatment	
Waste Code	**Description**
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 02	**Wood, glass and plastic**
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03	**Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products**
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	**Metals (including their alloys)**
17 04 01	Copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
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 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	**WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE**
19 01	Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
9 02	**Wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	**Vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification**

Table 2.2. Wastes for Mechanical Treatment	
Waste Code	**Description**
19 04 01	Vitrified waste
19 12	**Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 01	Paper and cardboard
19 12 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	**Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation**
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	**MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS**
20 01	**Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)**
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in.20 01.37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 02	**Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 03	**Other municipal wastes**
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 07	Bulky waste

3 WASTE ACCEPTANCE

3.1.1 Up to 250,000 tonnes of waste may be accepted at the site each year for treatment through the recycling plant. Waste for treatment will mainly comprise waste streams already accepted at the landfill.

3.1.2 It is expected that this quantity of waste will not impact significantly on deliveries of waste to site as the majority of the waste to be treated is currently accepted into the landfill. There will of course be an increase in vehicle movements to take recyclate and RDF off site.

3.1.3 There will be an element of hand sorting of wastes at the front end, depending on the waste load and the most effective method of recovering recyclate. Such waste would be move directly to the appropriate bay or container ready to be taken off site.

3.1.4 The recycling plant may operate for up to 12 hours a day, dependent on planning restrictions. It is anticipated that it will outperform the figures given in the plant specification.

3.1.5 Assuming the initial period of operation is successful Valencia may expand the plant at a later date to further improve recycling rates.

3.1.6 The waste types are very similar to those already accepted on site for landfilling and waste will continue to be accepted much in line with existing procedures. However new pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures are set out below.

3.2 Waste Pre-acceptance

3.2.1 All waste will be received at the site by pre-arrangement. At the pre-acceptance stage the customer will be asked to provide details of the waste type, waste quantities and other pertinent information so that it can be assessed by a trained member of staff.

3.2.2 Staff assessing wastes for acceptance will have the appropriate training and qualifications to make an informed decision on whether the waste will meet the requirements of the environmental permit and whether it is most appropriate for it to be treated through the MRF or to be delivered direct to the landfill. Decisions will be made in accordance with a written procedure for waste enquiries.

3.2.3 Where waste is listed under a mirror entry in the List of Wastes, the customer must provide adequate sampling results to confirm that the waste is non-hazardous. The

waste assessors will confirm whether appropriate sampling and testing has taken place and check that the results of testing show the waste is non-hazardous.

3.2.4 A record will be kept of all waste enquiries, including the following information:

- date and source of enquiry (name, date and telephone number);
- name of person dealing with enquiry;
- name, address and SIC code of the waste producer;
- waste type, quantity and form of load;
- six figure waste catalogue code;
- whether sampling and analysis is required;
- copy of analysis (where required);
- agreed date(s) and time(s) for delivery or reason for rejection;
- whether the waste is to be accepted for treatment or landfill; and
- name and telephone number of the waste carrier.

3.2.5 The assessor will record their decision, with reasons for rejecting the waste if necessary, and this information will be communicated clearly to weighbridge staff.

3.3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.3.1 Clear signage will be provided directing all vehicles to the weighbridge to be weighed in.

3.3.2 All customers' vehicles will be weighed before and after discharging their load, unless the tare weight of the vehicle is recorded, so that loads need only be weighed on entry. Records will be kept regarding the vehicle delivering the waste, the waste type and quantity, any special requirements and whether the waste is destined for the MRF or the landfill.

3.3.3 Where possible the waste will be subject to visual inspection at the weighbridge to ensure that it appears in accordance with the pre-acceptance information.

3.3.4 A waste transfer note, including a waste description must be provided for each load (unless part of a series of deliveries under an approved season ticket). A check will be made against the waste transfer note and pre-acceptance information to ensure that the waste is as expected and is suitable for deposit on site. The driver will then be directed to the MRF or landfill as appropriate.

3.3.5 A final visual inspection of all loads will be carried out prior to and during tipping by a suitably competent member of staff. This will identify any non-conforming materials which could have been hidden in the body of the waste container, a bulk vehicle or skip.

3.3.6 For the MRF a specific area within the building will be used for waste reception.

3.3.7 In the event that non-conforming material is identified at the weighbridge the vehicle will be directed to park until further checks can be made. This will include contacting the site manager and the carrier's base where necessary, to further confirm the nature of the waste. If these checks confirm the waste is acceptable within the terms of the permit the lorry will be allowed to proceed to the appropriate tipping point. If there is any doubt that the waste is acceptable the waste will be rejected.

3.3.8 If non-conforming waste is identified following tipping, the following action will be taken:

- the site manager will be informed;
- the waste will be moved to the quarantine area;
- the site manager will examine the waste transfer note and any other documentation and the waste to determine whether it is non-conforming waste;
- if the site manager is satisfied that the description of the waste is appropriate and there has been no contravention of the permit, he/she will authorise the continued treatment/disposal;
- if the site manager is not satisfied that the material conforms to the above requirements, he/she will reject the load;
- where possible the waste will be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle and returned to the waste producer;
- Where this is impractical or unsafe the waste will be kept in the quarantine area pending disposal at an appropriately permitted site.

3.3.9 For the MRF the quarantine area will comprise a skip, ensuring adequate containment of the waste.

3.3.10 A separate fireproof container will be provided for the storage of any lithium ion batteries that are handpicked from incoming loads of mixed waste in order to minimise fire risk.

3.3.11 Manual sorting will also ensure that large fractions including metal, wood and hard plastic are removed prior to shredding to protect the machinery.

3.3.12 Where waste is rejected, a record will be made in the site log and the Environment Agency will be informed.

4 MECHANCIAL TREATMENT

4.1.1 Non-hazardous waste arriving at the site will be received inside a building to provide containment for litter, dust, noise and odour. Waste will be unloaded inside the building with the doors closed and placed in the dedicated waste reception bay.

4.1.2 Waste is to be sorted into a range of different waste streams for recycling or recovery. Appendix 1 provides a process flow diagram. A written description of the process is given below.

4.1.3 Wastes to be treated through the MRF should be in fraction sizes less than 300mm in any direction. To facilitate this, a shredder will be provided and, where necessary, waste will be treated through the shredder to ensure the correct particle size entering the plant. As an additional safeguard, a long part separator will be placed between the shredder and the other MRF equipment to remove any long pieces of material that might damage the plant. Long parts will be sent to the landfill.

4.1.4 The waste will then pass via a combi screen which will separate the waste into three sizes:

- <10mm fines, treated as residual waste with no further sorting;
- 10-60mm, sent to a 2-way density separator via an overband magnet;
- 60-300mm, sent to the 4-way separator.

4.1.5 The 10-60mm fraction will pass on a conveyor under an overband magnet in order to remove ferrous metal. Ferrous metals will be placed in a dedicated bay pending removal to a permitted metal recycling site.

4.1.6 The 10-60mm fraction then passes through a 2-way density separator, which will separate waste be weight, producing a light fraction and a heavy fraction. The 10-60mm light fraction will be collected as RDF.

4.1.7 The heavier waste will pass through an eddy current separator with magnet drum to separate any ferrous and non-ferrous metal from the remaining heavy waste. Ferrous and non-ferrous metal will be directed to dedicated storage bays pending removal to a metal recycling site. Following mechanical treatment, the remaining heavy waste will pass through a picking station to allow final quality control on the outputs.

4.1.8 The larger material (60-300mm) will pass to a 4-way separator. This will separate waste by weight, producing a super light fraction, a light fraction, a mid-heavy

fraction and a heavy fraction. The super light fraction will be sent off site as high calorific value (CV) RDF.

4.1.9 The light fraction will be sent to an optical sorter, which will separate plastics from the residual waste. The residual fraction will be sent off site as a low CV RDF. The plastics will undergo picking and quality control to separate any remaining non-plastic into a separate storage bay. Plastic will be sent off site for recycling.

4.1.10 The 60-300mm mid-heavy fraction will be sent to an optical sorter to separate wood and rigid plastic from the remaining residual waste. These two waste streams will pass through a picking station for quality control and will then be stored in dedicated bays pending being sent off site for recycling.

4.1.11 The residuals will pass via a magnet to segregate any ferrous metal for recycling, with remaining residual waste sent to the landfill.

4.1.12 The 60-300mm heavy fraction will pass via an inline magnet where ferrous metal will be collected in a dedicated bay pending removal to a metal recycling site. The remaining heavies will join the 10-60mm heavies for picking and quality control.

4.1.13 Plastic, wood, residual waste and heavy waste that passes through the picking station will be sorted by hand by trained site operatives to remove any materials remaining in the wrong stream and ensure it is directed to the correct storage bay or container.

4.1.14 Where it is confirmed to be non-hazardous all residual waste will be placed in the landfill.

4.1.15 The heavy fraction is expected to contain a high content of grit, stone, glass etc it will be used within the landfill for maintaining site roads and for daily cover.

4.1.16 Once it has been evidenced that it is non-hazardous, the <10mm fines and the residual waste will be placed in the landfill or where appropriate used as landfill cover. Any hazardous fines will be sent off site to a permitted hazardous waste facility.

5 OUTGOING WASTES

5.1 Fate of Sorted Materials

5.1.1 Ferrous and non-ferrous metals will be stored in dedicated bays or 35m^3 containers and then will be loaded into a vehicle and removed to a permitted metal recycling site. Metals will not be stored for more than 1 month.

5.1.2 The heavy material is expected to be largely inert. This material will be stored in a dedicated bay or may be stockpiled on the landfill awaiting use in engineering works. Heavy material will not be stored for more than a month.

5.1.3 RDF will be stored in a dedicated bay and then loaded onto vehicles for direct transfer to the Energy from Waste Plant (EfW). As the material is loose RDF, it will be removed daily and all such waste will be transferred to the EfW within 72 hours of being received on site.

5.1.4 Wood and plastic will be stored in dedicated storage bays or 35m^3 containers before being loaded into vehicle and sent off site for recycling. Wood and plastic will not be stored for more than 72 hours.

5.1.5 Fines and residual waste will be removed to the landfill within 72 hours except where they need to be held for a longer period pending results from the laboratory to confirm their classification. Should any fines be classed as hazardous waste they will be loaded onto a vehicle and removed to a permitted hazardous waste site. A consignment note will be completed. Non-hazardous fines may be used as landfill cover providing that they are not dusty or odorous. Any other fines/residual waste will be landfilled.

5.1.6 If the landfill is unable to accept residual wastes they will be sent off site to a suitably permitted facility.

5.1.7 All fines and residual waste (including long parts) will be stored in a dedicated bays inside the building until they are moved for final disposal. Materials will be transferred via the weighbridge to allow accurate records to be kept.

5.1.8 Outgoing RDF and recyclate will be loaded onto lorries inside the building and will leave the site via the weighbridge so that accurate weights can be recorded for all outgoing waste.

5.1.9 In the unlikely event any hazardous waste is detected this will be weighed out of the site and will be transported to a permitted hazardous waste facility using a consignment note.

5.1.10 Transfer notes or season tickets will be raised for outgoing waste, providing the six figure waste code, waste quantities and other pertinent details, to ensure full compliance with the duty of care and the Waste Regulations. Permits will be checked for all receiving sites to ensure that they are authorised to accept the waste.

5.1.11 Materials from the MRF that are to be used for engineering/restoration in the landfill or for disposal in the landfill will also be transferred via the weighbridge so that accurate tonnages are recorded and all incoming and outgoing waste is accounted for.

5.2 Testing of Trommel Fines

5.2.1 There is an expectation that as only non-hazardous wastes are to be treated on site, the fines will also be non-hazardous. However, 19 12 12 is a mirror entry in the list of waste codes and it is known that trommel fines from other sites have been proved to be hazardous waste.

5.2.2 Only a limited number of wastes will be treated through the trommel, in order to ensure the quality of the outputs. The composition of the fines is therefore expected to be relatively consistent.

5.2.3 Valencia's landfills have a robust testing regime, fines sampling will continue under this regime to avoid duplication. The intention is that fines taken from the MRF to the landfill will be accepted in the same manner as they would be from any other customer and sufficient testing will be undertaken to demonstrate that the fines are non-hazardous in line with existing procedures for waste acceptance at the landfill.

5.2.4 Should any samples indicate that the fines are hazardous an assessment will be made to determine whether the results are statistically significant to classify the waste in accordance with the Environment Agency's WM3 guidance.

5.2.5 In the event that any of the fines are hazardous, these will be sent off site to a site permitted to accept hazardous waste. Non hazardous fines will be accepted into the landfill.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

6.1 General

6.1.1 The main purpose of the variation is to prevent recyclable and recoverable wastes from going to disposal, following the principles of the waste hierarchy. There will therefore be an overall environmental benefit in reduced use of raw materials (by recycling materials) and reduced carbon emissions (by recycling materials and recovering energy from combustible waste).

6.1.1 Nevertheless, it is important that this is carried out without harm to the local environment. In order to minimise emissions, the activities will take place inside a building.

6.1.2 The site will be kept tidy and will be inspected on a daily basis to make sure that no pollution is occurring. Any significant emissions of dust, odour, litter or noise will be investigated and remedied.

6.1.3 All plant and equipment will be properly maintained so that it is fit for purpose and operates without excessive noise.

6.1.4 The site will be managed by a technically competent manager in accordance with Valencia's written Environmental Management System.

6.1.5 As the majority of receptors are more than 200m away, potential emissions of dust, noise or odour are not expected to cause a nuisance or harm to sensitive habitats or human receptors. The facility has been designed to prevent emissions of dust and minimise potential impacts on nearby sensitive receptors, as demonstrated by the Environmental Risk Assessment accompanying the permit application.

6.2 Contaminated Run-Off

6.2.1 Waste is unloaded, treated and stored inside the building and therefore it is protected from precipitation and run-off will be minimal.

6.2.2 The building is provided with an impermeable reinforced concrete floor, ensuring that no leachate will enter soils under the site. The floor is sealed to the walls and a 90mm ramp will be provided at the entrance, which will capture any leachate should a load with any free liquid be received. In the event of a fire any firewater will be held within the building.

6.2.3 With regards to site drainage gullies, measures will be put in place to control litter. Members of staff will sweep (using CAT930K with brush attachment) any litter

dropped outside the MRF and litter pickers will rotate between sweeping the tarmac areas, litter picking the grassed area's and cleaning the ACO drainage. ACO's will be cleaned out daily as required.

6.3 Litter

6.3.1 Measures will be in place to prevent litter. Waste will be unloaded inside the waste MRF building. The building will be fitted with fast acting roller shutter doors which will, as far as possible, be kept closed except for allowing vehicle access and egress.

6.3.2 Waste will be stored in dedicated storage bays or containers.

6.3.3 Daily inspections will made and any loose waste noted lying around will be collected and transferred to the appropriate bay or container.

6.3.4 Incoming and outgoing vehicles will be enclosed or have appropriate sheeting to contain any waste.

6.4 Dust

6.4.1 To minimise emissions of dust incoming and outgoing vehicles will be enclosed or have appropriate sheeting to contain any waste.

6.4.2 Waste types accepted at the facility do not include those that are anticipated to be a risk of generating excessive dust.

6.4.3 Waste will be unloaded inside the waste transfer station and as far as possible the fast-acting roller shutter doors will be kept closed to contain emissions.

6.4.4 Localised air extraction is provided for the 2-way separator, 4-way separator and the optical sorters. This will draw air via dust filters before returning air inside the building.

6.4.5 There are no point source emissions to atmosphere external to the building.

6.4.6 Daily inspections will be made by a competent site operative to ensure that dust is not being emitted from the building. Where emissions of dust are noted, the cause will be investigated and remedied.

6.5 Odour

6.5.1 Waste will be accepted and dispatched in enclosed or sheeted vehicles.

6.5.2 There is no intention to treat putrescible waste. Household waste and similar materials, with a high proportion of food waste or other putrescible material, will be identified at the pre-acceptance stage and will be directed to the landfill. Only

wastes with a low putrescible content, such as construction and demolition wastes and some commercial and industrial wastes, will be directed to the MRF.

6.5.3 Waste will be dealt with on a first in first out basis and will be turned round within 72 hours to minimise the risks of odour and vermin. All bays will be emptied on a regular basis.

6.5.1 Waste will be unloaded inside the MRF building. The building will be fitted with fast acting roller shutter doors which will, as far as possible, be kept closed except for allowing vehicle access and egress.

6.5.2 A daily olfactory inspection will be made and if there is any noticeable odour at the site boundary, the source will be investigated and remedial action will be taken. Odorous loads will be prioritised for removal from site.

6.6 Vermin and Pests

6.6.1 Waste will be stored unloaded and stored inside the building to limit access to pests and vermin.

6.6.2 Wastes containing a high level of putrescible waste will not be treated.

6.6.3 Waste will be turned round within 72 hours to prevent conditions that would allow pests to become established.

6.6.4 A pest control contractor will be retained and will make routine inspections, taking appropriate action to control vermin and pests.

6.6.5 The daily inspection will include assessing the presence of rats, flies or other pests. Where there is an indication that there is an infestation the pest contractor will be contacted to attend site as soon as possible to manage the problem.

6.7 Noise

6.7.1 The site is not expected to cause any noise issues as the nearest sensitive receptors as the building is in an industrial setting and the majority of receptors are over 200m away, it is considered unlikely that the cumulative noise from the operation will adversely impact local human or habitat receptors. The new activities will take place inside a building giving a degree of attenuation.

6.7.2 Plant and equipment will be properly maintained so that it operates without excessive noise.

7 RECORD KEEPING

7.1.1 The records described below will be maintained at the site office and will be made available to warranted officers of the Environment Agency on request.

- The pre-acceptance record for each waste stream and copies of related transfer notes.
- Details of all waste taken off site with a copy of the appropriate transfer note.

7.1.2 A site log will be maintained with the results of daily amenity inspections and any actions taken as a consequence and a record of attendance by the technically competent manager.

7.1.3 A copy of the preventative maintenance programme will be maintained, showing plant has been properly inspected and maintained and when.

7.1.4 A log will be maintained detailing any complaints received and the actions taken to resolve them.

7.1.5 A log will be maintained of any pollution incidents and the action taken to remediate them.

7.1.6 Records will also be kept regarding staff training.

7.1.7 Records will be kept for a minimum of two years and in line with any statutory requirements. Records of pollution incidents will be maintained indefinitely in order to inform any eventual surrender application.

APPENDIX 1

Process Flow Diagram

9922307201F- Process Flow – Rev 1

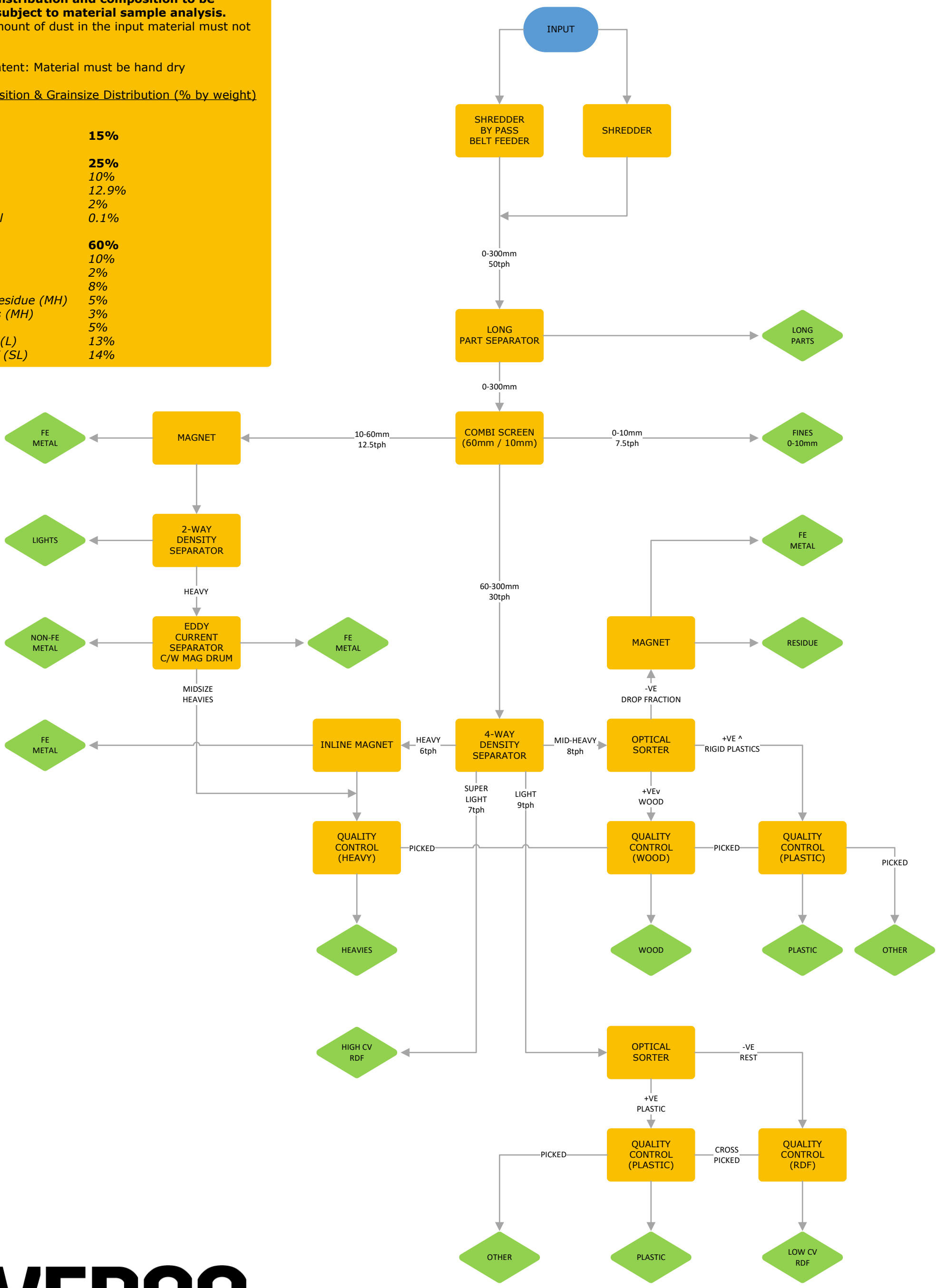
Material Type: C&D Residue
Bulk Density: 250 kg/m3
Throughput: up to 50 tonnes per hour
Operating Hours: 8 hours/1 shifts/5 days/50 wks = 2,000 hrs/year

Grain size distribution and composition to be confirmed subject to material sample analysis.
Maximum amount of dust in the input material must not be >3%

Moisture Content: Material must be hand dry

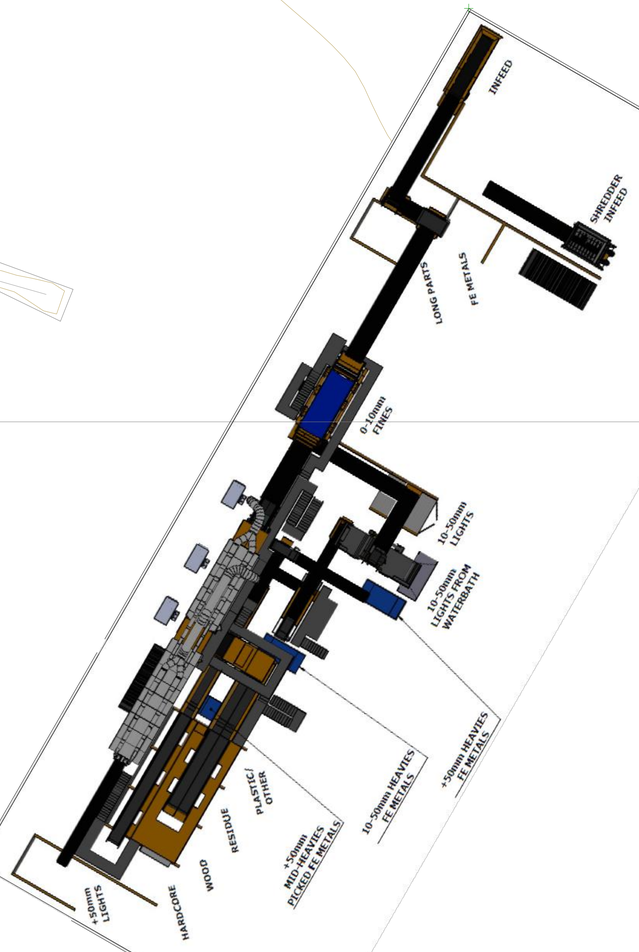
Input composition & Grainsize Distribution (% by weight) Assumed:

0-10mm	**15%**
10-60mm	**25%**
Heavy	*10%*
Light	*12.9%*
FE Metal	*2%*
Non-FE Metal	*0.1%*
60-300mm	**60%**
Hardcore (H)	*10%*
FE Metal (H)	*2%*
Wood (MH)	*8%*
Mid Heavy Residue (MH)	*5%*
Rigid Plastics (MH)	*3%*
Plastics (L)	*5%*
Low CV RDF (L)	*13%*
High CV RDF (SL)	*14%*



DRAWINGS

Valencia



PSW20SW

SP

SURFACE WATER SUMP

Quarantine Bay

60.6

80.7

181

101

100

100

100

100.0

MH

DR.CH.

S

S

N

W

E

S

0 5 10 15 20 25

SCALE 1:250

SITE NAME
PILSWORTH SOUTH LANDFILL

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED MRF LOCATION OPTION 1

DRAWING NUMBER
PWS105

TASK NUMBER 21328

SCALE	NTS	REVISION	A
O/DRN	S.Robinson	R/DRN	C Jones
O/DATE	06.04.2023	R/DATE	11/12/2024
O/APP	L.Edmonds	R/APP	D Drafkeford-Allen
OA/DATE	08.06.2023	RA/DATE	11/12/2024

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM

SURVEY	PWS101s-Apr'2022 Rev B
SERVICES MASTER FILE	MAS-SMF 019
OTHER DRAWINGS	PWS12000-Sep'2022

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