Chemical Waste Appropriate Measures	Description	Adherence to BAT	Deviation from BAT
Section 2 – General Management Appropriate Measures			
Section 2..1 – Management System			
Item 1	You must have and follow an up-to-date, written management system that incorporates the following environmental performance features: You have: ● management commitment, including from senior managers ● an environmental policy that is approved by senior managers and includes the continuous improvement of the facility's environmental performance You plan and establish the resources, procedures, objectives and targets needed for environmental performance alongside your financial planning and investment. You implement your environmental performance procedures, paying particular attention to: ● staff structure and relevant responsibilities ● staff recruitment, training, awareness and competence ● communication (for example, of performance measures and targets) ● employee involvement ● documentation ● effective process control ● maintenance programmes ● managing change	Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia management system as other hazardous waste transfer stations.	n/a

	• emergency preparedness and response • making sure you comply with environmental legislation You check environmental performance and take corrective or preventative action, paying particular attention to: • monitoring and measurement • learning from incidents, near misses and mistakes, including those of other organisations • records maintenance • independent (where practicable) internal or external auditing of the management system to confirm it has been properly implemented and maintained Senior managers review the management system to check it is still suitable, adequate and effective. You review the development of cleaner technologies and their applicability to site operations. When designing new plant, you make sure you assess the environmental impacts from the plant's operating life and eventual decommissioning. You consider the risks a changing climate poses to your operations. You have appropriate plans in place to assess and manage future risks. You compare your site's performance against relevant sector guidance and standards on a regular basis, known as sectoral benchmarking. You have and maintain the following documentation: • inventory of emissions to air and water • residues management plan • accident management plan • site infrastructure plan • site condition report		

	• odour management plan, if required • noise and vibration management plan, if required • dust management plan, if required • pest management plan, if required • fire prevention plan, if required • climate change risk assessment, if required Your management system can also include, for example, product or service quality, operational efficiency and health and safety in the workplace.		
Section 2.2 – Staff Competence			
item 1	Your site must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with appropriate qualifications and competence.	Yes	n/a
item 2	The design, installation and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people.	Yes	n/a
item 3	You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government-approved technical competency scheme.	Yes, TCM will be in place	n/a
item 4	The person carrying out the technical appraisal of a waste's suitability for receipt at pre acceptance must have the minimum of a Higher National Certificate (HNC) in chemistry (or equivalent qualification). For the following wastes, technical appraisals must be carried out by a person who has had enough training to determine the suitability of the waste for the site: • asbestos • contaminated clothing and rags • 'articles', for example waste electronic equipment or batteries • contaminated wood • solid non-hazardous waste other than 'mirror entries' (where waste may be allocated to a hazardous entry or to a non-hazardous entry according to the European List of Waste)	Yes. All pre-acceptance approvals undertaken by a central technical team. Also approved by senior site-based chemist	n/a
item 5	If you need to sample, check (other than visually), or test a hazardous waste when you accept it, acceptance must be supervised by someone with the minimum of an HNC in chemistry (or equivalent qualification). At sites where the waste needs only a visual check, the person who receives the waste must have had enough training to be able to identify and manage any non-conformances in the load received.	Yes	n/a

item 6	You must make sure that any required sample is representative of the waste and has been taken by someone technically competent to do so.	Yes	n/a
item 7	Any required analysis must be done by someone with the minimum of an HNC in chemistry (or equivalent qualification).	Yes	n/a
item 8	Non-supervisory staff must be reliable and technically skilled. Their skills may be based on experience and relevant training.	Yes	n/a
Section 2.3 – Accident Management Plan			
item 1	As part of your written management system you must have a plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents that could result in pollution.	Yes, the site will have an Emergency Management Plan	n/a
item 2	The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment.	Yes	n/a
item 3	Particular areas to consider may include: ● waste types ● vessels overfilling ● failure of plant and equipment (for example over-pressure of vessels and pipework, blocked drains) ● failure of containment (for example, bund failure, or drainage sumps overfilling) ● failure to contain firefighting water ● making the wrong connections in drains or other systems ● preventing incompatible substances coming into contact with each other ● unwanted reactions and runaway reactions ● checking the composition of an effluent before emission ● vandalism and arson ● extreme weather conditions, such as flooding or very high winds	Yes, also covered in other management system document, i.e. site storage plan, waste acceptance and waste pre-acceptance procedures	n/a

item 4	You must assess the risk of accidents and their consequences. Risk is the combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur, and the severity of the impact resulting from that hazard. Having identified the hazards, you can assess the risks by addressing 6 questions: ● how likely is it that the accident will happen? ● what may be emitted and how much? ● where will the emission go – what are the pathways and receptors? ● what are the consequences? ● what is the overall significance of the risk? ● what can you do to prevent or reduce the risk?	Yes, undertaken via HAZOP and Major Accident Hazard Risk Assessment	n/a
item 5	In particular, you must identify any fire risks, for example from: ● arson or vandalism ● self-combustion, for example due to chemical oxidation ● plant or equipment failure and electrical faults ● naked lights and discarded smoking materials ● hot works (for example welding or cutting), industrial heaters and hot exhausts ● reactions between incompatible materials ● neighbouring site activities ● sparks from loading buckets ● hot loads deposited at the site	Yes, undertaken via Fire Risk Assessment	n/a
item 6	The depth and type of accident risk assessment you do will depend on the characteristics of the plant and its location. The main factors to take into account are the: ● scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the plant and its activities ● risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors) ● nature of the plant and complexity of the activities, and how difficult it is to decide and justify adequate risk control techniques	Yes	n/a

item 7	Through your accident management plan, you must also identify the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in managing accidents. You must give them clear guidance on how to manage each accident scenario, for example, whether to use containment or dispersion to extinguish fires, or let them burn.	Yes	n/a
item 8	You must appoint one facility employee as an emergency co-ordinator who will take lead responsibility for implementing the plan. You must train your employees so they can perform their duties effectively and safely and know how to respond to an emergency.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	You must also: ● establish how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) both before, during and after an accident ● have appropriate emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation ● have post-accident procedures that include making an assessment of the harm that may have been caused by an accident and the remediation actions you will take ● test the plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises	Yes	n/a
Section 2.4 – Accident Prevention Measures			
Segregating waste			
Item 1	You must keep apart incompatible or segregated wastes and substances by their hazardous properties.	Yes, the storage building will have separate storage bays based on HSG61	n/a
Item 2	You must segregate incompatible waste types into bays or store them in dedicated buildings. The minimum requirement is to use a kerbed perimeter and separate drainage collection. You must also have measures in place to prevent containers falling over into other storage areas.	Yes, the storage building will have dedicated drainage in each bay. The site as a whole will be contained with a	n/a

		sealed drainage system	
Preventing accidental emissions			
Item 3	You must make sure you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary): ● process waters ● site drainage waters ● emergency firefighting water ● chemically contaminated waters ● spillages of chemicals	Yes, a connection to surface water is planned as part of the site development. Discharge from the site will be controlled	n/a
Item 4	You must be able to contain surges and storm water flows. You must provide enough buffer storage capacity to make sure you can achieve this. You can define this capacity using a risk-based approach, for example, by taking into account the: ● nature of the pollutants ● effects of downstream waste water treatment ● sensitivity of the receiving environment	Yes, the site will have full rainwater management system to deal with all eventualities	n/a
Item 5	You can only discharge waste water from this buffer storage after you have taken appropriate measures, for example, to control, treat or reuse the water.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must have spill contingency procedures to minimise the risk of an accidental emission of raw materials, products and waste materials, and to prevent their entry into water.	Yes. Managed via Spill Control procedures. All storage areas will be bunded with dedicated drainage. In addition the whole site will be sealed.	n/a

Item 7	Your emergency firefighting water collection system must take account of additional firefighting water flows or firefighting foams. You may need emergency storage lagoons to prevent contaminated firefighting water reaching a receiving water body.	Yes, the site drainage system will be adequately sized.	n/a
Item 8	You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from: ● overflows ● vents ● safety relief valves ● bursting discs If this is not advisable on safety grounds, you must focus on reducing the probability of the emission.	n/a	n/a
Security measures			
Item 9	You must have security measures (and staff) in place to prevent: ● entry by intruders ● damage to equipment ● theft ● fly-tipping ● arson	Yes, the site will be adequately protected via fencing and CCTV. It is worth noting that the site is part of an existing Veolia Facility, which benefits from its own security measures.	n/a
Item 10	Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures: ● security guards ● total enclosure (usually with fences)	Yes	n/a

	• controlled entry points • adequate lighting • warning signs • 24-hour surveillance, such as CCTV		
Fire prevention			
Item 11	There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must: • minimise the likelihood of a fire happening • aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours • minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites	Yes, waste is controlled via pre-acceptance measures. Waste segregation. Fire detection and suppression systems to be installed	n/a
Item 12	You must have appropriate systems for fire prevention, detection and suppression or extinction.	Yes, as above	n/a
Item 13	You must have suitable procedures and provisions (such as fire resistant stores, automatic alarms and sprinklers) to store certain types of hazardous waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 14	Your facility must have enough water supplies to extinguish fires. You must have an alternative type of fire protection system if you store or treat any water-reactive waste, for example dry powder extinguishers	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must isolate drainage systems from flammable waste storage areas to prevent fire spreading along the drainage system by solvents or other flammable hydrocarbons.	Yes, flammable waste bay is bunded. Any spillage would be contained in this bund.	n/a
Item 16	You must regularly inspect and clean your site to prevent the build-up of loose combustible material (including waste and dust), particularly around treatment plant, equipment and other potential sources of ignition.	Yes, although limited potential for litter given the waste types accepted	n/a

Item 17	You should share and communicate accident management and fire prevention plans with your local fire and rescue service.	Yes	n/a
Other accident prevention measures			
Item 18	You must assess areas of the site where explosive atmospheres could occur and, where appropriate, classify them into hazardous zones in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations. Plant and equipment used in these zones must be ATEX compliant.	Yes, DSEAR assessments completed, zones identified & labelled, equipment used in these areas is ATEX compliant with the zone	n/a
Item 19	You must maintain plant control in an emergency – use one or a combination of the following measures: ● alarms ● process trips and interlocks ● automatic systems based on microprocessor control and valve control ● tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters	n/a for this operation	n/a
Item 20	You must: ● make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and will operate in an emergency ● maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme ● use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment ● have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and after maintenance or other engineering work	Yes, schedule maintenance program will be in place.	n/a

Record keeping and procedures			
Item 21	You must: ● keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections ● investigate accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps you take to stop them reoccurring ● maintain an inventory of substances, which are present (or likely to be) and which could have environmental consequences if they escape – many apparently innocuous substances can damage the environment if they escape ● have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into contact with	Yes, using Veolia's existing systems for recording accidents (AVA) and digital stock control (HAZMAT)	n/a
Section 2.5 – Contingency Plan and Procedures			
Item 1	You must have and implement a contingency plan, which makes sure you: ● comply with all your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your site, or elsewhere ● do not exceed storage limits in your permit and you continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste ● stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted storage capacity	Yes, via Business Continuity Plan (BCP)	n/a
Item 2	You should have contingency procedures to make sure that, as far as possible, you know in advance about any planned shutdowns at waste management facilities where you send waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must make your customers aware of your contingency plan, and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You should consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan:	Yes, set out in BCP	n/a

	● can take the waste at short notice ● are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed – in addition to carrying out their existing activities		
Item 5	You should not discount alternative disposal or recovery options on the basis of extra cost or geographical distance if doing so means you could exceed your permitted storage limits, or compromise your storage procedures.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste on your site, you must make sure your site is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	**Treatment sites only** Your management procedures and contingency plan must: ● identify known or predictable malfunctions associated with your technology and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them ● include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares – or state where you can get them from and how long it would take ● have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative maintenance regime ● include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly lead to an impact on the environment or human health ● identify 'non-productive' or redundant items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, mobile plant, reusable waste containers (for example wheeled carts), ducts, filters and security systems ● make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance	n/a for this operation	n/a
Item 8	If you produce an end-of-waste material at your facility, your contingency planning must consider issues with storage capacity for end-of-waste products and materials that fail the end-of-waste specification.	n/a	n/a

Item 9	Your management system must include procedures for auditing your performance against all of these contingency measures and for reporting the audit results to the site manager.	Yes, via AVA and Veolia Minimum Requirements (VMR)	n/a
Section 2.6 – Plant Decommissioning			
Item 1	You must consider how you will decommission the plant at the design stage, and plan how you will minimise risks during decommissioning.	Yes	n/a
Item 2	For existing plants where potential risks are identified, you must have a programme of design improvements. These design improvements need to make sure you: ● avoid using underground tanks and pipework – if it is not economically possible to replace them, you must protect them by secondary containment or a suitable monitoring programme ● drain and clean out vessels and pipework before dismantling ● use insulation which you can dismantle easily without dust or hazard ● use recyclable materials, taking into account operational or other environmental objectives	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You must have and maintain a decommissioning plan to demonstrate that: ● plant will be decommissioned without causing pollution ● the site will be returned to a satisfactory condition	Yes, referred to a Site Closure Plan	n/a
Item 4	Your decommissioning plan should include details on: ● whether you will remove or flush out pipelines and vessels (where appropriate) and how you will empty them of any potentially harmful contents ● site plans showing the location of all underground pipes and vessels ● the method and resources needed to clear any on-site lagoons ● the method for closing any on-site landfills	Yes, where applicable	n/a

	• how asbestos or other potentially harmful materials will be removed, unless we have agreed it is reasonable to leave such liabilities to future owners • methods for dismantling buildings and other structures, and for protecting surface water and groundwater during construction or demolition at your site • any soil testing needed to check for pollution caused by site activities, and information on any remediation needed to return the site to a satisfactory state when you stop activities, as defined by the initial site condition report • the measures proposed, once activities have definitely stopped, to avoid any pollution risk and to return the site of operation to a satisfactory state (including, where appropriate, measures relating to the design and construction of the plant) • the clearing of deposited residues, waste and any contamination resulting from the waste treatment activities		
Item 5	You should make sure that equipment taken out of use is decontaminated and removed from the site.	Yes	n/a
Section 3 - Waste Pre-acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking Appropriate Measures			
Section 3.1 – Waste Pre-acceptance			
Item 1	You must implement waste pre-acceptance procedures so that you know enough about a waste (including its composition) before it arrives at your facility. You need to do this to assess and confirm the waste is technically and legally suitable for your facility. Your procedures must follow a risk-based approach, considering: • the source and nature of the waste • its hazardous properties • potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) • knowledge about the previous waste holder	Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia pre-acceptance procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations.	n/a
Item 2	When you receive a customer query, and before the waste arrives at your facility, you must obtain the following in writing or in an electronic form:	Yes	n/a

	● details of the waste producer including their organisation name, address and contact details ● the source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste) ● where the holder of the waste is not the producer, details of the waste holder including their organisation name, address and contact details ● information on the nature and variability of the waste production process and the waste You must also obtain (in writing or electronic form) details about the waste including: ● a description ● the List of Waste code (European Waste Classification (EWC) code) ● its physical form ● its composition (based on safety data sheets, where appropriate, or representative samples and robust laboratory analysis) ● any hazardous properties ● any persistent organic pollutants (POPs) present ● the potential for self-heating, self-reactivity or reactivity to moisture or air ● any odour ● its age, that is when it first became waste ● the type of packaging ● an estimate of the quantity you expect to receive in each load and in a year You must also obtain confirmation that the waste does not contain a radioactive source. If there is a risk of radioactive contamination you must obtain confirmation that the waste is not radioactive, unless your facility is permitted to accept such waste.		
Item 3	You must consider whether specific wastes, from among those you are permitted to receive, have properties that can pose unacceptable risks to the site or process, for example due to: ● a risk of explosion (for example, if ammunition or aerosol canisters are present, or mixing processes that could lead to explosion)	Yes, this is part of the central pre-acceptance technical team and by site staff	n/a

	● corrosion caused by strong acids ● a risk of uncontrolled reactions (for example, if peroxides or strong oxidants are present, or polymerising components such as certain isocyanates) ● a risk of the evolution of gases (for example if cyanides, sulphides or dissolved gas are present)		
Item 4	You can verify the pre-acceptance information by contacting or visiting the producer. Dealing with staff directly involved in waste production will help to fully characterise a waste.	Yes, as required	n/a
Item 5	You must obtain and analyse a representative sample of a waste if: ● the chemical composition or variability of the waste is unclear from the information supplied by the customer ● there are doubts about whether the sample analysed is representative of the waste ● you will treat the waste at your facility (this allows you to carry out tests to determine if the planned treatment will be safe and effective) Where you rely on a customer sample you must record that you have done this and the reason why the customer sample is acceptable.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You may not need a representative sample where, for example, the waste is: ● asbestos ● a pure product chemical or aerosol where the chemical composition and hazardous properties are available in a REACH compliant safety data sheet ● packaged cosmetics and pharmaceuticals ● contaminated clothing, packaging or rags ● an ‘article’, for example batteries, lighting tubes, waste electrical or electronic equipment, end-of-life vehicles or parts of vehicles, metal waste and scrap metal ● solid non-hazardous waste (except for mirror entries when the waste composition is unknown) ● contaminated wood and roofing material	Yes, where applicable	n/a

	● produced in an emergency – you must not treat or offload such wastes until you have completed a full characterisation 6.1 You also may not need a representative sample if the waste is laboratory smalls in containers of less than 5 litres. Laboratory smalls generally contain pure chemical elements and compounds from laboratories or arise when laboratory stores are cleared. When drums are used for laboratory smalls, a list of the contents must be stored within the drum below the lid, or attached to the drum. Similarly for other types of packages containing laboratory smalls, a list of contents is appropriately stored within (or attached to) the packaging. Each packed drum (or other package) is then labelled with the hazard for carriage, for example under the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) treaty. You should provide packaging guidance to your customer or their intermediary if the person packing the laboratory smalls does not work for you. 6.2 You also may not need a representative sample of waste oil for treatment. Pre acceptance sampling is not critical for a waste oil treatment plant, but it would be required if the waste will be treated at a mineral oil refinery. Typically waste oil comes from a large number of small volume sources, such as garages, but its composition is essentially fixed. Waste oil is any mineral-based or synthetic lubrication, or industrial oil which has become unfit for its original use. Waste oil includes: ● used combustion engine oils ● gearbox oils ● mineral lubricating oils ● oils for turbines ● hydraulic oils Waste oil contaminated with more than 50 ppm of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is not included as a waste oil.		

	6.3 You should obtain a representative sample of the following types of waste oil, from: ● industrial sites that do not normally produce waste oil ● other sources where chemicals and potential contaminants may be handled, for example from chemical manufacturing You should advise your customers that they must avoid contaminating waste oil. This is because during treatment low flashpoint solvents or petrol will cause handling difficulties, increase volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and increase the risk of accidents. Contamination with PCBs can transfer those PCBs either to the: ● product (which may cause dioxin formation if used in a subsequent combustion process) ● tank bottom oil sludges ● effluent If you suspect that waste oil has become contaminated, for example by solvents, petrol or PCBs, you must identify the contamination. 6.4 If you do not take a pre-acceptance sample of any hazardous waste you must record the reason. 6.5 If the customer has a number of containers holding the same waste, you can apply 'the square root of (N) + 1' rule to sampling those containers. Producing a composite sample of this waste may be appropriate. If the waste is variable you will need a sample from each container.		
Item 7	After fully characterising a waste, you must technically assess the waste's suitability for treatment or storage to make sure you can meet permit conditions. You must also do this to meet any Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) requirements, because wastes, raw materials and end-of-waste materials all contribute to COMAH limits. You must make sure that the waste complies with the site's treatment capabilities. In the case of water based liquid waste, you may perform laboratory scale tests to predict the treatment's performance, for example on breaking of emulsion or biodegradability.	Yes, done as part of pre-acceptance procedure	n/a

Item 8	You can use material flow analysis to help identify the flow and fate of the components in the waste. This analysis can be helpful in choosing the most appropriate forms of treatment for the waste, either directly at the site or at any subsequent treatment site.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	You must keep pre-acceptance records for at least 3 years (in a computerised waste tracking system) following receipt of the waste. If an enquiry from a waste producer does not lead to the receipt of waste, you do not need to keep records.	Yes, records held within Veolia's electronic Salesforce system	n/a
Item 10	You must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance if the: ● waste changes ● process giving rise to the waste changes ● waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information In all cases, you must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance on an annual basis.	Yes. Pre-acceptance procedures require all loads to be checked	n/a
Item 11	You must apply odour criteria to decide whether to accept wastes that are already releasing, or have the potential to release: ● mercaptans or other VOCs ● low molecular weight amines ● acrylates ● other similarly highly odorous materials These substances are only suitable for acceptance under special handling requirements.	Yes, as part of pre-acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 12	You must keep the roles and responsibilities of sales staff and technical staff separate. If sales staff are involved in waste enquiries then technical staff must do a final technical check before approval. You must keep this final technical check independent of commercial considerations, to make sure you:	Yes, Sales staff provide representative samples & receive a quote from site but	n/a

	● only accept wastes that are suitable for the site ● avoid accumulating waste ● have enough storage and treatment capacity	are not involved in acceptance	
Item 13	Fully characterising the waste's composition is an essential step in the pre-acceptance procedure because hazardous wastes can be very complex. You must be sure you know what is in the waste so that you can safely handle or treat it. You must select analytical tests based on knowing the process that generates the waste. You must characterise the waste's composition at the pre-acceptance stage. You need to do this to make sure you comply with regulatory requirements and to work out the most appropriate waste storage, transfer or treatment route.	Yes via customer MSDS. Sampling when required.	n/a
Item 14	For liquid waste, any or all of the following may be appropriate: ● measure the density of the sample ● measure the water content ● measure the ash content after calcination at 550°C ● test whether the stream might inhibit biological treatment ● test for cyanide, and if present determine the free and complexed cyanide levels ● test for POPs ● check the content of volatile and semi volatile substances ● check the mass balance of liquid waste You can also measure the pH, redox potential and electrical conductivity of liquid wastes. For pastes and oils, perform these measurements on a water extract of crude sample using a ratio of 10 l/kg of dry matter. You should mix the water with the sample in a closed container to limit exchanges with the atmosphere. You can also test for the 12 heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Zn) and determine their levels individually and quantitatively. You may use any specific classical method of (partial) extraction of these metals. Where it is present, check specifically for chromium (VI). If the waste is saline (conductivity > 0.15 S/m), measure the chlorides and preferably all the halogens that are soluble in water to make sure you correctly speciate the metals.	Yes, were sampling is appropriate	n/a

	You can also test for other metal content and other elements (for example silicon, sulphur and phosphorous).		
Item 15	If you suspect the analysis methods applied to a liquid sample will not extract and quantify the compounds present in any solid particles or in any separate phases, separate the sample into 2 fractions by a suitable method. For example, this could be by filtration, centrifugation or decantation. Then you can determine the mass of each fraction, and perform a comprehensive analysis of the separated liquid fraction and solid fraction, or of each phase.	Yes, were sampling is appropriate	n/a
Item 16	For solid waste, any or all of the following may be appropriate: ● measure the bulk density of the sample, without pre-treatment of the sample ● measure the water content ● measure the ash content after calcination at 550°C ● test for cyanide, and if present determine the free and complexed cyanide levels ● test for POPs ● check the content of volatile and semi volatile substances ● check the mass balance of solid waste You can also measure the pH, redox potential and electrical conductivity on a water extract of crude sample using a ratio of 10 l/kg of dry matter. You can also test for the 12 heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Zn) and determine their levels individually and quantitatively. You may use any specific classical method of (partial) extraction of these metals. Where it is present, check specifically for chromium (VI). If the waste is saline (conductivity > 0.15 S/m), measure the chlorides and preferably all the halogens to make sure you correctly speciate the metals. You can also test for other metal content and other elements (for example silicon, sulphur and phosphorous).	Yes, were sampling is appropriate	n/a
Item 17	When multiple immiscible phases or fractions are present in a waste, you can perform the analysis on each phase and combine them to provide the final result.	Yes, were sampling is appropriate	n/a

Item 18	Analyses must be carried out by laboratories that have robust quality assurance procedures and use recognised test methods. The EN ISO 17025 accreditation represents best practice.	Yes, were sampling is appropriate	n/a
Item 19	When you agree that you will accept waste from a customer, you should decide and record what parameters you will check at the acceptance stage. The checks could be visual (for example colour, phase, fuming), physical (for example pumpability, form), chemical (for example pH range, maximum acceptable metals content) or odour based parameters. You should define the acceptable tolerance for each acceptance test result and record which of these criteria could lead to further testing, non-conformance or rejection. The person checking the waste for acceptance can also decide on their own additional parameters.	Yes, appropriate checks will be carried dependant upon waste types	n/a
Section 3.2 – Waste Acceptance			
Item 1	You must follow waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste you receive match your pre-acceptance information. This is to confirm that the waste is as expected and you can accept it. If it is not, you must confirm that you can accept it as a non-conforming waste, or you must reject it.	Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia waste acceptance procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations.	n/a
Item 2	Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering: ● the source, nature and age of the waste ● the waste's hazardous properties ● potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) ● potential for self-heating, self-reactivity or reactivity to moisture or air ● knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)	Yes, as above	n/a

Item 3	Other than in an emergency (for example, taking waste from an emergency incident clean-up), you must only receive pre-booked wastes onto site that have been adequately pre-accepted and are consistent with the pre-acceptance information.	Yes, senior site management to approve all in coming wastes	n/a
Item 4	All relevant storage areas (quarantine, reception and general) and treatment processes in your facility must have physical capacity for the waste you receive. You must not receive waste if this capacity is not available. The amount of waste you receive must also comply with storage limits in your permit and the limits set under COMAH.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must visually check wastes or their packaging and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site. The extent of the initial visual check is determined by the waste type and how it is packaged.	Yes. Suitable visual checks will be carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 6	You must check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before you accept the waste. If you believe the incoming waste classification and description is incorrect or incomplete, then you must address this with the customer during waste acceptance. You must record any non-conformances. If you have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, you must document this.	Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 7	You must have clear criteria for non-conforming wastes including rejection of such waste. You must also have a written procedure for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming wastes, including notifying the relevant customer or waste producer, and the regulator.	Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 8	You must weigh each load of waste on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork, unless alternative reliable systems are available (for example, based upon density and volume). You must record the weight in the computerised waste tracking system.	Yes, there will be access to the weighbridge on the existing Veolia site.	n/a
Item 9	The person carrying out waste acceptance checks must be trained to effectively identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, complying with this guidance and your permit conditions.	Yes	n/a
Item 10	If there is a known risk of radioactive contamination, you must check the waste to determine that it does not include radioactive material, unless you are permitted to accept these materials.	Yes, however radioactive materials	n/a

		will not be accepted at this site.	
Item 11	You must minimise the manual handling of waste. You should use mechanical unloading technologies where it is possible, safe and practicable to do so.	Yes, with the use of Fork Lift Trucks and manual handling equipment.	n/a
Item 12	Offloading, sampling, general storage, reception and quarantine areas must have an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage, to prevent any spillage entering the storage systems or escaping off site.	Yes	n/a
Item 13	The designated sampling point or reception area must be close to the laboratory or checking area and needs to be visible.	Yes	n/a
Acceptance of containerised waste			
Item 14	After you have completed the initial visual inspection and confirmatory checks, you must offload waste containers into a dedicated reception area to await detailed checks or sampling. Wastes that do not require further checking can go directly into the appropriate storage area. You must not unload wastes if you do not have enough space.	Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 15	All waste containers must be fit for purpose, and, where appropriate, be: ● in sound condition ● undamaged ● not corroded, if metal ● have well-fitting lids ● suitable for the contents ● with caps, valves and bungs in place and secure You must risk assess containers, particularly those made of plastic, if they have exceeded the manufacturer's use by date.	Yes. All packages inspected. Drivers trained not to pick up damaged packaging. Damaged packages will be repackaged as appropriate. Non-conformances recorded on AVA, Quarantine area demarcated on site	n/a

	You must quarantine non-conforming containers and deal with them immediately and appropriately. You must record all non-conformances.		
Item 16	You must check, and where appropriate sample and analyse, the contents of all containers in the reception area within one working day of receipt. You must then transfer compliant containers to the relevant appropriate storage area on site.	There may be occasions when this is not possible, particularly at busy times. However every effort will be made to ensure that the timescale is adhered to.	n/a
Item 17	You must move non-compliant containers to a dedicated quarantine area unless you can safely store the waste in a general storage area with other compatible wastes whilst you investigate the non-conformance. You must label non-compliant containers to identify that they are quarantined. You must record the non-conformance and where the waste is stored. If you use a dedicated quarantine area, you must segregate or isolate incompatible wastes. You must contain and abate wastes which are quarantined due to odour	Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure	n/a
Item 18	Quarantine storage must be for a maximum of 5 working days. You must have written procedures for dealing with wastes you hold in quarantine, and a maximum storage volume. For some limited and specific cases (for example the detection of radioactivity), you can extend quarantine storage time if the Environment Agency agrees.	Yes	n/a
Item 19	Where containers hold laboratory smalls, you must open each container held in reception within one working day of receipt to check that the contents remain undamaged and that the inventory is as expected. All of the contents in each drum must be compatible. Once checked the container can be moved to the appropriate storage area. Laboratory smalls that need to be sorted must be moved to a dedicated repackaging area and repackaged immediately.	There may be occasions when this is not possible, particularly at busy times. However every effort will be made to ensure that the timescale is adhered to.	n/a

Item 20	You must make sure that all waste packages you receive are marked or labelled with: ● a description of the waste that also gives its chemical identity and composition ● a unique tracking system reference ● the date of arrival on site ● a hazard code or codes (using a product or transport symbol) The unique reference must allow you to track the waste and easily identify the producer of the waste.	Yes, utilising Veolia's HAZMAT system	n/a
Item 21	If waste containers are received shrink-wrapped on pallets, or you shrink-wrap containers, you can label the shrink wrap with all the relevant information. If a shrink wrapped load is split, you must make sure you mark or label each individual container with all the relevant information.	Yes, carried out as per operating procedures	n/a
Item 22	Where bar code systems are used for labelling, the hazardous property of the waste and the date of receipt of the container must be directly visible.	Yes	n/a
Item 23	You should, wherever possible, keep wastes segregated in reception, to minimise the risk of incompatible materials reacting together.	Yes, as reasonably practicable	n/a
Acceptance of bulk wastes			
Item 24	Bulk loads (liquid or solid) can only be offloaded after they have been fully verified as compliant. You must not accept a non-compliant bulk load for interim storage except in an emergency. Verification testing should include: ● checking consistency with the pre-acceptance information ● compatibility with the receiving vessel contents ● where appropriate, checking treatability by using laboratory scale simulation	n/a for this operation	n/a
Item 25	Deliveries in a tanker must be accompanied by a 'wash out' certificate or a declaration of the previous load so that contamination by this route can be checked.	n/a	n/a

Item 26	Samples from tankers should wherever possible be taken representatively by taking a core sample from the top hatch and from a suitable gantry. You must sample from each compartment where the tanker is divided into multiple compartments. If you have to take a sample from the back valve, you must take precautions to avoid spillages.	n/a	n/a
Acceptance sampling			
Item 27	You must representatively sample all wastes, bulk or containerised (including from every container) at the acceptance stage, and carry out verification and compliance testing. You must not just rely on the written information supplied. The requirement to sample does not apply to some wastes, for example: ● pure product chemicals ● asbestos ● contaminated clothing, packaging or rags ● 'articles' ● laboratory smalls ● packaged cosmetics and pharmaceuticals ● solid non-hazardous waste (except for mirror entries when the waste composition is unknown) ● contaminated wood and roofing material ● waste received directly from a householder ● green wastes and food wastes Where a sample is not required, you must still visually check the waste is as expected and that no contrary materials are present. You must record the reason why you did not sample the waste in your computerised waste tracking system. You must empty and repack containers of contaminated clothing, packaging or rags to check for items that should not be there.	No, not practical. Where samples are not obtained these will be recorded on HAZMAT	Waste sampling carried out, where required, to confirm the identity of the material. Reliance on basic chemical testing and visual verification.

	You must obtain a representative sample and analyse waste oil, from: ● industrial sites that do not normally produce waste oil ● other sources where chemicals and potential contaminants may be handled, for example from chemical manufacturing For other waste oil you must obtain a representative sample of the waste but you do not have to analyse it unless a problem is found at the treatment plant.		
Item 28	A representative sample is one that takes account of the full variation and any partitioning of the load so you can account for worst case scenarios.	Yes	n/a
Item 29	You must take a sample from every container. You can make a composite sample if each of the containers making up the composite holds the same waste and the waste is known not to be variable. You must obtain a representative sample by taking a core sample down to the base of the container. You must make sure you replace lids, bungs and valves immediately after sampling.	No, see answer under Item 27	
Item 30	On-site sampling must take place under the supervision of the site's qualified staff. Where a driver arrives at the site with a sample taken elsewhere, the sample: ● must be verified as representative, reliable and obtained by a person technically competent to take it ● is only acceptable if it was taken for specific health or safety purposes	Yes	n/a
Item 31	Sampling must not increase the risk of incompatible substances coming into contact with one another, for example within a sump serving the sampling point, or due to contaminated sampling equipment.	Yes	n/a
Item 32	You must have suitable absorbents and spill kit material available to deal with any spills.	Yes - spill kits available	n/a

Item 33	You must keep a record of the sampling regime, process and justification in your computerised waste tracking system.	Yes, recorded on HAZMAT	n/a
Item 34	You should keep acceptance samples on site for at least 2 working days after you have: ● treated a waste and removed its treatment residues from the facility ● transferred a waste from your site Where you are transferring waste oil from your site you must keep acceptance samples for at least 2 working days after the waste has been treated off site. You must analyse the waste oil sample if a problem is found at the off-site treatment plant. You only need to keep samples that you did not analyse at acceptance.	Yes, where samples are taken	n/a
Item 35	You must have a sampling and analysis procedure. You must design it based on the risk factors for the waste, for example: ● the type of waste (for example hazardous or non-hazardous) ● knowledge of the customer (for example waste producer) ● the impact of potential mixing or blending and the possibilities for subsequent treatment	Yes, as per the Waste Sampling Procedure.	n/a
Item 36	You must check any relevant physico-chemical parameters using, for example, viscometry, infrared, chromatography and mass spectrometry.	Yes, where samples are taken	n/a
Item 37	Sampling procedures must be customised for: ● bulk liquid ● bulk solids ● large and small containers or vessels (the number of samples increases with the number of containers or vessels and the variability of the waste) ● laboratory smalls	Yes, as per the Waste Sampling Procedure.	n/a

Item 38	You must determine and record the following information: ● the sampling regime for each load, together with your justification for selecting each option ● where and how the sample was taken ● the capacity of the sampled vessel (for samples from drums, an additional parameter would be the total number of drums) ● the number of samples and degree of consolidation ● the operating conditions at the time of sampling	Yes, where samples are taken	n/a
Item 39	Wherever possible you should sample waste in accordance with: ● EN 14899 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Framework for the preparation and application of a sampling plan ● CEN/TR 15310-1 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on the selection and application of criteria for sampling under various conditions ● CEN/TR 15310-2 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on sampling techniques ● CEN/TR 15310-3 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on procedures for sub-sampling in the field ● CEN/TR 15310-4 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on procedures for sample packaging, storage, preservation, transport and delivery ● CEN/TR 15310-5 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on the process of defining the sampling plan For more information see guidance on the classification and assessment of waste WM3.	Yes, where samples are taken	n/a
Testing and analysis			
Item 40	You must test each waste for acceptance according to the parameters decided at pre-acceptance, plus any appropriate additional checks. You should record the results of the tests in the computerised waste tracking system. You should note and investigate any discrepancies.	Yes, where samples are taken	n/a

Item 41	Analysis of waste must be carried out by a laboratory with suitably recognised test methods. Where the waste received is hazardous, the laboratory should be on site, or routinely available at another site capable of providing test results within one working day of receipt of the waste at your site.	Yes, in accordance with various testing procedures	n/a
Section 3.3 – Waste Tracking			
Item 1	You must use a computerised tracking system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of the waste quarantine, reception, general and bulk storage areas of your facility, including treatment residues and end-of-waste product materials.	Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT system	n/a
Item 2	Your waste tracking system must hold all the information generated during: ● pre-acceptance ● acceptance ● non-conformance or rejection ● storage ● repackaging ● treatment ● removal off site This information must be easily accessible.	Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems	n/a
Item 3	You must create records and update them to reflect deliveries, on-site treatment and despatches. Your tracking system will also operate as a waste inventory and stock control system. It must include this information as a minimum: ● the date the waste arrived on site ● the original producer's details ● the previous holder	Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems	n/a

	● a unique reference number ● waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information ● any analysis results ● the package type and size ● the intended treatment or transfer route ● accurate records of the nature and quantity of wastes held on site, including all hazards – and identifying the primary hazards ● where the waste is located on site ● where the waste is in the designated treatment or transfer route ● the names of staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options ● details that link each container accepted to its consignment or transfer note ● details of any non-conformances and rejections		
Item 4	The tracking system must be able to report: ● the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time ● a breakdown by type of the waste quantities you are storing pending treatment or transfer ● a breakdown of the waste quantities by hazardous property ● an indication of where a batch or consignment of waste is located on a site plan ● the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits authorised by your permit ● the length of time the waste has been on site ● the quantity of end-of-waste product materials on site at any one time, where applicable	Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems	n/a
Item 5	You must store back-up copies of computer records off site. Records must be easily accessible in an emergency.	Yes, backed up on Veolia servers	n/a
Item 6	You must hold acceptance records for a minimum of 2 years after you have treated the waste or removed it off site. You may have to keep some records for longer if they are required for other purposes, for example, hazardous waste consignment notes.	Yes	n/a

Section 4 – Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling Appropriate Measures			
Item 1	You must store waste in locations that minimise the handling of waste. Waste handling must be carried out by competent staff using appropriate equipment.	Yes, FLTs and staff trained to use suitable equipment	n/a
Item 2	Where possible, you should locate storage areas away from watercourses and sensitive perimeters (for example, those close to public rights of way, housing or schools). You must store all waste within the secure area of your facility to prevent unauthorised access and vandalism.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	Where relevant, you must conform to HSE standards and in particular to: ● HSG51 Storage of flammable liquids in containers ● HSG71 Chemical warehousing: storage of packaged dangerous substances ● HSG76 Warehousing and storage: a guide to health and safety ● HSG140 Safe use and handling of flammable liquids ● HSG176 Storage of flammable liquids in tanks ● CS21 Storage and handling of organic peroxides	Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia operating procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations.	n/a
Item 4	You must clearly document the maximum storage capacity of your site and the designated storage areas. You must not exceed these maximum capacities. You should define capacity in terms of, for example, maximum tank or vessel capacities, tonnage and numbers of skips, pallets or containers. You must regularly monitor the quantity of stored waste on site and designated areas and check against the allowed maximum capacities.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must clearly mark hazardous waste storage areas and provide signs showing the maximum quantity and hazardous properties of wastes that can be stored there	Yes	n/a
Item 6	. Storage area drainage infrastructure must: ● contain all possible contaminated run-off ● prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other ● make sure that fire cannot spread	Yes, the storage building will have segregated bays with dedicated drainage	n/a
Item 7	Secondary and tertiary containment systems must conform to CIRIA guidance C736 Containment systems for the prevention of pollution.	Yes, where applicable	n/a

Item 8	You must store containerised wastes that are sensitive to air, light, heat, moisture or extreme ambient temperatures under cover protected from such ambient conditions. Covered areas must have good ventilation. This applies to any such container: ● held in general storage, reception storage (pending acceptance) or quarantine ● being emptied, repackaged or otherwise managed For example, waste held in fibre or cardboard primary or secondary packaging should be stored under cover in a dry area and not exposed to rain or moisture. It must be kept off floors to prevent damage by damp.	Yes, operation includes covered reception area and storage building	n/a
Item 9	You must store wastes in sealed metal containers under cover if they have the potential for self-heating or self-reactivity. You must monitor the containers for heat build-up. Such wastes include rags and filter materials contaminated with metal swarf, low boiling point oils or low flash point solvents	No	Material packaging will be assessed based on pre-acceptance information. However the blanket approach of using metal containers is not compatible with existing disposal options
Item 10	Wherever practicable you should store all other wastes under cover. Covered areas must have good ventilation. This applies to any such container: ● held in general storage, reception storage (pending acceptance) or quarantine ● being emptied, repackaged or otherwise managed	Yes, operation includes covered reception area and storage building	n/a

	Under cover storage provides better protection for containers than open air storage and minimises the generation of contaminated water. Covered storage also: ● lowers temperature fluctuations that can cause pressure build up in containers ● reduces the degradation of containers through weathering		
Item 11	You must not store hazardous waste in open-topped containers. Empty open-topped containers should be kept in a building or undercover to prevent rainwater ingress.	Yes	n/a
Item 12	You must not store or hold wastes on site in vehicles or vehicle trailers unless you are receiving them or preparing them for imminent transfer (meaning that you will remove them from site within 24 hours, or 72 hours if over a weekend).	Yes	n/a
Item 13	You should pay particular attention to avoid the build-up of static electricity when you are storing or handling flammable wastes and materials. You should use leak detection systems and alarms (for example VOC alarms) and automatic fire suppression equipment based on a recorded risk assessment.	Yes	n/a
Item 14	You must provide adequate bunding of all storage areas, and containment and treatment of any water run-off.	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must not accumulate waste. You must treat wastes, or remove them from the site, as soon as possible. Generally you should do this within one month of receipt but all wastes must be removed within 6 months of receipt. This applies even when the waste might be used as a reactant. Where a shorter time period is given in a permit condition you must comply with the permit for that waste. Where a waste is stored for longer than allowed you must inform the Environment Agency.	Yes	n/a
Item 16	All stored containers must keep the labelling they had at acceptance. If the label is damaged or no longer legible you should replace the label with that same information.	Yes. Daily inspections.	n/a
Item 17	You must handle and store containers so that the label is easily visible and continues to be legible.	Yes	n/a
Item 18	You should keep solid waste dry and avoid the dilution of hazardous waste.	Yes, all waste stored under cover	n/a

Item 19	You must keep clean rainwater and clean cooling water separate from wastes and waste waters.	Yes, yard runoff separate from storage areas	n/a
Item 20	You must keep incompatible wastes segregated so that they cannot come into contact with one another. You must store flammable wastes apart from other wastes to prevent fire spreading between them and other materials. You must use sealed drainage systems to prevent leaks and spillages contaminating other wastes.	Yes in accordance with operating procedures. Site to be designed to comply with this	n/a
Item 21	There must be pedestrian and vehicular access (for example, forklift) at all times to the whole storage area so that you can retrieve containers without removing others that may be blocking access – other than removing those in the same row.	Yes	n/a
Item 22	You must store all waste containers in a way that allows easy inspection. You must maintain safe access, with a gap of at least 0.7m between rows of bulk containers or palletised wastes.	Yes	n/a
Item 23	You must move drums and other mobile containers between different locations (or loaded for removal off site) following written procedures. You must then amend your waste tracking system to record these changes.	Yes	n/a
Item 24	You must stack bags and boxes of waste no more than 1m high on a pallet. You must not stack pallets more than 2 high.	Yes for pallets No for stacked bags and boxes	Bags and boxes >1m high are common place. No action taken if these are secure
Item 25	You must stack containers specifically designed for stacking, and no more than 2.2m high on a pallet.	Yes	n/a
Item 26	You must store all other containers on pallets. You must not stack these pallets more than 2 high, except for empty containers which can be stacked 3 high.	Yes	n/a
Item 27	Stacked bags, boxes and containers must be stable. They must be secured with, for example, banding or shrink-wrap, if required. The packages must not extend beyond (over-hang) the sides of the pallet. Any shrink-wrap used must be clear or transparent so that you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers. You must be careful not to damage any packages during stacking.	Yes	n/a

Item 28	All waste containers must remain fit for purpose. You must check any containers (and pallets they may be stored on) daily and record non-conformances. Non-compliant containers and pallets must be made safe. You must immediately and appropriately manage any unsound, poorly labelled or unlabelled containers (for example, by relabelling, over drumming and transferring the container's contents). You must risk assess, approve and record the use of containers, tanks and vessels: ● beyond their specified design life ● where you use them for a purpose, or substances, other than the ones they were designed for	Yes	n/a
Item 29	You must not handle waste or its packaging in a way that might damage its integrity, unless it is appropriate to destroy a waste or its packaging, for example by shredding. You must not, for example, walk on or throw waste or waste packages.	Yes	n/a
Item 30	You should, where applicable and based on a recorded risk assessment, make inert the atmosphere of tanks containing organic liquid waste with a flashpoint less than 21°C. This can be done, for example, by using nitrogen gas.	n/a	n/a
Item 31	You must store asbestos waste double bagged or wrapped, in sealed, closed and locked containers. You must not store asbestos waste loose. You must not put asbestos wastes into bays or transfer it between different skips or containers. You must not use mechanical equipment, for example loading shovels, chutes and conveyors to move asbestos waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 32	You must not stack wheeled containers on top of one another. Do not stack empty wheeled containers into one another more than 2.2m high.	Yes	n/a
Item 33	All containers that need them should have a lid or bung, and the lid or bung must be closed except when the container is being sampled, having waste added into it or having waste removed from it.	Yes	n/a
Item 34	You must not stack skips containing waste. Skips containing hazardous waste must be enclosed when not being loaded or unloaded. You should store loose bulk hazardous wastes under cover.	Yes	n/a
Item 35	You can use racking systems to store waste but you must consider segregation, ability to inspect, separation and fire suppression measures. Racking systems must be designed and constructed in accordance with HSG76 Warehousing and storage.	n/a	n/a

Item 36	You must: ● contain wash waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site. ● prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains	n/a, no wash water	n/a
Item 37	You must manage waste in a way that prevents pests or vermin. You must have specific measures and procedures in place to deal with wastes that are identified as causing pests or vermin.	Yes, using external pest contractor	n/a
Item 38	You must inspect storage areas, containers and infrastructure daily. You must deal with any issues immediately. You must keep written records of the inspections. You must rectify and log any spillages of waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 39	You must train forklift drivers in the handling of palletised goods, to minimise forklift truck damage to the integrity of containers and infrastructure.	Yes,use of trained personnel only	n/a
Item 40	You must not carry out activities that represent a clear fire risk within any storage area. Examples include: ● grinding ● welding or brazing of metalwork ● smoking ● parking normal road vehicles, except while unloading or loading ● recharging batteries	Yes	n/a
Bulk storage			
Item 41	Where relevant, bulk storage systems must conform to CIRIA guidance, and in particular to: ● C535 Above ground proprietary prefabricated oil storage tank systems ● C598 Chemical storage tank systems - good practice ● C736 Containment systems for the prevention of pollution	n/a	n/a
Item 42	You must use tanks and associated equipment that are suitably designed, constructed and maintained. You must do a risk assessment to validate the design and operation of bulk storage systems. Before you use new tanks and equipment you must check they are working correctly.	n/a	n/a

	You must periodically examine and test that your tanks meet the standards set out in EEMUA Publication 231: The mechanical integrity of plant containing hazardous substances.		
Item 43	You should vent bulk storage tanks and silos through suitable abatement.	n/a	n/a
Item 44	You must locate bulk storage vessels on an impermeable surface which is resistant to the material being stored. The surface must have self-contained drainage to prevent any spillage entering the storage systems or escaping off site. Impermeable surfaces must have sealed construction joints.	n/a	n/a
Item 45	You must provide bunds for all tanks containing liquids (whether waste or otherwise) which could be harmful to the environment if spilled. Bunds must meet the CIRIA C535 or C736 standard and: ● be impermeable, stable and resistant to the stored materials ● have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps), and drain to a blind collection point ● have pipework routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces ● be designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings ● have a capacity calculated following the relevant CIRIA guidance ● have regular visual inspections – you must pump out or remove any contents under manual control after you have checked for contamination ● be fitted with a high level probe and an alarm (as appropriate) if not frequently inspected ● have tanker connection points within the bund where possible – if not possible you must provide adequate containment for spillages or leakage ● have programmed engineering inspections (extending to water testing if structural integrity is in doubt) ● be emptied of rainwater regularly to maintain the containment capacity	n/a	n/a
Item 46	You must control sludge build up and foam in tanks, for example by regularly sucking out the sludge and using anti foaming agents.	n/a	n/a
Item 47	You should equip storage and treatment tanks with an automatic level monitoring system and an associated alarm or trip system. These systems must be sufficiently robust (for example, be able to work if sludge and foam are present) and regularly maintained. You must fit tanks with suitable overfill protection.	n/a	n/a

Item 48	You must be able to close all connections to vessels, tanks and secondary containment via suitable valves. You must fit a valve close to the tank if you have bottom outlets, and have at least 2 isolation points in case of valve failure.	n/a	n/a
Item 49	You must direct overflow pipes to a contained drainage system (for example the relevant secondary containment) or to another vessel where suitable control measures are in place	n/a	n/a
Item 50	Tanks, pipework and fittings must be examined by a competent person, following a written scheme. The scope and frequency of examination must also be determined by a competent person. You must work out how often to carry out these internal examinations using a risk assessment approach. This should be based on: ● tank service ● maintenance history ● known and potential damage mechanisms and their rates of attack You should also do intermediate external examinations. You must act on the results of the examinations and do any necessary repairs to ensure the tanks remain fit for service. You must keep the results of examinations and repairs.	n/a	n/a
Item 51	You must have systems in place to make sure that loading, unloading and storage are safe, considering any associated risks. This can include: ● having piping and instrumentation diagrams ● using ticketing systems ● using key locked coupling systems ● having colour coded points, fittings and hoses ● using specific coupling or hose sizes for certain waste transfers	n/a	n/a
Item 52	As a general rule, you must not use open topped tanks, containers, vessels or pits to store or treat hazardous or liquid wastes.	n/a	n/a
Transfer of waste into and from tankers			

Item 53	All pipes, hoses, connections, couplings and transfer lines must be fit for purpose and resistant to the wastes being stored. You must use a suitable pipework coding system (for example, RAL European standard colour coding).	n/a	n/a
Item 54	Site staff must supervise loading and unloading activities, either directly or via CCTV.	n/a	n/a
Item 55	You must make sure that transfers into and from tankers only take place after you have completed any relevant verification and compatibility testing, and then only with the approval of an appropriate chemist or manager. The approver must specify: ● which batch or load of material is to be transferred ● the receiving storage vessel ● the equipment required, including spillage control and recovery equipment ● any special provisions relevant to that batch or load including minimising odour and other fugitive emissions	n/a	n/a
Item 56	You must have in place systems to prevent ‘tanker drive off’ (a vehicle pulling away whilst still coupled).	n/a	n/a
Item 57	You must make sure that the transfer of waste from tankers is only carried out by competent staff. You must give them enough time, so they are not under pressure to work more quickly than is deemed acceptable.	n/a	n/a
Item 58	You must have measures in place to make sure that couplings are a correct fit. This will prevent couplings from loosening or becoming detached. You should provide, maintain and clean your own couplings and hoses to guarantee their integrity and fitness. You should also: ● make sure you take special care so that a coupling is able to withstand the maximum shut valve pressure of the transfer pump ● maintain a sound coupling at each end of the transfer hose, even when a gravity feed system is in place, and protect the transfer hose ● control potential leaks from coupling devices by using simple systems such as drip trays	n/a	n/a

Item 59	You must make sure that transfers into and from tankers only take place in bunded areas designed to contain a worst case spillage. You must have emergency storage for leaking vehicles to minimise any acute incidents caused by a seal on a tanker failing.	n/a	n/a
Item 60	You should have systems and procedures in place to make sure that wastes due to be transferred comply with the carriage of dangerous goods when they are packaged and transported.	n/a	n/a
Item 61	You must make sure that the transfer of waste from a tanker to a drum or vice versa is done in a dedicated area. A minimum of 2 trained and competent staff, working to formal written instructions, must perform the transfer. They must check any pipes and valves before and during the transfer. You must fit dip pipes with a shut-off valve to control the dispensing into containers and prevent overfilling.	n/a	n/a
Item 62	You must make a record of any spillages. You must retain spillages within the bunded areas and collect them promptly using, for example, pumps or absorbents.	n/a	n/a
Item 63	You must make sure that tankers are not used as blending or reaction vessels as this is not their designed purpose.	n/a	n/a
Item 64	You must take operational and design precautions when mixing or blending wastes, depending on the composition and consistency of the wastes (for example when vacuuming dusty or powdery wastes).	n/a	n/a
Item 65	Where you use rotary-type pumps, they must be equipped with a pressure control system and safety valve.	n/a	n/a
Item 66	You must pump sludges. Do not pour them	n/a	n/a
Item 67	When loading and offloading odorous, flammable or volatile liquids between bulk storage tanks and tankers, you must use vapour balance lines to transfer the displaced vapours from the receiving vessel to the vessel you are pumping from.	n/a	n/a
Item 68	You must follow safe operating procedures designed to reduce the risk of explosion and fugitive emissions when you transfer waste from powder tankers into silos. You must use trained and competent personnel.	n/a	n/a

Item 69	You must carry out routine maintenance to prevent failure of the plant or equipment. This may include the failure of a pump seal or the blockage of a filter pot commonly used at transfer points.	n/a	n/a
Item 70	You must continue using the waste tracking system that began at the pre-acceptance stage for the whole time waste is kept at the site.	n/a	n/a
Aerosol storage			
Item 71	You must store aerosol canisters under cover in secure, well-ventilated containers, and within caged storage areas. You must also store them in a well-vented place that is not subject to extreme temperatures or direct sunlight. You must not store canisters in open containers to prevent the risk of them spreading fires by ‘missiling’ or ‘ejection’.	Yes	n/a
Item 72	You must segregate aerosol canisters from other flammable wastes and potential sources of ignition. Preferably put them in a separate building, or use a fire resistant enclosure or fire wall. You must not hold any combustible material within the storage area, other than the canister’s packaging, containers and the pallets on which they stand.	Yes	n/a
Item 73	You must provide suitable containment measures (for example drip trays) for aerosol canisters held in containers which cannot collect and hold free liquids released from the canisters. Or you should transfer them to secure containers that are able to hold free liquid	Yes	n/a
Item 74	During storage, lids on containers holding aerosol canisters must remain securely closed at all times when not being filled, emptied or internally inspected. When not in use, the doors or hatches of cages must remain closed and locked.	Yes	n/a
Item 75	You must not overfill containers used to store canisters. Overfilling can result in canisters being actuated and discharging their contents, either: ● under the weight of the canisters above them ● when the container lid is closed ● when containers are stacked	Yes	n/a
Item 76	Cages used to store aerosol canister containers must be robust, fire resistant and of an appropriate mesh size (based upon the size of the canisters being stored). This is to constrain the canisters and prevent any ejection. Where the cage is not constructed with a mesh roof, the	Yes	n/a

	mesh wall panels must extend into the roof space of the storage area to make sure that the structure is completely enclosed.		
Item 77	You should store aluminium canisters separately from steel canisters (especially rusting canisters). This will: ● prevent thermite sparks during storage, handling and treatment ● allow the different metals to be more easily recovered	Yes, where practicable	n/a
Sorting, repackaging and bulking			
Item 78	Sorting is the placing together of containers with other waste containers of the same type, without emptying the contents from the container. You must have a permit that specifically allows you to carry out storage activities (coded D15 or R13).	Yes	n/a
Item 79	Repackaging is the removal of waste from a container, or into a container. This may involve bulking it with other wastes of the same type from other containers. You must have a permit that specifically allows you to carry out repackaging activities (coded D14 or R12).	Yes	n/a
Item 80	Bulking of waste that is not regarded as repackaging includes: ● discharging from a tanker to bulk storage of wastes of the same type ● tank to tank transfer where both tanks contain wastes of the same type These activities are storage (coded D15 or R13).	n/a	n/a
Item 81	You must only bulk or repackage wastes together if they are materially the same. They must not react when they are bulked and they must not change the waste's composition.	Yes	n/a
Item 82	If a waste is mixed with other similar wastes, where the resulting mixture does not have significantly different characteristics from the mixed wastes (for example blending compatible combustible or flammable wastes as a fuel), this activity is mixing or blending (coded D13 or R12). Any other mixing that changes a waste is treatment.	n/a	n/a

Item 83	You must have a permit that specifically allows you to mix hazardous waste with any: ● non-hazardous waste ● hazardous waste in a different category ● non-waste	n/a	n/a
Item 84	You must not mix, bulk or repackage: ● wastes which could be recovered with other wastes if this means that the waste must now be sent for disposal or a lower form of recovery ● liquid wastes or infectious wastes with other wastes for the purpose of landfilling ● oils where this could affect their regeneration or recycling ● wastes containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with another material solely to generate a mixture below the defined low POPs content ● waste to deliberately dilute it	Yes	n/a
Item 85	You must transfer wastes from containers into other storage vessels using a dip pipe, not by pouring.	n/a	n/a
Item 86	Repackaging or mixing must only take place in a dedicated area or store which has the plant and equipment needed to deal with the specific risks of that process. For example, this could include abatement or local exhaust ventilation.	Yes, repackaging in the storage building only	n/a
Item 87	Except for small packages with a volume less than 5 litres, or damaged containers, you must move containers using mechanical means. For example, use a forklift truck with a rotating drum handling fitting, or using pumps for liquids.	Yes, FLT's to be used	n/a
Item 88	You must label containers of repackaged or mixed wastes so that you can identify their contents and origin through the tracking system. After repackaging, you must move the bulked materials and emptied containers to an appropriate segregated storage area.	Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT system	n/a
Item 89	You must have a risk assessment and carry out appropriate compatibility testing to make sure that bulked wastes will not react with each other, or with the container into which they are being placed.	n/a	n/a
Laboratory smalls			

Item 90	Where possible, you should sort and segregate laboratory smalls at source so that you do not need to reopen or re-sort containers.	Yes, chempac chemists perform this on customer sites	n/a
Item 91	If you sort laboratory smalls for compatibility reasons you must carry this out in a dedicated area of a building, with self-contained drainage.	Yes	n/a
Item 92	You must write and follow procedures for the segregation, sorting and repackaging of laboratory smalls.	Yes, following the Laboratory Chemical Procedure	n/a
Section 5 – Waste Treatment Appropriate Measures			
Section 5.1 – General Waste Treatment			
Item 1	Waste treatment must have a clear and defined benefit. You must fully understand, monitor and optimise the waste treatment process to make sure that you treat waste effectively and efficiently. You must not treat waste to deliberately dilute it. The treated output material must meet your expectations and be suitable for its intended disposal or recovery route. You must identify and characterise emissions from the process, and take appropriate measures to control them at source.	n/a	n/a
Item 2	You must have up-to-date written details of your treatment activities, and the abatement and control equipment you are using. This should include information about the characteristics of the waste you will treat and the waste treatment processes, including: ● simplified process flowsheets that show the origin of any emissions ● details of emission control and abatement techniques for emissions to air and water, including details of their performance ● diagrams of the main plant items where they have environmental relevance, for example, storage, tanks, treatment and abatement plant design ● details of chemical reactions and their reaction kinetics and energy balance ● details of physical treatment processes for example thermal desorption, distillation, phase separation, shredding, filtration, compaction, centrifuging, heating, cooling or washing	n/a	n/a

	● details of biological treatment processes ● details of any effluent treatment ● a description of any flocculants or coagulants used ● an equipment inventory, detailing plant type and design parameters, for example, time, temperature, pressure ● waste types to be subjected to the process ● the control system philosophy and how the control system incorporates environmental monitoring information ● process flow diagrams (schematics) ● venting and emergency relief provisions ● a summary of operating and maintenance procedures ● process instrumentation diagrams ● monitoring points and monitoring schedules		
Item 3	You must have up-to-date written details of the measures you will take during abnormal operating conditions to make sure you continue to comply with your permit. Abnormal operating conditions include: ● unexpected releases ● start-up ● momentary stoppages ● shut-down	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You should use material flow analysis for relevant contaminants in the waste to help identify their flow and fate. You should use the analysis to determine the appropriate treatment for the waste either directly at the site or at any subsequent treatment site. Material flow analysis considers the contaminant quantity in the: ● waste input ● different waste treatment outputs ● waste treatment emissions	n/a	n/a

	You should use the analysis and your knowledge of the fate of the contaminants to make sure you correctly treat and either destroy or remove them. The use of material flow analysis is risk-based, considering: ● the hazardous properties of the waste ● the risks posed by the waste in terms of process safety ● occupational safety and environmental impact ● knowledge of the previous waste holder(s) A treatment process may destroy certain substances in the waste. It could also put substances into the air, water or ground, or have residues which are sent for disposal. The weight of these outputs should be minimised. The treatment may produce residues for recovery or reuse and the weight of these substances should be maximised.		
Item 5	You must not proceed with the treatment if your risk assessment or material flow analysis indicates that losses from a process will cause: ● the breach of an environmental quality standard ● the breach of a benchmark ● a significant environmental impact	n/a	n/a
Item 6	You must clearly define the objectives and reaction (chemical, physical or biological) processes for each treatment process. You must define the end point to the process so that you can monitor and control the reaction. You must define the suitable inputs to the process, and the design must take into account the likely variables expected within the waste stream. You must sample and analyse the waste to check that an adequate end point has been reached.	n/a	n/a
Item 7	For each new reaction, you must assess the proposed mixes of wastes and reagents before treatment by carrying out a scale laboratory test mix of the wastes and reagents to be used. You	n/a	n/a

	must predetermine a batch 'recipe' for all reactions and mixes of wastes. You must also take into account the potential scale up effects, for example, the increased: ● heat of reaction with increased reaction mass relative to the reactor volume ● residence time within the reactor and modified reaction properties Your treatment must comply with HSG143 Designing and operating safe chemical reaction processes.		
Item 8	The reactor vessel and plant must be specifically designed, commissioned and operated to be fit for purpose. The designs need to consider chemical process hazards and a hazard assessment of the chemical reactions. They also need to consider prevention and protective measures and process management, such as: ● working instructions ● staff training ● appropriate process control measures ● monitoring systems, alarms and interlocks ● plant maintenance ● checks ● audits ● emergency procedures	n/a	n/a
Item 9	To track and control the process of change, you must have a written procedure for proposing, considering and approving changes to technical developments or procedural or quality changes.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	Where an emission is expected, all treatment or reactor vessels must be enclosed. Only vent them to the atmosphere via an appropriate scrubbing and abatement system (subject to explosion relief).	n/a	n/a
Item 11	You must monitor the reaction to make sure it is under control and proceeding towards the anticipated result. Vessels used for treatment must be equipped appropriately, for example with high level, pH and temperature monitors. These monitors must be automatic and	n/a	n/a

	continuous, linked to a clear display in the control room or laboratory, and have an audible alarm. Your risk assessment may require you to link process monitors to cut-off devices.		
Section 5.2 - Aerosol Canister Treatment			
Item 1	Any aerosol treatment process must be fit for purpose. It must be specifically designed to: ● treat canisters and recover their materials and residues ● manage potentially flammable substances ● prevent explosive atmospheres	n/a	n/a
Item 2	You must design and operate the treatment process (for example, the waste feed rate, duration of treatment cycle and gas or liquid extraction) so that the canisters' residual contents are fully discharged and removed safely and efficiently.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You must locate the treatment plant in a designated covered area or ventilated building. This must: ● have impermeable surfaces and sealed drainage ● be located away from stored combustible materials, other sources of ignition and sensitive receptors You must design the treatment area to avoid the potential build-up of flammable gases that are heavier than air, for example in sumps or similar sunken areas.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	The treatment process must be: ● designed by a competent person ● carried out in an enclosed and sealed system, fitted with an appropriate gas extraction system ● provided with a means to contain or control an explosion	n/a	n/a

	● strong enough to contain an explosion (typically up to 10 bar over-pressure), or have explosion relief directed to a safe space or explosion suppression fitted. Design, operation and explosion relief provisions must satisfy the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation. The gas extraction system must be interlocked with plant operation, so that the plant cannot operate unless the system is working.		
Item 5	You must carry out the aerosol treatment process, including tipping and loading, within a controlled inert atmosphere. For example, you could use gas extraction and nitrogen gas injection to displace air from the plant and purge it before and after a treatment cycle. If the inerting system fails or high oxygen levels are detected, the treatment should stop automatically. Similarly, if you use ventilation to prevent an explosive atmosphere forming, the equipment should automatically stop operating when the lower explosion limit is approached.	n/a	n/a
Item 6	You must make sure you have checked and sorted all canisters before feeding them into the treatment process. This makes sure you exclude incompatible or untreatable wastes (for example, expanding foams).	n/a	n/a
Item 7	You should process batches of aluminium and steel cans separately to make it easier to recycle the metals recovered from the treatment process and prevent thermite reactions.	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You must keep waste sorting and storage distinct and separate from the treatment process.	n/a	n/a
Item 9	For safety, and to prevent wastes accumulating on site, you must make sure you identify available and reliable recovery or disposal routes. You should have contracts in place to take: ● the residues or materials recovered from the treatment process ● any canisters you have accepted but cannot treat on site	n/a	n/a

Item 10	You must make sure that as a minimum, all LPG piping systems comply with UKLPG Code of Practice 22. They must be securely sealed and tested and have a procedure in place for regular inspection.	n/a	n/a
Item 11	Containers and tanks holding liquids collected from the treatment process should be: ● compatible with the materials held ● fully earthed ● UN tested ● integrally sound ● designed and constructed to prevent the release of fugitive emissions to air (including odour) and ground, whilst allowing for emergency venting where necessary	n/a	n/a
Item 12	You should store containers that cannot be enclosed (for example skips containing recovered metal which are open to allow ventilation and drying) in well-ventilated, covered storage areas. This will prevent: ● rainwater collecting (and becoming contaminated) ● the materials held corroding or deteriorating	n/a	n/a
Item 13	You should not collect or hold flammable liquids in plastic drums or non-conductive plastic IBCs. Containers used to collect and hold flammable liquids from the treatment process should preferably be constructed from steel, or at least anti-static plastic. They should be designed so that they can be sealed for handling and storing. You must only use anti-static plastic containers to collect and hold flammable liquids if you are holding them separate from other wastes, within a self-contained bund.	n/a	n/a
Item 14	You must collect, and allow to dry, any residues that remain on the recovered metals before they are stored or sent for recycling.	n/a	n/a

Section 5.3 - Record keeping for all treatment residues			
Item 1	You must record in the computerised waste tracking system: ● that a waste has been treated ● what the treatment residues are and their weight ● what end-of-waste products have been made and their weight	n/a	n/a
Section 6 – Emissions Control Appropriate Measures			
Section 6.1 – Point source emissions to air			
Item 1	You must contain storage tanks, silos and waste treatment plant (including shredders) to make sure you collect, extract and direct all process emissions to an appropriate abatement system for treatment before release.	n/a	n/a
Item 2	You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions as part of the site's inventory of emissions to air.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to air, following the Environment Agency's risk assessment methodology.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	To reduce point source emissions to air (for example, dust, volatile organic compounds and odour) from the treatment of waste, you must use an appropriate combination of abatement techniques, including one or more of the following systems: ● adsorption (for example, activated carbon) ● biofiltration ● wet scrubbing ● fabric filters ● high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filtration	n/a	n/a

	• condensation and cryogenic condensation • cyclonic separation • electrostatic precipitation • thermal oxidation		
Item 5	You must assess and design vent and stack locations and heights to make sure dispersion capability is adequate. Where monitoring is required, including for odour, you must install suitable monitoring points.	n/a	n/a
Item 6	Your procedures must make sure you correctly install, operate, monitor and maintain abatement equipment. For example, this includes monitoring and maintaining: • appropriate flow and chemical concentration of scrubber liquor • the handling and disposal or regeneration of spent scrubber or filter medium	n/a	n/a
Item 7	You should design and operate abatement systems to minimise water vapour plumes.	n/a	n/a
Section 6.2 - Fugitive emissions to air (including odour)			
Item 1	You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of dust, mud and litter and odour.	Yes	n/a
Item 2	You must design, operate and maintain storage and treatment plant in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air, including dust, organic compounds and odour. Where that is not possible, you must minimise these emissions. Storage and treatment plant includes associated equipment and infrastructure such as: • shredders • conveyors • skips or containers • building fabric, including doors and windows	n/a	n/a

	● pipework and ducting		
Item 3	To make sure fugitive emissions are collected and directed to appropriate abatement, your treatment plant must use high integrity components (for example, seals or gaskets). Your treatment plant must be fully enclosed, with air extraction systems located close to emission sources where possible.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You must use your waste pre-acceptance, waste acceptance and site inspection checks and procedures to identify and manage wastes that could cause, or are causing, fugitive emissions to air. When you identify any of these wastes you must: ● take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions ● prioritise their treatment or transfer	Yes	n/a
Item 5	Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures: ● store and handle such wastes within a building or enclosed equipment ● keep buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system ● where possible, locate air extraction points close to potential emissions sources ● use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips ● use fast-acting or ‘airlock’ doors that default closed ● keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required ● minimising drop height ● use misting systems and wind barriers to prevent dust	Waste storage and repacking will be carried out within a building. All waste contained within sealed packaging	n/a

Item 6	You must set up a leak detection and repair programme and use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors, tanks).	n/a	n/a
Item 7	You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers. You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. This must also include protective equipment such as air ventilation and extraction systems, curtains and fast-action doors used to prevent and contain fugitive releases.	Yes	n/a
Item 8	Your inspection, maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.	n/a.	n/a
Item 9	You must take measures to prevent the corrosion of plant and equipment (for example, conveyors or pipes). This includes selecting and using appropriate construction materials, lining or coating equipment with corrosion inhibitors and regularly inspecting and maintaining plant.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	If you wash containers or tanks, you must design and operate the washing process and associated equipment in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air. For example, you could do this activity in a contained or enclosed system.	n/a	n/a
Item 11	You must fully enclose and contain pre- and post-treatment shredder plant to prevent emissions. You must design and operate the shredder plant using appropriate process interlocks. The plant should not operate unless it is enclosed and contained, for example, only working when the loading door on the hopper has been closed or sealed. Dust and microbial emissions from the shredder plant must be contained and extracted to an appropriate abatement system, for example HEPA air filtration.	n/a	n/a

Item 12	Where a dust management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance	n/a due to types of waste accepted at the site	n/a
Item 13	You must have procedures to minimise the amount of time odorous wastes spend in your storage and handling systems (for example, pipes, conveyors, hoppers, tanks). In particular, you must have provisions to manage waste during periods of peak volume.	odourous wastes will be screen out at pre-acceptance.	n/a
Item 14	You must have measures to contain, collect and treat odorous emissions, including using contained buildings and plant or equipment with appropriate air extraction and abatement. We do not consider masking agents to be appropriate measures for the treatment of odorous emissions.	n/a see above	n/a
Item 15	You must monitor and maintain odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance. For example, you should make sure that scrubber liquors are maintained at the correct pH and replenished or replaced at an appropriate frequency.	n/a	n/a
Item 16	You must store contaminated waters that have potential for odours in covered or enclosed tanks or containers vented through suitable abatement.	n/a	n/a
Item 17	Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards, for example either: ● dynamic olfactometry according to EN 13725 to determine the odour concentration ● EN 16841-1 or -2 to determine the odour exposure If you are using alternative methods for which no EN standards are available (for example, estimating odour impact), you should use ISO, national or other international standards to make sure you use data of an equivalent scientific quality. You must set out the monitoring frequency in the odour management plan.	n/a	n/a

Item 18	Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must also set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan. It must be part of your management system and include all of the following elements: ● actions and timelines to address any issues identified ● a procedure for odour monitoring ● a procedure for responding to odour incidents, for example, complaints ● an odour prevention and reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), characterise the contributions of the sources and prevent and reduce them	n/a	n/a
Item 19	Where an odour management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 6.3 – Emissions of Noise and Vibration			
Item 1	You should design the facility so that potential sources of noise (including building exits and entrances) are away from sensitive receptors and boundaries. You should locate buildings, walls, and embankments so they act as noise screens.	Yes, site located within an existing Veolia Facility and within a much larger industrial estate setting.	n/a
Item 2	You must employ appropriate measures to control noise, for example, including: ● adequately maintaining plant or equipment parts which may become more noisy as they deteriorate – for example, bearings, air handling plant, building fabric, and specific noise attenuation kit associated with plant or machinery ● closing doors and windows of enclosed areas and buildings ● avoiding noisy activities at night or early in the morning ● minimising drop heights and the movement of waste and containers ● using broadband (white noise) reversing alarms and enforcing the on-site speed limit ● using low-noise equipment, for example, drive motors, fans, compressors and pumps	Yes	n/a

	• adequately training and supervising staff • where possible, providing additional noise and vibration control equipment for specific sources of noise – for example, noise reducers or attenuators, insulation, or sound-proof enclosures		
Item 3	Where noise or vibration pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must create, use and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan. This must be part of the environmental management system, and must include: • actions and timelines to address any issues identified • a procedure for noise and vibration monitoring • a procedure for responding to identified noise and vibration events, for example, complaints	n/a	n/a
Item 4	Your noise and vibration management plan should also include a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to: • identify the sources of noise and vibration • measure or estimate noise and vibration exposure • characterise the contributions of the sources • implement prevention and reduction measures	n/a	n/a
Item 5	Where a noise and vibration management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 6.4 – Point Source Emissions to Water and Sewer			
Item 1	You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions to water and sewer as part of the site's inventory of emissions.	Yes	n/a
Item 2	You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to water and sewer, following the Environment Agency's risk assessment guidance.	Yes, refer to H1 assessment work	n/a

		included within this application	
Item 3	Discharges to water or sewer must comply with the conditions of an environmental permit or trade effluent consent. Relevant sources of waste water include: ● water or condensate collected from treatment processes ● waste compactor run-off ● vehicle washing ● vehicle oil and fuel leaks ● washing of containers ● spills and leaks in waste storage areas ● loading and unloading areas	Yes. Low potential for the generation of effluent. Storage areas undercover with dedicated drainage system. Only roof water and yard runoff to be discharged.	n/a
Item 4	To reduce emissions to water and sewer, if you need to treat waste water before discharge or disposal, you must use an appropriate combination of treatment techniques, including one or more of the following: ● preliminary or primary treatment – for example, equalisation, neutralisation or physical separation ● physico-chemical treatment – for example, adsorption, distillation or rectification, precipitation, chemical oxidation or reduction, evaporation, ion exchange, or stripping ● biological treatment – for example, activated sludge process or membrane bioreactor ● nitrogen removal – for example, nitrification and denitrification ● solids removal – for example, coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration or flotation	Yes, yard water to be treated via an interceptor prior to discharge.	n/a
Item 5	You must direct wash waters from cleaning containers to a foul sewer or sealed drainage system for on-site re-use or off-site disposal. You may need to pre-treat the waters to meet any limits on the effluent discharge consent. Discharges of wash waters to surface water or storm drains are not acceptable.	n/a	n/a

Section 6.5 – Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water			
Item 1	You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on emissions to water and leaks from containers.	Yes, the site will be fully bunded and have sealed a drainage system	n/a
Item 2	You must have these in all operational areas of the facility: ● an impermeable surface ● spill containment kerbs ● sealed construction joints ● a sealed drainage system	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must have measures in place to prevent overflows and failures from tanks and vessels, including where relevant: ● overflow detectors and alarms ● directing over-flow pipes to a contained drainage system ● locating tanks and packaged liquids in suitable secondary containment (bunds) ● providing isolation mechanisms (for example, closing valves) for tanks, vessels and secondary containment	Yes, for fuel storage tank	n/a
Item 4	You must collect and treat separately each water stream generated at the facility, for example, surface run-off water or process water. Separation must be based on pollutant content and treatment required. In particular you must make sure you segregate uncontaminated water streams from those that require treatment.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must use suitable drainage infrastructure to collect surface drainage from areas of the facility where you store, handle and treat waste. You must also collect wash waters and occasional spillages. Depending on the pollutant content, you must either recirculate what you have collected or send it for further treatment.	Yes, storage building to have dedicated drainage systems in each bay	n/a

Item 6	You must have design and maintenance provisions in place to detect and repair leaks. These must include regularly monitoring, inspecting and repairing equipment and minimising underground equipment and infrastructure.	Yes	
Item 7	You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account: ● potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents ● the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment	Yes, drainage system to be sized accordingly	n/a
Item 8	You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse water held in the buffer storage before discharging.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities, including: ● directing liquid effluent and wash waters to foul sewer or collecting them in a sealed system for off-site disposal – you must not discharge them to surface or storm drains ● where possible, using biodegradable and non-corrosive washing and cleaning products ● storing all detergents, emulsifiers and other cleaning agents in suitable bunded or containment facilities, within a locked storage area, or in a building away from any surface water drains ● preparing cleaning solutions in contained areas of the site and never in areas that drain to the surface water system	n/a	n/a
Item 10	Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of oils and fuels.	Yes, the diesel tank will be bunded	n/a
Item 11	You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow and test it.	Yes in accordance with Spillage Response Plan and Emergency Plan	n/a

Item 12	Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately.	Yes, as above	n/a
Item 13	You must keep spill kits at locations close to areas where a spillage could occur and make sure relevant staff know how to use them. Make sure kits are replenished after use.	Yes	n/a
Item 14	You must stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make proprietary sorbent materials, sand or drain mats available.	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.	Yes	n/a
Item 16	Container washing equipment must be contained and located in a designated area of the facility that has self-contained drainage. The equipment must be designed to collect and contain all wash waters, including any spray. Trained staff must operate, inspect and maintain it regularly.	n/a	n/a
Item 17	For sub-surface structures, you must: ● establish and record the routing of all site drains and sub-surface pipework ● identify all sub-surface sumps and storage vessels ● engineer systems to minimise leakages from pipes and make sure they are detected quickly if they do occur, particularly where hazardous substances are involved ● provide secondary containment or leakage detection for sub-surface pipework, sumps and storage vessels ● establish an inspection and maintenance programme for all sub-surface structures, for example, pressure tests, leak tests, material thickness checks or CCTV	n/a	n/a
Item 18	For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account: ● collection capacities ● surface thicknesses ● strength and reinforcement ● falls	Yes	n/a

	● materials of construction ● permeability ● resistance to chemical attack ● inspection and maintenance procedures		
Item 19	You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.	Yes	n/a
Section 7 - Emissions Monitoring and Limits Appropriate Measures			
Section 7.1 – Emissions to Air			
Item 1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to air, such as the: ● average values and variability of flow and temperature ● average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability ● flammability, lower and higher explosive limits and reactivity ● presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety – for example, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust	n/a, no point point source emissions	n/a
Section 7.2 – Emissions to Water or Sewer			
Item 1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to water or sewer, such as: ● average values and variability of flow, pH, temperature, and conductivity ● average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability – for example, COD (chemical oxygen demand) and TOC (total organic carbon), nitrogen species, phosphorus, metals, priority substances or micropollutants ● data on bio-eliminability – for example, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), BOD to COD ratio, Zahn-Wellens test, biological inhibition potential, for example, inhibition of activated sludge	Yes	n/a

Item 2	For relevant emissions to water or sewer identified by the emissions inventory, you must monitor key process parameters (for example, waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, or BOD) at key locations. For example, these could either be at the: ● inlet or outlet (or both) of the pre-treatment ● inlet to the final treatment ● point where the emission leaves the facility boundary	Yes	n/a
Section 8 - Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures			
Section 8.1. Energy Efficiency (installations only)			
Item 1	You must create and implement an energy efficiency plan at your facility. This must: ● define and calculate the specific energy consumption of the activity (or activities) you do and waste stream(s) you treat ● set annual key performance indicators – for example, specific energy consumption (expressed in kWh/tonne of waste processed) ● plan periodic improvement targets and related actions	Yes	n/a
Item 2	You must regularly review and update your energy efficiency plan as part of your facility's management system.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must have and maintain an energy balance record for your facility. This must provide a breakdown of your energy consumption and generation (including any energy or heat exported) by the type of source (electricity, gas, conventional liquid fuels, conventional solid fuels and waste). You should provide Sankey diagrams or energy balances to show how energy is used in your waste treatment processes.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must regularly review and update your energy balance record as part of your facility's management system, alongside the energy efficiency plan.	Yes	n/a

Item 5	You must have operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures in place in relevant areas, for example for: ● air conditioning, process refrigeration and cooling systems (leaks, seals, temperature control, evaporator or condenser maintenance) ● the operation of motors and drives ● compressed gas systems (leaks, procedures for use) ● steam distribution systems (leaks, traps, insulation) ● space heating and hot water systems ● lubrication to avoid high friction losses ● boiler operation and maintenance, for example, optimising excess air ● other maintenance relevant to the activities within the facility	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must have measures in place to avoid gross energy inefficiencies. These should include, for example: ● insulation ● containment methods (such as seals and self-closing doors) ● avoiding unnecessary discharge of heated water or air (for example, by fitting timers and sensors)	Yes	n/a
Item 7	You should implement additional energy efficiency measures at the facility as appropriate, following our guidance.	Yes	n/a
Section 8.2. - Raw Materials (installations only)			
Item 1	You must maintain a list of the raw materials used at your facility and their properties. This includes auxiliary materials and other substances that could have an environmental impact.	n/a, diesel use only	n/a
Item 2	You must regularly review the availability of alternative raw materials and use any suitable ones that are less hazardous or polluting. This should include, where possible, substituting raw materials with waste or waste-derived products.	Yes	n/a

Item 3	You must justify the continued use of any substance for which there is a less hazardous alternative.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You must have quality assurance procedures in place to control the content of raw materials.	n/a	n/a
Section 8.3. – Water Use (installations only)			
Item 1	You must make sure you optimise water consumption to: ● reduce the volume of waste water you generate ● prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to soil and water	Yes, for welfare use only	n/a
Item 2	Measures you must take include: ● implementing a water saving plan (involving establishing water efficiency objectives, flow diagrams and water mass balances) ● optimising the use of wash waters (for example, dry cleaning instead of hosing down and using trigger controls on all washing equipment) ● recirculating and reusing water streams within the plant or facility, if necessary after treatment ● reducing the use of water for vacuum generation (for example, using liquid ring pumps with high boiling point liquids), where relevant	Yes, where applicable	n/a
Item 3	You must review water use (a water efficiency audit) at least every 4 years.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must also: ● produce flow diagrams and water mass balances for your activities ● establish water efficiency objectives and identify constraints on reducing water use beyond a certain level (usually this will be site specific) ● identify the opportunities for maximising reuse and minimising use of water ● have a timetabled improvement plan for implementing additional water reduction measures	Yes, where applicable	n/a

Item 5	To reduce water use and associated emissions to water, you should apply these general principles in sequence: ● use water efficient techniques at source where possible ● reuse water within the process, by treating it first if necessary – if not practicable, use it in another part of the process or facility that has a lower water quality requirement ● if you cannot use uncontaminated roof and surface water in the process, you should keep it separate from other discharge streams – at least until after you have treated the contaminated streams in an effluent treatment system and have carried out final monitoring	Yes, where applicable	n/a
Item 6	You should establish the water quality requirements associated with each activity and identify whether you can substitute water from recycled sources. Where you can, include it in your improvement plan.	Yes, where applicable	n/a
Item 7	Where there is scope for reuse (possibly after some form of treatment) you should keep less contaminated water streams, such as cooling waters, separate from more contaminated streams.	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You must minimise the volume of water you use for cleaning and washing down by: ● vacuuming, scraping or mopping in preference to hosing down ● reusing wash water (or recycled water) where practicable ● using trigger controls on all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must directly measure fresh water consumption and record it regularly at every significant usage point, ideally on a daily basis.	Yes	n/a
Section 8.4. – Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal			
Item 1	You must have and implement a residues management plan that: ● minimises the generation of residues from waste treatment ● optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging	Yes	n/a

	● makes sure you properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical		
Item 2	Where you must dispose of waste, you must do a detailed assessment to identify the best environmental options for waste disposal.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must regularly review options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. You must do this as part of your management system to make sure you are using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable.	Yes	n/a

Healthcare Waste Appropriate Measures	Description	Adherence to BAT	Deviation from BAT
General Management Appropriate Measures			
SectionManagement System			
Item 1	You must have and follow an up-to-date, written management system that incorporates the following features. You have: management commitment, including from senior managers an environmental policy that is approved by senior managers and includes the continuous improvement of the facility's environmental performance You plan and establish the resources, procedures, objectives and targets needed for environmental performance alongside your financial planning and investment. You implement your environmental performance procedures, paying particular attention to: staff structure and relevant responsibilities staff recruitment, training, awareness and competence communication (for example, of performance measures and targets) employee involvement documentation effective process control maintenance programmes the management of change emergency preparedness and response making sure you comply with environmental legislation You check environmental performance and take corrective or preventative action, paying particular attention to: monitoring and measurement learning from incidents, near misses and mistakes, including those of other organisations records maintenance independent (where practicable) internal or external auditing of the management system to confirm it has been properly implemented and maintained	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a

	Senior managers review the management system to check it is still suitable, adequate and effective. You review the development of cleaner technologies and their applicability to site operations. When designing new plant, you make sure you assess the environmental impacts from the plant's operating life and eventual decommissioning. You consider the risks a changing climate poses to your operations. You have appropriate plans in place to assess and manage future risks. You compare your site's performance against relevant sector guidance and standards on a regular basis, known as sectoral benchmarking. You have and maintain the following documentation: inventory of emissions to air and water residues management plan accident management plan site infrastructure plan site condition report odour management plan, if required noise and vibration management plan, if required dust management plan, if required pest management plan, if required fire prevention plan, if required climate change risk assessment, if required		
Staff Competence			
item 1	Your site must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with appropriate qualifications and competence.	Yes	n/a
item 2	The design and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people.	Yes	n/a
item 3	You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government-approved technical competency scheme.	Yes, TCM in place	n/a
Section 2.3 – Accident Management Plan			
item 1	As part of your written management system you must have a plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents that could result in pollution.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will	n/a

		adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	
item 2	The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment.	Yes	n/a
item 3	Particular areas to consider may include: ● waste types ● vessels overfilling ● failure of plant and equipment (for example over-pressure of vessels and pipework, blocked drains) ● failure of containment (for example, bund failure, or drainage sumps overfilling) ● failure to contain firefighting water ● making the wrong connections in drains or other systems ● preventing incompatible substances coming into contact with each other ● unwanted reactions and runaway reactions ● checking the composition of an effluent before emission ● vandalism and arson ● extreme weather conditions, for example flooding or very high winds ●	Yes	n/a
item 4	You must assess the risk of accidents and their consequences. Risk is the combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur, and the severity of the impact resulting from that hazard. Having identified the hazards, you can assess the risks by addressing 6 questions: ● how likely is it that the accident will happen? ● what may be emitted and how much? ● where will the emission go – what are the pathways and receptors? ● what are the consequences? ● what is the overall significance of the risk? ● what can you do to prevent or reduce the risk?	Yes	n/a
item 5	In particular, you must identify any fire risks, for example from: ● arson or vandalism	Yes, waste types are not considered to	n/a

	● self-combustion, for example due to chemical oxidation ● plant or equipment failure and electrical faults ● naked lights and discarded smoking materials ● hot works (for example welding or cutting), industrial heaters and hot exhausts ● reactions between incompatible materials ● neighbouring site activities ● sparks from loading buckets ● hot loads deposited at the site	pose additional risk from fire.	
item 6	The depth and type of accident risk assessment you do will depend on the characteristics of the plant and its location. The main factors to take into account are the: ● scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the plant and its activities ● risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors) ● nature of the plant and complexity of the activities, and how difficult it is to decide and justify adequate risk control techniques	Yes	n/a
item 7	Through your accident management plan, you must also identify the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in managing accidents. You must give them clear guidance on how to manage each accident scenario, for example, whether to use containment or dispersion to extinguish fires, or let them burn.	Yes	n/a
item 8	You must appoint one facility employee as an emergency coordinator who will take lead responsibility for implementing the plan. You must train your employees so they can perform their duties effectively and safely and know how to respond to an emergency.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	You must also: ● establish how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) both before, during and after an accident ● have appropriate emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation ● have post-accident procedures that include making an assessment of the harm that may have been caused by an accident and the remediation actions you will take ● test the plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises	Yes	n/a

Accident Prevention Measures			
Segregating waste			
Item 2	You must keep apart incompatible or segregated wastes and substances by their hazardous properties.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 3	You must segregate incompatible waste types into bays or store them in dedicated buildings. The minimum requirement is to use a kerbed perimeter and separate drainage collection. You must also have measures in place to prevent containers falling over into other storage areas.	Yes, separate bay(s) within the new Transfer Station Building. In addition to self contained drainage.	n/a
Item 4	You must make sure you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary): ● process waters ● site drainage waters ● emergency firefighting water ● chemically contaminated waters ● spillages of chemicals	Yes, however the potential for effluent to be generated is negligible	n/a
Item 5	You must be able to contain surges and storm water flows. You must provide enough buffer storage capacity to make sure you can achieve this. You can define this capacity using a risk-based approach, for example, by taking into account the: ● nature of the pollutants ● effects of downstream waste water treatment ● sensitivity of the receiving environment	n/a	n/a
Item 6	You can only discharge waste water from this buffer storage after you have taken appropriate measures, for example, to control, treat or reuse the water.	n/a	n/a

Item 7	You must have spill contingency procedures to minimise the risk of an accidental emission of raw materials, products and waste materials, and to prevent their entry into water.	Yes	n/a
Item 8	Your emergency firefighting water collection system must take account of additional firefighting water flows or firefighting foams. You may need emergency storage lagoons to prevent contaminated firefighting water reaching a receiving water body.	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from: ● overflows ● vents ● safety relief valves ● bursting discs If this is not advisable on safety grounds, you must focus on reducing the probability of the emission.	n/a	n/a
Security measures			
Item 10	You must have security measures (and staff) in place to prevent: ● entry by intruders ● damage to equipment ● theft ● fly-tipping ● arson	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites CCTV to be installed	n/a
Item 11	Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures: ● security guards ● total enclosure (usually with fences) ● controlled entry points ● adequate lighting	Yes, CCTV to be installed.	n/a

	● warning signs ● 24-hour surveillance, such as CCTV		
Fire prevention			
Item 12	There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must: ● minimise the likelihood of a fire happening ● aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours ● minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites	Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.	n/a
Item 13	You must have appropriate systems for fire prevention, detection and suppression or extinction.	Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.	n/a
Item 14	You must have suitable procedures and provisions to store certain types of hazardous waste, for example, fire resistant stores, automatic alarms and possibly sprinklers.	Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.	n/a
Item 15	Your facility must have enough water supplies to extinguish fires. You must have an alternative type of fire protection system if you store or treat any water-reactive waste, for example dry powder extinguishers	n/a	n/a
Item 16	You must isolate drainage systems from flammable waste storage areas to prevent fire spreading along the drainage system by solvents or other flammable hydrocarbons.	n/a	n/a
Item 17	You must regularly inspect and clean your site to prevent the build-up of loose combustible material (including waste and dust), particularly around treatment plant, equipment and other potential sources of ignition.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Other accident prevention measures			
Item 18	You must maintain plant control in an emergency – use one or a combination of the following measures:	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures	n/a

	• alarms • process trips and interlocks • automatic systems based on microprocessor control and valve control • tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters	and practices used at other Veolia sites	
Item 19	You must: • make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and will operate in an emergency • maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme • use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment • have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and after maintenance or other engineering work • where relevant, use equipment and protective systems designed for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Record keeping and procedures			
Item 20	You must: • keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections • investigate accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps you take to stop them reoccurring • maintain an inventory of substances, which are present (or likely to be) and which could have environmental consequences if they escape – many apparently innocuous substances can damage the environment if they escape • have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into contact with	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Contingency Plan and Procedures			
Item 1	You must have and implement a contingency plan, which makes sure you:	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures	n/a

	● comply with all your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your site, or elsewhere ● do not exceed storage limits in your permit and you continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste ● stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted storage capacity	and practices used at other Veolia sites	
Item 2	You should have contingency procedures to make sure that, as far as possible, you know in advance about any planned shutdowns at waste management facilities where you send waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must make your customers aware of your contingency plan, and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You should consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan: ● can take the waste at short notice ● are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed – in addition to carrying out their existing activities	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You should not discount alternative disposal or recovery options on the basis of extra cost or geographical distance if doing so means you could exceed your permitted storage limits, or compromise your storage procedures.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste on your site, you must make sure your site is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	Your management procedures and contingency plan must: ● identify known or predictable malfunctions associated with your technology and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them ● include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares – or state where you can get them from and how long it would take ● have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative maintenance regime ● include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly lead to an impact on the environment or human health ● identify ‘non-productive’ or redundant items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, mobile plant, reusable waste containers (for example wheeled carts), ducts, filters and security systems	Yes	n/a

	● make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance		
Item 8	You must carry out appropriate disinfection procedures when maintaining equipment (or parts of equipment) contaminated with untreated clinical waste. Using personal protective equipment (PPE), although essential to protect workers from exposure, should not be your primary control measure.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	If you produce an end-of-waste material at your facility, your contingency planning must consider issues with storage capacity for end-of-waste products and materials that fail the end-of-waste specification.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	Your management system must include procedures for auditing your performance against all of these contingency measures and for reporting the audit results to the site manager.	Yes	n/a
Waste Pre-acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking Appropriate Measures			
Waste Pre-acceptance			
Item 1	You must implement waste pre-acceptance procedures so that you know enough about a waste (including its composition) before it arrives at your facility. You need to do this to assess and confirm the waste is technically and legally suitable for your facility. Your procedures must follow a risk-based approach, considering: ● the source and nature of the waste ● its hazardous properties ● potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) ● knowledge about the previous waste holder	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 2	You must make sure that the advice you give to waste producers about segregating and packaging waste follows the Safe Management of Healthcare Waste (HTM 07 01). Where HTM 07 01 does not specify the colour of packaging for a particular type of waste, the waste producer should use the most appropriate colour. They should take into account the nature of the waste and the waste disposal or recovery route needed. For example, it should be: ● yellow if the waste requires waste incineration ● orange if alternative treatment is appropriate ● black or black and yellow if municipal incineration is appropriate	Yes	n/a

	● or (if possible) an additional non-conflicting colour code		
Item 3	If you receive waste from a country that does not use the same waste segregation process or colour-coded packaging as set out in HTM 07 01, you must get additional information from the producer. This must confirm the segregation practices and colour-coding they have used so that you can fully understand the waste stream and send it for appropriate treatment.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must get the following information in writing when you receive a customer query: details of the waste producer (for example, medical practice) including address and contact details the specific source of the waste – for example, pharmacy, veterinary, primary care, dental, acute care, laboratory details of the waste streams and types produced, including their quantity, physical form, composition, properties, classification and description (you must carry out more detailed checks as part of your audit of the waste pre-acceptance report)	Yes	n/a
Item 5	● Before the waste arrives at your facility you must get a representative waste pre-acceptance audit report from the waste producer. You do not need an audit report for: ● waste produced at domestic premises ● waste produced at care homes that do not provide nursing care ● healthcare wastes from non-healthcare activities – as classified under chapter 20 of the LoW	Yes	n/a
Item 6	The audit report must include the following general information: ● the name, address and contact details of the healthcare waste practice ● the type of practice, for example, hospital, veterinary clinical, general practice ● dates for when the audit started and ended ● a description of the audit, the procedures employed, the auditors, their affiliation and their competence	Yes	n/a
Item 7	It must also include a list (or diagram) of the different wards, departments, or functional areas that exist within the premises. This should detail all the specific processes producing relevant wastes at the practice, for example, pharmacy, primary care, dental acute or laboratory.	Yes	n/a

Item 8	The audit report must identify and list which waste types are produced by each ward, department or area within the premises. The waste types the audit should identify include: cytotoxic and cytostatic contaminated material other pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutically contaminated material – for example, medicinally contaminated syringes, intravenous (IV) therapy bags, tubing, bottles, vials, ampoules waste chemicals – for example, laboratory agents, auto-analyser bottles, diagnostic kits, disinfectants human or animal tissue and associated chemical preservatives sharps, and whether they are contaminated with medicines (even if fully discharged) other infectious wastes dental amalgam non-hazardous offensive wastes other non-hazardous wastes, including municipal waste and autoclaved wastes gypsum wastes other than the limited quantities correctly described as infectious	Yes	n/a
Item 9	For each of the waste types identified and listed by unit, department or area, the audit report must detail: ● the waste's written description, type and classification, including List of Waste (LoW) codes ● the type and colour-coding of the container or packaging the waste is placed in ● how the packaging is labelled ● physical form and composition ● hazardous properties	Yes	n/a

	It must also identify whether the correct waste type was present in the container or packaging when it was checked during the audit. It must also compare the waste to its proposed waste classification or description.		
Item 10	The audit report must include information about: ● the segregation practices for wastes placed in storage areas and bulk containers or carts ● specific storage requirements, for example, cold storage or freezing ● the contents of a representative number of each type of bulk container that were checked visually ● discussions held with staff that establish the validity of the segregation and storage standards, and the observation and recording of actual practice	Yes	n/a
Item 11	The audit report must include a comparison of practice with the requirements of HTM 07-01 Safe management of healthcare waste and of Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste – technical guidance WM3. For example, the medical practice should have an: ● acceptable and working definition of cytotoxic and cytostatic waste where applicable ● offensive waste stream for healthcare waste	Yes	n/a
Item 12	The report must also include: ● the findings made for each waste stream, and where applicable, the changes made as a result of this or previous audits ● information on waste policies, staff training, internal audit regimes, and environmental management systems ● the estimated quantity of each waste expected to be delivered to the operator from the medical practice per year and in a typical load ● confirmation that waste does not contain a radioactive source or, when there is a risk of radioactive contamination, confirmation that the waste is not radioactive, unless the permit for your site allows you to accept these materials ● safety data sheets for single stream product chemicals, laboratory chemicals or pharmaceuticals (if available)	Yes	n/a
Item 13	The waste producer is responsible for making sure that a waste pre-acceptance audit is carried out for their premises. The audit report must not be completed wholly over the phone or using online tools. Physical presence at the practice is needed. This may be provided by an appropriately trained and experienced member of site staff or an external auditor.	Yes	n/a

Item 14	Where a medical practice produces 5 tonnes or more of healthcare waste per year, the first audit must cover the entire practice. If this is satisfactory, and identifies consistent practice, you can reduce the scope of each subsequent annual audit to cover at least one third of the units, wards and departments. A 3 year audit cycle must include all units, wards and departments. If a medical practice produces less than 5 tonnes of healthcare waste per year each audit should include the entire practice. It should be clear in the audit report which units, wards and departments have been inspected.	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must obtain and assess a waste pre-acceptance audit report before you take delivery of the first batch of waste from each medical practice. You must then do this at the following minimum frequencies, every: ● 12 months for each medical practice that produces 5 tonnes or more of clinical waste in any calendar year ● 2 years for each veterinary practice, dental practice and laboratory that produces less than 5 tonnes of clinical waste in any calendar year ● 5 years for other clinical waste healthcare producers	Yes	n/a
Item 16	The audit report will no longer be valid for pre-acceptance purposes: ● once the time intervals are exceeded ● if the producer makes significant changes to on-site practices ● if the waste changes ● if you find that the waste received contains significant non-conformances to the pre-acceptance information – for example, it contains a waste type that was not included in the pre-acceptance audit of the producer	Yes	n/a
Item 17	The staff doing the assessment of the waste pre-acceptance audit report must have the professional skills, training and experience needed. They must have a clear understanding of healthcare waste and its: ● composition ● classification ● packaging and transport	Yes	n/a
Item 18	These staff must also understand: ● the wastes associated with specific healthcare activities ● any conditions within the permit that relate to these wastes ● the requirement to complete waste consignment and transfer notes	Yes	n/a

Item 19	If the audit report is partially incomplete or inadequate, because it does not meet all the requirements set out in appropriate measures 1 to 18, you must request the missing information (or another audit report). You must assess this before you accept the waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 20	If the audit report is acceptable (it meets all the requirements set out in appropriate measures 1 to 18) you must technically assess the suitability of the wastes for on-site treatment (or transfer) to make sure you can meet your permit conditions. You must not accept wastes which are not suitable.	Yes	n/a
Item 21	You must keep records that relate to pre-acceptance for a minimum of 3 years in a computerised process control system. For example, this includes: ● audit reports ● assessment of the reports ● additional information received ● your assessment that the waste is acceptable	Yes	n/a
Item 22	If an enquiry from a waste producer does not lead to receiving waste, you do not need to keep records.	Yes	n/a
Item 23	You must keep separate the roles and responsibilities of sales staff and technical staff. If sales staff are involved in waste enquiries then technical staff must do a final technical assessment before approval. You must use this final technical check, independent of commercial considerations, to make sure that you: ● only accept wastes that are suitable for the site ● avoid accumulating waste ● have enough storage and treatment capacity	Yes	n/a
Item 24	The waste facility operator is responsible for making sure they carry out appropriate pre-acceptance checks and subsequent assessments on the waste received from each producer. You can employ a third party to carry out these checks and assessments for you, for example, if you receive the waste from a waste transfer station. Where this is the case you must meet the following measures as a minimum: ● the third party must provide you with details of any audit tools or methodologies and assessment criteria used – these must meet the standards in this guidance ● you must periodically review their pre-acceptance checks and assessments (at least annually) to make sure pre-acceptance checks, subsequent assessments, waste classification and descriptions meet the standards in this guidance ● if you employ others to carry out the pre-acceptance checks and assessments for you these must cover all relevant producers from whom you collect waste, including new customers	Yes	n/a

	● you must keep records of the third party's pre-acceptance checks and assessments and a summary report that demonstrates they have carried out the correct checks on wastes from relevant producers		
Item 25	The summary report must: ● list the producer types, for example, dental practice ● detail the waste types and waste streams produced and destined for the permitted facility, including details of their composition, classification and any hazardous properties ● describe the containers or packaging used for each waste stream (including colours) ● confirm that the relevant appropriate measures for waste pre-acceptance have been completed for all relevant producers – where this is not the case for a particular producer, the report must state what has been done	Yes	n/a
Item 26	The summary report must also: ● confirm any issues the third party has identified and what action they have taken with the producers about the wastes affected ● be updated if any details about the producers or the wastes change	Yes	n/a
Item 27	The information in the summary report must be relevant to the waste types that your facility is permitted to accept. It must be taken from the pre-acceptance audits carried out on the relevant producer premises, which must comply with the requirements of this guidance.	Yes	n/a
Item 28	The operator must be able to get (without unreasonable delay) a copy of the pre-acceptance audit report and assessment about any individual producer. This may be needed for operational reasons or because an Environment Agency officer asks to see it.	Yes	n/a
	Waste Acceptance		
Item 1	You must implement waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste you receive match your pre-acceptance information. This is to confirm that the waste is as expected and you can accept it. If it is not, you must confirm that you can accept it as a non-conforming waste, or you must reject it.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 2	Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering: ● the source, nature and age of the waste ● the waste's hazardous properties ● potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions)	Yes	n/a

	● knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)		
Item 3	Other than in an emergency (for example, taking waste from an emergency incident clean-up), you must only receive pre-booked wastes onto site that have been adequately pre-accepted and are consistent with the pre-acceptance information.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	All relevant storage areas (quarantine, reception and general) and treatment processes in your facility must have physical capacity for the waste you receive. You must not receive wastes if this capacity is not available. The amount of waste you receive must also comply with storage limits in your permit and the limits set under COMAH.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must visually check wastes or their packaging and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must weigh each consignment of waste on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork, unless alternative reliable systems are available (for example, based on volume). You must record the weight in the computerised waste tracking system.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	You must check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before you accept the waste. If you believe the incoming waste classification and description is incorrect or incomplete, then you must address this with the customer during waste acceptance. You must record any non-conformances. If you have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, you must document this.	Yes	n/a
Item 8	After you have completed the initial visual inspection and confirmatory checks, you must offload waste containers into a dedicated reception or storage area. You must not unload wastes if you do not have enough space.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	Once offloaded, and as soon as practicable to do so, you must assess the waste and verify it for acceptance.	Yes	n/a
Item 10	You must carry out a thorough visual check of all loads of waste you receive (for example, in carts or similar bulk containers, or on pallets) to identify any non-conforming items. If a specific customer has no non-conformances for 3 months or 6 collections (whichever is the longer period) you can reduce the visual inspection of their waste to a spot check of 1 cart, bulk container or pallet in 10.	Yes	n/a
Item 11	If you later identify a non-conforming waste during a spot check, you must take measures to prevent a recurrence (including contacting the customer). You must reinstate thorough visual checks on all loads from that customer until there are no non-conformances for the period stated in appropriate measure 10 (in this section).	Yes	n/a
Item 12	The person carrying out waste acceptance checks (the visual inspection of the waste) must be trained to identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, complying with this guidance and the conditions of your permit.	Yes	n/a

Item 13	You do not need to open healthcare waste bags, sharps boxes, rigid bins or similar packages during the thorough visual check for non-conforming items. The waste pre-acceptance checks determine their contents, and you can verify this by referring to the appropriate colour coded waste packaging. The objective of the thorough visual check is to identify non-conforming items that may be: ● unknown ● undocumented ● unexpected packaging types or colours ● a waste type that the facility is not permitted for For example, this could be a cytotoxic or cytostatic sharps box, or rigid yellow bin of unknown content, buried at the bottom of a cart or bulk container under orange clinical waste bags received for alternative treatment.	Yes	n/a
Item 14	Typically, waste is visually checked during cart-to-cart transfers or unloading or tipping operations. It is either directly inspected by the trained operative or via a surveillance camera and screen. If you use the latter, the camera and screen must operate in colour and have a resolution and clarity that is good enough to easily and reliably identify any non-conforming items, so they can be removed.	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must minimise the manual handling of waste. You should use mechanical unloading technologies where it is possible and practicable to do so	n/a	n/a
Item 16	On arrival, bagged waste must be in, or unloaded into, carts or other rigid, leak proof bulk containers for storage and handling around the site. You must securely close the lid of the cart or other bulk container when you are not loading waste into or out of it.	Yes	n/a
Item 17	On arrival, rigid containers (bins or boxes) must be in, or unloaded onto, enclosed bulk containers (for example, carts) or pallets for storage and handling around the site. To prevent spillages, you must store and handle rigid containers and packaging that contain waste (for example, bins or boxes) in an upright, stable and controlled manner, as far as it is practicable to do so.	Yes	n/a
Item 18	Where you use pallets, containers must be stable, stacked upright no more than 2.2m high, and secured with shrink wrap. The containers must not extend beyond (over-hang) the sides of the pallet. The shrink wrap must be clear or transparent so that you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers.	n/a	n/a
Item 19	Waste packages must be in sound condition. All containers (boxes and bins) must have well-fitting lids or other secure closing mechanisms. You must deal immediately with any non-conforming packages or put them in a bulk container. You must put non-conforming	Yes	n/a

	packages into quarantine to be dealt with appropriately. You must record all non-conformances.		
Item 20	You must have clear and unambiguous criteria that you use to reject non-conforming wastes. You must also have a written procedure for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming wastes, including notifying the relevant customer or waste producer to prevent reoccurrence.	Yes	n/a
Item 21	You must mark or label all waste packages received with a unique identifier. The unique identifier must allow you to track the waste (see appropriate measures for waste tracking) and easily identify the producer of the waste, its type and hazardous properties, and its receipt date.	Yes	n/a
Item 22	If you receive or store waste packages in a bulk container (for example, a wheeled cart), provided they are from the same producer and contain a single waste stream, you can mark or label the unique identifier on the bulk container for as long as the waste remains in there. Similarly, if you receive waste packages on a pallet, provided they are from the same producer and contain a single waste stream, you can mark or label the pallet with the unique identifier for as long as the waste remains on it. If you split a bulk or palletised load, you must mark or label each container with the unique identifier so that you can track them.	Yes	n/a
Item 23	You must hold all records about waste received on a computerised waste tracking system. This must be able to cross-reference all the available waste stream information for a receipt using the unique identifier. You must update the tracking system whenever you move or treat a waste on site, or send it off site. You must follow your written procedures when you move wastes between different locations (or off site).	Yes	n/a
Item 24	If there is a known risk of radioactive contamination (for example, a site is thought to use radioactive materials but it is not clear if all the suitable systems are in place to manage and segregate the wastes produced), you must check the waste to determine that it does not include radioactive material, unless you are permitted to accept these materials.	Yes	n/a
Item 25	Your facility must have a dedicated waste quarantine area located within a building.	Yes	n/a
Item 26	Quarantine storage must be for a maximum of 5 working days. You must have written procedures for dealing with wastes you hold in quarantine, and a maximum storage volume. For some limited and specific cases (for example, the detection of radioactivity), you can extend quarantine storage time if the Environment Agency agrees. The maximum storage time must take account of the potential for odour generation, insect infestation and storage conditions, such as refrigeration (for example, for anatomical waste). Quarantine storage must be separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area.	Yes	n/a

Item 27	The waste offloading, reception and quarantine areas must have an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage to prevent any spills entering the storage systems or escaping off site. All surfaces must be of a type and quality that can be disinfected effectively.	Yes	n/a
Waste Tracking			
Item 1	You must use a computerised tracking system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of the waste quarantine, reception, general and bulk storage areas of your facility, including treatment residues and end-of-waste product materials.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 2	Your waste tracking system must hold all the information generated during: ● pre-acceptance ● acceptance ● non-conformance or rejection ● storage ● repackaging ● treatment ● removal off site This information must be easily accessible.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must create records and update them to reflect deliveries, on-site treatment and despatches. Your tracking system will also operate as a waste inventory and stock control system. It must include this information as a minimum: ● the date the waste arrived on site ● the original producer's details ● the previous holder ● a unique reference number ● waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information ● any analysis results	Yes	n/a

	• the package type and size • the intended treatment or transfer route • accurate records of the nature and quantity of wastes held on site, including all hazards – and identifying the primary hazards • where the waste is located on site • where the waste is in the designated treatment or transfer route • the names of staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options • details that link each container accepted to its consignment or transfer note • details of any non-conformances and rejections		
Item 4	The tracking system must be able to report: • the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time • a breakdown by type of the waste quantities you are storing pending treatment or transfer • a breakdown of the waste quantities by hazardous property • an indication of where a batch or consignment of waste is located on a site plan • the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits authorised by your permit • the length of time the waste has been on site • the quantity of end-of-waste product materials on site at any one time, where applicable	Yes	n/a
Item 5	If you receive loose, packaged items (for example, bags or boxes of waste not in labelled bulk containers) collected from multiple premises (for example, collections from smaller producers such as doctor surgeries, dental practices or tattoo parlours) your systems and procedures must allow you to: • track the waste back to the original load received at the facility • see associated waste acceptance information and records	Yes	n/a
Item 6	If you add individual packages of waste (for example, bags or boxes) to a bulk container or pallet at your facility, your waste labelling and tracking system (including barcode systems) must be able to record this along with the date of the earliest package received. For example, by marking or labelling the container or pallet with the unique identifiers of the packages it holds and the earliest receipt date.	Yes	n/a

Item 7	You must store back-up copies of computer records off site. Records must be easily accessible in an emergency.	Yes	n/a
Item 8	You must hold acceptance records for a minimum of 2 years after you have treated the waste or removed it off site. You may have to keep some records for longer if they are required for other purposes, for example, hazardous waste consignment notes.	Yes	n/a
Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling Appropriate Measures			
Item 1	You must not store individual bags and containers (for example, bins and boxes) of waste loose.	Yes	n/a
Item 2	You must store and handle bagged waste on site in fully enclosed, lockable, rigid, leak-proof and weather proof bulk containers (for example, carts).	Yes	n/a
Item 3	Rigid waste containers (bins and boxes) must be sealed and in good condition. You should store and handle them in an upright position (as far as possible) to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to minimise the risk of spillages. They must be stored either: ● in enclosed bulk containers (for example, carts) ● on pallets, stacked no more 2.2m high (including the height of the pallet)	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must make sure that containers stored or handled on pallets are stable and secured with shrink wrap. The containers must not extend beyond (overhang) the sides of the pallet. The shrink wrap must be clear or transparent so you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers. If you know waste contains free liquid (for example, chemical wastes such as fixer and developer solutions) you must store the pallets in a dedicated area of the facility that has self-contained drainage.	n/a	n/a
Item 5	Bulk containers must have a lid and you must securely close the lid whenever they contain any waste, except when waste is being loaded into or unloaded from them.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must clearly establish the maximum storage capacity of the site and designated storage areas and you must not exceed these maximum capacities. You must define capacity in terms of numbers of carts, containers or pallets, as well as by tonnage. You must regularly monitor the quantity of stored waste on the site and designated areas to check against the allowed maximum capacity.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	Where possible, you should locate storage areas away from watercourses and sensitive perimeters, for example, those close to public rights of way, housing or schools. You must store all waste within the security protected area of your facility to prevent unauthorised access and vandalism.	Yes	n/a

Item 8	Where wastes are known to be sensitive to heat, light, air or water you must make sure that they are protected from these ambient conditions, for example, by storing the wastes in a building or under cover. These storage provisions apply to any container held in any storage area, or which is being emptied, sorted, repackaged or otherwise managed.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	You must store and handle all pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical and palletised wastes securely within designated areas of a secure building. A building is a covered structure enclosed on all vertical sides that provides sheltered cover and contains emissions of, for example, noise, particulate matter, odour and litter.	Yes	n/a
Item 10	You must store anatomical waste and animal carcasses in designated refrigerated units (operating below 5°C) unless you are storing them on site for less than 24 hours (72 hours if over a weekend).	n/a	n/a
Item 11	You must store and handle infectious wastes that are not pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical or palletised wastes in a secure building. You may however store these infectious wastes outside at facilities that were operating before we published this guidance, but only if you meet all of these conditions: ● it is not technically or economically feasible to store them in a building ● alternative storage arrangements provide an equivalent level of environmental protection to storage in a building ● you carry out an appropriate site-specific environmental risk assessment which includes (but is not limited to) an assessment of fugitive emissions to land and water (including odour), pests and flood risk ● the waste is in bulk containers that remain closed and locked at all times, except when waste is being loaded or unloaded from them ● you hold the bulk containers in a secure area of the site that has impermeable surfacing and sealed drainage	Yes	n/a
Item 12	You must store and handle offensive wastes in a secure building or in secure, fully enclosed, rigid, waterproof and leak-proof bulk containers. If you store waste externally in bulk containers, the containers must remain closed at all times, except when waste is being loaded or unloaded from them.	Yes	n/a
Item 13	You must not store or hold wastes on site in vehicles or vehicle trailers, unless they are being received or prepared for imminent transfer (that is, they will be removed from site within 24 hours, or 72 hours if over a weekend).	Yes	n/a

Item 14	You must store floc produced by alternative treatment plant in fully enclosed, waterproof and leak-proof containers. You must store the wastes produced by incineration plant following technical guidance for the waste incineration sector.	n/a	n/a
Item 15	You must maintain the integrity of waste packaging at all times. You should design and operate your facility in a way that minimises waste handling. You must never throw, walk on or handle healthcare wastes in a way that might damage the packaging.	Yes	n/a
Item 16	You must store waste in a way that protects its integrity and prevents or, where that is not possible, minimises the risk of packaging failing. You must pay particular attention to items at or near the bottom of bulk containers and avoid, for example, overloading, compressing or puncturing waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 17	You must store different healthcare wastes according to waste type and destination. You must store the following wastes types in separate storage areas or containers. This is to prevent physical contact or a leak from one contaminating another waste type or its packaging: ● clinical waste bags for incineration ● clinical waste bags for alternative treatment ● offensive hygiene waste ● cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines, including contaminated sharps ● other waste medicines, including contaminated sharps ● non-medicinally contaminated sharps ● dental amalgam ● x-ray photographic fixer ● x-ray photographic developer ● other photographic waste (for example, film) ● other chemicals, which you must store in accordance with the relevant measures set out in HSG 71 Chemical warehousing: The storage of packaged dangerous substances ● anatomical waste and animal carcases ● non-infectious gypsum wastes (for example, plaster casts and moulds) ● infectious gypsum wastes	Yes	n/a
Item 18	You must store all bulk waste containers in a way that allows safe and easy access for inspection at all times and minimises the need to remove others that may be blocking access. You must maintain safe access (inspection aisles) to at least one side of palletised wastes. You must handle and store containers so that labels and markings are easy to see and continue to be legible.	Yes	n/a
Item 19	You must not stack bulk containers, carts and pallets that contain waste whilst they are being stored on site, unless they are held in purpose-built racking systems.	Yes	n/a

Item 20	You must clearly establish the maximum storage times of wastes held on site. Wastes should be treated on, or removed from, the site as soon as possible. You must not store relevant wastes on site for longer than these maximum storage times.	Yes	n/a
Maximum storage times for different types of healthcare waste			
	You can store the following waste types for up to 7 days if outside, or for up to 14 days if stored in a building: ● infectious clinical waste ● offensive waste ● treated waste from alternative treatment plant (for example, autoclave floc) You can store refrigerated anatomical waste for up to 14 days. You can store unrefrigerated anatomical waste for up to 24 hours, or up to 72 hours if over a weekend. You can store the following waste types for up to 6 months: ● cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs ● other medicines or drugs ● dental amalgam ● other chemicals or other wastes	Yes	n/a
Item 21	You must prioritise the treatment or off-site transfer of waste based on: ● its type ● age on arrival (if known) ● date of arrival ● duration of storage on site ● ● You should follow the first-in, first-out principle and also identify and prioritise wastes with a higher risk of causing odour, litter or pest problems.	Yes	n/a
Item 22	You must not open and repackage (bulk) individual waste packages and containers (for example bags, bins, boxes and blister packs), unless the packaging is designed to be reused. If you receive waste in damaged packaging you must record this as a non-conformance. You must transfer the contents to a new, clearly labelled container or package of the appropriate type and condition.	Yes	n/a

Item 23	If you repackage waste received in containers designed for reuse, the repackaging must be specifically authorised by the environmental permit (for example, as a D14 or R12 waste operation). You must repackage waste inside a building and make sure you protect the safety of staff and prevent potential emissions. For example, you could use an automated process in a contained environment with air extraction and abatement. You must carefully record the transfer of waste from individual packages or containers to bulk containers and must update the waste inventory accordingly.	Yes	n/a
Item 24	Unless specifically authorised by your environmental permit, you must not mix hazardous waste with other categories of hazardous waste, or with other wastes or materials.	Yes	n/a
Item 25	The type and quality of storage area surfaces must be suitable for effective disinfection with a broad spectrum agent. Your procedures must make sure that surfaces are regularly cleaned and disinfected.	Yes	n/a
Item 26	Once emptied, you must check all bulk containers to make sure you have removed all of the waste and then clean them inside and out. You must disinfect containers that have held infectious waste.	n/a	n/a
Item 27	You must inspect bulk containers (for example, carts) used to transport waste before each reuse to make sure that: ● they have been cleaned and disinfected ● they are physically sound ● the locking mechanism works ● they meet the relevant requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations	Yes	n/a
Item 28	The methods you use for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and containers must: ● physically remove contamination ● be capable of achieving disinfection across the broad spectrum of micro-organisms with the parameters used (time, concentration, temperature, quantity) ● not produce emissions of pathogenic bioaerosols or chemical agents, or must make sure these emissions are contained and managed appropriately	Yes	n/a
Item 29	You must: ● contain wash-waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site ● prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains ● prevent healthcare waste items from being discharged to water (including to sewer)	Yes	n/a

Item 30	The way you store and handle waste must prevent pests and vermin. You must have specific measures and procedures in place to identify and manage any wastes that are causing pests or vermin at your site.	Yes	n/a
Item 31	You must inspect storage areas, containers and infrastructure daily. You must deal with any issues immediately. You must keep written records of the inspections. You must rectify and log any spillages of waste.	Yes	n/a
Item 32	Your site must have suitable procedures, equipment and broad spectrum disinfectants to deal with the chemical and biological spillages that may arise from waste types accepted at your facility. All staff must be aware of their location and trained in their use.	Yes	n/a
Item 33	You must only move wastes between different locations (or load for removal off site) following written procedures. You must then amend your waste tracking system to record these changes.	Yes	n/a
Item 34	When you load vehicles you must prevent leakage or contamination of one waste type (or its packaging) by another waste type. You must have written procedures to check outgoing vehicles and loads to confirm you have met these requirements.	Yes	n/a
Item 35	Your site inventory must be able to track and link all incoming consignments of waste to specific outgoing waste loads and their documentation.	Yes	n/a
Item 36	If you transfer waste, you must be able to demonstrate that the description and classification for the outgoing waste is the same as that for the incoming waste – unless the incoming waste description and classification was incorrect or incomplete.	Yes	n/a
Compaction of healthcare waste			
Item 1	You must not compact or compress infectious clinical waste by mechanical or manual means.	n/a	n/a
Item 2	You can compact offensive waste if you are specifically authorised to do this under an environmental permit. You must have appropriate measures in place to prevent pollution from, for example, odorous emissions to air, or releasing liquids to surface water.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You should limit the compaction of offensive waste to ‘light compaction’ to minimise the risk of pollution, where: ● the design and operation of the compaction process is unlikely to result in any bags splitting ● it is only carried out to move bags along a bulk container – for example, by operating at low hydraulic pressure	n/a	n/a
Item 4	If you compact or compress any offensive wastes you must use detailed procedures to contain and minimise the release of body fluids, micro-organisms and liquid discharges. You must carry	n/a	n/a

	out monitoring to demonstrate that your procedures and associated measures are effective. You must have a permit for a D14 or R12 repackaging operation to carry out light compaction.		
Item 5	Heavier compaction is likely to result in bags splitting and lead to the release of emissions to air, or liquids to surface or groundwater. If you subject offensive waste to heavier compaction, you must have appropriate measures in place to make sure that you fully capture, contain and abate (if required) all such emissions. You must have a permit for a D9 or R12 treatment operation to carry out heavier compaction.	n/a	n/a
Emissions Control Appropriate Measures			
Point source emissions to air			
Item 1	You must contain waste treatment plant (including shredders) to make sure you collect, extract and direct all process emissions to an appropriate abatement system for treatment before release.	n/a	n/a
Item 2	You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions as part of the site's inventory of emissions to air. You must include the speciation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) if you have identified them in the emissions inventory and it is practicable to do so.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to air, following the Environment Agency's risk assessment methodology.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	A wide range of pharmaceuticals and chemicals are used in healthcare. If processed these can result in emissions of volatile chemicals to air or, via condensers, to foul sewer. Your waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures should prevent healthcare waste containing (or contaminated with) chemicals or pharmaceuticals entering the treatment process – unless your plant is permitted and validated to treat this type of waste. You should then provide abatement to treat and remove any residual emissions.	n/a	n/a
Item 5	To reduce point source emissions to air (for example, dust, volatile organic compounds and odour) from the treatment of waste, you must use an appropriate combination of abatement techniques, including one or more of the following systems:	n/a	n/a

	● adsorption (for example, activated carbon) ● biofiltration ● wet scrubbing ● fabric filters ● high efficiency particulate filtration (HEPA) ● condensation ● cyclonic separation ● electrostatic precipitation		
Item 6	You must assess and design vent and stack locations and heights to make sure dispersion capability is adequate. Where monitoring is required, including for odour, you must install suitable monitoring points.	n/a	n/a
Item 7	Your procedures must make sure you correctly install, operate, monitor and maintain abatement equipment. For example, this includes monitoring and maintaining: ● appropriate flow and chemical concentration of scrubber liquor ● the handling and disposal or regeneration of spent scrubber or filter medium	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You must have operating procedures to identify, prevent and control potential emissions of pathogens.	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must use HEPA filters to prevent bioaerosol emissions from relevant point sources.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	Your procedures must make sure that HEPA filters are: ● monitored (for example, by measuring the pressure drop across the filter) and maintained to achieve a minimum particle removal efficiency of 99.97% for particles ≥0.3µm diameter ● safely removed and disposed of	n/a	n/a
Item 11	You should design and operate abatement systems to minimise water vapour plumes.	n/a	n/a
Fugitive emissions to air (including odour)			

Item 1	You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of dust, mud and litter and odour.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 2	You must design, operate and maintain storage and treatment plant in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air, including dust, organic compounds and odour. Where that is not possible, you must minimise these emissions. Storage and treatment plant includes associated equipment and infrastructure such as: ● shredders ● conveyors ● skips or containers ● new Clinical Buildingabric, including doors and windows ● pipework and ducting	Yes	n/a
Item 3	To make sure fugitive emissions are collected and directed to appropriate abatement, your treatment plant must use high integrity components (for example, seals or gaskets). Your treatment plant must be fully enclosed, with air extraction systems located close to emission sources where possible.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must use your waste pre-acceptance, waste acceptance and site inspection checks and procedures to identify and manage wastes that could cause, or are causing, fugitive emissions to air. When you identify any of these wastes you must: ● take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions ● prioritise their treatment or transfer	Yes	n/a
Item 5	Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures: ● store and handle the waste within an enclosed building ● use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips ● keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required for loading or unloading	Yes	n/a

	● keep enclosed buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system, where possible, locating air extraction points close to potential emissions sources ● use fast-acting or 'airlock' doors that default closed		
Item 6	You must set up a leak detection and repair programme and use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors, tanks).	n/a	n/a
Item 7	You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers or carts.	Yes	n/a
Item 8	Your maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must take measures to prevent the corrosion of plant and equipment (for example, conveyors or pipes). This includes selecting and using appropriate construction materials, lining or coating equipment with corrosion inhibitors and regularly inspecting and maintaining plant.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. This must also include protective equipment such as air ventilation and extraction systems, curtains and fast-action doors used to prevent and contain fugitive releases.	Yes	n/a
Item 11	If you carry out container washing activities, you must design and operate the washing process and associated equipment in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air. For example, carrying out this activity in a contained or enclosed system.	n/a	n/a
Item 12	You must fully enclose and contain pre- and post-treatment shredder plant to prevent emissions. You must design and operate the shredder plant using appropriate process interlocks. The plant should not operate unless it is enclosed and contained, for example, only working when the loading door on the hopper has been closed or sealed. Dust and microbial emissions from the shredder plant must be contained and extracted to an appropriate abatement system, for example HEPA air filtration.	n/a	n/a

Item 13	Where a dust management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance	n/a	n/a
Item 14	You must have procedures to minimise the amount of time odorous wastes spend in your storage and handling systems (for example, pipes, conveyors, hoppers, tanks). In particular, you must have provisions to manage waste during periods of peak volume.	Yes, all waste to be kept within primary containers	n/a
Item 15	You must have measures to contain, collect and treat odorous emissions, including using contained buildings and plant or equipment with appropriate air extraction and abatement. We do not consider masking agents to be appropriate measures for the treatment of odorous emissions.	n/a	n/a
Item 16	You must monitor and maintain odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance. For example, you should make sure that scrubber liquors are maintained at the correct pH and replenished or replaced at an appropriate frequency.	n/a	n/a
Item 17	Contaminated waters have potential for odours and you must store them in covered or enclosed tanks or containers.	n/a	n/a
Item 18	Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards, for example either: ● dynamic olfactometry according to EN 13725 to determine the odour concentration ● EN 16841-1 or -2 to determine the odour exposure If you are using alternative methods for which no EN standards are available (for example, estimating odour impact), you should use ISO, national or other international standards to make sure you use data of an equivalent scientific quality. You must set out the monitoring frequency in the odour management plan.	n/a	n/a
Item 19	● Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must also set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan. It must be part of your management system and include all of the following elements: ● actions and timelines to address any issues identified ● a procedure for conducting odour monitoring	n/a	n/a

	● a procedure for responding to identified odour incidents, for example, complaints ● an odour prevention and reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), to characterise the contributions of the sources and to implement prevention and reduction measures		
Item 20	Where an odour management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	n/a	n/a
Item 21	If you operate a microwave facility, you must be aware that failures in containment might result in non-ionising radiation leaks. Your operational procedures must include checking for these leaks at regular intervals.	n/a	n/a
Emissions of Noise and Vibration			
Item 1	You should design the facility so that potential sources of noise (including building exits and entrances) are away from sensitive receptors and boundaries. You should locate buildings, walls, and embankments so they act as noise screens.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites	n/a
Item 2	You must employ appropriate measures to control noise, for example, including: ● adequately maintaining plant or equipment parts which may become more noisy as they deteriorate – for example, bearings, air handling plant, new Clinical Buildingabric, and specific noise attenuation kit associated with plant or machinery ● closing doors and windows of enclosed areas and buildings ● avoiding noisy activities at night or early in the morning ● minimising drop heights and the movement of waste and containers ● using broadband (white noise) reversing alarms and enforcing the on-site speed limit ● using low-noise equipment, for example, drive motors, fans, compressors and pumps ● adequately training and supervising staff ● where possible, providing additional noise and vibration control equipment for specific sources of noise – for example, noise reducers or attenuators, insulation, or sound-proof enclosures	Yes	n/a

Item 3	Where noise or vibration pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must create, use and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan. This must be part of the environmental management system, and must include: ● actions and timelines to address any issues identified ● a procedure for noise and vibration monitoring ● a procedure for responding to identified noise and vibration events, for example, complaints	n/a	n/a
Item 4	Your noise and vibration management plan should also include a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to: ● identify the sources of noise and vibration ● measure or estimate noise and vibration exposure ● characterise the contributions of the sources ● implement prevention and reduction measures	n/a	n/a
Item 5	Where a noise and vibration management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	n/a	n/a
Point Source Emissions to Water and Sewer			
Item 1	You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions to water and sewer as part of the site's inventory of emissions.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites The storage and repack of additional healthcare waste codes is not expected to generate emissions. If they do these will be captured in the sump and can subsequently be	n/a

		pumped out for disposal off site	
Item 2	You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to water and sewer, following the Environment Agency's risk assessment guidance.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	Discharges to water or sewer must comply with the conditions of an environmental permit or trade effluent consent. Relevant sources of waste water include: ● process water or condensate collected from treatment processes ● waste compactor runoff ● vehicle washing ● vehicle oil and fuel leaks ● washing of reusable sharps bins ● washing of healthcare waste carts ● spills and leaks in waste storage areas ● loading and unloading areas	Yes	n/a
Item 4	To reduce emissions to water and sewer, if you need to treat waste water before discharge or disposal, you must use an appropriate combination of treatment techniques, including one or more of the following: ● preliminary or primary treatment – for example, equalisation, neutralisation or physical separation ● physico-chemical treatment – for example, adsorption, distillation or rectification, precipitation, chemical oxidation or reduction, evaporation, ion exchange, or stripping ● biological treatment – for example, activated sludge process or membrane bioreactor ● nitrogen removal – for example, nitrification and denitrification ● solids removal – for example, coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration or flotation	n/a	n/a
Item 5	You must direct waste compactor runoff to foul sewer or a sealed drainage system for on-site reuse or off-site disposal. Discharges to surface water or storm drains are not acceptable.	n/a	n/a

Item 6	You must not discharge sharps or medicines (for example, resulting from the washing of reusable sharps bins) to surface water, storm drainage or foul sewer.	n/a	n/a
Item 7	You must direct wash waters from cleaning healthcare waste carts or containers to foul sewer or a sealed drainage system for off-site disposal. You may need to pre-treat the waters to meet any limits on the effluent discharge consent.	n/a	n/a
Item 8	The contents of healthcare waste containers (bags, bins and boxes) must not enter foul, surface or storm drainage systems. You must clean up spilt or leaked material (including fluids) and dispose of them at a suitably authorised waste management facility rather than disposing of them to sewer.	Yes	n/a
Item 9	For chemical treatment processes, you must consider whether you need to neutralise effluent (disinfectant) before discharging to water or sewer.	n/a	n/a
Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water			
Item 1	You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on emissions to water and leaks from containers.	Yes, The clinical waste operation will be carried out within a building. The primary packaging will not be opened. All packaging will be repacked into sealed bins.	n/a
Item 2	You must have these in all operational areas of the facility: ● an impermeable surface ● spill containment kerbs ● sealed construction joints ● a sealed drainage system	Yes	n/a

Item 3	You must have measures in place to prevent overflows and failures from tanks and vessels, including where relevant: ● overflow detectors and alarms ● directing over-flow pipes to a contained drainage system ● locating tanks and packaged liquids in suitable secondary containment (bunds) ● providing isolation mechanisms (for example, closing valves) for tanks, vessels and secondary containment	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You must collect and treat separately each water stream generated at the facility, for example, surface run-off water or process water. Separation must be based on pollutant content and treatment required. In particular you must make sure you segregate uncontaminated water streams from those that require treatment.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must use suitable drainage infrastructure to collect surface drainage from areas of the facility where you store, handle and treat waste. You must also collect wash waters and occasional spillages. Depending on the pollutant content, you must either recirculate what you have collected or send it for further treatment.	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must have design and maintenance provisions in place to detect and repair leaks. These must include regularly monitoring, inspecting and repairing equipment and minimising underground equipment and infrastructure.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account: ● potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents ● the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse water held in the buffer storage before discharging.	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities, including: ● directing liquid effluent and wash-waters to foul sewer or collecting them in a sealed system for off-site disposal – you must not discharge them to surface or storm drains ● where possible, using biodegradable and non-corrosive washing and cleaning products	Yes, for cleaning the Clinical Bay(s) only. Any effluent that is generated will be captured in the dedicated drainage sumo, prior to being	n/a

	● storing all detergents, emulsifiers and other cleaning agents in suitable bunded or containment facilities, within a locked storage area, or in a building away from any surface water drains ● preparing cleaning or disinfection solutions in contained areas of the site and never in areas that drain to the surface water system	pumped out for disposal off site.	
Item 10	Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of oils and fuels.	Yes	n/a
Item 11	You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow and test it.	Yes	n/a
Item 12	Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately. These should follow the manufacturer's health and safety advice for any products or substances involved.	Yes	n/a
Item 13	You must keep spill kits at locations close to areas where a spillage could occur and make sure relevant staff know how to use them. Make sure kits are replenished after use.	Yes	n/a
Item 14	You must stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make proprietary sorbent materials, sand or drain mats available.	Yes	n/a
Item 15	You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.	Yes	n/a
Item 16	Bin or cart washing equipment must be purpose-built, contained and located in a designated area of the facility provided with self-contained drainage. The cart or bin wash must be designed to collect and contain all wash waters, including any spray. Trained staff must operate, inspect and maintain it regularly.	n/a	n/a
Item 17	For sub-surface structures, you must: ● establish and record the routing of all site drains and sub-surface pipework ● identify all sub-surface sumps and storage vessels ● engineer systems to minimise leakages from pipes and make sure they are detected quickly if they do occur, particularly where hazardous substances are involved ● provide secondary containment or leakage detection for sub-surface pipework, sumps and storage vessels ● establish an inspection and maintenance programme for all sub-surface structures, for example, pressure tests, leak tests, material thickness checks or CCTV	n/a	n/a

Item 18	For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account: ● collection capacities ● surface thicknesses ● strength and reinforcement ● falls ● materials of construction ● permeability ● resistance to chemical attack ● inspection and maintenance procedures	Yes	n/a
Item 19	You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.	Yes	n/a
Item 20	You must bund all above-ground tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment. Bunds must: ● be impermeable and resistant to the stored materials ● have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps) and drain to a blind collection point ● have pipework routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces ● be designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings ● have a capacity greater than 110% of the largest tank or 25% of the total tankage, whichever is the larger ● have regular visual inspections – any contents must be pumped out or otherwise removed under manual control after checking for contamination ● be fitted with a high-level probe and an alarm (as appropriate) if not frequently inspected ● have tanker connection points within the bund (where possible), otherwise provide adequate containment ● have programmed engineering inspections – normally visual, but extending to water testing if structural integrity is in doubt ● be emptied of rainwater regularly to maintain their containment capacity	Yes	n/a
Emissions Monitoring and Limits Appropriate Measures			

Emissions to Air			
Item 1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to air, such as the: ● average values and variability of flow and temperature ● average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability ● flammability, lower and higher explosive limits and reactivity ● presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety – for example, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust	Yes, The clinical waste operation will be carried out within a dedicated building. The primary packaging will not be opened. All packaging will be repacked into sealed bins. No additional emissions to air	n/a
Chemical Emissions to Air			
Item 2	You may not need to carry out chemical emissions monitoring if both of these conditions apply: ● you have carried out waste pre-acceptance and acceptance checks by following the guidance on Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking appropriate measures ● you are not treating wastes containing or contaminated with chemicals or medicines ● You will need to confirm this through your site specific emissions inventory and environmental risk assessment.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	If your treatment plant treats pharmaceutically or chemically contaminated wastes, for example, medicinally contaminated sharps (even if fully discharged), you must propose and agree with the Environment Agency emission limits and monitoring requirements for relevant substances. This will be based on an assessment of the range of pharmaceuticals and chemicals in use and their: ● occurrence and concentration within the waste ● properties and behaviour when subjected to the treatment process ● predicted environmental impact ● Chemical emission limits and monitoring requirements	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You should apply the following emission limits and monitoring requirements for point source emissions to air where they are relevant, based on your facility's emissions inventory and	n/a	n/a

	environmental risk assessment. You must comply with any other emission limits or monitoring requirements in your environmental permit. Here are the emission limits for dust. When using: ● fabric filters – an emission limit (including unit) of 5 mg/m3 ● other abatement techniques – a higher emission limit of 10 mg/m3 may be appropriate For dust, the monitoring: ● frequency is once every 6 months ● standard or method is BS EN 13284-1 You should report results as the average value of 3 consecutive measurements of at least 30 minutes each. For total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) the emission limit is 30 mg/m3, and the monitoring: ● frequency is once every 6 months ● standard or method is BS EN 12619 You should report results as the average value of 3 consecutive measurements of at least 30 minutes each.		
Microbial emissions to air			
Item 5	You must demonstrate that emissions from the plant are controlled during both site commissioning and routine operation.	n/a	n/a
Item 6	You must monitor and assess microbial emissions using tracer spore suspensions. You can use alternative indicators if you can demonstrate that microbial emissions only come from the waste	n/a	n/a

	on site (not from other environmental sources) and are present in enough numbers to provide the same level of test sensitivity.		
Item 7	You must comply with the following guidance when monitoring microbial emissions from alternative treatment plant.	n/a	n/a
Microbial emissions monitoring frequency			
Item 8	You must test all devices during commissioning validation and then periodically. For process bioaerosol emissions monitoring, when you have used a suspension of bacillus spores, you must test as follows: ● devices which shred or macerate untreated waste – test them during site commissioning and then annually if proven and agreed ● other devices – test them during site commissioning and then every 4 years Microbial emissions monitoring methodology	n/a	n/a
Item 9	You must not use spore strips for bioaerosol emissions monitoring.	n/a	n/a
Item 10	The quantity of spores must be a minimum of 1 x 106 spores per gram of total waste load.	n/a	n/a
Item 11	Waste loads processed by the plant during the emissions monitoring tests must be representative of the waste types and waste streams that will be accepted for treatment.	n/a	n/a
Item 12	You must follow an appropriate assessment methodology, which will depend on whether the waste is shredded or macerated before treatment.	n/a	n/a
For technologies that shred or macerate the waste prior to treatment			
	You must prepare and dispense (in a laboratory environment) a dry or liquid suspension of bacillus spores in a number of sealed, small volume plastic containers. Disperse the spores throughout the waste load and process.	n/a	n/a

For other technologies			
	You must prepare and dispense (in a laboratory environment) dry or liquid suspensions of bacillus spores, both: ● loosely on dressings in waste inside containers, such as bags and boxes ● inside worst case challenge load containers like suction canisters and chest drains You must disperse the spores throughout the waste load processed.	n/a	n/a
Item 13	The monitoring must consist of both air monitoring and surface monitoring.	n/a	n/a
Item 14	You must design your monitoring programme so you take enough samples to quantitatively relate the results to the input dose. The number of samples and location of sampling points will depend on the nature of the process and size of the device.	n/a	n/a
Item 15	You must take samples: ● before processing the seeded waste (controls) ● at intervals during processing the seeded waste – the intervals must relate to the process stages and the timing of potential emissions ● then periodically for at least 2 hours after the cycle is complete Through the monitoring programme, you should aim to produce a quantitative ‘estimate’ of the total number of tracer organisms emitted from the device, relative to the input dose by each route.	n/a	n/a
Monitoring microbial emissions to air			
Item 16	You must carry out air monitoring from all of these points, at: ● identified emission points from the process ● the site boundaries	n/a	n/a

	● any other relevant locations within the site – for example, near open vehicle access doors to the building housing the plant		
Item 17	You must use active (centrifugal or vacuum) impaction onto agar using Anderson or slit samplers (or equivalent) to sample for bioaerosols. Your data submissions must contain information indicating the recovery efficiency of the method used.	n/a	n/a
Item 18	You must conduct air monitoring throughout the emissions monitoring exercise. Individual sample times must coincide with the steps in the treatment process where emissions may occur, for example, during the: ● passage of seeded waste through a shredder ● unloading of treated material	n/a	n/a
Item 19	Monitoring must consider all the main sources of emissions that are present at a site, including point source emissions and fugitive emissions. The main point source emission to air is from venting exhaust gases. You must always treat exhaust gases, for example, by filtering through a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Monitoring is needed to demonstrate that treating the gases has been effective. You must monitor at each emission point. Common sources of fugitive emissions include the following: a. Macerating untreated clinical waste This is potentially the most significant source of pathogenic bioaerosols. Your monitoring must demonstrate that the containment measures in place are effective. b. Macerating treated clinical waste This treatment reduces the number of microorganisms but does not eliminate them. Your monitoring must demonstrate if additional containment measures are needed. c. Maintenance or access ports	n/a	n/a

	You must carry out monitoring to make sure that these do not compromise the integrity of the plant and are effectively sealed during operation so emissions are not released. Failed seals and joints may also result in emissions. d. Bin washing Cleaning mobile containers may generate pathogenic bioaerosols. Chemical agents used for disinfection may also become aerosolised. Your monitoring must demonstrate if additional containment measures are needed by contaminating these containers with a liquid 'spill' of not less than 100ml and equivalent to 1 x 106 spores per gram of waste typically present in the cart.		
Monitoring fugitive microbial emissions to surfaces			
Item 20	To support the air monitoring, you must use enough settle plates to form a grid-like pattern around the device or site.	n/a	n/a
Item 21	The exposure time for each plate, and replacement frequency during testing, should consider contaminants and total microbial load.	n/a	n/a
Item 22	You must use a regular exposure time and a series of plates at each sampling point. You must also use a grid placement to calculate the total number of organisms that have settled per hour during the monitoring period for: ● each grid square ● the whole site You should compare this to the input dose to provide a quantitative release estimate for the process.	n/a	n/a
Microbial emission limits			

Item 23	You must compare and assess the results of microbial emissions monitoring against the emission limits that follow. This is to demonstrate that the containment and treatment of microbial emissions is effective. Here are the microbial emission limits for emissions to air and surfaces: a. Point source emissions to air For emissions of bacillus spores to air, the limits are 1,000 cfu (colony forming units) per cubic metre. The limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 106 spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seed dose. The units of the limit (per cubic metre) relate to the overall monitoring period so the limit applies to each individual sample of air, with a calculation made to report the result per cubic metre. b. Fugitive emissions to air For fugitive emissions to air, where sample points are more than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 300 cfu per cubic metre. c. Fugitive emissions to surfaces For fugitive emissions of bacillus spores to surfaces, where sample points are less than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 20,000 cfu per square metre per hour. For fugitive emissions to surfaces, where sample points are more than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 5,000 cfu per square metre per hour. In both cases, the limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 106 spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seeding dose.	n/a	n/a

	The units relate to the overall monitoring period so the cfu limit applies to each individual: ● sample of air – a calculation is made to report the result per cubic metre ● settle plate (this is not an average) – a calculation is made to adjust for surface area of a settle plate and exposure time (for example, if you use settle plates for only 15 minutes of every hour then you must multiply the result by 4)		
Emissions to Water or Sewer			
Item 1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to water or sewer, such as: average values and variability of flow, pH, temperature and conductivity average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability – for example, COD (chemical oxygen demand) and TOC (total organic carbon), nitrogen species, phosphorus, metals, priority substances or micropollutants data on bio-eliminability – for example, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), BOD to COD ratio, Zahn-Wellens test, biological inhibition potential, for example, inhibition of activated sludge	n/a	n/a
Item 2	For relevant emissions to water or sewer identified by the emissions inventory, you must carry out monitoring of key process parameters (for example, waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, or BOD) at key locations. For example, these could either be at the: ● inlet or outlet (or both) of the pre-treatment ● inlet to the final treatment ● point where the emission leaves the facility boundary	n/a	n/a
Chemical emissions to water or sewer			

Item 3	You may not need to carry out chemical or pharmaceutical emissions monitoring if both of these apply: ● you have carried out waste pre-acceptance and acceptance checks following the guidance in the section Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking appropriate measures ● you are not treating the wastes containing or contaminated with chemicals or medicines You will need to confirm this through your site specific emissions inventory.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	If your treatment plant is authorised to process medicinally or chemically contaminated waste, for example, medicinally contaminated sharps (even if fully discharged), you must propose and agree with the Environment Agency emission limits and monitoring requirements for relevant substances. You will need to assess the range of chemicals and pharmaceuticals in use and their: ● occurrence and concentration within the waste ● properties and behaviour when subjected to the treatment process ● predicted environmental impact	n/a	n/a
Microbial emissions to water or sewer			
Item 5	Where the treatment process produces a wastewater you must also monitor this at intervals during the microbial emissions tests. You must follow the method and frequency of the test set out in the section on microbial emissions to air.	n/a	n/a
Item 6	You must representatively sample wastewater for microbial emissions before it enters the drainage system and as near to the point of origin (the treatment plant) as possible.	n/a	n/a

Item 7	You must compare and assess the results of microbial emissions monitoring against the following emission limit to demonstrate that the treatment of microbial emissions is effective.	n/a	n/a
Emission limits for microbial emissions to water			
	The emission limit for bacillus spores to water or sewer is 300 cfu per litre. This limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 106 spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seed dose. These units relate to the overall monitoring period so the cfu limit applies to each individual sample of water taken, with a calculation made to report the result per litre.	n/a	n/a
Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures			
Energy Efficiency (installations only)			
Item 1	You must create and implement an energy efficiency plan at your facility. This must: ● define and calculate the specific energy consumption of the activity (or activities) you do and waste stream(s) you treat ● set annual key performance indicators – for example, specific energy consumption (expressed in kWh/tonne of waste processed) ● plan periodic improvement targets and related actions	Yes	n/a
Item 2	You must regularly review and update your energy efficiency plan as part of your facility's management system.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must have and maintain an energy balance record for your facility. This must provide a breakdown of your energy consumption and generation (including any energy or heat exported) by the type of source (electricity, gas, conventional liquid fuels, conventional solid fuels and waste). You should provide Sankey diagrams or energy balances to show how energy is used in your waste treatment processes.	Yes	n/a

Item 4	You must regularly review and update your energy balance record as part of your facility's management system, alongside the energy efficiency plan.	Yes	n/a
Item 5	You must have operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures in place in relevant areas, for example for: ● air conditioning, process refrigeration and cooling systems (leaks, seals, temperature control, evaporator or condenser maintenance) ● the operation of motors and drives ● compressed gas systems (leaks, procedures for use) ● steam distribution systems (leaks, traps, insulation) ● space heating and hot water systems ● lubrication to avoid high friction losses ● boiler operation and maintenance, for example, optimising excess air ● other maintenance relevant to the activities within the facility	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You must have measures in place to avoid gross energy inefficiencies. These should include, for example: ● insulation ● containment methods (such as seals and self-closing doors) ● avoiding unnecessary discharge of heated water or air (for example, by fitting timers and sensors)	Yes	n/a
Item 7	For alternative treatment plant that thermally disinfect waste, we do not consider treating non-infectious waste appropriate unless you provide detailed justification. This should take into account the purpose and benefit of the treatment process and its energy consumption.	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You should implement additional energy efficiency measures at the facility as appropriate, following our guidance.	Yes	n/a
Raw Materials (installations only)			
Item 1	You must maintain a list of the raw materials used at your facility and their properties. This includes auxiliary materials and other substances that could have an environmental impact.	Yes, but there is not expected to be any raw material used in this process, other than water for	n/a

		washing and disinfecting the floor.	
Item 2	You must regularly review the availability of alternative raw materials and use any suitable ones that are less hazardous or polluting. This should include, where possible, substituting raw materials with waste or waste-derived products.	n/a	n/a
Item 3	You must justify the continued use of any substance for which there is a less hazardous alternative.	n/a	n/a
Item 4	You must have quality assurance procedures in place to control the content of raw materials.	n/a	n/a
Item 5	For facilities that treat waste using chemical disinfection, you must consider the following when you select and use raw materials: ● using the optimum amount of disinfectant that maintains effective treatment ● disinfectants that might have a lower environmental impact (for example hazardous properties, bioaccumulation, degradability, emissions) ● minimising or reducing the quantity of, or neutralising, the residual active disinfectant in the outputs from the treatment process ● the potential for components of the waste, for example organic matter, to inhibit or react with the chemical disinfectant	n/a	n/a
Item 6	Processing waste that is not infectious with disinfectant is not consistent with minimising the use of raw materials. If you want to disinfect non-infectious waste you need to support your application to treat such waste. You must provide a detailed justification demonstrating that you meet the requirement to minimise raw material use.	n/a	n/a
Water Use (installations only)			
Item 1	You must make sure you optimise water consumption to: ● reduce the volume of waste water you generate ● prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to soil and water	Yes	n/a
Item 2	Measures you must take include: ● implementing a water saving plan (involving establishing water efficiency objectives, flow diagrams and water mass balances)	Yes	n/a

	● optimising the use of wash waters (for example, dry cleaning instead of hosing down and using trigger controls on all washing equipment) ● recirculating and reusing water streams within the plant or facility, if necessary after treatment ● reducing the use of water for vacuum generation (for example, using liquid ring pumps with high boiling point liquids), where relevant		
Item 3	You must review water use (a water efficiency audit) at least every 4 years.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	You must also: ● produce flow diagrams and water mass balances for your activities ● establish water efficiency objectives and identify constraints on reducing water use beyond a certain level (usually this will be site specific) ● identify the opportunities for maximising reuse and minimising use of water ● have a timetabled improvement plan for implementing additional water reduction measures	Yes	n/a
Item 5	To reduce water use and associated emissions to water, you should apply these general principles in sequence: ● use water efficient techniques at source where possible ● reuse water within the process, by treating it first if necessary – if not practicable, use it in another part of the process or facility that has a lower water quality requirement ● if you cannot use uncontaminated roof and surface water in the process, you should keep it separate from other discharge streams – at least until after you have treated the contaminated streams in an effluent treatment system and have carried out final monitoring	Yes	n/a
Item 6	You should establish the water quality requirements associated with each activity and identify whether you can substitute water from recycled sources. Where you can, include it in your improvement plan.	Yes	n/a
Item 7	Where there is scope for reuse (possibly after some form of treatment) you should keep less contaminated water streams, such as cooling waters, separate from more contaminated streams.	n/a	n/a
Item 8	You must minimise the volume of water you use for cleaning and washing down by: ● vacuuming, scraping or mopping in preference to hosing down ● reusing wash water (or recycled water) where practicable	Yes	n/a

	● using trigger controls on all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment		
Item 9	You must directly measure fresh water consumption and record it regularly at every significant usage point, ideally on a daily basis.	Yes	n/a
Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal			
Item 1	You must have and implement a residues management plan that: ● minimises the generation of residues from waste treatment ● optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging ● makes sure you properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical	Yes	n/a
Item 2	Where you must dispose of waste, you must do a detailed assessment to identify the best environmental options for waste disposal.	Yes	n/a
Item 3	You must regularly review options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. You must do this as part of your management system to make sure you are using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable.	Yes	n/a
Item 4	If you provide or advise producers on healthcare waste packaging, consider: reducing the quantity of packaging accompanying the waste, for example making sure that containers are being used efficiently using packaging that is either reusable or suitable for recycling	Yes	n/a

Waste Treatment BREF BAT reference:	Description from BREF document	Adherence to BAT	Comments
Section 1.1 – General BAT Conclusions			
BAT 1	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS)	Yes	EMS adopted as part of ISO:14001 accreditation
BAT 2	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plant, BAT is to use waste pre-acceptance, acceptance, tracking, segregation and compatibility procedures	Yes	Utilising Pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures used by Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer operations.
BAT 3	In order to facilitate the reduction of emissions to water and air, BAT is to establish and to maintain an inventory of waste water and waste gas streams, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1)	Yes	n/a
BAT 4	In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the storage of waste, BAT is to use all of the techniques set out in the guidance such as storage optimisation, capacity and safety.	Yes	Utilising existing operational procedures used by Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer operations.
BAT 5	In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the handling and transfer of waste, BAT is to set up and implement handling and transfer procedures.	Yes	as above
BAT 6	For relevant emissions to water as identified by the inventory of waste water streams (see BAT 3), BAT is to monitor key process parameters (e.g. waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, BOD) at key locations (e.g. at the inlet and/or outlet of the pre-treatment, at the inlet to the final treatment, at the point where the emission leaves the installation).	Yes	Key parameters will be measured at pre-acceptance/acceptance and prior to discharge
BAT 7	BAT is to monitor emissions to water with at least the frequency set out in the guidance and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.	Yes	n/a

BAT 8	BAT is to monitor channelled emissions to air with at least the frequency given below, and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.	n/a for this operation	n/a
BAT 9	BAT is to monitor diffuse emissions of organic compounds to air from the regeneration of spent solvents, the decontamination of equipment containing POPs with solvents, and the physico-chemical treatment of solvents for the recovery of their calorific value, at least once per year using one or a combination of the techniques given below.	n/a	n/a
BAT 10	BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions.	Yes	n/a
BAT 11	BAT is to monitor the annual consumption of water, energy and raw materials as well as the annual generation of residues and waste water, with a frequency of at least once per year.	Yes	n/a
BAT 12	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements:	Yes	n/a
BAT 13	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	Yes	Odour control measures are appropriate for this operation, given the negligible risks from odour
BAT 14	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce diffuse emissions to air, in particular of dust, organic compounds and odour, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance	Yes	n/a
BAT 15	BAT is to use flaring only for safety reasons or for non-routine operating conditions (e.g. start-ups, shutdowns) by using both of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 16	In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use both of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a

BAT 17	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements: I. a protocol containing appropriate actions and timelines; II. a protocol for conducting noise and vibration monitoring; III. a protocol for response to identified noise and vibration events, e.g. complaints; IV. a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), to measure/estimate noise and vibration exposure, to characterise the contributions of the sources and to implement prevention and/or reduction measures.	n/a	Noise control measures are appropriate for this operation, given the negligible risks from noise
BAT 18	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of techniques given in the guidance	Yes	n/a
BAT 19	In order to optimise water consumption, to reduce the volume of wastewater generated and to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	This operation does not use water
BAT 20	In order to reduce emissions to water, BAT is to treat waste water using an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	The discharge will capture runoff only. All waste storage and handling areas will be covered and have their own drainage systems. there will be no need for additional treatment, however water quality will be tested periodically prior to discharge
BAT 21	In order to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and Incidents, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance, as part of the accident management plan (see BAT 1).	Yes	Set out in the Emergency Plan
BAT 22	In order to use materials efficiently, BAT is to substitute materials with waste.	n/a	n/a

BAT 23	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use both of the techniques given In the guidance	Yes	Energy usage is monitored and reported on an annual basis in accordance with permit conditions.
BAT 24	In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to maximise the reuse of packaging, as part of the residues management plan (see BAT 1).	Yes	n/a
Section 2.1 – General BAT Conclusions: Mechanical Treatment of waste			
BAT 25	In order to reduce emissions to air of dust, and of particulate-bound metals, PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 2.2 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment in shredders of metal waste			
BAT 26	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, and to prevent emissions due to accidents and incidents, BAT is to use BAT 14g and all of the techniques given below: (a) implementation of a detailed inspection procedure for baled waste before shredding; 17.8.2018 L 208/69 Official Journal of the European Union EN (b) removal of dangerous items from the waste input stream and their safe disposal (e.g. gas cylinders, non- depolluted EoLVs, non-depolluted WEEE, items contaminated with PCBs or mercury, radioactive items); (c) treatment of containers only when accompanied by a declaration of cleanliness.	n/a	n/a
BAT 27	In order to prevent deflagrations and to reduce emissions when deflagrations occur, BAT is to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 28	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to keep the shredder feed stable.	n/a	n/a
Section 2.3 - BAT conclusions for the treatment of WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs			

BAT 29	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d, BAT 14h and to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
BAT 30	In order to prevent emissions due to explosions when treating WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs, BAT is to use either of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
Section 2.4 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment of waste with calorific value			
BAT 31	In order to reduce emissions to air of organic compounds, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 2.5 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment of WEEE containing mercury			
BAT 32	In order to reduce mercury emissions to air, BAT is to collect mercury emissions at source, to send them to abatement and to carry out adequate monitoring.	n/a	n/a
Section 3.1 - General BAT conclusions for the biological treatment of waste			
BAT 33	In order to reduce odour emissions and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to select the waste input.	n/a	n/a
BAT 34	In order to reduce channelled emissions to air of dust, organic compounds and odorous compounds, including H2S and NH3, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 35	In order to reduce the generation of waste water and to reduce water usage, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 3.2 - BAT conclusions for the aerobic treatment of waste			
BAT 36	In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters.	n/a	n/a

BAT 37	In order to reduce diffuse emissions to air of dust, odour and bioaerosols from open-air treatment steps, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 3.3 - BAT conclusions for the anaerobic treatment of waste			
BAT 38	In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters.	n/a	n/a
Section 3.4 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical biological treatment (MBT) treatment of waste			
BAT 39	In order to reduce emissions to air, BAT is to use both of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
Section 4.1 – BAT Conclusions for Physico-chemical treatment of waste			
BAT 40	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).	n/a	n/a
BAT 41	In order to reduce emissions of dust, organic compounds and NH3 to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
Section 4.2 – BAT Conclusions for the re-refining of waste oil			
BAT 42	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).	n/a	n/a
BAT 43	In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 44	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a

Section 4.3 – BAT Conclusions for the physico-chemical treatment of waste with calorific value			
BAT 45	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 4.4 – BAT Conclusions for the regeneration of spent solvents			
BAT 46	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the regeneration of spent solvents, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 47	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
Section 4.5 – BAT-AEL for emissions of organic compounds to air from the re-refining of waste oil, the physico- chemical treatment of waste with calorific value and the regeneration of spent solvents			
Table 6.9	BAT-associated emission level (BAT-AEL) for channelled emissions of TVOC to air from the re-refining of waste oil, the physico-chemical treatment of waste with calorific value and the regeneration of spent solvents	n/a	n/a
Section 4.6 - BAT conclusions for the thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil			
BAT 48	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
BAT 49	In order to reduce emissions of HCl, HF, dust and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a
Section 4.7 - BAT conclusions for the water washing of excavated contaminated soil			
BAT 50	In order to reduce emissions of dust and organic compounds to air from the storage, handling, and washing steps, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a

Section 4.8 - BAT conclusions for the decontamination of equipment containing PCBs			
BAT 51	in order to improve the overall environmental performance and to reduce channelled emissions of PCBs and organic compounds to air, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance.	n/a	n/a
Section 5.1 – BAT Conclusions for treatment of water-based liquid waste			
BAT 52	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).	n/a	n/a
BAT 53	In order to reduce emissions of HCl, NH3 and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance	n/a	n/a