WORKING PLAN

Bristol Waste Company

Waste Transfer Facility

Environmental Permit No. EPR-EB3703MF

(Former Licence No: IL/BIL/P/283, EAWML/27190)

At

Avonmouth Refuse Transfer Facility
Kings Weston Lane
Avonmouth
Bristol
BS11 OYS

Permit Holder:

Bristol Waste Company
Albert Road
Bristol
BX2 0XS

1 Contents

2 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site

Bristol Waste Company and its predecessor Bristol City Council have provided a statutory waste management service at the Kings Weston Lane complex for over thirty years. Initially, the site was deployed for the incineration of controlled wastes, but more latterly, following the decommissioning of the incinerator in 1996 and its Subsequent demolition, it has been converted to a waste transfer station serving the needs of a large part of the Councils and surrounding areas. Part of the complex is utilised as a Household Reuse and Recycling Centre (HRRC) which serves the local need and operates under its own Environmental Permit / Working Plan. Much of the waste delivered to the HRRC is subsequently bulked up at the transfer station before being transported by road to an authorised disposal facility elsewhere.

2.2 Site Location

Drawings 001 and 002 serves as the Environmental Permit Boundary plan and the Site Location plan and show the authorised areas of the waste management complex. They embrace the separately permitted areas of the waste transfer station and the HRRC.

Part of the north-west end of the Permitted waste transfer site has been occupied for several years by `Clinipower Ltd' a private alternative waste treatment provider who is developing a pyrollisis & sterilisation process for dealing with a proportion of the local waste arisings. The operations are independent of Bristol Waste's licensed activities and are *regulated separately* by the Environment Agency. The land occupied by Clinipower Ltd will be surrendered from Bristol Waste's Environmental Permit as part of the variation application. It is thus excluded from this revised Working Plan.

2.3 Permit Area

Drawing 001 replaces the earlier approved permitted area.

2.4 Revisions

Version	Reason for Revision	Date of Revision	Signature of Site Manager
1.0	To ensure compliance with the various requirements of the Agency's "Working Plan Guidance and Specifications" - Volume 1, Edition 2, dated 3rd August 1999 and gives due consideration to the measures taken at the site to counter any associated environmental concerns.	03/08/1999	
2.0	Prepared in accordance with EA guidance and was designed to Support the license modification application of the 30th March	07/07/2006	

Version	Reason for Revision	Date of Revision	Signature of Site Manager
	2005. It dealt with the following operational changes: *i.* Removal of the old site compactors and demolition of the residual incineration plant and buildings. *ii.* Receipt and storage of WEEE, asbestos and other specified hazardous wastes. *iii.* Discontinuation *of* ELV storage. *iv.* The ETHOS projects — see above. *v.* Approval for a Permit Scheme allowing the public access to the facility on Saturdays (& possibly Sundays). *vi.* Introduction of limited waste recovery operations within the Waste Transfer Building (WTB). NB: The 2nd revised Working Plan was approved by the EA and installed on the Public Register in substitution for its predecessor. It was subsequently supplemented by two EA approved addendums on the 14th July 2006 and 16th January 2007 respectively. These being: ANNEX 1 (14th July 06) - a major addendum to paragraph 2.2.2 of the Working Plan detailing all of the wastes likely to be received at the Transfer Station (including Hazardous Wastes) and identifying all EWC coding accordingly. and ANNEX 2 (16th January 07) - an update in relation to the (then) temporary new infrastructure works and ongoing operational changes.		
3.0	Update of the terms of the working plan. It has clarified and defined the shredding and sorting activities. The EWC codes have had their descriptions updated with current descriptions	21/12/2022	C Powell

Version	Reason for Revision	Date of Revision	Signature of Site Manager
4.0	Update to include the redevelopment of the site and the partial surrender of land occupied by Clinipower.	*(date to be added once approved)*	

2.5 General Site Overview

Prior to commissioning the bulk loading transfer facility, wastes delivered to the site () where incoming loads of wastes (including source separated wastes) are now tipped within the new Waste Processing Building (WPB), the WTB and external concrete bays, and reloaded directly into bulk haulage vehicles for authorised disposal /recovery elsewhere. The layout of the site is shown on Drawing 004.

2.5.1

Site operations as a whole provide for; reception of BWC collection vehicles (filled with either mixed municipal wastes or source segregated recyclables) plus deliveries from the adjacent Household Reuse and Recycling Centre and direct deliveries by private individuals and companies (including members of the public) on Saturday and Sunday mornings - subject to a formal permitting scheme. All vehicles enter the site via the weighbridge, here they are recorded on the weighbridge and the waste type assessed. Depending upon their nature and composition, the wastes may be sorted, crushed, compacted or baled (where appropriate) on the floor of the buildings or within one of the external concrete bays by use of a mechanical shovel/blade, 360, shredder or manual pick stations before being reloaded to the bulk container vehicles. Recoverable materials such as wood, hardcore, metals and WEEE etc., may be segregated prior to the general wastes being reloaded to bulk vehicles for authorised disposal or recovery elsewhere.

2.5.2

Wash-down waters from the wash bay flow by gravity and are pumped via a series of collection gullies and manholes to an oil interceptor prior to the pumped sewer discharge at the south-east corner of the site. Similarly, foul waters from other areas of the site are directed via a series of drains, gullies and collection manholes to this same outlet. The surface water system is comprised of roof and hardstanding drainage from parking and perimeter roads. Drainage from roads will discharge to a filter strip along the edges of roads to improve the water quality and this will comprise of stone drainage with an impermeable liner to prevent infiltration. From the filter drain the water will be discharged to an attenuation tank and then via a separator to the Rhine. The full detailed drainage details are illustrated on Drawing 006.

2.5.3

Recyclable wastes are sorted, segregated and bulked up at the site for specialist recovery elsewhere. External concrete storage bays as illustrated on Drawing 004 are used for the segregated storage of recovered hardcore, soils, stone, glass, timber, paper, card, plastics, ferrous & non-ferrous metals, green wastes (hedge and tree brushings etc) for composting or shredding and other such waste permitted as appropriate. WEEE, auto batteries, dry cell

batteries and waste oil are stored within containers north of the WPB. Fridges, tyres and plasterboard are stored alongside the WPB. Food and Absorbent Hygiene Product (AHP) waste is stored in covered skips externally to the southeast of the WPB.

2.5.4

Baled cardboard is stored within the WPB and baled plastic and cans are stored externally to the southeast of the WPB.

2.5.5

Other more intractable wastes such as gas bottle and batteries may be contained on the concrete pad adjacent to the bays, in free venting cages or covered acid proof boxes as appropriate.

2.5.6

Fuel oils for BWC vehicles will be stored within the proprietary double skinned tank located to the north of the weighbridge, adjacent to the internal site road. All vehicles accessing the site and/or utilising this facility, may only do so on an impervious concrete base with controlled drainage.

2.5.7

Bristol Waste Company is fully conversant with its environmental responsibilities in relation to the above activities and is committed to ensuring that its relevant facilities are designed, constructed and operated to the highest possible standards. It is intended that this will be clear from the detail contained within this Working Plan.

2.5.8

Planning Approval was given by Bristol City Council for the bulk-load waste transfer facility on the 12/10/01. A copy of this was submitted to the Agency at the time of the earlier Licence Modification application.

2.5.9

An Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been prepared to assess the environmental risk posed by the variation to site activities. Strict operational procedures will continue to be implemented at the site to monitor and manage the amenity risks from the activities and include provision for the monitoring of scavenging birds, vermin, insects, litter, mud on road, odour, dust and noise. Potential receptors are illustrated on Drawings 002 and 003. Subject to the implementation of the stated management measures, the conclusion has been reached that the variation to site activities is unlikely to significantly increase the accident risk or risk to the amenity of the local environment.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISATION OF RISK SOURCE

3.1 SPECIFIED SITE & WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

3.1.1 Summary of the Facility and its Operations

i. The facility occupies part of the licensed site complex known as Avonmouth Refuse Transfer Station. It is remote from residential properties and within an area of mixed industrial developments.

ii. It has been used for waste management purposes for some 40 years, initially as a major community waste incinerator (plant now demolished) and now as a waste transfer station, providing bulk containerisation of wastes collected within the Bristol and surrounding areas for processing and road transport to authorised waste management facilities elsewhere.

iii. A HRRC is also located within the complex and this supplies a proportion of the wastes dealt with at the transfer facility. The HRRC operates under its own Permit and Working Plan and has hence been excluded from this Working Plan.

iv. Provision also exists at the site for the segregation and storage of fridges, gas bottles, hardcore, soils, scrap metals, glass, timber, furniture, plastics, paper, card, tyres, batteries, WEEE and compostable green wastes and other such permitted wastes, all salvaged for specialist recovery elsewhere. Such extensive recovery is very important in relation to the need to meet European and National recovery obligations and reduced landfill dependency objectives.

v. There may also be a need to safely store up to 10 tonnes maximum of asbestos in addition to 10 tonnes of permitted hazardous wastes.

vi. The WPB will be used to sort, bale and dispose of permitted waste streams

3.1.2 Available Services & Facilities

Mains water, telephone, electricity & drainage are all provided and there is good access to the highway with all surfaces that may carry vehicles being laid to concrete or tarmac. The entire complex is secured with high security fencing to a minimum height of 2m and lockable gates. The modern infrastructure includes (inter-alia) a fully equipped site control office with all necessary staff facilities and two weighbridges with computerised readout.

3.1.3 Summary of the Storage and Transfer Provisions

i. The WPB, WTB and external storage areas are illustrated on Drawing 004, with layout and associated vehicle access/ egress routes. The site drainage is set out in Drawing 006. Essentially, the facility provides a central point for the bulking up of wastes delivered to the Transfer Station prior to sorting and recovery. The waste is then transported for disposal or further recovery elsewhere at an authorised facility.

ii. Waste tipping, storage and reloading takes place within the WPB and the WTB. Wastes such as hardcore, stone and soil, metals, glass, timber, paper, card, tyres, green waste and other such permitted waste are stored separately for recovery and reuse within the concrete bays.

iii. To comply with the Ozone Depletion Regulations, local arisings of ELFs are segregated and stored securely on the impermeable surface adjacent to the bays. They are dispatched to authorised specialist treatment and recovery facilities elsewhere.

iv. Waste gas cylinders delivered to the site are also stored securely on the impermeable site base, but within a free venting cage. These are disposed of via an authorised specialist treatment facility.

v. It is possible that bonded asbestos may be required to be stored at the site. In this event lockable covered containers will be employed to provide a secure bulking-up facility and to minimise related transport and disposal costs. This will at no point exceed 10 tonnes.

vi. In order to provide full support to the obligations of the WEEE Regulations and the Batteries Directive, WEEE wastes and batteries (all types) are received and stored in appropriate containers within the complex. This helps support the national objective of reduced landfill dependency.

vii. Tyres and wheels are stored on concrete adjacent to the bays.

viii. Fuel oil storage will remain as described at paragraph 2.11 above. The drainage of this facility accords with the requirements of both the Environment Agency and Wessex Water plc following consultation with both parties.

ix. Animal carcasses - Roadkill e.g Domestic pets, Foxes and Badgers brought to site are stored in locked freezers. Arrangements are made for animal carcasses to be collected by a licenced carrier for disposal. Domestic animals will be screened for identification chip and owners sought; these will be also stored in locked freezers pending collection. Carcasses are kept for a maximum of two weeks.

3.1.4 The Waste Management Operations:

The facility is designed to receive arisings of household, industrial and commercial wastes generated within the Greater Bristol and surrounding areas and collected, for the most part, under the Council's municipal waste collection contract. In addition, wastes are received from the adjacent HRRC and, under a formalised permitting arrangement, from members of the public.

Operations at the site are confined solely to the acceptance, sorting, shredding, baling, loading and transfer of the above wastes to authorised disposal or recovery facilities elsewhere. Wastes are manually and mechanically segregated into recoverable fractions using mobile plant and the mobile picking station. Various waste streams will be shredded using the shredder located in the external bay area and cardboard, paper, plastics and cans are baled within the WPB.

A summary of the treatment activities and waste types is shown in the table below.

Treatment Activity	Waste Types
Shredding	• Wood Waste • Green Waste • Mattresses • Carpets • Plastics
Mechanically Separated	• Dry Mixed Recyclables • Mixed cans and plastics

	• Mixed plastic grades
Crushed	• Aggregates on a campaign basis
Baled	• Cans • Plastic • Cardboard • Paper
Compacted (squashed) to improve payloads	• Wood • Green • Black Bag/General

A brief resume of the operations follows, with each stage of the operations being described in more detail elsewhere in this Working Plan:

i. The transfer facility receives mixed wastes comprising household, industrial and commercial wastes, in any proportion. The wastes are unloaded within the WPB, WTB or external bays where they are scrutinised as closely as possible by sifting by mechanical means. Any non-conforming wastes (rogue wastes) are either quarantined for further consideration or - should they be considered potentially dangerous - isolated until expert advice has been obtained.

ii. Wastes may also be delivered directly to the facility by industrial and commercial waste producers, by waste contractors or by the public under a permitting Scheme.

iii. In addition, containerised wastes are delivered from the adjoining HRRC facility.

iv. Wastes such as timber, furniture, scrap metal, batteries and WEEE etc. may be removed from the tipped loads, segregated and stored within suitable sealed or acid proof containers, either inside the WTB, or adjacent to it on an impermeable concrete bay area - for disposal or recovery elsewhere.

v. Waste streams containing cardboard, paper, cans, glass and plastics will be tipped into designated bays and loaded into material recycling hoppers. Waste will be segregated either via mechanical material sorting or the picking station. The separated waste streams will be baled. Cans and plastics will be stored outside and disposed of as a commodity. Paper and Cardboard will be stored either within the WPB or externally undercover awaiting collection.

   Separated WEEE, oil, textiles, spectacles, vapes and batteries will remain on the vehicle and exit the building where they will be stored in sealed containers. All containerized food waste will offloaded from the vehicle and tipped into sealed containers.

vi. AHP waste is delivered to site by collection vehicles. AHP waste arrives bagged and is tipped directly into sealed containers. 3rd party hauliers or BWC will collect the full containers and replace with clean, empty containers. There is no treatment of AHP waste on site.

vii. Waste gas bottles are stored securely outside the WTB, in a secure free venting cage pending collection by one of the specialist services available. In the event of any approved source-segregated clinical waste being accepted, this will be stored in enclosed, leak proof containers, on the impermeable base pending earliest possible removal to an authorised disposal or recovery facility elsewhere.

viii. The ELF storage area holds local arisings of refrigeration units (including those received at the adjoining HRRC site) pending removal to a specialist recovery facility elsewhere. Units are stored upright on a level concrete base within or adjacent to the concrete bays and inspected daily to ensure absence of leakage. Any leaking oil would be removed to an appropriately bunded area of the site for managerial decision over the appropriate action (e.g. early dispatch to the specialist treatment facility). Units are stacked no higher than 2 high or 3.5 metres whichever is the greater.

ix. All deliveries of kerbside collected, private sector and HRRC wastes are weighed at the site weighbridge. Delivery notes or transfer notes are required to accompany each load or, as appropriate, invoices issued - to ensure compliance with the Duty of Care.

x. Wholly inert wastes are normally tipped within the concrete bay system for reuse in development projects elsewhere or disposal at a local authorised facility. A silt trap is provided and maintained within the main drainage system to protect against the potential fouling of solids from this source.

xi. Similarly, other wastes segregated for specialist recovery elsewhere are stored within the outside bays.

xii. Segregated tyres and wheels are stacked or containerised adjacent to the outside bays in Stack volumes less than $50m^3$ for authorised recovery elsewhere.

xiii. WEEE wastes (including CRTs) are stored separately in stillages or adjacent to the WPB and located on pallets to assist loading when removing to specialist recovery facilities. Such wastes may arise from, dedicated collections, following segregation from the municipal waste stream or from members of the public delivering to the dedicated concrete slab adjacent to the HRRC facility.

xiv. The availability of disposal facilities for asbestos has significantly declined with the introduction of the Landfill Regulations and this has led to wastes being transported considerable distances in (often) relatively small quantities. Bonded asbestos may therefore be received at the site from Council approved sources in order to ensure full control over such wastes and to maximise payloads. This will help minimise the environmental dis-benefit of undue vehicle movements. Asbestos will be stored only in lockable covered containers adjacent to the fire suppression container.

xv. The manual and mechanical sorting and segregation of permitted waste is intended to improve the quality of waste before being sent for further processing or recovery at an authorised facility.

xvi. The shredding of permitted waste enables the increased sorting of waste and increases payloads.

N.B.: Under no circumstances will the quantity of asbestos stored at the site exceed 10tonnes

3.2 PERMITTED WASTES

3.2.1

As described at paragraph 3.1.4 above, the site is designed to receive wastes from the following: Bristol City Council municipal collection contracts, the adjacent HRRC, private sector sources and the public.

3.2.2 EU Waste Codes, R& D Codes and related Maximum Waste Throughputs of the Site:

The table below provides a breakdown of the following for the Hazardous Waste Transfer Station and the Non-Hazardous Physical Treatment Activity:

i. EWC Codes and their descriptions.

ii. R & D Codes.

iii. Throughput limits.

Non-Hazardous Physical Treatment Activity

EWC Codes	Description	R & D Codes	Throughput Limits
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste	R3, R4, R5, R13, D9, D14 and D15.	146,000 tonnes per annum
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)		
02 01 07	wastes from forestry		
02 01 10	waste metal		
02 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified		
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing		
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging		
15 01 02	plastic packaging		
15 01 03	wooden packaging		
15 01 04	metallic packaging		
15 01 06	mixed packaging		
15 01 07	glass packaging		
15 01 09	textile packaging		
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02		
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres		
16 01 06	end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components		
16 01 12	brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11		
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13		
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15		
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04		
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)		

16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators		
17 01 01	concrete		
17 01 02	bricks		
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics		
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06		
17 02 01	wood		
17 02 02	glass		
17 02 03	Plastic		
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01		
17 04 02	aluminium		
17 04 03	lead		
17 04 04	zinc		
17 04 05	iron and steel		
17 04 07	mixed metals		
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10		
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03		
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03		
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01		
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03		
18 01 01	sharps (except 18 01 03)		
18 01 04	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection(for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)		
18 02 01	sharps (except 18 02 02)		
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection		
19 08 01	screenings		
19 12 01	waste from desanding		
19 12 02	ferrous metal		
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal		
19 12 04	plastic and rubber		
19 12 05	glass		
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06		
19 12 08	textiles		
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11		
20 01 01	paper and cardboard		
20 01 02	glass		
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste		
20 01 10	clothes		
20 01 11	textiles		
20 01 25	edible oil and fat		

20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33		
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35		
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37		
20 01 39	plastics		
20 01 40	metals		
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping		
20 01 99	offensive wastes from non-healthcare sources (AHPs)		
20 02 01	biodegradable waste		
20 02 02	soil and stones		
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes		
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste		
20 03 02	waste from markets		
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues		
20 03 07	bulky waste		

Hazardous Waste Transfer Station

EWC Codes	Description	R & D Codes	Throughput Limits
13 02 05*	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	R13 and D15	4000 tonnes per annum Temporary storage of hazardous waste shall not exceed 50 tonnes.
13 02 08*	other engine, gear and lubricating oils		
16 01 04*	end-of-life vehicles		
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC		
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12		
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment		
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances		
16 06 01*	lead batteries		
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries		
16 06 03*	mercury-containing batteries		
17 02 04*	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances		
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos		
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos		
19 12 06*	wood containing hazardous substances		
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste		
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons		
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries		
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components		

20 01 37*	wood containing hazardous substances		

N.B.:

i. LOW entry marked with a * is Hazardous Waste as listed in the Waste Classification Technical Guidance V1.2.GB Oct 2021.

ii. The storage and segregation of wastes at this site does not fall to the PPC Regime since:

a) No segregated Hazardous Wastes is stored for disposal.

b) No Hazardous Waste is stored for possible R1, R2, R5-R9 recovery processes

c) There will be no biological treatment (D8) or physico-chemical treatment (D9) of any of the wastes received in quantities greater than 50tonnes/day.

d) For clarity mechanical treatment (D8) will not be limited to the 50tonnes / day.

3.2.3 Maximum Annual Throughput

The total amount of wastes dealt with at the facility will not exceed 150,000tonnes/annum.

3.3 HOURS OF OPERATION

The extant planning approval does not restrict the hours of operation at the facility and waste management activities may therefore occur 24hrs/day & 7days/week. However, it is Bristol Waste's current policy to operate within the following times:

Mondays to Sundays..... 05.00hrs to 24.00hrs

3.4 STAFFING AND TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

The site is managed by sufficient staff, competent to operate the site. This ensures the following:

i. All staff have clearly defined roles and responsibilities;
ii. Records are maintained of the skills required for each post;
iii. Records are maintained of the training and relevant qualifications undertaken by staff to meet the requirement of each post; and
iv. Operations are governed by standard operating instructions.

3.4.1 Management

The following employees of Bristol Waste Company currently provide the necessary Technically Competent Management for the facility:

NAME	POSITION	WAMITAB LEVEL
Craig Powell	Processing Manager	TSH, TMH4
Lucy Edgar	SHEQ Manager	LH, TSH, TMH

3.4.2 Work Force:

There are 10 site employees in total. These comprise the site supervisor, charge hands, site operatives, weighbridge attendant and drivers.

All personnel are trained appropriately, according to their specific tasks. They are made aware of requirements of the Environmental Permit and of this Working Plan, and of the importance of safeguarding the environment and local amenities whilst undertaking their duties. They are also informed of the role of the Agency in enforcing the relevant statutory requirements.

3.4.3 Training

An assessment of staff training needs has been carried out to identify the posts for which specific environmental awareness training is needed, and to determine the scope and level of such training. The assessment of training needs will be reviewed on an annual basis.

The training programme will ensure that relevant staff are aware of the following:

i. Regulatory implications of the permit for the site and their specific work activity;
ii. All potential environmental effects from operations under normal and abnormal circumstances;
iii. The need to report deviations from the permit; and
iv. Prevention of accidental emissions and the action to be taken should accidental emissions occur.

4 SITE ENGINEERING FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL

4.1 ENGINEERED SITE CONTAINMENT AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

4.1.1 Impervious Paving and Hard standing

i. ***Site base***. All operational surfaces of the transfer station are constructed with concrete to the following minimum specification:
   - Thickness - 250mm
   - Strength -35 Nm^2
ii. Access roads: All roads and areas where vehicles delivering or removing wastes may drive, turn or park are surfaced with concrete or tarmac. The access roads and ramps shown on Drawing 004 are constructed with concrete to the following similar high specification:
   - Thickness - 250mm
   - Strength -35 Nm^2
iii. *Oil Storage:* A new double skinned bunded tank located on an impermeable base is provided near the weighbridge for the storage vehicle fuels and oils.
iv. *Asbestos:* Any asbestos received at the site will be stored in a sealed lockable container placed on a concrete base in line with SWP.

v. *WEEE wastes, Batteries & End of Life Refrigeration units (ELFs):* are all stored on concrete, as described above, to await collection for specialised recovery at authorised facilities elsewhere. They are stored and maintained in accordance with paragraphs 3.1.4 above.

vi. *AHPs:* Skips used to store AHPs are inspected daily to check for signs of damage. Any issues will be dealt with immediately and records kept within the site diary.

vii. *Inspection and Maintenance of outside operational areas:* All outside storage areas - particularly the concrete bay system - are inspected on a weekly basis by the site supervisor and cleaned as necessary. Any defects will be repaired to a standard no less than that when new. Such repairs will be completed within two weeks of the reporting of the fault in order to maintain the impervious integrity of the operational surfaces. Temporary repair as described below will be undertaken if full repair is not immediately feasible. The dates of such inspections, the findings and any repairs undertaken will be entered in the Site Diary.

viii. *Inspection and Maintenance of internal operational areas:* The tipping floors of the WPB and WTB are cleared of all wastes in a phased sequence that ensures all sections of the operational area are cleared completely at least once a fortnight. The cleared areas are swept clean and washed down as necessary to remove any adhering Solids and inspected thoroughly to ensure continuing impervious integrity. In the event of any fault within the concrete surface(s) being reported, a temporary repair at the least (such as grouting) will be undertaken within two working days in order to maintain its impervious integrity. Full repair, to a standard no less than that when new, will be undertaken within two weeks of such findings. The dates of all such inspections, the findings and any repairs undertaken are recorded in the Site Diary.

4.1.2 Drainage System.

i. Potentially contaminated drainage from the impervious areas of the site is directed to flow via interceptors to the foul sewer as shown on the Site Drainage Plans. `Domestic drainage' from the site control office and from other toilets at the site is directed to the foul sewer system for treatment at the nearby sewage works.

ii. The surface water system is comprised of roof and hardstanding drainage from parking and perimeter roads. Drainage from roads discharges to a filter strip along the edges of roads to improve the water quality and this comprises of stone drainage with an impermeable liner to prevent infiltration. From the filter drain the water is discharged to an attenuation tank and then via a separator to the Rhine.

iii. A vehicle washdown facility is provided adjacent to the WTB. This drains to the approved sewer outlet after clarification through an interceptor.

iv. Monitoring: The drainage system, including the interceptor, is inspected fortnightly by the site management and maintained as necessary to ensure freedom from blockages and efficient operation of the interceptor. A record of the inspections and of the emptying of the interceptor is recorded in the Site Diary.

4.1.3 Construction Quality Assurance (CQA).

The concrete paving both outside and inside the WPB and WTB, access roads, ramps, outdoor concrete bunkers, oil storage facility and drainage system - all as described above - were professionally designed and installed by a qualified engineer, with validating CQA reports to demonstrate their `fitness for the purpose'. Copies of these reports are available for Environment Agency inspection as required.

4.1.4 Underground Tanks.

With the exception of essential components of the drainage system there are no underground tanks associated with this facility.

5 SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 SUMMARY:

The site infrastructure comprises:

- An engineered concrete base and surfaced access roads for all areas upon which waste management activities take place and which vehicles attending the waste facility may drive, turn or park - as previously described.
- A covered building (WTB) within which waste transfer activities take place.
- A covered WPB within which the sorting and baling of permitted materials takes place.
- Bunded areas, outdoor bays, containers and tanks for the various segregated wastes - as previously described.
- Two locked freezers, located inside steel locked shed, which is sat on top of concrete base.
- Free venting cages for the storage of Waste gas bottles.
- Acid resistant covered boxes for lead acid batteries.
- Site Administration Office with toilet/washroom facilities.
- Two weighbridges at the site entrance.
- Security fencing and gates.
- Site Notice Board.
- Site lighting.
- CCTV.

NBI: The locations of most of the above are shown on the various Site Plans (Appended).

NB2: The Agency's guidance document suggests that this section should focus more specifically on the site security issues. This therefore follows:

5.2 SITE SECURITY

5.2.1 Fencing, gates and lighting etc.

i. The site is surrounded on all sides by a minimum of 2m high fencing, .
ii. Steel-framed gates of a similar height are provided at the site entrance.
iii. A comprehensive lighting system is in place to illuminate all operational areas and internal access routes.
iv. CCTV covers operational areas close to the site entrance, whilst the administrative building is alarmed.

5.2.2 Inspection and Maintenance:

i. Gates are locked at all times when the site is unattended
ii. All fencing, gates and lighting are inspected daily by the site personnel to assess their continuing integrity. If necessary, and as a minimum, temporary repairs before the end of the working day will be carried out to fences and gates to ensure that the site remains secure. Full repair or replacement as necessary will then be affected within seven working days of the damage being detected.
iii. The site is subject to a remotely controlled security system with alarms to provide protection during the unattended night period. In addition, a roving security patrol is contracted to visit the site in response of alarms being triggered.
iv. Any failure of the lighting system and site floodlighting would be remedied within Seven Working days of its occurrence.
v. The findings of the security checks, the details of any works necessary to remedy failings and the date of their completion will be recorded in the Site Diary.

5.2.3 Visitors & Intruders:

i. All visitors to the site are required to report to the reception area on arrival and to sign the visitors' book/sign in tablet. No one is allowed to attend the operational areas unless on official business or accompanied by the site management.
ii. In the event of unauthorised intrusion, the circumstances would be entered in the Site Diary. Should additional security measures appear necessary these will be discussed in advance with the Agency.

5.3 SITE IDENTIFICATION BOARD

The site identification board will continue to be provided at a prominent position close to the site entrance. This is constructed from durable materials and display clearly, at all times, the following information:

- Site name and address.

- Permit Holder's Name (Bristol Waste Company.).
- Permit Number.
- Emergency contact name and telephone number (omitting personal names and home phone numbers - for security reasons).
- A statement that the site has been Permitted by the Environment Agency.
- The Agency's national phone number: 03708 506 506 (for general enquiries) or such other number(s) as may be notified by the Agency.
- Days and hours when the site is open to receive waste.

6 SITE OPERATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

All operations are carried out with the intention of safeguarding the Health and Safety of site personnel and of all other persons, protecting the environment and minimising the effects of the operations on the local amenity. In order to achieve these objectives this Working Plan and any additional requirements that may be introduced by way of the Environmental Permit will be strictly adhered to, as will all other relevant statutory waste management requirements such as the Duty of Care, Registration of Waste Carriers and Hazardous Waste procedures etc, as they may apply to the site operations.

6.2 TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

6.2.1

All operatives receive operational training - according to their individual duties - on the current best practice for safely dealing with the wastes to be dealt with at the site. This includes the receipt, storage, recovery, reloading and dispatch of wastes. Where appropriate, employees are also required to attend relevant professional training to improve their understanding of current statutory waste controls, health and safety issues and operational techniques. Those individuals who are approved by the EA as TCMs for the site will be required to complete `Continuing Technical Competency re-assessments in accordance with the current WAMITAB / CIWM system.

6.2.2

It is the intention of the Permit Holder that written procedures will be progressively developed for operatives in relation to the handling of wastes at the site and in the operation of relevant plant and machinery. Such written procedures will describe (inter-alia) the appropriate methods for:

- receiving and inspecting wastes
- record keeping

- dealing with any unauthorised wastes
- tipping loads
- Sorting and segregating mixed wastes
- Baling of wastes
- Operation of the mobile plant
- Shredding of wastes
- safe storage of wastes and recyclables
- dispatch of bulked wastes, recyclables and `rogue' wastes
- general housekeeping, including - cleanliness of the site and its environs
- Equipment maintenance, inspection and maintenance of the infrastructure and of the drainage systems etc.
- Emergency spillage response.

6.2.3

A copy of this Working Plan and of the Environmental Permit will be made available at the facility for the attention of all staff. They will be informed of the importance of these documents and of the key areas of concern, and fully briefed on the role of the Environment Agency in enforcing compliance.

6.3 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.3.1 Risk & Scope:

Bristol Waste recognises the importance of the prevention of accidents that may have environmental consequences and that it is crucial to limit those consequences.

An accident management plan will be implemented and maintained at the site to ensure that the site and staff are fully prepared for any such incidents. The accident management plan will be reviewed at least every four years or as soon as practicable after an incident, with changes made accordingly to minimise the risk of occurrence.

The Site Manager will act as an emergency coordinator in the event of an accident on site and will take lead responsibility for implementing the accident management plan.

A record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events and findings from maintenance inspections will be kept in the Site Diary.

The Site Manager will contact the EA if any of the following are detected and are causing or may cause significant pollution:

i. A malfunction

ii. A breakdown or failure

iii. An accident; or

iv. An emission of a substance not controlled by an emissions limit.

The following accident management plan describes the techniques that will be implemented to minimise the risks posed to the environment. Activities affecting the health and safety (H&S) of operatives, contractors and visitors will be separately managed in compliance with H&S regulation and company H&S Policy.

6.3.2 Vehicles and Plant – Loss of Containment

i. Since no liquid or sludge wastes are dealt with at the facility and since wastes are deposited, stored and reloaded only on the various concrete floors (which all drain to the engineered drainage systems) no significant risk of environmental problems from leaks or spillages is likely. Nevertheless, spillage risk is to be further mitigated by:

ii. All vehicles under the control of the Permit holder delivering to and removing wastes from the site, and all machinery used at the site in connection with the waste management operations, are operated and maintained with the objective of preventing leaks and spillages of wastes or any other materials.

iii. Drivers arriving at the site are required to weigh-in and weigh-out their loads at the site weighbridge. Here, an initial evaluation of each load and of the condition of the vehicle is made to assess that they remain in a safe condition and unlikely to leak or spill contents. Any perceived inadequacies are recorded and reported to the site manager with a view to advising the driver and/or his employer accordingly.

iv. Before wastes are tipped within the WPB, WTB or within any dedicated outside container or bay, delivery vehicles are inspected further by site personnel to assess the condition of loads and again, should incoming loads appear insecure, the driver and/ or the contractor would be notified to correct the position for future deliveries.

v. Throughout the reloading of the Waste vehicle/containers within the WPB, WTB or the filling of other lorries with wastes from the outside bays, care is taken to avoid spillage and overloading of the vehicles. All filled vehicles are sheeted or netted over, as appropriate, to safely secure their contents.

vi. Should any spillage occur within the confines of the permitted area, this will be removed before the end of that working day and all traces of waste swept or washed from the surfaces affected.

vii. A supply of absorbent granules together with a stiff bristle brushes and shovels (spill kits) are maintained around the site to deal with any oil, acid or fuel spillage . Should any spillage occur this will be contained and absorbed, and the resultant products cleaned up and containerised for authorised disposal (as hazardous waste) elsewhere.

viii. Any significant spillage and the measures taken to deal with it would be recorded in the environmental incident report.

6.3.3 Tanks and Drums

i. The site vehicle fuel tanks are carefully loaded and unloaded in accordance with specified filling and emptying instructions designed to safeguard against spillage.
ii. Fuel tanks are inspected weekly to ensure continuing integrity and maintained in good condition at all times.
iii. Any drums or containers found within the wastes suspected of containing liquids will also be quarantined on self-bunded storage trays within the WTB to await safe disposal off-site.
iv. Such inspections and any quarantined wastes will be recorded in the Site Diary.

6.3.4 Unauthorised Waste

i. The acceptance of unauthorised materials could result in unacceptable wastes being stored and treated at the site. All wastes will be subject to inspection and checking against the agreed quality specification. In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the site, the waste will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine/isolation area prior to export from site.

6.3.5 Security and Vandalism

The following security measures are in place:

i. Site perimeter: the site benefits from fencing around the perimeter;

ii. Security doors: the doors to the office buildings will be locked at all times when the site is unattended;

iii. Lockable gates: the site benefits from gates at the site entrance which will be locked outside of operational hours;

iv. CCTV: CCTV cameras cover operational areas close to the site entrance;

v. Security lighting: the site benefits from security lighting around the site;

vi. Inspection: gates and fencing extending around the site will be inspected regularly by the operations staff to identify deterioration and damage, and the need for any repairs;

vii. Maintenance and repair: fencing and gates will be maintained and repaired to ensure their continued integrity. In the event that damage is sustained repairs will be made by the end of the working day. If this is not possible, suitable measures will be taken to prevent any unauthorised access to the site and permanent repairs will be affected as soon as practicable;

viii. Authorised access system: all visitors to the site will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit to minimise the risk of unauthorised visitors being present on site; and

ix. Monitoring techniques: operational procedures, including regular inspections will ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the Site.

In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated, and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. Records to be maintained include inspections and maintenance of security fencing and gates, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken.

6.3.6 Flooding

i. The majority of the site lies within flood zones 1 and 2, with a low probability and medium probability of flooding respectively.

ii. Limited areas of the site are situated within flood zone 3 and have a high probability of flooding meaning in any year land has a 1% or more chance of flooding from rivers, or a 0.5% or more chance of flooding from the sea. The area does benefit from flood defences.

iii. An evacuation plan will be implemented in the event of a flood.

iv. In the unlikely event of a flood, the integrity of any affected plant or equipment will be assessed.

v. The Site Manager will continue be responsible for implementing risk management measures in conjunction with the Working Plan.

6.3.7 Fire

The site operates in accordance with the agreed Fire Prevention Plan (402.V54839.00001/FPP).

6.4 CONTINGENCY PLANS AND PROCEDURES

6.4.1

The site will implement a contingency plan to ensure that the following are achieved:

i. Compliance with all permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at the site, including disruption at other facilities that would affect supplies to the site or the removal of waste from it;
ii. No exceedance of limits in the permit and that appropriate measures for storing and handling waste are continued to be applied; and
iii. Cessation of waste acceptance unless there is a clearly defined method of recovery and enough permitted capacity on site.

6.4.2

The contingency plan will include the following:

i. Procedures that ensure, as far as possible, that any planned shutdowns at waste sites where waste is sent are known about in advance;
ii. Procedures to manage the volumes of waste on site during planned or unplanned shutdowns of plant which will include;

    i. Identification of any known or predictable malfunctions with plant on site and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise required to deal with them;
    ii. A record of spare parts held or a list of where they can be obtained from and how long it would take;
    iii. A procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative regime;
    iv. A record of all equipment and plant whose failure could directly or indirectly affect the environment or human health;

iii. A consideration of whether sites or companies relied upon as part of the contingency plan can take waste at short notice and are authorised to do so in addition to carrying out their existing activities;
iv. If permit limits could be exceeded, a consideration of whether alternative disposal or recovery options are possible on the basis of extra cost and geographical distance will be undertaken;
v. Procedures for auditing performance against the contingency measures and for reporting the audit results to the site manager.

6.5 FACILITY DECOMMISSIONING

6.5.1

The site will require a simple decommissioning consisting of the mechanical and electrical removal of all plant and equipment and the deconstruction of the fire walls. The only subsurface tanks and pipework are associated with the drainage system.

The decommissioning plan will demonstrate that:

i. The plant can be decommissioned without causing pollution; and
ii. The site will be returned to a satisfactory state.

6.5.2

In relation to the surrender of the EP, a Site Condition Report (SCR), (reference 402.V54839.00001_SCR) dated November 2023 has been prepared in support of the EP application, setting out the baseline conditions of the site for comparison at the point of surrender.

This will be updated during the operational life of the site as appropriate. To assist with permit surrender, records will be maintained to demonstrate how the land has been protected at all times between the date of permit issue and surrender.

6.6 WASTE PRE ACCEPTANCE, ACCEPTANCE, CONTROL SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES

6.6.1

The majority of waste accepted onto site comes from Bristol Waste Collection Vehicles (or from the adjacent HRRC run by Bristol Waste. Therefore, there is a high level of confidence in the source and nature of the waste, the potential risks from the waste and knowledge about the previous waste holder.

6.6.2

For enquiries about new waste streams, Bristol Waste will ensure the waste has been properly assessed and classified in line with WM3[1]. The site management will ensure the following information is obtained:

i. Details of the waste producer including their organisation name, address and contact details;
ii. A description of the waste;
iii. The waste classification code;
iv. The source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste);
v. Information on the nature and variability of the waste production process;
vi. The waste's physical form;
vii. A description of the waste's odour and whether it is likely to be odorous; and

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance

viii. An estimate of the quantity expected to be received in each load and in a year.

Following classification in line with WM3, the waste will be technically assessed to ensure it is suitable for storage and treatment on site and meets permit conditions.

Waste pre-acceptance records will be kept for at least 3 years and information will be reassessed if the:

i. Waste changes;
ii. Process giving rise to the waste changes; or
iii. Waste received does not to conform to the pre-acceptance information.

Parameters to be checked at the acceptance stage will be determined when the acceptance of waste has been agreed with a customer.

6.6.3

For all loads received at the site, the accompanying delivery notes and/or Duty of Care Transfer notes are scrutinised at the weighbridge to ensure that the wastes conform to the limitations of the licence. The DoC notes are maintained at the site or electronically in a central database for at least the statutory period and these are available for inspection by the Agency.

6.6.4

Upon receipt of wastes within the WPB, WTB or the outside areas, any suspicious contents (e.g. drums, packages, cylinders, leaking or sealed containers etc.) that may be observed, are investigated by the site supervisor and dealt with as described below at paragraphs 6.6.3 to 6.6.6.

6.6.5

If the site supervisor remains unsatisfied with any particular item(s) then either (i) the driver is required to return such material to the supplier or (ii) the material is quarantined in the dedicated quarantine area pending further investigation. In the event of such action being necessary the details will be entered in the Site Diary.

6.6.6

Further inspections take place during both the temporary storage phase and reloading of the wastes and the Supervisor continues to take the above action should any Suspicious material be found. The Environment Agency may be consulted over any rogue finds and their advice taken in cases where the licence holder is unsure of the appropriate action.

6.6.7

Container(s) used to hold any rogue wastes of a potentially liquid or sludge-like nature are located on self-bunded trays shown as described above.

6.6.8

Any gas cylinders being found within a delivery are transferred to secure free-venting cages for safe storage pending removal through one of the specialist collections schemes.

6.6.9

Lead acid batteries and other cells delivered to the facility are relocated to proprietary lidded and leak-proof battery boxes to await collection for recovery at a specialist authorised facility elsewhere. These are inspected daily to ensure their continuing integrity and to ensure no ingress of rainwater. Hazardous waste consignment notes are raised to authorise their removal from the site.

6.6.10

The site operator provides a continual update to the site supervisor on available capacity for storing the various wastes within the WPB, WTB and the various outside storage arrangements. In the event of allocated storage spaces running short (e.g. during abnormally busy periods or where disposal outlets are unavailable etc.) wastes may require to be diverted elsewhere until capacity has been restored.

6.6.11

Bulked wastes, refrigeration units, gas bottles and any other wastes leaving the site for disposal, recovery or longer-term storage are appropriately described and coded (using the EU LOW Coding's) and safely containerised in accordance with the Duty of Care. They are transported only by authorised waste carrier to authorised outlets. In the event of any quarantined wastes being held at the site these would be removed within 14 working days of receipt. In the case of rogue wastes known to be `hazardous', compliance with the necessary consignment note procedures will be ensured.

6.6.12

All records of delivery and dispatch, including copies of the Duty of Care Transfer Notes and any Consignment Notes are maintained in the site control office. These are available for inspection by authorised officers of the Agency at any reasonable time. Summaries of such records are kept as agreed with the Agency and forwarded to the Agency at the required quarterly intervals.

6.6.13

The site has an electronic system which manages all site and management activities. Up-to-date information is held related to:

i. Pre-acceptance;
ii. Acceptance;
iii. Non-conformance or rejection;
iv. Storage;
v. Repackaging;
vi. Treatment; and
vii. Removal off site.

The system also operates as the waste inventory and stock control system, including the following information:

i. The date the waste arrived on site;
ii. The original producer's details (or unique identifier);
iii. A unique reference number;
iv. Waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information;
v. The package type and size;
vi. The intended treatment or disposal route;
vii. The nature and quantity of wastes held on site;
viii. Where the waste is physically located on site;
ix. Where the waste is in the designated recovery process;
x. The staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options;
xi. Details that link waste to relevant transfer notes; and
xii. Details of any non-conformances and rejections, including consignment notes for waste rejected because it is hazardous.

The system is able to report on the following for each LoW code:

i. The total quantity of waste present on site at any one time;
ii. A breakdown of the waste quantities stored pending on-site treatment or awaiting onward transfer;
iii. Where a batch of waste is located based on a site plan;
iv. The quantity of waste on site compared with the limits in the management system and permit; and
v. The length of time the waste has been on site compared with the limits in the management system and permit.

Waste acceptance records are kept for a minimum of 2 years once the waste has been treated and removed from site. A back-up copy is also be kept offsite and will be readily available in an emergency.

6.7 WASTE SAMPLNG AND TESTING

6.7.1

It is not normally necessary for the permit Holder to sample and analyse waste supplies since these, for the most part, comprise mixed council-collected wastes i.e. household, industrial and commercial wastes and wastes from the adjacent HRRC delivered by local householders. The composition of such wastes, whilst broad, is well documented through many years of statistical research, and contains a high proportion of wastes that present little environmental threat whilst held within controlled short-term storage. Nevertheless, operator diligence is paramount in the identification of any `rogue' wastes that may be contained within deliveries (e.g. liquid residues in drums, gas cylinders or suspected asbestos etc.). These may need to be quarantined

and possibly analysed. For such wastes, expert advice may be sought including, as appropriate, that of the Agency - to properly identify the wastes and the correct disposal route.

6.7.2

Should a waste supply be offered for which more detailed chemical information is required then, in order to avoid environmental risk in the handling of such waste, professional advice will be sought from within Bristol Waste's own specialist resources and for elsewhere, as necessary, prior to its acceptance.

6.7.3

The occasions when any sampling is undertaken will be recorded in the Site Diary. Results of all such analyses will be maintained in the site office and made available for inspection by the Agency at all reasonable times.

6.8 WASTE QUANTITY MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

6.8.1

All Wastes received at the site and wastes removed from it are weighed over the site weighbridges. A detailed record of every load is maintained within the site office and made available for inspection by the Agency at all reasonable times.

6.8.2

The site weighbridges are maintained and calibrated to the manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with current prevailing weights and measures legislation. A record of such checks is kept in the Site Diary.

6.8.3

In the event of total weighbridge failure, loads would either be weighed at a convenient public or commercial weighbridge, or weights estimated using the Agency's Volume to weight conversion factors for each load - as contained within Agency Guidance Version 99/01

6.8.4

Waste statistical returns are made to the Agency in the specified format using the above records and at the required frequency.

6.9 STORAGE OF SPECIFIED WASTES

6.9.1

Relevance: The site does not deliberately accept hazardous wastes other than the limited range listed above. However, in the event of rogue wastes being inadvertently delivered to the site, these, as described above, will be isolated, investigated and dealt with appropriately.

6.9.2

'Rogue' gas bottles and lead acid batteries are dealt with as previously described.

6.9.3

A lockable asbestos container will be provided in the event of any deliveries of bonded asbestos (as discussed earlier). In the event of the presence of asbestos being suspected in a mixed load, the area would be cordoned off and the offending wastes damped down to minimise fibre dispersal. The suspect wastes, together with any adhering or admixed wastes will be carefully removed by machine or by a suitable protected operative to a lidded container to wait specialist advice and authorised removal.

6.9.4

Vehicle batteries are containerised and stored as described earlier and ELFs stored on concrete no more than two units high.

6.9.5

Any waste oils produced during the operation of the facility, or `rogue' waste liquids received at the site are stored in bunded containers as previously described and periodically removed for authorised disposal elsewhere.

6.9.6

The occasions when any wastes described at paragraphs 6.9.1 to 6.9.5 above are removed from the site are recorded in the Site Diary.

6.10 SPECIFIED WASTE TREATMENT PROCESS - PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

6.10.1

Relevance: In view of the nature of the wastes being dealt with and the relatively simple operations conducted at the waste transfer facility the manual sorting of materials, the shredding, baling, the bulking up of materials and onward transfer of materials, it is not envisaged that this section of the Agency's Working Plan Guidance will be of significant concern.

All staff will be trained in the operation of any plant as described above.

6.10.2

All mechanical or electrical equipment used at the site is serviced and maintained to the manufacturers' recommended schedules. These are recorded in the Site Diary.

6.11 WASTE STORAGE PERIODS

No wastes are stored at the site for periods longer than necessary. However, due to the differing nature and circumstances relating to the varying types of wastes and the varying operational demands, the following arrangements are in place:

i. During normal weekdays, all wastes comprising or containing putrescible materials are normally removed from the site within 48hrs of receipt. During weekends this may need to be increased to 72hrs and during busy bank holiday Weekends up to a maximum of 96hrs.

ii. ‘Rogue’ wastes are removed from quarantine within 14 days of receipt.

iii. Green waste for composting or chipping is normally removed within 14 days of receipt.

iv. Bonded asbestos, if accepted (see earlier) will be removed once the lidded container is full (could be monthly).

v. Recyclable materials (scrap metal, wood, furniture etc) are removed once viable loads have been assembled - generally at least monthly.

vi. Hazardous recyclable wastes (fridges, CRTs, fluorescent tubes, batteries etc) are also removed once viable loads have been assembled.

7 POLLUTION CONTROL, MONITORING & REPORTING SYSTEMS

7.1 Risk & Scope:

As previously described, due to the secure and controlled containment of wastes, the activities have minimal potential for giving rise to polluting emissions. The comprehensive drainage system collects potentially contaminated waters from the washdown of vehicles, cleansing of the WPB and WTB etc, and surface waters from impervious surfaces. Such waters pass through one of the site interceptors for physical clarification prior to final authorised discharge to the adjacent sewer or watercourse as authorised.

7.1.1

The interceptors are inspected every two weeks and emptied and cleaned as necessary to ensure their continuing efficiency. The routine inspections and the occasions when emptying and for cleaning take place are recorded in the Site Diary.

7.1.2

Should, in the future, the Agency require any monitoring of any of the environmental considerations listed below at paragraph 7.4, this will be discussed with the Agency and any national protocol taken into consideration in responding to the requirement.

7.2 POTENTIAL FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS

7.2.1

Specified gases, vapours and aerosols - such discharges are uncommon.

7.2.2

Groundwater - with the operational surfaces being laid to concrete, groundwater pollution is extremely unlikely.

7.2.3

Surface waters – the discharge to the adjoining water course and the watercourse itself (upstream & downstream of the discharge point) is monitored by a third party sampling company on a monthly basis.

7.2.4

Meteorological conditions - it is not envisaged that meteorological changes will introduce additional environmental risks to the site and its operations. However, should there be any evidence to the contrary; measures to monitor and respond accordingly will be introduced in consultation with the Agency,

8 AMENITY MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

8.1 CONTROL MONITORING AND REPORTING OF DUST, FIBRES AND PARTICULATES

The site will operate in accordance with the Dust Management Plan (DEMP) (Ref: 402.V54839.00001/DEMP).

8.2 CONTROL OF ODOURS

The site will operate in accordance with the Odour Management Plan (OMP) (Ref: 402.V54839.00001/OMP).

8.3 CONTROL AND MONITORING OF NOISE

8.3.1 Risk

Since the waste handling operations are contained within the permitted area and as the site is adjacent to a busy industrial area, remote from residential properties and surrounded by a mixture of open countryside and other large waste related activities, noise nuisance is not considered likely.

8.3.2

Nevertheless, the licence holder is anxious to ensure that operational noise is minimised, commensurate with maintaining a viable operation. To achieve this:

i. The baler will be located in the waste processing building which is fully enclosed and benefits from roller shutter doors;
ii. All plant is switched off when not in use;
iii. Speed limits will continue to be implemented for vehicles using the site;
iv. All site personnel are trained in the need to minimise site noise, and are responsible for monitoring and reporting excessive noise when carrying out their everyday roles;
v. The regular maintenance of roads to prevent the development of potholes will significantly reduce the noise generated particularly by empty vehicles exiting the site;
vi. The shredder is located within the middle of the site away from the EP boundary;
vii. Glass waste will be tipped either in the WPB or concrete tipping bays to minimise noise
viii. Drop heights are kept to the minimum practical.
ix. Mobile plant is silenced and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' current standards.
x. General site noise reduction remains under constant review.
xi. Operations are not normally conducted during `unsociable hours'.
xii. Any complaints will be responded to immediately, and should any noise problem or complaint persist, then its amelioration will be discussed with the Agency.

7.3.3. Monitoring:

i. General operating noise levels are kept under review by the site supervisor and any abnormal condition or complaint will be noted and acted upon as soon as possible.

ii. Should any complaint persist, professional noise measurement will be undertaken by a specialist service provider in consultation with the Environment Agency.

8.3.3

Any abnormal noise problems or related complaints and resulting actions will be reported in the Site Diary. The results of any such noise monitoring exercises will be available for inspection by the Agency, upon request, at all reasonable times.

8.4 CONTROL OF PESTS

The site will operate in accordance with the Pest Management Plan (PMP) (Ref: 402.V54839.00001/PMP).

8.5 CONTROL OF MUD AND DEBRIS

8.5.1 Risk & Scope:

In view of the distance of the site from the public highway (some 550m) and the high quality concrete tarmac construction of site road from the transfer station to the highway it is extremely rare for mud and debris to be tracked out onto the highway.

8.5.2

Wastes are delivered to the facility in secure steel-sided lorries, skips or other vehicles, and dispatched in similar manner. As appropriate, drivers are required to net or sheet down all bulked loads prior to dispatch to avoid spillage of waste onto the highway. The relatively few householders delivering wastes under the permitting scheme on Saturdays & Sundays leave with their vehicles empty, whilst drivers removing segregated recoverable and intractable wastes (e.g. gas bottles and bonded asbestos) are required to net or sheet down such loads, as necessary, prior to departing the facility. Any risk of wastes being spilt onto the highway is thus negligible.

8.5.3

All vehicles operated for, or by, Bristol Waste Company are inspected before leaving the site to ensure that loads are safe and that wheels and undercarriage are free from extraneous matter. As necessary, they are cleaned at the vehicle washing facility**.**

8.5.4

Under a cleaning contract the site is swept once a week and the site roads twice a week.

8.5.5

Notwithstanding the above provisions, both the entrance to the site from the Service road and the adjacent highway are inspected daily. Should any fouling from the licensed site operations be reported, the offending material will be removed before the end of that working day with the help of a mechanical scraper, brush and or hose as necessary.

8.5.6

Records of any such incidents of highway fouling and of any resulting clean will be maintained in the Site Diary.

8.6 CONTROL OF LITTER

8.6.1 Risk:

Due to the controlled nature of the operations and the location of the authorised activities away from the site boundaries, litter problems are rarely experienced. In addition, wastes are handled with care and full recognition taken of extreme weather conditions. Shredding and sorting activities will be conducted with care and full recognition taken of extreme weather conditions. Strict waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures are implemented on site to ensure that only permitted waste type are accepted. All waste bays and storage areas are clearly labelled to ensure the segregation of waste. All surfacing will be maintained free of significant quantities of litter. All vehicles leaving operational areas are cleaned as necessary to remove loose waste. All vehicles are covered when loads are entering and exiting the facility.

8.6.2 Monitoring:

The site boundaries are walked on a daily basis and any litter arising from the site operations collected and disposed of responsibly.

8.6.3

In the event of any complaint of litter from the site affecting neighbouring areas, this will be investigated and dealt with accordingly before the end of the day in question.

8.6.4

All Such inspections or complaints and the action taken are recorded in the Site Diary.

9 WASTE MINIMISATION, RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL

9.1.1

The site will implement a residues management plan that:

i. Minimises the generation of residues, (solid waste arising from the treatment of waste);
ii. Optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging; and
iii. Makes sure residues are properly disposed of where recovery is technically or economically impractical.

The key principles of the residues management plan are:

i. Treatment processes will recover the maximum amount of recyclable fractions from the input material. All recyclable fractions will be sent on for further recovery;
ii. A detailed assessment identifying the best environmental options for waste disposal will be conducted where the disposal of waste is required; and
iii. The options for recovering and disposing of waste produced on site will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the best environmental options are still being used and the recovery of waste is promoted where technically and economically viable.

10 SECURITY AND AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS

10.1 Site Diary

The Site Diary and all records referred to in this Working Plan will be maintained securely within the site office and will be made available for inspection by the Agency at all reasonable times.

10.1.1

In particular, the Site Diary will contain details of the following:

i. Inspections and action re: external Surfaces;
ii. Inspections and action re: internal areas;
iii. Inspections and action re: the drainage System;
iv. Inspections and maintenance of security measures;
v. Inspections and action re: mud on road;
vi. Action re: spillages;
vii. Inspections of bunded tanks & quarantined liquids;
viii. Action re: Fire Incidents;
ix. Details of 'rogue" wastes and action;
x. Details of any waste sampling;
xi. Weighbridge calibration;
xii. Equipment servicing;
xiii. Inspection & cleaning of interceptors;
xiv. Details of complaints & action re: dust etc;
xv. xv., Inspections and action re: odours, noise, pests and litter.