

BAT No.	Topic	Brief Description	BAT summary [Refer to the BAT conclusions]	BAT relevant to your waste installation? Yes or No	Additional information relevant to meeting this BAT
1	Overall environmental performance	EMS	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS) that incorporates the features listed	Yes	<p>LSL recognises that an effective system of management is a key technique for ensuring that all appropriate pollution, prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis. LSL's Environmental Management System (EMS) conforms to the requirements of the Environment Agency, as do the Operating Techniques (OT) deployed at the Site (these are provided in the Operating Techniques and Environmental Management System (OEMS) document (MA10)). LSL are fully committed to ensuring the highest standards are met and undertake all operations on site in accordance with best industrial practices. Consequently, operational procedures for the management of the facility ensure that all appropriate pollution prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis. The EMS assists in maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements and managing environmental impacts and complies with all aspects listed within BAT 1. The EMS contains the following sections/procedures: Environment Policy, Safety, Health, Operating Techniques, Environmental Emission Controls, Communication with Complaints and Non-Conformances Procedures, Review Procedure, Contingency Plan, Health and Safety Requirements, Maintenance and Training Records, Site Closure Plan, and Fire Prevention Plan</p>
2	Overall environmental performance	Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plant, BAT is to use all of the techniques listed	Yes	<p>The site operates in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures as detailed in the Operating Techniques and Environmental Management System (OEMS) document (MA10). The site's Sampling and Inspection procedures ensure that no non-conforming waste types are accepted on site. These are set out in OEMS Appendix 01 in SSOP Annex 01 (Sampling and Inspection Plan (including weighbridge procedure), Procedures include:</p> <p><u>Waste Characterisation and Pre-acceptance Procedures:</u> LSL has pre-acceptance checks in place and all incoming loads are booked in advance with the logistics manager who is responsible for obtaining the necessary waste characterisation information.</p> <p><u>Waste Acceptance Procedure:</u> The site's pre-acceptance procedures confirm that the characteristics of the waste are established at the pre-acceptance stage before delivery to site. Deliveries to site are pre-booked with checks undertaken to ensure that the site will have capacity and staff resources to receive each delivery. Waste Acceptance Procedures include: Waste transfer notes; Load inspection and waste control; Quarantine and rejection procedures; Means of measurement (tracking); and Segregation procedures. Checks and inspections are undertaken by a member of staff who is suitably qualified and trained.</p> <p><u>Waste Tracking and Inventory System:</u> LSL employs a waste tracking system, which stores all information on each waste throughout the waste stream's lifecycle on site. This includes information gained through characterisation, and verification of wastes undertaken at the pre-acceptance and acceptance stages.</p> <p><u>Output Quality Management System:</u> The site is operated in accordance with procedures to ensure that the battery material treatment process is monitored and adjusted to ensure that the optimum quality output is ensured</p> <p><u>Waste Segregation:</u> The waste table in the OEMS (MA10) document and the accompanying site plan show where different waste types are to be stored. The Fire Prevention Plan also details waste storage arrangements. If it is suspected that waste which does not conform to that permitted under the Environmental Permit (EP) has been deposited at site, it would be placed in the designated quarantine area and labelled accordingly. This</p>

					<p>waste would be removed within 24 hours of receipt with arrangements made to return the material to the customer.</p> <p><u>Waste Compatibility:</u> The site handles non-hazardous and (potentially) hazardous battery waste. Different waste types are stored in clearly designated areas as set out in the Waste Table, as illustrated on the site plan and in the Fire Prevention Plan (MA3). There are no compatibility issues relating to the waste types which would present an increased risk to the environment.</p> <p><u>Sorting of Incoming Waste:</u> The site only accepts pre-sorted materials where evidence notes have already been issued detailing any treatment or recycling previously carried out.</p>
3	Overall environmental performance	Inventory of waste water and waste gas streams	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), that incorporates all of the features listed	No	<p><i>The only waste water in the process is from sealed circulatory processing systems for shredding. Waste water is removed from the site. The only emission to surface water is uncontaminated run off. Surface water drains to an onsite drain. This emission is considered to have negligible impact on the receiving environment. The site drainage is shown on Drawing 03. No water leave site. It is retained on site in a 100,000-litre tank and tankered offsite when this reaches capacity.</i></p>

<p>4</p>	<p>Overall environmental performance</p>	<p>Storage procedures</p>	<p>In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the storage of waste, BAT is to use all of the techniques listed</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The following storage procedures are in place:</p> <p><u>Optimised Storage Locations:</u> Storage arrangements are optimised to minimise transport distances on site. Waste is transferred directly from storage to the battery material treatment process. Unnecessary handling is avoided.</p> <p><u>Adequate Storage Capacity:</u> Deliveries to the site are pre-booked with the logistics manager with checks undertaken to ensure that the site will have capacity and staff resources to receive each delivery. The site benefits from a tracking system designed to ensure that the site avoids reaching overcapacity, and to ensure that suitable arrangements are made for its transfer off site before this point is reached.</p> <p><u>Storage times:</u> Waste will be stored on site of a maximum storage time of 56 days. The Fire Prevention Plan (MA3) and the Site Plan document (MA6) details where and when different waste types are to be stored.</p> <p><u>Safe Storage Operation:</u> All waste acceptance, storage, treatment and processing takes place on impermeable surfacing, with storage areas that are sealed/bunded and with a sealed concrete curb around the site perimeter. The site has been specifically designed to be fit for purpose and the design process included consideration of process hazards and a hazard assessment of possible chemical reactions and prevention and protective measures.</p> <p><u>Site infrastructure:</u> All infrastructure on site is resistant to materials used and stored on site. Waste batteries are stored in UN approved containers. Diesel is stored within a diesel tank with internal bunding. Any leakage would be captured in the overall bunding of the site. The tank itself and the bunding in all areas is checked each day for integrity. No part of the infrastructure on site will be used in a manner other than that for which it was designed, nor will any be used for a duration exceeding the specified design life. All site infrastructure is subject to daily inspection of integrity, undertaken by a competent member of staff.</p> <p><u>Inspection:</u> The site and all of its components will be inspected daily to ensure that all equipment is in good working order. Any defects will be repaired as soon as practicable (within a maximum of 5 days) taking into account the severity of the problem.</p> <p><u>Separate Area for Storage and Handling of Packaged Hazardous Waste:</u> The site is designed to safely store, treat and handle hazardous waste. Hazardous waste will be stored and treated within dedicated clearly labelled areas of the site, and all storage areas are covered, bunded/sealed and on impermeable surfacing.</p> <p><u>FPP:</u> Storage is in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan (MA3).</p>
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<p>5</p>	<p>Overall environmental performance</p>	<p>Handling and transfer procedures</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LSL follow its own bespoke OTEMS (MA10), and summary descriptions relating to BAT 5 are provided below.</p> <p><u>Training</u>: LSL ensures that all site operatives undergo induction and refresher training in the safe handling and transfer of waste using appropriate plant and equipment as relevant to their role. Forklift training is provided externally.</p> <p><u>Tracking</u>: LSL's waste tracking system is implemented to record and manage information on each batch throughout the waste's lifecycle on site.</p> <p><u>Inspection</u>: All vehicles bringing waste material to the site report to the weighbridge where the load is visually inspected, to confirm that its description and composition match the relevant accompanying documentation. All wastes undergo a further visual inspection during unloading.</p> <p><u>Acceptance</u>: Waste is only accepted at the site if the description in the accompanying documentation is in accordance with the EP and that on-site inspection then confirms the waste is consistent with the description provided.</p> <p><u>Spillage prevention</u>: To prevent loss of containment and minimise the risk and impact of spillages, the following measures are implemented: <u>Storage vessels</u>: storage tanks are constructed to the appropriate British Standard; <u>Inspection</u>: tanks are inspected visually on a daily basis by the site staff to ensure the continued integrity of the tanks, and identify the requirement for any remedial action; <u>Spill kits</u>: materials suitable for absorbing and containing minor spillages will be maintained on site; and <u>Monitoring techniques</u>: Site staff undertake daily monitoring for evidence of spillage and leakage.</p> <p><u>Spillage response</u>: In the event of any potentially polluting leak or spillage occurring on site, the following action will be taken: Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbents suitable for the purpose of managing spillages. The resultant materials will be placed into containers and will then be removed from site and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility. The incident will be logged in the site diary; Any dry wastes spilled on site will be collected and transported to the appropriate area of the site; and in the event of a major spillage, which is causing or is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment, immediate action will be taken to contain the spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water or drains. Contaminated water and any resultant materials used for clean-up of the spillage will be cleared immediately and placed in containers for offsite disposal, and the EA will be informed.</p>
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6	Monitoring	Monitor key process parameters	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)	No	<i>N/A - the process does not generate emissions to water. All waste acceptance, storage, processing and treatment takes place on impermeable surfacing to manage any potential spills or leaks. All surface water is collected in a 100,000 litre-capacity tank on site and is tankered away when required.</i>
7	Monitoring	Monitor emissions to water	BAT is to monitor emissions to water 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	No	<i>N/A - the process does not generate emissions to water. All waste acceptance, storage, processing and treatment takes place on impermeable surfacing to manage any potential spills or leaks. All surface water is collected in a 100,000 litre-capacity tank on site and is tankered away when required.</i>

8	Monitoring	Monitor channelled emissions to air	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	No	<i>There are 6 non-polluting or exempt channelled emissions on site (see OTEMS (MA10) and Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)(MA11)). 5 of these are diesel generators and one is the (non-polluting) steam vent for the drier.</i>
9	Monitoring	Monitor diffuse emissions of organic compounds to air	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.	No	<i>N/A - There are no activities involving solvents at the site.</i>

10	Monitoring	Monitor odour	BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions	No	<i>N/A - The applicability for monitoring odour is stated in the BREF document as being 'restricted to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated'. The battery wastes accepted for treatment are not expected to be odorous in nature. If significant odours were to be detected, investigations would be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. Odour is covered within the OTEMS (MA10) .</i>
11	Monitoring	Monitor consumption of water, energy and raw materials, and generation of residues and waste water	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	LSL will conduct monitoring of the annual consumption of water, energy and raw materials by recording all inputs into the process. Furthermore, monitoring will also be conducted for the annual generation of residues via the recording of all output. To aid this, an inventory and tracking system will be kept of all input and output. Monitoring will consider any significant changes relating to the process.
12	Emissions to air	Odour management plan	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 elements listed	No	<i>N/A – the wastes accepted on site are not expected to be odorous in nature. The applicability of BAT12 is restricted to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated. If significant odours were to be detected, investigations would be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. Odour is covered within the OTEMS (MA10) and the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)(MA11).</i>

13	Emissions to air	Reduce odour emissions	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 listed	No	<i>N/A - the wastes accepted on site are not expected to be odorous in nature. The applicability of BAT 13 is restricted to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated. If significant odours were to be detected, investigations would be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. Odour is covered within the O TEMS (MA10) and the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)(MA11).</i>
14	Emissions to air	Reduce diffuse emissions to air	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 listed	No	<i>The risk of diffuse emissions to air of organic compounds and odour is low due to the nature of the waste accepted on site. Wastes accepted are not expected to be odorous in nature. However, it is recognised that the proposed treatment operations could lead to the potential release of dust from the site. BAT 14 will be met onsite through application of the Dust Management Plan (DMP). Specifically with regard to BAT 14: Site operations will be undertaken in line with industry good practice. As outline in the DMP the following mitigation practices will be undertaken; Routine daily visual dust monitoring is undertaken; Drop heights are minimised on material transfers; The site operates a speed limit of 10 mph; All vehicles are covered when entering/exiting the site; A cleaning regime is implemented on site; During the drying stage in the rotary dryer, any dust created is captured via adsorption by an active carbon filter which is replaced regularly, as required (at least every 6 months); The pre-shredder, main shredder, and separation process benefit from a dust filter; Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations. All vehicles are maintained in line with manufacturer’s instructions and regularly serviced; Daily visual inspection of the site and site boundary is carried out by site personnel. Storage areas benefit from regular cleaning, on a daily basis as a minimum.</i>
15	Emissions to air	Minimise use of flaring	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 listed	No	<i>N/A - the process does not include flaring.</i>
16	Emissions to air	Reduce emissions to air from flares	In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use both of the techniques listed	No	<i>N/A - the process does not include flaring.</i>

17	Noise and vibrations	Noise and vibration management plan	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 elements listed	No	<p><i>The applicability for implementing a noise and vibration management plan is stated in the BREF document as being 'restricted to cases where a noise or vibration nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated'. As all waste treatment activities are contained within buildings and the site only operates from 7am to 7pm Monday to Friday there is not expected to be a risk of noise or vibration nuisance. If significant noise or vibration were to be detected, investigations would be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. This is verified by the Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) (MA8) and the accompanying Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) (MA9) supplied with the application.</i></p>
18	Noise and vibrations	Reduce noise and vibration emissions	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 the techniques listed	Yes	<p>The risk of noise impact from the site is low. Noise will be minimised through the measures described in the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)(MA11) in the of the OTEMS (MA10). The following measures will be implemented: All waste treatment activities are undertaken within the site; Restricted hours of operation; Quarry face surrounding the site provides 'dampening' of noise between site and receptors; Where possible, mobile plant would be located away from noise-sensitive receptors; Dropping materials from height would be avoided; All plant would be switched off when not in use; All equipment is maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and maintained in good working order; Speed limits are implemented for vehicles using site; Site access and operational areas are maintained and repaired to minimise emissions of noise due to uneven and poor surfacing; 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. The monitoring of noise levels generated by the operation is undertaken on a continuous basis by the site staff. It is the Site Manager's responsibility to identify and control any excessive noise that occurs. A record of any complaints arising regarding noise emissions and the actions taken are kept in the site diary.</p>

19	Emissions to water	Optimise water consumption, reduce waste water and prevent or reduce emissions to soil and water	In order to optimise water consumption, to reduce the volume of waste water 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 listed	Yes	The following steps are in place for water: Water consumption is monitored; Water is recirculated within the process via the water circulation system; All waste acceptance, storage, processing and treatment takes place on impermeable surfacing; The site benefits from a sealed drainage system, capable of containing any spillages or contaminated surface water from leaving the site; the site is curbed with sealed/bunded concrete and the diesel tank on site, is surrounded by a leakage containment bund capable of containing at least 110% of the volume of the tank and is subject to regular visual inspection; All waste storage and treatment areas are covered; The only water streams on site are the water in the sealed circulatory system and uncontaminated surface water that flow over impermeable surfacing to the main drain channel; The site benefits from a sealed drainage system as shown on the site plan; All plant and equipment are subject to a programme of planned preventative maintenance which will follow the inspection and maintenance schedule recommended by the manufacturer; The site benefits from a sealed drainage system, including sealed/bunded concrete curbing capable of containing any spillages or contaminated surface water from leaving the site) and all storage areas are sealed/bunded. All water drainage on site other than foul flows to the 100,000 litre tank and is tankered away when required.
20	Emissions to water	Waste water treatment	In order to reduce emissions to water, BAT is to treat waste water using an appropriate combination of the techniques listed	Yes	N/A - the process does not generate waste water effluent.
21	Emissions from accidents and incidents	prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and incidents	In order to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and incidents, BAT is to use all of the techniques listed, as part of the accident management plan (see BAT 1)	Yes	The site has a number of security measures in place to limit the likelihood of a security breach or vandalism including: 1.8m high perimeter fencing surrounding the site; Access gate controlled by LSL staff and locked outside of operational hours; The site is enclosed by the sheer quarry face; Access to buildings via keypad with each staff member having appropriate access rights; CCTV system covering full extent of the site; and Out of hours presence of a security guard or resident and on-call site staff. The site has a Fire Prevention Plan in place, which describes the measures in place to prevent fires and to manage environmental risks if a fire occurs. The site's OTEMS (MA10) Document contains the Accident Prevention and Management Plan (APMP). The APMP is implemented and maintained to ensure that the site and staff are fully prepared for any such incidents. The APMP 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.
22	Material efficiency	Substitute materials with waste	In order to use materials efficiently, BAT is to substitute materials with waste	Yes	N/A

23	Energy efficiency	Energy efficiency plan, energy balance record	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use both of the techniques listed	Yes	The site will have an Energy Efficiency Plan and energy balance record in place when the process is operational.
24	Reuse of packaging	Maximise reuse of packaging	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	Where possible, packaging (such as containers) will be re-used. And wood, cardboard will be sent for recycling separately

Biological Treatment of Waste (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
25	General - Emissions to air	Techniques to reduce plus AEL for dust.	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 listed	N/A	-
26	Metal shredders	Reduce accidents & incidents	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 listed	N/A	-
27	Deflagrations	Prevent & reduce emissions from deflagrations	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. listed	N/A	-
28	Energy efficiency	Shredder feed stability	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to keep the shredder feed stable	N/A	-

29	<i>WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs</i>	<i>Emissions of organic compounds to air including AELs</i>	<i>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. listed</i>	N/A	-
30	<i>Explosions when treating WEEE</i>	<i>Prevent emissions due to explosions</i>	<i>In order to prevent emissions due to explosions when treating WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs, BAT is to use either of the techniques listed</i>	N/A	-

Biological Treatment of Waste (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
31	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to reduce emissions to air including AEL</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	-
32	<i>WEEE containing mercury</i>	<i>Emissions to air including AEL</i>	<i>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</i>	N/A	-

Biological Treatment of Waste (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
33	<i>Odour emissions</i>	<i>Waste input controls</i>	<i>In order to reduce odour emissions and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to select the waste input - which consists of pre-acceptance, acceptance and sorting of the waste input</i>	No	-
34	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to reduce emissions to air including AEL</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	No	-
35	<i>Emissions to water</i>	<i>Techniques to reduce water use</i>	<i>In order to reduce the generation of waste water and to reduce water usage, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below; segregation of water streams, water recirculation and minimisation of the generation of leachate</i>	Yes	-

Biological Treatment of Waste including aerobic and anaerobic, and MBT general BAT (Do not complete if section not relevant to your process)					
36	<i>Aerobic treatment</i>	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>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</i>	N/A	-
37	<i>Aerobic treatment</i>	<i>Diffuse emissions to air</i>	<i>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 below</i>	N/A	-
38	<i>Anerobic treatment</i>	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>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</i>	N/A	-
39	<i>Mechanical biological treatment</i>	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>In order to reduce emissions to air, BAT is to use both of the techniques listed</i>	N/A	-

Physico-chemical treatment of Solid and/or Pasty Waste (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
40	Environmental performance	Waste input controls	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	As described in response to BAT 2 the site operates in accordance with strict waste acceptance procedures as detailed in the OTEMS (MA10) and the site's Sampling and Inspection Plan to ensure that no non-conforming waste types are accepted on site. Monitoring the waste input. Waste input is recorded during the waste pre-acceptance checks where all incoming loads are booked in advance with the logistics manager who is responsible for obtaining the necessary waste characterisation information. Information is recorded using LSL's tracking system. During waste acceptance, the waste is visually inspected to ensure it meets the description recorded during pre-acceptance.
41	Emissions to air	Techniques to control including AEL	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 below	N/A	As described in BAT 14 the site operates in accordance with the DMP , and the techniques listed are implemented. Specifically with regard to BAT 41: During the drying stage in the rotary dryer, any dust created is captured via adsorption by an active carbon filter which is replaced regularly, as required (at least every 6 months). The pre-shredder, main shredder, and separation process also have dust filters. There are no point source emissions to air as a result of site operations.
42	Re-refining of waste oil	Environmental performance	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 - the does not accept oil waste, and does not undertake oil refining activities.
43	Waste sent for disposal	Techniques to reduce quantity of waste output	In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to use one or	N/A	N/A - no waste is produced as a result of treatment operations on site and no waste is sent for disposal. All processed material is sent for further recovery at suitably permitted sites.

			<i>both of the techniques listed</i>		
44	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to control</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	N/A - no emissions of organic compounds to air as a result of processing activities on site.

Physico-chemical treatment of Waste with Calorific Value (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
45	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to control emissions</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	-
46	<i>Regeneration of spent solvents</i>	<i>Environmental performance</i>	<i>In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the regeneration of spent solvents, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques listed</i>	N/A	-
47	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to control emissions including AEL</i>	<i>In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use a combination of the techniques listed</i>	N/A	-

48	<i>Thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil</i>	<i>Environmental performance</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	-
49	Emissions to air	Techniques to control emissions	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 listed	N/A	-
50	Water washing of excavated contaminated soil	Emissions to air	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 listed	N/A	-

51	<i>Decontamination of equipment containing PCBs</i>	<i>Environmental performance</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	-
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Treatment of Waste-Based Liquid Waste (Do not complete if section is not relevant to your process)					
52	<i>Environmental performance</i>	<i>Techniques to improve environmental performance</i>	<i>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)</i>	N/A	-
53	<i>Emissions to air</i>	<i>Techniques to reduce emissions to air including AEL</i>	<i>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 listed</i>	N/A	-