Title:	**Site Information**
Report Reference:	**AWSM-R03-F3**
Client:	**AWSM Recycling Limited**
Submitted To:	**Environment Agency**
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Report Issue History

Report Reference	*Details*
AWSM-R03-F1	29-02-24 - Final for EA Issue
AWSM-R03-F2	06-02-25 Updated to confirm no waste treatment and containment methods
AWSM-R03-F3	03-03-25 Amended Accepted List of Waste

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

AWSM Recycling Limited are applying for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for their site located at Lane Head Farm, Lanehead Lane, Hutton Magna, County Durham, England, DL11 7HF – The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site NZ 12251 11889. The Permitted area will be utilised as a waste storage and transfer station. The Environment Agency Pre-Application Refence Number EPR/EP3525SB/P001 relates to this application.

1.2 Summary of Permitted Operations

Materials will be delivered to bulk storage tanks situated on site prior to onward recovery. Wastes will be stored individually and there will be no waste treatment on site. Bulked materials will primarily be transferred for recovery at licensed Anaerobic Digestion facilities or be recovered to land for agricultural benefit, under deployments agreed by the Environment Agency, where necessary.

In addition, operations will facilitate the transfer of waste in skips for onward travel to licensed recovery / disposal facilities.

1.3 Permitting Requirements

The waste transfer facility requires an Environmental Permit (EP) in order to comply with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016/1154.

1.4 Guidance

The following guidance documents, and associated BAT requirements, have been considered when preparing this application:

- Environment Agency Guidance - Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit- https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit
- Environment Agency Guidance - Develop a management system: environmental permits - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits;
- Environment Agency's Guidance – Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities -https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities
- Environment Agency's Guidance - Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biological-waste-treatment-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities/1-when-appropriate-measures-apply

1.5 Application Documentation

The following documents have been submitted in support of this Permit application:

- EA Application Forms.
- AWSM-R03-F2 – Site Information.
- AWSM-R04-F2- Environmental Risk Assessment.
- AWSM-R05-F2 – EMS Summary.
- AWSM-R06-F2 – Site Condition Report.

- AWSM-R07-F2– Site Drawings.
- AWSM-R08-F2 – Non-Technical Summary.
- AWSM-R010-F2 – Appropriate Measures.
- EM 01-007 - Permitted Store Odour Management Plan.
- EM 01-008 - Fire Prevention Plan.

1.6 Report Format

The report is structured as follows:

- Introduction.
- Process Description.
- Emissions and Monitoring.
- Fugitive Emissions.

1.7 Diagrams and Plans

Document reference AWSM-R07-F2 Site Drawings, incorporates drawings and plans including the Site Layout and Sensitive Receptor Plan.

2 Process Description

2.1 Introduction

The site is to be developed to provide the following infrastructure to facilitate bulk storage and transfer operations:

- 3 x 508m^3 covered storage tanks.
- Up to 6 x 30m^3 nurse storage tanks.
- Area for skip transfers.

The annual throughput of the site will not exceed 20,000 tonnes / year.

Storage and transfer operations will be undertaken on an impermeable surface within an area provided with secondary containment.

Bulk Storage Tanks

The bulk storage tank infrastructure is to be used to bulk and store non-hazardous materials prior to transfer for onward recovery, primarily to licensed Anaerobic Digestion facilities. Wastes will be stored individually so that there will be no treatment of waste material or mixing of waste material prior to recovery off site. Further detail on the primary and secondary containment systems is provided in the sections below.

Skip Transfers

The Permitted area will allow for the placement on the ground and transfer of skips to other suitable vehicles, prior to onward transportation for recovery / disposal, at licensed facilities. This provision has been made should it be necessary for a skip lorry to transfer its load from one vehicle to another. For example a driver has run out of hours or in the event that the licenced receiving facility for recovery / disposal, is unable to take receipt of a skip, then the skip would be placed on the ground in the designated area marked on the layout plan prior to uplift by another vehicle.

To confirm, all waste would remain in its primary container inside the skip and would not be bulked. For avoidance of any doubt, no waste would be removed from the containment it is received within the skip, during this operation.

The main deliveries and collections of materials will be undertaken between 07:00 and 18:00 Monday to Saturday and 07:00 and 12:00 Sunday via a secure lockable gated entrance.

The basic process steps involved in this operation are outlined in more detail below.

2.2 Process Overview

Table 2.1 below outlines a Process Flow for the operation.

Table 2.1 Process Flow				
Applicable Waste Framework Directive R & D Codes	**Site Process**		**Wastes Removed From Site**	**Applicable Waste Framework Directive R & D Codes**
	Material Pre-Acceptance			
	↓			
	Material Acceptance	→	Non-conforming loads	**R3 / R10 / R13**
	↓			
	Material Reception			
	↓			
R13	Material Storage	→	Bulked materials dispatched off site to customer	**R3 / R10 / R13**

2.3 Process Step Descriptions

2.3.1 Accepted List of Materials

Appendix 1 contains a list of all materials that site intends to have the ability to handle, along with their unique List of Waste Code. Only wastes booked in by the Operator can be delivered to site. The procedures and controls described below will prevent nonapproved materials from being delivered / accepted to site. In the unlikely event that any non-approved materials come on site it will be quarantined and removed off-site for appropriate licensed recovery / disposal.

2.4 Material Pre-Acceptance Checks

Prior to accepting the first batch of any material from a new customer, Site Management will complete a Customer Audit Form to:

- establish the process producing the material; and
- where necessary, to independently assess the material; and
- to confirm the material can be accepted as a waste stream against the accepted list of wastes detailed in Appendix 1.

Planned deliveries will be sampled prior to delivery to confirm the recovery route i.e. acceptable for Anaerobic Digestion or the material will provide agricultural benefit if spread to land. Having passed audit and acceptable analysis results have been received, the customer and material stream details will be added to an Approved Supply Schedule.

The supplier of the material is required to notify the site should there be any change in the make-up of the material to be supplied. Any change would trigger the pre-acceptance checks and material analysis to be undertaken as detailed above. For the material to remain on the Approved Supply Schedule is dependent upon a positive outcome of both the audit and analysis.

The Approved Supply Schedule will incorporate the information to be detailed on the duty of care documentation, where required. The Approved Supply Schedule will form part of the site's Environmental Management System (EMS).

2.5 Material Acceptance

The Material Acceptance Procedure will form part of the site's EMS to ensure:

- Only deliveries scheduled by Site Management will be made to the facility. Site Management will instruct drivers of the loads to collect and deliver to site. For transactions direct to/from storage tanks, Site Management will specify which store to discharge into / collect from, ensuring wastes are not mixed. For skips, Site Management will specify where the skip is to be positioned.

- Prior to a delivery, Site Management will ensure the following system of checks and controls are undertaken:

    - Each incoming load will be accompanied with a weigh ticket and where necessary appropriate duty of care documentation.

    - The description of the material, (including waste and waste carrier details if necessary), will be checked against the Approved Supply Schedule.

2.5.1 Non-Conforming Loads

Non-conforming loads will not be accepted on site and be directed back to the sender. A record of the event will be made following the Incident reporting structure, as set out in the EMS. The supplier of the material will be informed in writing and investigation undertaken into the circumstances of the potential delivery. Given that only loads scheduled by Site Management are to be delivered to site, there is minimal potential for non-conforming loads being accepted on site.

2.5.2 Records

To ensure full compliance with Duty of Care and Permit Reporting requirements, all Duty of Care documentation (Waste Transfer Notes and Commercial Documents) will be stored in the Site Office or electronically.

Records of non-conforming waste will be retained including details of:

- The type of material.
- Name of the material producer.
- Date and time of attempted delivery / unloading.
- The carrier registration and name.
- Corrective action taken to deal with the material.

2.6 Material Reception

Material will either be delivered to site by tankers or skip lorries. All materials will be accepted following the EMS - Material Delivery Procedure.

Authorised deliveries will be:

- Tanker: discharged direct into the storage tanks if delivered by tanker as directed by Site Management.
- Skip: skips will be positioned in the yard as directed by Site Management.

Site Management will maintain a 'dynamic' inventory of the type / quantity of material held in each store / storage area at any given time.

The store inventory will be actively managed in line with the procedure set out in the site EMS. -This procedure requires the volumes of the materials delivered to and dispatched from site to be recorded and entered into a Bespoke App.

The App calculates the capacity remaining in individual store to aid Site Management and delivery drivers, thus ensuring stores are not overfilled and that freeboards are maintained. In addition, tanker drivers supervised by Site Management will monitor the level gauges throughout the delivery process to ensure stores are not overfilled.

2.7 Material Storage and Dispatch

2.7.1 Bulk Storage Tanks

The three 3 x 508m^3 covered storage tanks are Permastore glass fused to steel tanks with fixed covers. The tanks have been designed and constructed to meet Livestock manure and silage storage infrastructure for agriculture (C759) requirements.

The stores are maintained in line with the C759 standard to ensure their operation continues to meet best available technique and this is the recognised design and construction standard for the materials to be stored within these tanks.

Access for materials to / from the stores is via two lockable soft seat gate valves which are fitted in series on the connection pipe with each valve separated from the other by a minimum distance of 1 metre. Both valves are padlocked when transactions to / from the store are not being undertaken. Capacity of the tank is monitored by a visual level gauge.

The 3 x 508m^3 covered storage tanks will be fitted with and internal mixer. This is to enable the contents to be stirred, to minimise the build-up of sediment in the stores. Wastes will not be mixed together and there will be no treatment of the waste on site.

Up to 6 x 30m^3 covered nurse tanks will also be used to store singular waste streams. These are constructed from fully welded mild steel sheets. Access for materials to / from the stores is via a gate valve which is padlocked when transactions to / from the store are not being undertaken. Capacity of the tank is monitored by a site glass.

2.7.2 Skips

The Permitted area has been appropriately sized to allow for the safe transfer of skips to other vehicles in a dedicated area, prior to onward travel for recovery / disposal at suitably licensed facilities. As detailed above, the skip would be placed on the ground in the designated area marked on the layout plan prior to uplift by another vehicle. All waste would remain in its primary container, i.e. inside the skip and would not be bulked, prior to uplift.

2.7.3 Surfacing and Secondary Containment

All storage and transfer operations will be within a secondary containment bund. The bund has been designed and constructed in accordance with the latest Environment Agency (EA) guidance document, CIRIA C736 - Containment Systems for the Prevention of Pollution.

The bund is made of a 200mm reinforced single pour concrete base and reenforced concrete block wall rendered with appropriate coating. The walls have been designed to withstand the hydraulic load

from a catastrophic failure and the typical operational static loads. There are no pipework / ducts or cables penetrating the bund.

The containment bund floor slab has been designed with surface falls to allow for the drainage of liquid towards a collection sump within the secondary containment bund to collect rainwater.

The size and capacity of the containment bund was established by assessing the liquid-retaining structures to be located within the secondary containment bund.

- 3 x 508m^3 storage tanks.
- 6 x 30m^3 Nurse tanks.

The proposed footprint of the containment area is 1025m^2. The bund wall height is 0.75 metres, giving a capacity of c.770m^3 and allow for freeboard capacity.

The bund has been sized to ensure it has the capacity of:

- 110% of a 508m^3 tank within the bund; and
- 25% of the total capacity of all storage vessels stored within the bund

The sump is 1.2m in diameter and 2m deep made from concrete which is resistant to materials stored within the bund should there be a loss of primary containment.

To comply with the CIRIA C736 secondary containment requirements for the tank installations, the storage tanks are constructed with their concrete bases constructed on top of the secondary containment bund floor slab. This allows for a more accurate visual integrity inspection of the storage tanks and provides an additional level of protection to the ground below.

2.7.4 Tank, Bund and Yard Maintenance

As part of the Infrastructure Monitoring Program undertaken on site there will be daily visual inspections of yard areas and the storage infrastructure within the bund. In addition, there will be weekly inspections of the containment bund structure.

The daily inspections will look for visual signs of leakage coming from the storage tanks within the containment bund and confirm that waste remains within the primary container where skips of waste are held on site

The weekly inspections will require the site operative to visually inspect the containment bund walls and floor for any signs of cracking within the concrete.

Any liquid which falls within the containment bund are collected in the sump within the bund. Operatives will undertake a visual and odour inspection to check for any contamination of the liquid. If the material collected within the sump is assessed to be uncontaminated, this non waste will be deployed onto the adjoining field. Where material held within the sump / secondary containment system is suspected or known to be contaminated, this will be transferred of site for suitably licensed recovery / disposal and the relevant duty of care documentation held. Note, there is no automated pump within the sump.

If any issues are detected, repair works will be instigated immediately, following the corrective action structure detailed below.

2.7.5 Dispatch

Materials dispatched from site will be classified using the same EWC code the waste was received under and will not be mixed together at point of dispatch.

Duty of care paperwork will be completed prior to the dispatch of bulked waste materials and skips off site. Commercial Documents will accompany any bulked material containing Animal By-Products. Prior to dispatch, site will obtain copies of all necessary Permits and Licenses of receiving sites to ensure their Duty of Care requirements are met.

2.8 Incidents and Corrective Action

Site will implement a monitoring and inspection programme to detect any faults or deficiencies with the process and associated operations. Deficiencies encountered will be detailed as part of the Incident and Corrective Action Reporting structure implemented on site. This process ensures the appropriate level of management commitment to ensure any corrective actions / repairs are commissioned and undertaken in a timely fashion.

2.9 Site Staffing and Training

The Organisation Structure and Responsibilities document that forms part of the EMS details the environmental roles and responsibility of staff and sets out the requirement for them to be trained in the appropriate work instructions and procedures.

Site Management will ensure that there is sufficient staff, including Technically Competent Managers, that they are adequately trained and competent including in those aspects that could potentially lead to a pollution incident, dealing with accidents and the site's responsibilities under the Environmental Permit.

3 Emissions and Monitoring

3.1 Introduction

This Section of the report provides detail on the emission points associated with the Permitted activities and details any monitoring methods to be implemented.

The potential for environmental impact from the emissions identified below, have been assessed with the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) submitted in support of this Permit application, see document referenced AWSM-R04-F2.

3.2 Emissions to Air

3.2.1 Point Source Air Releases

The only point source releases to air from site are vents from carbon filter abatement plant serving the displaced air from the 3 x 508m^3 covered storage tanks.

3.2.2 Point Source Air Release Controls and Monitoring

The carbon filters will be visually checked as part of weekly Environmental Inspections and changed every 18 months unless justification can be provided to extend this period. Following the EMS, any justification would be noted on Incident and Corrective Action Report Form.

As set out in the Odour Management Plan supporting the application, Drager tube monitoring is to be undertaken on a 6-monthly basis to monitor for odour breakthrough. Site carbon filters to be changed every 18 months, unless justification can be provided to extend this period.

Note: The ERA concluded that no further monitoring requirements are deemed necessary for point source releases.

3.2.3 Fugitive Releases to Air

Fugitive emissions to air from the installation are detailed within Section 4 below. The Environmental Management System implemented on site will include routine and documented inspections to ensure that any fugitive releases are identified and rectified accordingly.

Note: The ERA concluded that no further monitoring requirements are deemed necessary for fugitive releases.

3.3 Emissions to Ground / Water

3.3.1 Point Source Releases to Water

There are no point source releases to surface water for the site.

3.3.2 Foul Water Discharges

There are no foul water discharges from site.

3.3.3 Trade Effluent Discharges

There are no trade effluent discharges from site to sewer.

3.3.4 Fugitive Releases to Ground / Water

There will be no fugitive releases to land and / or water under normal operations. Storage and transfer operations are to be located within a secondary containment system designed and constructed to CRIA 736 standard. In addition, all stores handling non-stackable materials have been designed and constructed to meet Livestock manure and silage storage infrastructure for agriculture (C759) requirements. The stores will be operated and maintained in line with the C759 standard to ensure their operation continues to meet best available technique.

The Environmental Management System (EMS) implemented on site will include a thorough infrastructure monitoring programme designed to ensure there is no loss of integrity to the systems designed to prevent fugitive emissions to both land and controlled waters. The infrastructure monitoring programme will incorporate site infrastructure such as:

- Storage tanks.
- Site Surfacing.
- Secondary containment systems.

Where deficiencies are encountered these will be reported as part of the EMS using the incident and corrective action structure and repairs instigated.

4 Fugitive Emissions

4.1 Introduction

The Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) completed in support of this Permit Application document referenced AWSM-R02-F2, demonstrates that fugitive emissions from the proposed installation are deemed to be insignificant.

The sections below outline the potential fugitive emission sources and control techniques for:

- Noise.
- Vibration.
- Dust and Bio-aerosols.
- Odour.

4.2 Noise

4.2.1 Noise Sources

The installation is not inherently noisy.

Note: The ERA concluded that noise emissions from the installation are anticipated to be insignificant.

Table 6.1 details the sources of noise associated with the operation.

Table 6.1 –Noise Sources

Source	Nature of Source	Hours of Operation	Nature of Noise	Assessed Contribution to Site [1]	Noise Control Techniques
Transport Vehicles	Heavy goods vehicles and associated with agriculture.	Scheduled for when required.	Intermittent. Vehicle engine noise, including reversing alarm noise.	**Low** – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the farm.	Drivers requested not to excessively rev their engines. Engines of standing vehicles to be turned off. Speed limit enforced on site. Vehicles maintained under service contract.
Material Transfer	Transfer Pumps from / to tankers and spreading equipment.	During all hours of process operations.	Intermittent Vehicle motor noise, including reversing alarm noise.	**Low** – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the farm.	Pumps only used as required. Pumps maintained under service contract.
Store Stirring Equipment	Stirring Motors	Occasional – stirrers will only be operated as required.	Intermittent Low level motor noise. Stirring equipment only used occasionally.	**Low** – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the farm.	Stirring equipment installed and maintained in line with manufactures instructions.

Table 6.1 –Noise Sources					
Source	**Nature of Source**	**Hours of Operation**	**Nature of Noise**	**Assessed Contribution to Site [1]**	**Noise Control Techniques**
Site Vehicles (bobcat)	Vehicle engines / Reversing alarms	Very sporadic – stores to be cleaned out as required.	Intermittent Vehicle motor noise, including reversing alarm noise.	**Low** – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the farm.	Engines turned off when not in use. Vehicles maintained under service contract.
Cleaning equipment (pressure washers)	Pressure washer motor / pumps.	Very sporadic – stores to be cleaned out annually.	Intermittent Pump / pressure washer sound.	**Low** – Note, this proposed noise source is already an existing noise source at the farm.	Washing equipment maintained in line with manufactures instructions.

Notes

1. Definitions

High	Noise detectable and distinguishable from background, with significant possibility of causing nuisance.
Medium	Noise detectable and likely to be distinguishable from general background, but not expected to cause nuisance.
Low	Noise likely to be undetectable and undistinguishable from general background.

4.2.2 Noise Control Techniques and Surveys

As described above the site's principal noise reduction techniques are that:

- drivers are requested not to excessively rev engines and to turn vehicle engines off when vehicles are standing.
- equipment installed, operated and serviced in line with manufacturer's instructions.

Combined with an effective planned preventative maintenance regime on site, further noise reduction measures are deemed unnecessary. In addition, owing to the low number of nearby receptors and the low noise generating potential of site activities, environmental noise surveys and not necessary.

4.3 Vibration

The facility is not anticipated to be a source of vibration noticeable off-site. In short, the facility does not use equipment of the type known to be a source of external vibration, therefore, there is no potential for vibration from site activities to be noticeable off-site.

4.4 Dust and Bio Aerosols

The facility is not anticipated to be a source of dust or bio-aerosols that can impact off-site. In short, given the nature of the operation and control techniques in place there is no potential for dust or bio aerosols to be noticeable off-site.

4.5 Odour

Due to the odorous potential of some of the materials to be bulked at site, there is the potential for odour releases at this facility. However, the ERA has demonstrated that odour emissions from the site are anticipated to be insignificant. As detailed within application documents and supporting Odour Management Plan, low storage volumes and strict turnaround of wastes on site ensure odour potential from the storage tanks and skip operation is minimised. Stock rotation procedures and the electronic logging of materials through delivery through to dispatch will ensure the maximum duration of storage times are not exceeded and are fully auditable. The Odour Management Plan implemented part of the site's EMS has been included as part of this Permit application.

Appendix 1 – Accepted List of Wastes

Accepted List of Wastes	
EWC Code	**Waste Categories**
2 Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing	
02 01	**wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing**
02 01 01	sludges from washing and cleaning – food processing waste, food washing waste, vegetables, fruit and other crops.
02 01 01	Soils and sludges from washing and cleaning fruit and vegetables only
02 01 02	animal tissue waste
02 01 03	plant tissue waste
02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled fully biodegradable animal bedding)
02 01 06	farmyard manure and slurry, horse manure and soiled bedding made from plant tissue only
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 99	residues from commercial mushroom cultivation
02 01 99	milk from agricultural premises only
02 01 99	untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 01 99	slurry and manure and soiled bedding from any premises except abattoirs, soiled biodegradable bedding not made from plant tissue, soiled bedding desiccants only
02 02	**wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**
02 02 01	untreated wash waters and sludges from washing and cleaning from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants, rendering plants or fish preparation plants only
02 02 01	wash waters and sludges from secondary food processing or the cook chill sector
02 02 02	animal tissue waste
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 02 04	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 02 99	sludges from gelatine production, animal gut contents
02 02 99	slurry and manure and soiled bedding from abattoirs including soiled biodegradable bedding not made from plant tissue and soiled bedding desiccants only
02 02 99	washwaters from animal by-product handling and processing plants that meet the wastewater treatment requirements in the ABPR
02 02 99	processed animal by-product material from rendering plants
02 02 99	catering waste
02 03	**wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation**
02 03 01	wash waters and sludges from secondary food processing or the cook chill sector
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 03	wastes from solvent extraction
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 03 05	effluent from the on-site treatment of wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 03 99	sludge from production of edible fats and oils to include seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch
02 03 99	untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 03 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of such materials including those from secondary food processing or the cook-chill sector
02 04	**wastes from sugar processing**
02 04 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 04 99	other biodegradable wastes
02 04 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified derived from the processing of sugar

Accepted List of Wastes	
EWC Code	**Waste Categories**
02 05	**wastes from the dairy products industry**
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 02	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 05 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified derived from the processing of dairy products
02 06	**wastes from the baking and confectionery industry**
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 06 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 06 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of materials used in baking and confectionary
02 07	**wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)**
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation including spent grains, fruit and potato pulp, sludge from distilleries
02 07 03	wastes from chemical treatment
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 07 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 07 99	spent grains, hops and whisky filter sheets/cloths, yeast and yeast-like residues, sludge from production process
02 07 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of the raw materials used in the production of such beverages only
03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard	
03 01	**wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture**
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	**wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing**
03 03 02	green liquor sludge
03 03 05	de-inked paper sludge and de-inked paper pulp from paper recycling only
03 03 08	paper and cardboard – not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present
03 03 09	lime mud waste
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
03 03 11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10
04 Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries	
04 01	**wastes from the leather and fur industry**
04 01 01	fleshings and lime split wastes
04 01 05	tanning liquor free of chromium
04 01 07	sludges from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
04 02	**wastes from the textile industry**
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products, e.g. grease, wax
04 02 15	biodegradable wastes from finishing other than those containing organic solvents only
04 02 20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
05 Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal	
05 01	**Wastes from petroleum refining**
05 01 10	activated sludges from on-site oil refinery biological effluent treatment plants other than those mentioned in 05 01 09
07 Wastes from organic chemical processes	
07 07	**wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified**

Accepted List of Wastes	
EWC Code	**Waste Categories**
07 07 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in
10 Wastes from Thermal Processes	
10 01	**Waste from power stations and other combustion plants**
10 01 07	flue gas gypsum (sludge) only
15 Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified	
15 01	**packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)**
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging – not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present. Excludes laminates such as Tetrapaks.
15 01 02	biodegradable plastic packaging – must be independently certified to BS EN 13432
15 01 03	untreated wooden packaging – not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging – must conform to BS EN 13432 and not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present
16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list	
16 03	**Off-specification batches and unused products**
16 03 06	out of date and out of specification beverages only
16 10	**aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment**
16 10 02	liquor/leachate from a composting process that accepts waste input types listed in this table only
16 10 02	wash water containing animal by-products
16 10 02	washwaters from animal by-product intermediate plants that meet the waste water treatment requirements in the ABPR
17 Construction and Demolition Wastes (Including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	
17 05	**Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
19 Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use	
19 02	**wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
19 02 03	waste types listed within this table, that have been mixed together only
19 02 03	Cement kiln dust and by-pass dust from cement kilns conditioned with water only
19 02 06	sludge types from waste listed in this table (Table S2.2), that have been heat treated only
19 02 10	glycerol not designated as hazardous i.e. excludes EWC code 19 02 08
19 05	**wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes**
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 05 99	liquor/leachate from a composting process that accepts waste input types listed in this table only
19 05 99	liquor and digestate from aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 06	**wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste**
19 06 03	liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 08	**wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats

Accepted List of Wastes	
EWC Code	**Waste Categories**
19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water
19 09	**wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use**
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	**wastes from soil and groundwater remediation**
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
20 Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	
20 01	**separately collected fractions (except 15 01)**
20 01 01	paper and cardboard – not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present. Excludes laminates such as Tetrapaks.
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 25	edible oil and fat
20 01 38	untreated wood where no non biodegradable coating or preserving substance is present
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 02	**garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 03	**other municipal wastes**
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste – only separately collected biodegradable wastes of types listed within this table, Table S2.2
20 03 02	waste from markets – allowed only if source segregated biodegradable fractions e.g. plant material, fruit and vegetables