

**BLANDFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT  
CENTRE**

**W&S Waste Management Ltd**

**OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES**



Version 3.0

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This statement describes the operational techniques which will be employed at the Waste Management Centre at Blandford Forum, Dorset. The site will operate either in accordance with an Environmental Management System ( EMS ). This statement, therefore, provides an overview of the proposed operations. It must be noted that the EMS is the live document which will reflect the most up to date site operations and will take precedence over this document which will not be updated and is solely designed to provide information at the permit application stage.
- 1.2 W&S Waste Management Ltd have won the contract to operate the Blandford Waste Management Centre. This facility is being construction by Dorset Council.

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 The Site is located on the outskirts of Blandford at National Grid Reference ST 890 082 (see Drawing No L257 Appendix 1).
- 2.2 The facility is currently an agricultural field located to the north of Blandford bypass, to the south east of Sunrise Business Park. The waste facility is located within a larger overall Site complex which includes the access road, landscaping features and drainage ponds for the sustainable drainage system.

## **3.0 PERMITTED AREA**

- 3.1 Drawing No L257 identifies the proposed permit boundary of the facility. The handling and storage of waste will only take place within this area of the facility.

## **4.0 ACCESS**

- 4.1 Access is directly off the A350 into the regulated facility.

## **5.0 SITE DECSRIPTION AND ENGINEERING**

- 5.1 The site is to be newly constructed and so will be purpose built. The layout is shown on drawing no. 1553 ( see Appendix 2 ).
- 5.2 The facility will provide a Household Recycling Centre (HRC) to receive waste delivered to the Site from householders. The development will also include a waste transfer station (WTS) which will receive waste and recycling collected via kerbside collections ( both from householders and commercial waste collections ) and will provide a facility for bulking up for onward transportation. The WTS will also bulk up items received via the HRC.
- 5.3 The HRC will be a split-level facility allowing members of the public to dispose of their waste from a comfortable height. An overhead canopy partially covers the HRC containers and part of the parking spaces.

- 5.4 The WTS and HRC operational areas are located at the lower level. This allows a complete separation of operational vehicles and the public and means the facility does not need to be closed to remove full containers. This ensures that the facility is safer and more efficient.
- 5.5 In addition to allowing members of the public to use the Site, local traders may also have access to the Site for disposal and/or recycling of their wastes.
- 5.6 The WTS is a fully enclosed building. The floor surfaces of the WTS will have an impermeable surface, and the building is roofed so as to prevent water ingress. The building has fast closing doors and will have negative pressure to aid containment of noise, dust and odours.
- 5.7 There is a Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) building at the HRC, a proprietary, contained household chemical waste store, waste oil storage building and a public re-use sales area. There will also be a container for small WEEE on the lower skip container area.

The waste oil storage building on site is built as a concrete bunded area.

## 6.0 DRAINAGE

- 6.1 There is the potential to generate contaminated run off at the Site, from either waste accepted at the site or from an accidental spillage. As part of the planning process a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment has been undertaken to assess the worst case scenario risk posed by the Site to the nearby SPZ and a detailed drainage system for the facility has been designed in accordance with the SuDS principle (see Drainage Plan drawing no 7007688-WSP-00-XX-DR-C- 206 in Appendix 3)

In order, to protect the groundwater features the Site is constructed so that there are impermeable surfaces ( concrete ) on the operator's yard areas and also within the Barn and there are pollution control systems within the drainage design, as detailed below :

### 6.2 Containment and Runoff

Zone	Surface option	Discharge / treatment Options during normal operations	Discharge during fire event
Public turning/stopping	- Sealed / non-porous	- Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall	- via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall
Waste Outside yard area	- Concrete	- Via Oil + silt separator(proprietary units) to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall	- penstock within yard will cut off usual discharge and fire water will be diverted to underground tank. The penstock will be automatic, in the form of

			a Flapstopper Valve. This will be linked to the fire alarm and will automatically shut down in the event of it being triggered. However, the Flapstopper Valve will also have a manual override, which can be triggered in the event of a spillage.
WMC buildings roof	- Roofing	- Roof to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall	-Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall
WMC Parking	-Sealed parking tarmac	-Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall	-Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall
Site access road	- Sealed access road	- Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall	-Via pipe to SuDs system with penstock cut off before final outfall
Transfer Barn	- Concrete	Flows to loading bay and then to Underground tank	Underground tank

6.3 The proposal for the storm drainage is as, therefore, as follows:

Open yard area: to drain via yard gullies to a proprietary vortex separator then a proprietary down flow filter, then via an engineered soil trench system, then to basin 1 (upstream of 3 basins). Flow will continue through a combination of 2 other basins/swales and filter drains before discharging to the existing highway filter drain which is an infiltration trench extending to the Salisbury Road roundabout some 700m east.

The open yard area gully chamber will have a penstock to close the stormwater outlet in the event of a fire and flows will then discharge at higher level to the sealed fire suppression waste water tank, which will be emptied by tanker. The penstock will be automatic, in the form of a Flapstopper Valve. This will be linked to the fire alarm and will automatically shut down in the event of it being triggered. However, the Flapstopper Valve will also have a manual override, which can be triggered in the event of a spillage.

Other areas: to drain via gullies to proprietary vortex separators then to basin 3.

Barn: The Barn is a sealed system, with any fire water discharge to the contained loading bay and then on to a sealed fire suppression waste water tank. The tank will have an alarm that

activates when capacity is at 5% to allow emptying and so maintain the capacity in the event of a fire.

There is a Fire water tank on site which will provide water for fire fighting if needed.

All SuDs basins will have impermeable liners (bentonite clay or HDPE/butyl) to prevent pollution infiltration prior to discharge.

A penstock will be provided at the final exit to the site to shut the entire storm system in the event of a pollution/fire event.

The drainage system will be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturers guidelines and the EMS for the site. Records of maintenance and inspections will be recorded. Any necessary maintenance or repairs will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

## **7.0 FENCING AND SITE SECURITY**

7.1 Security fencing will enclose the entire facility. Access will be through the gates on the access road which will be closed and locked when the facility is not in operation. CCTV will also be in operation as additional security.

## **8.0 CONTROL OFFICE AND MESS FACILITIES**

8.1 The site will be served by a purpose built office, for general administration. There will also be lavatories, washing facilities and mess room for use by site staff. The site will have mains water, sewerage, electricity and telephone connections.

## **9.0 WEIGHBRIDGE FACILITY AND WASTE ACCEPTANCE**

9.1 The weighbridge is located on the WTS access road. All RCVs and HGVs entering or exiting the site are directed over the weighbridge with the appropriate tickets being issued at this location. The site has a waste acceptance and rejection procedure ( Appendix 4 ) to ensure that only authorised waste is accepted at the facility.

### **9.2 Pre-acceptance**

In the case of household and similar non-household waste (including skip waste) waste is pre-accepted by the terms and conditions of the contract in place with Dorset Council.

A visual inspection will take place before tip-off, unless contents are collected by Dorset Council municipal waste collection vehicles. Note : Household / Litter bin / municipal collections are visually checked by Operatives at point of collection.

For commercial and industrial waste the following information will be obtained in writing or electronic form:

- details of the waste producer including their organisation name, address and contact details
- a description of the waste
- the waste classification code (also referred to as a List of Waste (LoW) or European Waste Classification code)
- the source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste)
- information on the nature and variability of the waste production process
- information about the history of the producer site if it may be relevant to the classification of the waste (for example soils and other construction and demolition arisings from a site contaminated by previous industrial uses)
- the waste's physical form
- the waste's composition (based on representative samples if necessary)
- a description of the waste's odour and whether it is likely to be odorous
- an estimate of the quantity you expect to receive in each load and in a year
- for mirror entry LoW codes (as defined in WM3), a record will be kept of the evidence that an assessment of the waste has been made to assign the relevant mirror entry code.

Note we do not need to have sample information if the origin of the waste is reliably understood and it clearly shows that the waste is non-hazardous. However, a visual assessment alone will not be enough to assess whether mirror entry waste is a hazardous waste. We must visually check wastes and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on Site. The extent of the initial visual check is based on the waste type and how it is packaged.

Before waste acceptance we will check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before we accept the waste. If we believe the incoming waste classification or description is incorrect or incomplete, then we will address this with the original waste producer or waste carrier (or both) during waste acceptance. We record any non-conformance. If we have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, we will document this.

## **10.0 HRC and WTS WASTE TYPES**

- 10.1 Various types of wastes are recycled at Dorset HRCs ( see waste types document ).
- 10.2 The WTS will accept such waste types as residual/household waste, mixed recyclable (co mingled collection including of paper, cardboard, plastic and cans ), mixed glass, green waste and food wastes.

## **11.0 QUARANTINE**

11.1 Given that the operation at the facility is purely for waste and recyclables delivered under contract or by the general public and small commercial traders the risk of receiving unauthorised waste is minimal. Nevertheless during the normal waste acceptance procedures ( Appendix 4 ) the waste transfer notes will be checked if applicable and any unauthorised wastes would be refused. If any unauthorised wastes if discovered once waste has been delivered to either the WTS or the HRC it will be dealt with in accordance with the EMS and will be quarantined until it is removed from the site.

The waste acceptance and rejection procedure ( Appendix 4 ) provides clear criteria that we use to identify non-conforming wastes and wastes to be rejected and for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming and rejected wastes. We will:

- use quarantine storage
- notify the relevant customer or waste producer
- record a summary of your justification for accepting non-conforming waste in our electronic (or equivalent) system.

Our procedures make sure that our staff watch waste being unloaded, so we can quarantine the waste if necessary before it is mixed with other material.

11.2 Quarantine areas will have impermeable surface with self-contained drainage if there is a risk of contaminated runoff from the quarantined waste.

Where there is a risk of fugitive emissions from quarantined waste we will store it in closed or covered containers or within the Barn building of the WTS or, if appropriate, the chem store in the HRC.

Quarantine storage will be separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area.

Waste in quarantine will be stored in closed containers or covered to prevent emissions if appropriate.

We have written procedures for dealing with wastes held in quarantine, including a maximum storage volume. The maximum storage time takes account of the potential for odour generation, pest infestation and storage conditions. If the waste is infested or odorous it will be removed within 24 hours or sooner.

## **12.0 STORAGE OF WASTES**

### **12.1 MAXIMUM PILE SIZES FOR THE WASTE ON SITE**

For all waste stockpiles within the Barn the maximum height allowed will be 4m.



The maximum size of stockpile on site will be one of the waste storage bays within the Barn as detailed below:

Table 12.1

Waste type	Maximum quantity on site at any given day	Maximum time held on site (hours or days)	Location of materials on site
Municipal waste (black bag waste) (200301) and waste from markets (200302)	1 or 2 bays in Barn plus 2 skips in HRC  Each bay has volume of 312m <sup>3</sup>	2 weeks	Waste transfer barn (WTS) and HRC skips
Food waste (200108)	2 x 30m <sup>3</sup> skips/vehicles in Barn  plus wheely bin in HRC	7 days	In waste transfer barn (WTS) and HRC bin
Green waste including garden waste (200201), plant tissue (020103), green forestry waste (020107), off specification compost (190503)	1 or 2 bays in Barn plus 2 x 30m <sup>3</sup> skips in HRC	2 weeks	Waste transfer barn (WTS) and HRC skips
Cardboard	1 or 2 bays in Barn plus 2 x 30m <sup>3</sup> skips in HRC	1 month	Waste transfer barn and HRC skips
Premixed waste composed only of non hazardous waste ( 190203 )	1 bay in Barn	2 weeks	Waste transfer barn
Combustible waste (190210)	1 bay in Barn	2 weeks	Waste transfer barn
Non composted fraction of municipal and similar waste (190501) and non composted fraction of	2 x 30m <sup>3</sup> skips	7 days	Waste transfer barn

animal and vegetable wastes(190502)			
Screenings (190801), waste from desanding (190802)	2 x 30m3 skips in Barn	7 days	Waste transfer barn
Refuse derived fuel (191210)	1 or 2 bays in Barn	2 weeks	Waste transfer barn
Hazardous Chemicals	All contained in sealed containers and within chem store in HRC	1 month	Chem store in HRC
Other types of waste in Barn bays such as glass, metal, rubble, wood, Waste Upholstered Domestic seating etc	1 or 2 bays in Barn for each type of waste  Plus 2 x 30m3 skips in HRC for each type of waste	Less than 3 months	Waste transfer barn And HRC
WEEE	Containers within building or on floor in building  Building is 11.7m X 5.7m Waste stored max 2m high eg 2 washing machines  Plus small bin in HRC	Less than 3 months	In WEEE store building And HRC
Household chemical wastes	In chem store 2m <sup>3</sup>	Less than 3 months	Proprietary chemical store – metal and contained
Waste oil	2 x 3000 litre tanks for oil in  Covered concrete bunded building	Less than 3 months	waste oil store building

## 12.2 SEPARATION DISTANCES

The Barn and the Household Recycling Centre are separated from each other by a large yard and there will be more than 6m separation between the Barn and waste containers on the yard area.

Within the Barn there will be bays which will run on either side of the Barn building. There will be more than 6m separation between the bays on opposite sides of the Barn. Fire walls will be used to separate the bays along each side of the Barn ( see Plan no 1553 Appendix 2 ).

Within the yard area there will be a number of container skips into which members of the public will deposit their waste. Groups of two skips will be separated by fire walls of 300mm width and a gangway of 1.4m, giving a total of 2.0m horizontal distance between skips.

There is also a waste oil storage building on site which is built as a concrete bunded area and there is a WEEE building for fridges/freezers/white goods. These buildings provide containment and separation of waste types.

### 12.3 FIRE WALLS CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

The waste storage bays within the Barn WTS are constructed of concrete and these concrete bays have been designed to function as fire walls.

The construction of the waste oil building is such that it has an integral concrete bund which forms the lower part of the building.

Both the waste bays within the Barn and the bunding of the waste oil building will resist fire (both radiative heat and flaming) for a period of at least 120 minutes.

To protect the inside of the Barn bays from operational damage it is proposed to clad these in steel plate. There is a fire suppression system within the Barn which will activate if there is a fire and it will keep these walls doused with water and, therefore, cool which will assist in the maintenance of the thermal barrier properties of these bay walls.

There are additional fire walls between pairs of skips within the HRC part of the facility as described above.

### 12.4 STORING WASTE IN BAYS

As we will be storing in bays, we will ensure that we conduct full and frequent stock rotation. We have a first in, first out policy. The main issue is that we need to ensure that there isn't waste building up at the back of the bays in the Barn that never gets removed or is in the bay long enough for self-heating ie 3 months. This will be done by emptying and cleaning the bays by working down one side of the bay and then the other side on a regular basis. This will mean that the waste is not stored for longer than the maximum storage times detailed in table 12.1. Records will be kept of the date the bay is cleared to the back. This will be done using a dated photograph.

As combustible waste will not be in the bays for longer than 1 month there should be no self-heating and so there will be no need to check the temperature of the waste within the bays.

We will keep always clear a 'freeboard' space of 1m minimum at the top and sides of the walls to prevent fire spreading over and around the walls.

If a fire does start on the site then, using the plant and equipment on site, we will quickly and effectively remove any wastes at risk of ignition to the quarantine area ( shown on Drawing number 1553 ) to isolate any bays with burning waste during any fire incident or we will move the burning waste to the quarantine area. This will depend upon the circumstances at the time of the fire.

## 12.5 REMOVAL OF WASTE

- 12.5.1 Stored wastes within the WTS will be collected by articulated bulker vehicles, which will enter the Barn for loading. Outgoing vehicles leaving the facility will be sheeted or netted to prevent windblown debris.
- 12.5.2 It is anticipated that the WTS will have a maximum annual throughput of 29,000 tonnes each year. It is anticipated that approximately 6,000 tonnes of HRC recycling will be delivered to the HRC annually.

## 13.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 LITTER

Due to the nature of the facility litter should be minimal on site. Daily site inspections of the permitted area and surrounding area will be undertaken to ensure that litter does not cause a nuisance and is cleared by the end of the working day.

Periodic sweeping will also ensure site is kept clean and tidy.

### 13.2 CONTROL OF MUD AND DEBRIS

The nature of the construction of the surface areas and access road, together with the types of waste/recyclables handled at the facility, will ensure that the generation of dust or mud is kept to a minimum. Should any debris be deposited on the site or access road by HGV's that may give rise to dust generation, the area will be swept and/or if needed water will be used to damp down the area.

Periodic sweeping will ensure the site is kept clean and tidy.

### 13.3 PEST CONTROL

The types of waste/recyclables accepted at the facility may encourage the presence of vermin, birds or scavengers. The food waste and domestic waste has the potential to attract vermin and birds, but it will only be stored in an enclosed building or wheely bin container on the HRC. There will be no gaps in the building at a low level through which vermin can enter. The large doors to the WTS building will be 'rapid action' doors thereby reducing, as far as possible, the length of time these doors are open. This will minimise the potential for pests and vermin to access the WTS. The wastes which may attract vermin will only be stored on the site for a short duration before being removed to a suitable disposal or recycling facility. However, should vermin, birds or scavengers be found to be present then the company's pest control officer will be brought in to deal with the problem.

### 13.4 NOISE

- 13.4.1 A Noise Assessment was undertaken as part of the planning process to assess the potential impact of the site on sensitive noise receptors near to the site. The outcome shows that the noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive receptors constitute a low risk of complaints.
- 13.4.2 Nevertheless, the following measures will be implemented to reduce the impact of site activity noise at the nearest residential properties:

- Site operational hours have been limited to the daytime and early evening with public access (and the associated increase in vehicle movements) as follows :

The WMC will be operated between 0700 and 1900 hours, Monday to Sunday.  
The HRC will be open to the public every day (except Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day) between the following times:  
1 April – 30 September 09:00 to 18:00  
1 October – 31 March 09:00 to 16:00.

- The waste bulking up activities will all take place within the Barn building of the WTS which will help to reduce noise impacts.

### 13.5 DUST AND ODOURS

13.5.1 There is the potential for the generation of odour, dust, fibres, and particulates within the waste transfer Barn. Whilst management of the site will ensure rapid turnover of wastes, biodegradable wastes have the potential to generate odours, and dry recyclables have the potential to generate dust and other particulates. The food waste has the potential to be odorous, but it will only be stored in an enclosed building and for short time periods. This will minimise the potential for odour issues to arise. Waste generating odours considered a “nuisance” will be removed from the site immediately, or as soon as practicable, to a permitted facility. Disinfectants would be obtained and used where considered appropriate to mitigate any offensive odour.

13.5.2 The measures below will be used at the site to ensure that any potential nuisance caused by dust and odour will be mitigated:

- any dust generating activities will be minimized on very dry or windy days;
- all lorries carrying materials on and off site will be sheeted or netted;
- there will be regular patrolling of the site to ensure any litter, spillages or potentially dusty material is immediately recovered;
- there will be regular cleaning of all paved areas on-site, particularly those that vehicles regularly pass over;
- water will be used to damp down, as necessary;
- there will be monitoring of mechanical processes and waste storage conditions;
- all refuse collection vehicle deliveries will be deposited indoors; and
- there will be fast shutting doors on both the loading bay and tipping hall entrances and exits of the waste transfer Barn.
- the site will operate in accordance with its EMS which include both a Dust Management Plan and an Odour Management Plan.

### 13.6 LEAKS AND SPILLAGE ACTION PLAN

- 13.6.1 In the event of a leak or spillage the area will be immediately cordoned off. If the incident is significant the site manager may wish to temporarily close the facility until the clean-up operations have been completed.
- 13.6.2 Once cordoned off absorbent materials will be used to prevent the spillage from spreading. The absorbent materials will then be collected and placed within an appropriate container for disposal off site.

### 14.0 FIRE

- 14.1 Suitable fire detection and suppression measures will be installed in the barn of the WTS in accordance with the Fire Plan.

### 15.0 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

- 15.1 In the event of an incident occurring which might lead to a potentially polluting occurrence the entire Site, or the affected area of the Site whichever is appropriate, will be immediately closed and the Environment Agency notified of the nature of the incident.
- 15.2 The decision to implement the Emergency Action Plan ( part of the Environmental Management System ) will be taken by the Site Manager or if advised by the EA.
- 15.3 An incident leading to the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan would be such events as:-
- Significant leak or spillage;
  - A fire on site;
  - Discovery of unknown waste which the Site Manager believes may cause harm to human health or risk to the environment.

### 16.0 RECORDS

- 16.1 Records of waste and recyclables accepted and removed from the facility will be maintained at the weighbridge office and at the W&S contract office.
- 16.2 We will keep acceptance records for a minimum of 3 years after we have accepted the waste or removed it off the Site. Hazardous waste consignment notes will be kept for 5 years.
- 16.3 In line with documented procedures and statutory requirements, records are kept in relation to the following:
- Waste Transfer Notes on all wastes accepted at and removed from the site;
  - Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes;

- all records required by the Duty of Care;
- emissions monitoring data (eg. Dust and odour monitoring and drainage inspections);
- recorded environmental effects including minor and significant pollution incidents;
- complaints from the public;
- daily site inspection reports (including severe weather conditions adversely affecting site activities);
- maintenance schedules and records (including breakdown repairs);
- rejected waste loads records;
- non-conformances to the EMS;
- emergencies;
- Technically Competent Manager attendance at site;
- records of training;
- a copy of the permit and Environment Management System and supporting documents are kept available on site.

## **17.0 Waste Hierarchy**

17.1 We will implement a residues management plan that:

- minimises the generation of residues, that is solid waste arising from the waste accepted at the Site;
- optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of any waste accepted at the Site;
- makes sure we properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical

17.2 Where we must dispose of waste, we will carry out a detailed assessment identifying the best environmental options for waste disposal.

17.3 We will review, on a regular basis, options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. We will do this as part of our management system to make sure that we are still using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable.

17.4 All recyclable waste material is sent for onward recovery. Where recovery is not possible the waste is assessed for suitability for energy recovery. Only those materials which cannot be re-used are sent for disposal.

## **18.0 Reporting**

18.1 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator will submit to the EA the tonnages of the waste received, material recovered and waste transferred off-site. The weight is recorded using the Site weighbridge. Any other requirements of the permit are reported accordingly, including:

- notification when plant has broken down resulting in a potential to pollute;
- when a condition of the permit has been breached;
- or where a limit in the permit has been breached and there is considered significant adverse impact.



## Appendix 1

## Appendix 2

## Appendix 3

## Appendix 4