

DRAINAGE STONE

Tipping Area  
for Unsuitable

COLLIERY SHALE

# Runfold Central Area

Bespoke Environmental Permit Application

## Waste Acceptance for Restoration

Document Reference 2445/R/14/02

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Prepared for SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Limited

GEOTEXTILE

RECYCLAY

**Runfold Central Area Restoration  
Environmental Permit Application  
Waste Acceptance for Restoration  
Document Reference 2445/R/14/02  
February 2020**

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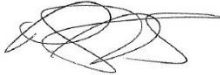


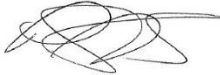

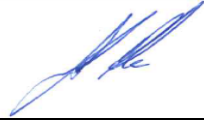
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## DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND CONTROL SHEET

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 This report supports an environmental permit application for a restoration scheme using recovered waste materials at the Central Area of Runfold Quarry near Farnham in Surrey. The proposed activity is to contribute to the full restoration of the former sand and gravel pit, which had partially been restored by landfilling. This aspect of the application will provide details of the waste types and acceptance criteria for wastes that will be accepted on site for the purpose of restoration. Reference has been made to Environment Agency (Agency) documents:

- Standard Rules Permit SR2015 No.39: *Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation (Construction, reclamation, restoration or improvement of land other than by mobile plant)*;
- Guidance: *Risk assessments for your environment permit*. Issued February 2016.

1.1.2 The former sand and gravel pit will be restored, via the deposit of waste for recovery, to approved final levels to provide land suitable for low intensity agricultural use in accordance with the site's planning permission. The proposed wastes for use in the scheme are listed in Table 1 in Section 3.1. Only suitable inert wastes that meet the Landfill Directive definition of inert will be used to create the final restoration profile. The majority of wastes to be accepted at the site will be excavated materials from local civil engineering and construction works. The wastes arising from each site or process will be adequately characterised by a site investigation or appropriate process analysis. The criteria for the acceptance of wastes has taken into account the environmental assessments submitted with this application, so as to ensure that there are no:

- unacceptable emissions to groundwater, surface water or the surrounding environment; and
- unacceptable risks to human health.

### **1.2 Gas Generation**

1.2.1 In the context of 'normal' non-hazardous sites, biodegradation of the organic component of the waste would be the source of the biogenic gas generation. However, since the activity will accept only inert materials it is expected that only a negligible level of organic material could be present in the wastes therefore, the risk of the production of biogenic gas will be negligible. The bulk of the wastes to be accepted at the site will comprise excavated soils.

### **1.3 Leachate Generation**

1.3.1 The inert restoration materials are not expected to produce a contaminating leachate and no active or passive controls are proposed.

## **2 RESTORATION WASTES AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES**

### **2.1 Waste Acceptance**

2.1.1 Waste acceptance will follow a structured hierarchy with appropriate points of control for the identification and validation of suitable wastes. The waste acceptance procedures will be an integral part of the site environmental management systems and can be summarised as follows:

- Level 1. Basic characterisation through pre-submission of an appropriate waste classification (EWC codes, site investigations etc);
- Level 2. Compliance testing;
- Level 3. On-site verification through retrospective analysis of samples taken from deposited materials.

2.1.2 Each stage in the proposed waste acceptance scheme is detailed further below.

## **2.2 Level 1: Waste Characterisation**

2.2.1 Table 1 in Section 3.1 details the list of wastes to be accepted at the site for restoration.

2.2.2 The EWC code of wastes will be checked against any relevant available information provided, e.g. waste description, waste source or chemical testing, to confirm the waste coding is correct. The waste enquiry procedure requires the following information, where available and applicable, to be gathered prior to waste acceptance:

- Code according to the European Waste Catalogue;
- Source and origin of waste (e.g. site investigation reports, borehole logs);
- Information on the waste production process (description including characteristics of raw materials and products);
- Description of the waste treatment applied, or a statement of reasons why such treatment is not considered necessary;
- Chemical analysis data on the composition of the waste; and,
- Appearance of the waste (e.g. smell, colour, physical form).

2.2.3 The Council Decision 2003/33/EC includes a list of wastes in Section 2.1.1 that are assumed to be inert and therefore acceptable as inert waste without testing, if:

- they are single stream waste of a single waste type (although different waste types from the list may be accepted together if they are from a single source); and
- there is no suspicion of contamination and they do not contain other material or substances such as metals, asbestos, plastics, chemicals, etc. to an extent which increases the risk associated with the waste sufficiently to justify their classification as non-inert.

2.2.4 In the case of suspicion of contamination, either from visual inspection or from the knowledge of the origin of the waste, suitable analytical data will be required to demonstrate that the waste is acceptable.

2.2.5 If WAC testing is required, the appropriate data will be requested from the waste producer and will be reviewed by a suitably qualified person, using the WAC criteria specified in Section 2.1.2 of the Council Decision 2003/33/EC including the likelihood of hazardous properties also being present.

2.2.6 In the majority of cases the waste producer arranges for the tests to be undertaken at commercial laboratories which may use a variety of analytical techniques that provide reliable results. The types of tests used are therefore outside the control of the permit holder. Nevertheless, when waste producers provide laboratory test results an assessment of the quality of the data will be made which will include a judgement concerning the laboratory providing the results. If the laboratory is not suitably accredited the quality of the data will be further examined and a re-test at a known accredited laboratory may be

requested before the waste is accepted in accordance with the Agency's 2000 guidance "Technical Aspects of Site Investigation Volume 1" (Technical Report P5-065), Section 8.5 concerning laboratory quality assurance and quality control.

- 2.2.7 This data will be reviewed by a suitably qualified person to check that it accords with permit conditions and the operator's requirements. As part of this review, consideration will be given as to whether the sampling and testing regime is appropriate to the type of waste and its source. An assessment of the composition including the likelihood of hazardous properties will be undertaken, and the potential for the wastes to be classed as hazardous.
- 2.2.8 If for example the waste stream is excavated soils, the waste producer should specify where the samples were taken and how this correlates to the material to be imported to the recovery activity. If site staff have reservations about the description of the waste or the number of samples taken, they may request additional analysis to be carried out by the waste producer before a decision is taken whether to accept it.
- 2.2.9 Compliance with the waste acceptance criteria will ensure organic and inorganic species present will not leach excessively from the solid matrix and therefore do not adversely impact on groundwater or surface water. The limits will aid the exclusion of hazardous waste. However, hazardous waste classification is subject to change with new legislative requirements and the development of new guidance (e.g. the recent inclusion of H13 limits) therefore although reference will be made to the limits specified in this report, wastes will always be assessed against the most recent classification requirements to ensure that no hazardous waste is accepted.

### **2.3 Level 2: Compliance Testing**

- 2.3.1 All available information concerning waste composition will be obtained from the waste producer. Additional information concerning the waste will be obtained should the available information indicate that:
- the waste is likely to have a variable composition e.g. resulting from a change in the production process or location of excavation; or
  - there is a lack of basic characterisation.
- 2.3.2 The additional information may include further more detailed composition analysis or greater detailed explanation concerning the method of waste production. Additional onsite testing may be undertaken to validate Level 1 waste characterisation. This may be targeted at specific wastes should any be identified as potentially non-compliant as a result of Level 3 checks. It should be noted that no wastes that fail the Level 1 pre-acceptance criteria will be accepted.
- 2.3.3 In addition non targeted sampling may be taken to confirm that the waste acceptance procedures have effectively precluded unsuitable materials. If the data suggests that the waste accepted at the site is not as originally described, a review will be conducted of that waste and the acceptance procedures.

### **2.4 Level 3: On-Site Verification**

- 2.4.1 Assuming the Level 1 checks have been completed to the satisfaction of the site management / chemist, the weighbridge will be the second point of control prior to deposit of wastes in the site.

2.4.2 All incoming vehicles will enter the site via the main site entrance and check in at the weighbridge office. The documentation accompanying the load will be checked and will include, but not be limited to, the Carriers Certificate of Registration details and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note. The information to be recorded in respect of each load will be:

- i. Waste Type & EWC Code;
- ii. Date;
- iii. Time;
- iv. Customer Name;
- v. Vehicle Registration Number and Type;
- vi. Ticket Number; and,
- vii. Carriers Certificate of Registration.

2.4.3 It is recognised that there are difficulties achieving a visual inspection of waste loads arriving at the weighbridge in heavy good vehicles. For these types of loads emphasis is placed on checking the documentation at the weighbridge and the visual inspection at the deposition area.

2.4.4 The weighbridge operator will confirm that the accompanying documentation (i.e. waste description or likely levels of contamination) demonstrates that the waste load is the same waste type described by the customer at the pre-acceptance stage. If the documentation is not correct and the correct paperwork cannot be provided, the weighbridge operator will inform the Site Manager or nominated technically competent person and the load will be rejected.

2.4.5 Where practicable, the weighbridge operator or other site operatives will then visually inspect the load for compliance with the documentation. If the inspection shows that the load differs from the description, the load will be rejected as above.

2.4.6 For wastes produced by the operator this visual verification may be made at the point of dispatch. In such cases this verification must be documented and the document be made available at the receiving site.

2.4.7 The operatives at the deposition area will undertake a visual inspection of each waste load arriving to site. Should any load look suspicious or unsuitable for deposition, the operatives at the operational area will contact the weighbridge operator to assess the waste load in question.

## **2.5 Rejection Procedure**

2.5.1 The rejection procedure covers the system for controlling all actions involved with the rejection of a load or part load of waste, which has been determined by inspection to be unsuitable for acceptance at the site. The procedure outlines what is to be done in order to deal with wastes which have been rejected either at the weighbridge reception area or at the working area.

2.5.2 A holding or quarantine area will be designated for waste vehicles or part loads. Any unpermitted waste will be prevented from being unloaded where possible, or isolated and reloaded as quickly as possible. Any wastes not allowed for acceptance under the permit, which are impractical to re-load will be segregated in the isolated area until they can be transported to a suitably permitted site in accordance with arrangements made with the Environment Agency and using any relevant documentation. Any waste identified as being unsuitable for acceptance at the site will be rejected. A record will be kept of the following:



- i. Date and time;
- ii. Person rejecting waste;
- iii. Haulier /customer name and address including carrier number;
- iv. Vehicle registration number;
- v. Producer name and address if known;
- vi. EWC number;
- vii. Transfer note number; and
- viii. Waste description.

2.5.3 The event will be recorded and the Environment Agency will be notified as soon as possible of any rejection of part or all of a waste delivery. Any wastes that have been rejected will be removed from the site within a maximum of five days of receipt of the waste at the site and within 24 hours of the quarantine area becoming full.

### 3 RESTORATION WASTES AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

#### 3.1 Waste Types

3.1.1 The waste types selected for restoration are included in the accompanying waste recovery plan, but also takes account of those listed in Agency guidance and appropriate standard rules. These are identified as suitable for landscaping and restoration of waste or mineral workings. There are no restoration soils stockpiled on-site for restoration of the Central Area at Runfold Quarry due to its age. The proposed waste types for bulk fill are listed in Table 1 and waste types for the restoration layer in Table 2.

<b>Table 1. List of Acceptable Waste Types for Bulk Fill</b>		
<b>EWC</b>	<b>EWC Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	1
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	1 & 2
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	1 & 2
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 (not including topsoil and peat)	1, 2, 3 & 4
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)	1 & 2
20 02 02	Soil and Stones	1, 2, 3 & 4

<b>Table 2. List of Acceptable Waste Types for Restoration</b>		
<b>EWC</b>	<b>EWC Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	1 & 2
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet	1
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	1, 2, 3 & 4
20 02 02	Soil and Stones	1, 2, 3 & 4

#### Notes

1. These wastes are taken from appropriate standard rules or in accordance with the risk assessments provided by this permit application.
2. These wastes are referenced from the Agency's restoration briefing note on restoration.
3. These wastes will be the primary restoration material.
4. Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.