



Aceblade Limited

Elland Quarry, Rastrick

Waste Recovery Permit Management System

2111ACE-MS v2

May 2026

Contaminated Land, Brownfield & Environmental Contracting



REPORT TITLE: **Waste Recovery Permit Management System**

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CLIENT NAME: **Aceblade Ltd**

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Author	Signed	Date
Michael Kelly		11/05/2026
Approved		
Duncan Scott		12/05/2026

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Vertase F.L.I. Limited (VertaseFLI) has been employed to undertake restoration works at Elland Quarry, Lower Edge Road, Rastrick (site) on behalf of Aceblade Limited (client).
- 1.1.2 The duration of the proposed restoration works will be dependent on the availability of suitable material but it is expected to take in the region of 3 years.
- 1.1.3 A waste recovery plan, prepared by Cromwell Mining Consultant dated April 2022 (ref: 22-04-420 Rev B), has been submitted to the Environment Agency who have confirmed the works described herein are recovery.
- 1.1.4 A non-technical summary of the works is provided at **Appendix i**.
- 1.1.5 This document represents the management system as required for a waste recovery permit (WRP). This management system has been prepared and will be audited in accordance with our Integrated Management System (IMS) which is accredited to ISO 9001, 14001 and 18001. Copies of our certificates are enclosed at **Appendix vi**.
- 1.1.6 Auditing will include random site visits and auditing from our quality, health & safety manager, regular audits by senior managers and, internal and external audits as required by our certified management system. An example copy of a site inspection form is included at **Appendix viii**.
- 1.1.7 The management system will be reviewed at least annually. However, it will be reviewed sooner if the permit is varied, after any significant accident, complaint or breach of the permit conditions or, a new environmental problem or issue is identified.
- 1.1.8 A copy of this management system together with the permit shall be maintained on site at all times. All staff will be inducted before commencing work on site. Inductions will vary depending on the seniority and level of responsibility of the individual but in any event would cover as a minimum those specific activities covered by permit conditions applicable to those individuals. A record of induction shall

be maintained. Further, monthly progress meetings shall be held and amongst other matters, environmental and health & safety performance will be discussed and minuted including any identified areas of either good working or poor working practices.

- 1.1.9 VertaseFLI will also act as Principal Contractor in accordance with the CDM Regulations 2015. This document is not intended to provide significant activity specific detail on the management of Health & Safety controls, as this will be comprehensively covered in operational risk assessments, method statements and the health & safety plan.

1.2 Site Infrastructure Plan

- 1.2.1 This site is a former quarry and is centred on grid reference SE 12920 21242 and covers an area of approximately 85,000 m². The quarry varies in depth but at its deepest point, in the north east, is approximately 36m below the surrounding ground level. The boundary to the site is defined by fencing and vegetation in the form of hedges and mature and semi-mature trees. Land uses adjacent to the site include Lower Edge Road to the north, residential properties to the north east and west, and agricultural fields to the south and south east.
- 1.2.2 A small pond is located at the base of the quarry in the north east of the site. The pond consists of collected rainwater/ water seepage from the adjacent infilled quarry. There is no groundwater table within either Void 1 or Void 2. No groundwater dewatering has been required during any quarrying period.
- 1.2.3 All services enter the site at the north west corner, off Lower Edge Road. Services terminate within the compound area site in the northwest. No services are known to cross the site and, therefore, the restoration/recovery operation will not impact services.
- 1.2.4 The area and site boundary of the works is as shown on drawing D2111_01 enclosed at **Appendix ii**.
- 1.2.5 The central area of the site has previously been filled under a now surrendered waste management licence. The WML reference is EAHLD04108 and the area defined by the WML is shown on drawing D2111_01. The WML was held by Powergen plc with input taking place between July 1978 and December 1985 and it is understood they

imported Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) to the site for use as restoration materials. The presence of PFA in the centre of the site has been confirmed through site investigation.

1.2.6 The site also currently operates a Standard Rules Permit SR2010 No.12 (Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate) permit no. EPR/WE2696AC in the area defined on Drawing D2111_01. The standard rules permit overlies the WML and it is the intention to continue to operate the waste treatment area to provide suitable waste to infill the voids under the deposit for recovery permit.

1.2.7 The WML lies adjacent to the southern edge of Void 1 and the eastern edge of void 2. The deposited waste does not encroach into the base of the voids.

1.3 Site Condition Report

1.3.1 A site condition report has been prepared and records the condition of the land prior to these works commencing. A copy is enclosed at **Appendix iii**.

1.3.2 This report shall be regularly reviewed and updated during the works. This will include details of any changes to the activity and pollution incidents including any remedial work undertaken.

1.3.3 This management system also contains procedures to ensure adequate records are maintained throughout the works to demonstrate how we have taken measures to protect the land.

1.3.4 This management system also contains procedures to ensure adequate soil, gas and water quality monitoring has been undertaken during the operational phase and post operation, where applicable.

2.0 Summary of Works

2.1 Work Activities

- 2.1.1 The works are summarised in the non-technical summary enclosed at **Appendix i**.
- 2.1.2 Further information on each of these activities and how they shall be managed is included within subsequent sections of this document.
- 2.1.3 Subject to regulatory approvals, it is anticipated that works will commence in September 2026 (or earlier if possible). Works are anticipated to take approximately 3 years to complete excluding post operational monitoring.

2.2 Pre Start Monitoring

- 2.2.1 A pre-condition report is enclosed at **Appendix iii**. This confirms site conditions for groundwater, ground gas, noise and soil quality. Prior to commencement of the restoration works further monitoring will be undertaken to establish background levels as follows:
 - (i) Odour assessment;
 - (ii) Noise monitoring;
 - (iii) Dust monitoring.
 - 2.2.2 These background monitoring results will be used to monitor the potential impact of subsequent works by comparing on-going monitoring data with this background data.
- ### 2.3 Operational hours
- 2.3.1 As per the planning conditions.

3.0 Site Establishment

3.1 Access / Egress

- 3.1.1 The site will be accessed through the existing site access off Lower Edge Road to the northwest of the site, as shown on drawing D2111_02 at **Appendix ii**. This will be maintained throughout the works.
- 3.1.2 All vehicles leaving the site will be suitably sheeted to reduce dust and inspected for loose soil / debris that may be deposited on the public highway. Where present this material will be removed using site wheel washing facilities as required.
- 3.1.3 All vehicles will be inspected when leaving site by a site operative positioned at the site entrance / exit. Where loose mud / debris are identified, wheel washing will be carried out.
- 3.1.4 Where necessary road sweepers will be used to clear mud / debris from the main highways.
- 3.1.5 Site haul roads will be established to ensure that road going vehicles entering the site are segregated from site plant wherever practicable. This will also limit the potential for road going vehicles to collect mud and debris that may be deposited on the public highway on leaving the site.

3.2 Perimeter Fencing / Gates

- 3.2.1 Existing perimeter and boundary fencing will be utilised during operation of the permit. The perimeter fencing will be inspected regularly and maintained throughout the project. A site signage board will be erected at the site entrance which will include emergency contact details and permit reference details.
- 3.2.2 External security will be employed as deemed necessary to prevent unauthorised access to the site outside working hours.

3.3 Welfare Compound

- 3.3.1 A welfare compound associated with the site's current use exists on site and will be utilised in the first instance. However, if deemed necessary further establishment of appropriate office and welfare facilities will be carried out. Such facilities may include but are not

restricted to; office accommodation, canteen facilities, washroom / drying room, toilets, car parking, stores and security unit. The location of this compound is shown on D2111_02 enclosed at **Appendix ii**.

3.3.2 Vehicles parking at the compound will be segregated from pedestrians through designated crossing points and barriers as required.

3.3.3 A silent run generator will be commissioned to provide a suitable power supply to the welfare compound where mains electricity cannot be provided.

3.3.4 The welfare compound will be maintained as a 'clean' area, i.e. plant and materials will not be permitted within the welfare compound and personnel will require passing through a 'dirty' changing area prior to admission to the site canteen during breaks and at the end of the working day.

3.4 Utilities

3.4.1 It is understood that there are existing services within the north west of the site that serve the existing site compound/weighbridge. No other services encroach on any other part of the site. The works carried out under this permit will not encounter any utilities.

3.5 Storage Area

3.5.1 A waste treatment permit currently exists on site that is operated under the Standard Rules Permit, as shown on Drawing D2111_01 attached at **Appendix ii**.

3.6 Plant Storage Area

3.6.1 All plant operating on site will be required to return to a designated plant storage area at the end of the working day.

3.6.2 The plant storage area will comprise a suitable running surface for the plant and will incorporate an impermeable refuelling area where static bunded fuel tanks will be present.

3.6.3 Where refuelling takes place or fuel storage is required, emergency spill kits and containment measures will be available for use in emergencies.

3.6.4 The plant and fuel storage area will be within the processing area.

3.7 Site Topographical Survey

- 3.7.1 Prior to commencing works, an initial topographical site survey will be conducted including a detailed survey of the existing topography, site boundary and other important features of the site.

4.0 Waste processing in treatment area

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Waste processing will be carried out under a Standard Rules Permit SR2010 No.12 (Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate) permit no. EPR/WE2696AC in the area defined on Drawing D2111_01. Waste processing will fall outside of the bespoke Deposit for Recovery Permit but the output from the waste treatment area will be used in the recovery operation providing it meets the waste acceptance criteria.
- 4.1.2 The Standard Rules permit is attached at **Appendix iv.**

5.0 Surface Water Management Plan

5.1 Source

- 5.1.1 The only source of water that requires active management during the recovery activity is rainfall.
- 5.1.2 Water seepage from the base of the WML, which is also influenced by precipitation, will dissipate through the drainage layer, below fill layer 1. This water will not encounter the recovered waste mass and does not require management in the surface water management plan.
- 5.1.3 Surface water run-off, including from the adjacent standard rules waste treatment permit area, is considered unlikely to enter the voids as this area, based on surface topography generally sheds to the southeast and measures will be employed to prevent surface run-off from areas beyond the recovery permit boundary entering the voids.

5.2 Management

- 5.2.1 There is no anticipated risk of flooding or surface water escaping the site. Excess surface water is currently diverted and contained in an area in the north west of Void 1. As filling commences surface water will be actively captured and managed to maintain safe working conditions, avoid excessive ponding and prevent land slippage.
- 5.2.2 The surface water management system will be put in place on site to direct water flow from the active recovery area. The majority of surface water will be captured and held to use as dust suppression. The water will either be stored in the base of the quarry, where it does not impede restoration works, pumped to the dust suppression system or held within a tractor-bowser for future use or discharge.

5.3 Discharge

- 5.3.1 Where the quantity of surface water exceeds the capacity of the dust suppression system and/or its associated storage, surface water will be discharged to ground via soakaway outside of the active recovery area and beyond the WML area to the south east of the site, within the wider site boundary and land ownership. The proposed soakaway is in an area that has not been subject to quarrying, allowing rainwater to infiltrate through the unsaturated zone into the Elland Flags sandstone.

- 5.3.2 There is no intention to discharge surface water off-site to sewer or a surface water body.

6.0 Waste Acceptance Procedures

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In order to complete the restoration of the site a total volume of approximately 217,200m³ will be required to be imported on to the site.
- 6.1.2 Sources for the material have yet to be confirmed but it is anticipated that there will be enough material from local sources over the life-span of the restoration works to provide this volume.
- 6.1.3 The majority of the material will be used as engineered fill. Some material will be used for haul roads and drainage channels and, potentially, as hardstanding within the processing area.

6.2 Imported Materials

- 6.2.1 Waste shall only be accepted if it is of a type listed in Table 6-2 below; and
- (a) is inert waste, with the exception of topsoil, peat, soil from cleaning and washing beet and road planings; and
- (b) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the waste is free from contamination; and
- (c) it has been identified as a suitable waste in the approved waste recovery plan; and
- (d) its chemical, physical and biological characteristics make it suitable for its intended use on the site.
- Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:
- Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres
 - Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid
- 6.2.2 Imported materials brought to site will primarily be excavation, construction and demolition waste (CDEW) and soil making material that fall within the categories outlined in Appendix C of the WRAP Quality Protocol - Aggregates from Inert Waste and Table 1 of the

Environmental Permitting Regulations: Inert Waste Guidance – Standard Measures for the Deposit of Inert Waste on Land (below).

The waste codes align with the waste permitted under the standard rules permit SR2015 No.39.

Table 6-2. Acceptable wastes

Waste code	Waste description	Source of waste
01 01 02	Waste from non-metalliferous excavation	Generated on site from mineral / stone processing
01 04 08	Waste gravels and rocks	
01 04 09	Waste sand and clay	
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles etc	Imported from excavation contracts
17 01 01	Concrete	Imported from local construction projects
17 01 02	Bricks	
17 01 03	Tiles & ceramics	
17 01 04	Ceramics	
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics	
17 03 02	Road base	Generated on site from maintenance and movement to the access roads
17 05 04	Soils and stones	Construction sites, only to be imported and accepted after chemical data has been reviewed and confirmed soils meet the inert criteria.
19 12 09	Stones, sand and other minerals	From local excavations
19 12 12	Mechanically separated and processed construction and demolition material	Output from onsite treatment area only
20 02 02	Parks - soil and stones	Sourced from Yorkshire sites

6.2.3 The waste acceptance procedures for the site will comply with EA guidance on Waste Acceptance Procedures for Deposit for Recovery.

6.2.4 Before acceptance of waste to the site producers of waste will be required to provide evidence that the waste matches the description provided including but not restricted to, where possible, photographs during excavation, laboratory testing, waste classification reports, inspection forms. Every load will be inspected for any visual or olfactory evidence of contamination / unsuitable materials prior to unloading. PAC100 sprays may be used prior to accepting waste if

there is suspicion of coal tar bound waste (specifically in relation to road planings).

6.2.5 Acceptance procedures will also include the inspection of the waste transfer notes, the carrier's certificate of registration, any geochemical sample analysis (characterisation or WAC) and any waste classification. The load will be recorded with registration number, time, date and load type, ticket number and customer name.

6.2.6 Waste Acceptance Criteria are outlined in Section 6.

6.3 Managing non-conforming waste

6.3.1 In the event that materials are deemed unsuitable for reuse following delivery to site or, after tipping and after inspection or further analysis, it will first be isolated and subsequently either returned to the producer or exported to an off-site suitably licensed disposal facility.

6.3.2 Imported soils will be generally imported on 8-wheel tipper lorries and will be sheeted.

6.3.3 Copies of all available site investigation data (from the source site) and additional testing certificates will be maintained throughout the project. Duty of care waste transfer notes will be kept for every load imported onto site (this may include an annual season ticket if appropriate).

6.3.4 No hazardous waste will be imported onto site.

6.4 Sampling and Testing

6.4.1 EA Guidance on Landfills for Inert Waste outlines that *for homogeneous waste, you must sample and test each waste stream or waste source once a year. For heterogeneous and new wastes, you must sample and test each waste stream or waste source 3 times a year.*

6.4.2 Notwithstanding the above a minimum of one sample per source will be taken. For heterogenous wastes and waste soils arisings from construction sites all sampling must also be supported by site investigation data (from the source site). Samples will be taken for both waste classification and Waste Acceptance Criteria testing.

6.5 Material Reuse Tracking System

- 6.5.1 In line with legislation, best practice and relevant guidance it is considered necessary to track the import of materials.
- 6.5.2 Enclosed at **Appendix v** is a tracking system for imported materials. This will record all the information necessary to ensure compliance with applicable legislation, permit conditions and support permit surrender.

7.0 Waste Acceptance Criteria

7.1 Risk Assessment

- 7.1.1 Hart Environmental Ltd completed a Groundwater Assessment (ref: 202313_2a dated April 2026). The assessment concluded that the deposit activity was not considered to interact with groundwater and that Waste Acceptance Criteria for the site should consider the need to reduce any pollutant input to the environment.

7.2 Waste Acceptance Criteria

- 7.2.1 In order to reduce pollutant input to the environment only inert waste will be accepted for import to the site. The WAC for the site will align with those set out for inert waste in the EU Council Decision 19 December 2002 *establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC* Annex Section 2 and summarised in Table 6.2 below.

Table 7-2 Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria

	Inert Waste Landfill Limits
Solid Analysis	
pH (pH Units)	-
ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg)	-
ANC to pH 6 (mol/kg)	-
Loss on Ignition (%)	-
Total Organic Carbon (%)	3 ^l
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	100
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	500
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	1
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	6
Eluate Analysis	Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-3 at L/S 10 l/kg (mg/kg)

Arsenic	0.5
Barium	20
Cadmium	0.04
Chromium	0.5
Copper	2
Mercury	0.01
Molybdenum	0.5
Nickel	0.4
Lead	0.5
Antimony	0.06
Selenium	0.1
Zinc	4
Chloride	800
Fluoride	10
Sulphate as SO ₄	1000 [#]
Total Dissolved Solids ⁺	4000
Phenol Index	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon [@]	500
Notes: ! In the case of soils, a higher TOC limit value may be permitted by the Environment Agency at an inert waste landfill, provided the DOC value of 500mg/kg is achieved at L/S 10l/kg, either at the soil's own pH or at a pH value between 7.5 and 8.0. # If an inert waste does not meet the SO₄ L/S10 limit, alternative limit values of 1500 mg/l SO₄ at C0 (initial eluate from the percolation test (prCEN/TS 14405:2003) AND 6000mg/kg SO₄ at L/S10 (either from the percolation test or batch test BS EN 12457), can be used to demonstrate compliance with the acceptance criteria for inert wastes. + The values for TDS can be used instead of the values for Cl and SO₄. @ DOC at pH 7.5-8.0 and L/S10 can be determined on eluate derived from a modified version of the pH dependence test, prCEN/TS.	

8.0 Site and Equipment Maintenance Plan

8.1 Site Infrastructure

- 8.1.1 Perimeter fencing will be checked daily and repaired as necessary.
- 8.1.2 The site compound / welfare facilities will be cleaned daily.
- 8.1.3 Any pumps or pipework that are in use will be inspected before use and immediately after start up. Pumps will be hired in and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers / suppliers recommendations.
- 8.1.4 Any stockpiles of material will be inspected at least weekly to ensure they are stable and not causing excessive run off or dust.

8.2 Mobile Plant

- 8.2.1 Mobile plant will include but is not limited to dumpers, excavators, tractors, screeners and rollers. Plant will only be operated by those trained and certificated to do so.
- 8.2.2 Individual operators are responsible for daily plant inspections before commencing work each morning. They will record minor faults for correction in a specified time and immediately report major faults for repair before the plant can be used.
- 8.2.3 All plant will be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturers / suppliers recommendations.

8.3 Fuel Storage / Re-fuelling

- 8.3.1 Fuel will be stored in steel double bunded static fuel tanks. All pumps, valves and other fittings (including any drips) are securely housed inside the bunded area. Feed and return attachments are accommodated inside the heavy duty padlocked lockbox preventing unauthorised access. It will be fitted with a 12V electric pump, flow meter and 12V battery.
- 8.3.2 Accurate records of fuel delivery and use will be maintained throughout the project.
- 8.3.3 Any spillages will be reported and immediately addressed through the use of spill kits which will include but not limited to booms, absorbent granules and pads.

8.3.4 Re-fuelling will be manned at all times i.e. no automatic triggers will be fitted to the fuel hose / gun.

8.3.5 Any faults will be reported to the site manager who will take appropriate corrective action.

8.4 Monitoring Equipment

8.4.1 All monitoring and measuring equipment shall be registered in an equipment listing system, which will identify when calibration, maintenance or service is required.

8.4.2 All equipment within this system shall have a unique number and database record. The details on this record shall consist of the following:

- (i) Description of the device or equipment;
- (ii) Calibration frequency;
- (iii) Calibration expiry;
- (iv) Location / current user;
- (v) Calibration certificate number (where applicable).

8.4.3 The company Monitoring & Measurement Equipment Coordinator shall be responsible for the effective control and implementation of the calibration and maintenance system. The Coordinator will ensure that instruments and equipment are calibrated/serviced at the correct time intervals as identified in the calibration maintenance schedule for specific piece of equipment.

8.4.4 When possible, monitoring and measurement equipment should be calibrated, cleaned and measured in house. If this is not possible, the Monitoring & Measurement Equipment Coordinator shall ensure that all calibrations are carried out and are traceable to a national approved standard (where applicable), but in all cases to the manufacturer's recommended procedure.

8.4.5 The Monitoring & Measurement Equipment Coordinator shall ensure that all monitoring and measurement equipment is identified by a current calibration certification and/or status sticker, and have the relevant certification. Where possible, a copy of the calibration certificate should be placed in the box or container belonging to it, and the device identified with a unique number.

- 8.4.6 Faulty equipment shall be reported as such and either repaired and re-calibrated if necessary or, replaced.
- 8.4.7 Various IMS forms associated with the inspection and recording of such for various equipment are enclosed at **Appendix viii**.

9.0 Contingency Plan

9.1 Site Infrastructure

- 9.1.1 Fencing will be inspected daily and repaired as necessary. Spare sections and materials will be maintained on site so that small repairs can be undertaken quickly.

9.2 Breakdowns

- 9.2.1 Due to the simplicity of the proposed works and the fact that it does not rely on any specialist plant, breakdowns will not result in any increased risk to the environment.

9.3 Enforced Shutdowns

- 9.3.1 Enforced shutdowns for whatever reason would suspend the import and placement of restoration materials.
- 9.3.2 Stockpiled materials will not deteriorate quickly and will not increase the risk to the environment.
- 9.3.3 Stockpiled materials for export could be immediately exported from site.

9.4 Extreme Weather

- 9.4.1 Extreme weather events may cause works to be temporarily suspended. Re-instatement works would likely be suspended where it was felt that the restoration material was in danger of not conforming to the required geotechnical specification.
- 9.4.2 Prolonged and high rainfall has the greatest potential to affect works. Plant may have difficulties getting around site or cause excessive damage to site roads. This would be addressed by temporarily suspending all works (processing and re-instatement). In any event re-instatement cannot be undertaken during any heavy rainfall.
- 9.4.3 Due to the layout of the works and not least that a significant area of the site will be lower than the surrounding areas (and which could act as a temporary storage), flooding is not likely to be an issue. Similarly, our works will not increase run-off to surrounding land.

10.0 Accident Prevention and Management Plan

10.1 Risk matrix

10.1.1 We have identified the accidents and incidents that could occur during both normal and emergency situations. It identifies the likelihood, severity, consequences, preventative and remedial actions. This detailed in the risk matrix below.

Accident/ Incident	Likelihood	Severity	Possible Consequences	Preventative Measures	Remedial Measures
Minor Fuel Spillage	Likely	Minor	Localised contamination of soil unlikely to reach controlled waters	Stored on low permeability base, drip trays, supervised re-fuelling, spill kits, reporting.	Dispose of used spill kits (appropriately) , remove off-site contaminated soils.
Major Fuel Leak	Low Likelihood	Severe	Contaminated soil and escape to surface water	Stored on low permeability base, steel and locked containers, double bunded tanks, liquid contained in cut-off trenches.	Remove contaminated soil, clean infrastructure, pump out trenches to tanker for off-site disposal.
Fire – stockpile	Unlikely	Medium	Fire would be slow to establish, if at all, and unlikely to spread. May cause localised smoke.	No smoking on site except in designated areas, extinguishers maintained on site, site is secure, stockpiles relatively small and regularly utilised/placed, moisture contents generally high.	Contain fire, smother with soils (plant and soils readily available), douse with water.
Fire – compound	Unlikely	Minor	Fire unlikely to spread as proposed compound will be formed of separate cabins/offices. May cause localised smoke with potential loss of records and/or equipment.	No smoking on site except in designated areas, extinguishers maintained on site, site is secure, records kept electronically.	Replace cabin, replace equipment, investigate root cause.
Vandalism – fire or fuel leak/theft	Unlikely	Severe	Compound or stockpile fire or fuel theft/leak.	Secure site, locked cabins and fuel containers, small stockpiles and low combustibility.	Check/improve security, check/improve/repair fuel storage, replace fuel, remove contaminated soil, clean waste infrastructure,

					pump out trenches to tanker for off-site disposal.
Extreme/prolonged snowfall	Unlikely	Minor	Workers unable to get to work, plant unable to safely move around site.	Key holder shall be someone who lives nearby, keep access/egress clear using mobile plant.	
Extreme/prolonged freezing weather	Likely	Minor	Workers unable to get to work, reinstatement not possible, vehicle breakdowns.	Key holder shall be someone who lives nearby, suspend reinstatement works.	
Extreme/prolonged rainfall	Likely	Medium	Plant unable to move safely and/or efficiently, ponding on-site due to compromised natural drainage.	Monitor standing water levels on site and in voids, use plant to channel water to low risk areas in case of emergency.	Channel water to low risk areas in case of emergency, pump if necessary.
Enforced shutdown	Unlikely	Minor	Works suspended prolonging programme	Manage works effectively and in accordance with permit conditions.	
Breakdowns	High Likelihood	Minor	Short term-interruption to productivity.	Where possible/practicable, all plant will have at least one duplicate on site, regular inspection and maintenance, repair/replace quickly.	Repair and replace quickly.

10.2 Investigation & Reporting

- 10.2.1 All accidents and incidents will be fully investigated and reported. Example forms for recording including details, immediate action and longer term preventative action, are included on forms included at **Appendix viii.**

10.3 Review

- 10.3.1 The accident plan will be reviewed annually.

10.4 Complaints

- 10.4.1 For any complaints, VertaseFLI will aim to respond rapidly and effectively to handle these complaints and provide mitigation measures where required.
- 10.4.2 Complaints will be handled, recorded and actioned as detailed on our complaints form included at **Appendix viii**.
- 10.4.3 VertaseFLI will address and resolve complaints promptly and effectively with openness, understanding, attention, politeness and reliability.

10.5 List of Substances

- 10.5.1 A list of substances is included below and relates to wastes and materials either stored, reused or awaiting export.
- (i) Diesel fuel
 - (ii) Petrol (small quantities less than 20 litres)
 - (iii) Lubricating oils (small quantities less than 200 litres)
 - (iv) Lubricating grease
 - (v) Office cleaning materials (small quantities)
 - (vi) Stockpiled wood
 - (vii) Stockpiled soils
 - (viii) Stockpiled aggregate
- 10.5.2 Storage arrangements are detailed in our storage plan detailed elsewhere in this document.

10.6 Emergency Plans

- 10.6.1 In addition to the controls listed herein, our IMS also includes various emergency plans. Copies of relevant ones are included at **Appendix vii**.

10.7 Emergency Contacts

- 10.7.1 A list of emergency contacts is included at **Appendix vii**.
- 10.7.2 This list shall be posted in the site office for ease of reference.

11.0 Managing Staff Competence & Training Records

11.1 Organogram

- 11.1.1 An organogram for the management of these works is enclosed at **Appendix ix**. In the event that there are any staff changes, they shall be replaced with someone of equal or greater experience. The EA shall be notified if the nominated Technical Competent Manager (TCM) changes.
- 11.1.2 VertaseFLI employs an in house HR Manager responsible for learning and development of employees. This includes the maintenance of an L&D database whereby all employees qualifications and training is listed along with dates of expiry. Alongside this a learning and development programme is compiled at the beginning of each year in discussion with the MD and Health & Safety Manager utilising employee's development plans and requirements of the business. Our HR Manager is responsible for ensuring that all employee's relevant qualifications/ training is kept up to date and that employee's competence is evidenced. A copy of our learning & Development Procedure is enclosed at **Appendix ix**.
- 11.1.3 Examples of such H&S related qualifications are asbestos, CSCS, CPCS, H&S awareness, Abrasive Wheels, CAT & Genny, Face Fit, SMSTS, SSSTS, to name but a few.
- 11.1.4 In addition many of our employees are members of relevant professional associations such as the Geological Society, CIWEM etc. These employees attend regular presentations and seminars as appropriate in order to ensure their knowledge and competence is kept fully up to date.
- 11.1.5 Staff employed for these works will fall into one of two categories, hired plant operators and VertaseFLI employees. No sub-contractors will be employed for this project although EPG will be retained as a consultant advising on ground gas issues including support on permit surrender.
- 11.1.6 Only directly employed VertaseFLI staff as detailed on the aforementioned organogram will have day to day responsibility for managing the works.

11.1.7 The Technically Competent Manager for the works will be Iain Power and his certificates are attached at **Appendix x.**

11.2 Competence & Training Records

11.2.1 Competence can be demonstrated through review of Vertase FLI staff CV's which are available on request.

11.2.2 The VFLI learning and training matrix automatically flags training refresher and expiries with our personnel department. New training is identified through annual staff appraisal or requests from employees or their line managers.

12.0 Record Keeping

12.1 List of Records

12.1.1 The list of records is not exhaustive but can be summarised with further details as follows. All records will be maintained for the 6 years following permit surrender.

- A copy of the permit shall be maintained on site and in our main office including any agreed variations. This will include the risk assessments plans and all other appendices as included in this document.
- Task based operational risk assessments and method statements including health & safety plan as required by the CDM Regulations 2015.
- Environmental monitoring records including dust, noise, odour, groundwater and gas.
- Accident, incident & complaints records.
- Site and management system audits.
- Staff competency and training records.
- Exported and imported materials tracking records.
- Correspondence with regulators.

12.1.2 Examples of various record forms are enclosed at **Appendix viii**.

13.0 Control of Emissions

13.1 Emissions

- 13.1.1 The proposed works have the potential to generate emissions. Risk assessments have been undertaken to consider the likelihood and impact of emissions, details of which are included at Appendix C-I of the permit submission. A summary of potential risks is included in section 4 of the ESSD (Appendix F).
- 13.1.2 The following includes details on mitigation measures that shall be employed as necessary to control these emissions. Stand alone Dust and Noise Management Plans are attached at **Appendix xi**.

13.2 Noise Control

- 13.2.1 A Noise Impact Assessment has been carried out by Spire Enviromental to support the permit application. The report concluded that *at the closest residential properties, worst case closest approach mineral extraction, processing and restoration operations are below the Adverse Impact level in accordance with the BS 4142:2014 + A1 2019 standard*.
- 13.2.2 Therefore, it is considered that although the works will generate noise, they will not create adverse impacts at sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site.
- 13.2.3 Notwithstanding the Noise Impact Assessment findings a number of management procedures will be implemented to minimise the impact of noise generation at source and to reduce the impact of noise.
- 13.2.4 Initially, the correct selection of plant and equipment will ensure noise generation is minimised. This selection process will include:
- The use of only modern and properly maintained mobile plant and tools;
 - All plant and machinery will be fitted with adequate silencers and will not be operated unless in good condition;
 - The use of white noise reversing alarms as opposed to intermittent beeping alarms;
 - The use of silenced generators and pumps where practicable

- 13.2.5 Restoration and processing works will only take place during normal working hours 07.30 – 18.30 Monday to Friday and 08.00 – 13.00 on Saturdays, although non-intrusive essential maintenance may be undertaken outside of these times.
- 13.2.6 Throughout the working day, the Site Manager / Environmental Engineer shall assess noise levels and its impact upon neighbours and ensure that the following mitigation measures are being utilised:
- Noise levels will be as per normal for a project of this nature, i.e. no piling or concrete breaking;
 - Noisy plant i.e. processing plant will be positioned away from boundaries with sensitive receptors when possible;
 - Noisy operations will be restricted to less sensitive times of day where possible;
 - Should the local residents make any complaints regarding noise associated with the works, the Site Manager shall investigate. Such investigations may include the use of portable monitoring equipment to record noise levels at the location of the complainant and comparison with any monitoring undertaken at the site boundary. The nature of the complaint and findings of the investigation shall be discussed with the local EHO. Appropriate remedial action shall be taken if the complaint is upheld, such as the adjustment of working hours or the alteration of site practices and working methods.

13.3 Vapour and Odour Control

- 13.3.1 Vapour and odour emission are unlikely to be an issue at the site given the inert nature of the imported material.
- 13.3.2 In the event that a complaint is made regarding odours from nearby residents, the Site Manager / Environmental Engineer shall respond appropriately by attending the complainant's property to assess the nature and level of odour nuisance, including monitoring where necessary. Appropriate mitigation measures shall subsequently be enforced including, if necessary, the suspension of offending works until the prevailing weather conditions become more favourable.

13.4 Dust Control

13.4.1 A Dust Management Plan has been produced by Cromwell Wood Estate Company (dated April 2022). Dust generation is considered to be generated primarily through: on-site vehicle movements, tipping of materials from vehicles, waste processing including screening and crushing, stockpiling and restoration activities.

13.4.2 The Site Manager / Environmental Engineer shall assess dust and its impact upon neighbours throughout the working day, and ensure that the following mitigation measures are being implemented on site:

- The use and maintenance of good quality site roads, and the suppression of dust on haul roads through the implementation of a tractor and bowser to dampen down running surfaces;
- Enforcing speed limits of site plant along site access and haulage roads;
- Using dust suppression misters / spray bars during works as required;
- Suspending certain works during unfavourable weather conditions if wind is blowing towards or dust is identified beyond site boundaries;
- Covering stockpiles if they are contributing to fugitive dust and it is safe to do so;
- Covering working surfaces at the end of each day if there is the potential to emit dust;
- Carrying out operations with the potential to generate significant dust away from the sensitive receptors whenever possible;
- Minimise the tipping height from which materials are dropped from excavator buckets onto the ground or into lorries;
- Use of modern and properly maintained mobile plant;
- Implementation and maintenance of wheel washing facilities as required to minimise the deposition of dust on the public highway

- 13.4.3 In addition to the above, a meteorological station will be installed to monitor wind direction and speed. Daily site logs will also contain a record of daily site activities and weather conditions.

13.5 Litter & Vermin Control

- 13.5.1 The following mitigation measures will be implemented as required depending on the pest type and quantity:
- Litter pick as and when required throughout the working day.
 - Regular inspection by nominated personnel;
 - Isolation and securing/removal of wastes seen to attract scavengers;
 - Employing professional pest control contractors;
 - Implementing deterrent methods such as scaring;
 - Netting.

14.0 Emissions Monitoring

14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1 In addition to comprehensive technical management of the works, VertaseFLI will undertake environmental boundary monitoring.
- 14.1.2 Prior to works commencing, monitoring shall be conducted to establish background levels.
- 14.1.3 This monitoring will record odour/vapour, noise and dust generated from the works and data generated will be directly fed-back into operations on site and working methodologies.
- 14.1.4 Monitoring locations will vary throughout the works and will be dependent on location of certain work activities, prevailing weather conditions and sensitivity of site boundaries. In any event, monitoring as described below will be undertaken and recorded at least monthly.
- 14.1.5 All monitoring will be undertaken by experienced competent VertaseFLI Engineers, trained in the use of the monitoring equipment in accordance with applicable standard operating procedures and findings recorded on the VertaseFLI management system form EBV002 example of which is enclosed at **Appendix viii**. copies of the standard operating procedures are also enclosed at **Appendix viii**.
- 14.1.6 A detailed assessment of the weather conditions will be made weekly to include wind speed, wind direction, estimate of cloud cover, precipitation and temperature. Weather data will be utilised on-site to determine the positioning of monitoring instrumentation and to assess the monitoring results.
- 14.1.7 All monitoring data will be reported in a clear format and will be kept either electronically and / or in hard copy format.

14.2 Noise Monitoring

- 14.2.1 Noise monitoring will be conducted throughout the duration of the restoration works.
- 14.2.2 A baseline noise survey was carried out as part of the Noise Impact Assessment. These measurements form the baseline of noise arising

from site activities and form the basis of typical site activity as described above.

14.2.3 Reassurance noise monitoring will occur weekly during a typical working cycle (i.e. not during breaks or down periods) or on any substantive change to site activity.

14.2.4 Alongside this, the VertaseFLI Site Manager will undertake audible assessments of noise levels throughout the working day, and implement mitigation measures as required.

14.3 Odour Monitoring

14.3.1 Due to the nature of the works odour monitoring is not considered necessary. However, should odour complaints be raised, VertaseFLI will record the nature and location of the odour complaint in the site diary. The complaint will be investigated and appropriate responses will then be implemented on site to reduce odour generation to an acceptable level. These responses may include measures such as adjusting odour control measures, altering working methodologies, covering stockpiles/dig faces, changing work sequences until weather conditions are more favourable etc.

14.4 Dust and Particulate Monitoring

14.4.1 A mobile nephelometer will provide near real-time PM₁₀ and other particle mass fraction concentrations by operating on a light-scattering principle. This will be utilised as a “moving particle monitoring instrument”, to be located to downwind locations depending on the prevailing wind direction (measured by the on-site Meteorological Station). The Nephelometer(s) will be fully calibrated prior to use on site and will receive regular services as per the manufacture’s recommendations.

14.4.2 Real-time dust monitoring will also be carried out, consisting of daily visual inspections at the site boundary and downwind of the active works. A record will be kept of any visual dust seen to be leaving the site boundary.

15.0 Monitoring Plans

15.1 Groundwater Monitoring Plan

- 15.1.1 The groundwater monitoring plan ensures that the inert deposit for recovery activity does not cause pollution to groundwater. Monitoring parameters and compliance concentrations reflect baseline data collected, operational risks and post-operational compliance and surrender. A plan showing monitoring wells, drawing D2111_03, is included in **Appendix ii**.

15.2 Conceptual Site Model summary

- 15.2.1 A groundwater conceptual site model has been developed and is described in the groundwater assessment report 202413/2a (Appendix E of the permit submission). The groundwater CSM is summarised as follows;

- 1) The area is directly underlain by the Elland Flags sandstone, a Secondary A aquifer
- 2) No continuous water table has been identified in the quarry voids but infiltrated water is anticipated to flow with the geological dip towards the north north-east.
- 3) There are no viable springs, abstractions or surface water receptors
- 4) Only inert waste will be used in the recovery activity, and waste will be placed in 0.5 to 1m layers and compacted. The fill sequence is set out in the Waste Recovery Plan.

- 15.2.2 There are no identified contaminant linkages for the proposed activity. Monitoring is precautionary rather than protective.

- 15.2.3 The CSM informs the design of the monitoring network and the risk assessment.

15.3 Monitoring Infrastructure

- 15.3.1 The existing BH2 and BH5 are well placed to act as up gradient monitoring wells, with BH1 down gradient of void 2 and the new BH6 & BH7 downgradient for void 1.

Table 15-1 Monitoring well design

BH ID	Ground level mAOD	Base of well mAOD	Response zone	Average GW level (Nov 2024 - July 2025)
Upgradient wells				
BH02	172.38	146.38	154 – 150	151
BH05	173.11	133.61	137 - 133	144
Down gradient wells				
BH01	160.15	138.15	142 – 138	141
*BH06	165	138	143 – 138	Not available
*BH07	165	138	143 – 138	Not available
WML background wells				
BH03	177.7	145.29	149 – 145	146
BH04	176.32	131.82	140 – 136	142

* details of new wells based on levels approved in the restoration plan, based on void and filling sequence

- 15.3.2 Monitoring in BH3 & BH4 can continue to be monitored and will provide useful information on any changes to the WML condition. However, these have previously had insufficient water to obtain a sample on previous monitoring events, therefore data collection may be limited.
- 15.3.3 Validation monitoring should compare water quality data collected from up gradient boreholes to water collected in the downgradient boundary monitoring wells. Compliance concentrations, based on background monitoring are included in Table 15-7 below.
- 15.3.4 A CQA plan for the construction of BH6 & 7 should be agreed with the Environment Agency prior to drilling commencing. BH6 & 7 must be installed in the drainage layer and sealed in clean natural overburden prior to placement of any imported wastes.

15.4 Monitoring Programme

Baseline Monitoring (Pre-Operational)

- 15.4.1 Baseline monitoring data was collected monthly between January 2024 to November 2025.

- 15.4.2 With the exception of benzo(a)pyrene (and other PAHs), where the drinking water standard and groundwater quality standard are both very low due to the recognised health implications around polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's), the indicator compounds detected on site are all below respective UKTAG hazardous substances thresholds and Water Supply thresholds, confirming that even if a plausible contaminant linkage were identified the concentrations currently on site would not present a viable risk to the water environment.
- 15.4.3 Concentrations of PAHs are higher in BH05 than in the WML area or the ponded water in void 1. Given the high degree landfilling on surrounding land, the chemical data from BH05 is likely to reflect wider off-site sources of contamination; it is unlikely to be indicative of natural levels associated with geological sequencing but is likely representative of background conditions of the wider area.
- 15.4.4 Conditions in BH05 should form the basis of the critical concentrations in the permit. There should be no increase in loading between that recorded in upgradient BH05 and downgradient monitoring wells.

Operational monitoring and reporting

- 15.4.5 Duration: operational monitoring will be completed during the entire recovery operation until surface levels have achieved those agreed in the restoration plan.
- 15.4.6 Frequency: operational monitoring will be completed monthly for groundwater levels and quarterly for groundwater chemistry.
- 15.4.7 Quarterly monitoring reports will be provided to the Environment Agency within 30 days of the quarter end. For ease it is proposed that monitoring quarters are set out below, irrespective of the date the permit is issued, this may mean that initial monitoring will be undertaken at a higher frequency:

Quarter	Monitoring period	Reporting deadline
1	Jan to March	End April
2	April to June	End July
3	July to Sept	End October
4	Oct to Dec	End January

- 15.4.8 An annual report reviewing all monitoring data and groundwater levels, alongside rainfall data should be prepared and submitted at the end of each January for the corresponding 12month period.

Post-Operational Monitoring

- Duration: Minimum 2–3 years
- Frequency: Quarterly
- Purpose: Demonstrate stabilisation and confirm no pollution trends

Table 15-4 Groundwater Monitoring Test Schedule

Monitoring Phase	Frequency	Parameters	Purpose
Baseline	Completed	Levels, field parameters, full chemistry suite	Establish background conditions
Operational	Monthly (levels) Quarterly (chemistry)	Table 15-7	Detect changes due to DfR activity
Post-Operational	Quarterly (2–3 years)	Same as operational	Demonstrate long-term stability
Event-Based	As needed	Targeted suite	Investigate trigger exceedances

15.5 Compliance Assessment

- 15.5.1 Compliance concentrations have been based on background data collected prior to the recovery operation.
- 15.5.2 Table 15-7 below includes a summary of the maximum and average chemical data recorded in BH05. It is intended that maximum concentrations recorded in BH05 be applied to quarterly data as maximum allowable concentrations and the average is applied to the annual monitoring reports to consider possible fluctuations over the background baseline.

15.6 Exceedance Protocol

15.6.1 If a quarterly compliance limit is exceeded the following action will be taken:

- Resample within 10 working days
- If the result continues to be elevated, investigate the cause
- Report findings to the regulator in the quarterly report
- Implement corrective actions if pollution is confirmed from a site-based activity
- Review and update the monitoring plan as required

15.7 Critical concentrations and compliance parameters

15.7.1 The Annual Average and Maximum Allowable Concentration values are based on upgradient data, if additional source loading is observed in BH5, critical concentrations should be amended to ensure there is no loading from the DfR area. Down gradient concentrations should be the same or less than recorded in upgradient wells.

Table 15-7. Groundwater compliance concentrations

Determinant	Units	Annual average	Max allowable concentration	Inert WAC
Arsenic, Dissolved	ug/l	0.48	1.20	60
Cadmium, Dissolved	ug/l	0.05	0.07	20
Lead, Dissolved	ug/l	0.94	3.50	150
Mercury, Dissolved	ug/l	0.02	0.06	0.2
Nickel, Dissolved	ug/l	2.08	4.10	120
Selenium, Dissolved	ug/l	2.82	7.90	40
Conductivity	uS/cm	2794	3180	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	mg/l	0.31	1.60	
Chloride	mg/l	146	290	460
Anthracene	ug/l	1.02	10	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	9.78	84	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	1.39	8.10	
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	10.16	78	

Determinant	Units	Annual average	Max allowable concentration	Inert WAC
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	ug/l	7.76	68	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ug/l	8.50	66	
TPH (C6-C40)	mg/l			500

15.8 Ground Gas monitoring plan

- 15.8.1 Gas monitoring wells were installed in each of Lithos boreholes sealed at 1 to 3mbgl. These were installed as dual installations alongside the groundwater standpipes, but at a shallower depth to target the fill and to ensure gas wells were not compromised by potential shallow groundwater.
- 15.8.2 Background gas monitoring has been completed alongside groundwater sampling and to date methane concentrations are all below 1%v/v and carbon dioxide concentrations are below 5%v/v. The results of the gas monitoring are included in Appendix H.
- 15.8.3 A Ground Gas Risk Assessment and Monitoring Plan has been produced by Cromwell Wood Environmental (dated April 2022). Section 5 of the plan outlines the proposed Ground Gas Monitoring Scheme.
- 15.8.4 A standard ground gas monitoring procedure will be adopted in accordance with CIRIA guidance and in line with the gas risk assessment when monitoring boundary and in waste boreholes; this procedure will involve undertaking site measurements and collection of core data, in the following order:
- Atmospheric temperature, pressure and ambient oxygen concentration on site immediately prior to and on completion of monitoring
 - Methane, oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations recording peak and steady concentrations
 - Flow rates and differential pressures using a Gas Analyser 5000 infra-red gas analyser or equivalent
 - Standing water levels recorded using a dip meter

15.9 Monitoring Programme

Baseline Monitoring (Pre-Operational)

- 15.9.1 Baseline monitoring data was collected monthly between January 2024 to November 2025.
- 15.9.2 Methane and carbon dioxide concentrations were below 1% and 5%v/v respectively and no sustained ground gas flow rate was detected.

Operational monitoring and reporting

- 15.9.3 Operational monitoring at boundary wells will be completed during the entire recovery operation until surface levels have achieved those agreed in the restoration plan.
- 15.9.4 Operational monitoring for ground gas will be completed monthly at the same time as the groundwater level data is collected. Monthly gas monitoring will be reported in the quarterly monitoring report (see Section 15.4 above).
- 15.9.5 An annual report reviewing all monitoring data, alongside rainfall data should be prepared and submitted at the end of each January for the corresponding 12 month period.

Post-Operational Monitoring

- 15.9.6 Once the recovery operation in each void is completed and levels have been brought to those agreed in the restoration plan, three in waste gas monitoring wells should be installed in void 1 and two should be installed in void 2.
- 15.9.7 The in waste gas wells, along with the boundary wells, should be monitored quarterly for a period, not less than 24 months, once final levels have been achieved and the final topographical survey has been completed. Increased frequency of monitoring could reduce the timeframe with agreement with the Environment Agency.
- 15.9.8 The purpose of the in-waste monitoring wells is to support the waste acceptance records and demonstrate long-term stability of the waste mass.
- 15.9.9 A CQA plan for the construction of in waste boreholes should be agreed with the Environment Agency prior to drilling commencing. In waste

monitoring wells must span the depth of the recovered waste, but must not extend in to the lower natural deposits or drainage layer.

- 15.9.10 In waste monitoring wells must be terminated a minimum of 4m from the base of void 1 and 2m from the base of void 2.

Table 15-9 Gas Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Phase	Frequency	Parameters	Purpose
Baseline	Completed	Atmospheric temperature, pressure, ambient oxygen	Establish background conditions
Operational	Monthly on boundary	Methane, oxygen and carbon dioxide	Detect changes due to DfR activity
Post-Operational	Quarterly (min 2years unless frequency increased)	Flow rates and differential pressures	Demonstrate long-term stability and validate waste acceptance
Event-Based	As needed	Standing water levels	Investigate trigger exceedances

15.10 Critical concentrations and compliance parameters

- 15.10.1 Gas monitoring results from in waste and boundary wells will be compared against 1%v/v methane and 5%v/v carbon dioxide. These critical concentrations were not exceeded during background monitoring.

16.0 Verification, Reporting & Permit Surrender

16.1 Verification Requirements

16.1.1 These works are being completed to facilitate the potential re-development of the site with residential with private gardens and associated infrastructure. Any associated planning permission will require verification of the site to demonstrate that the site does not pose a risk to the proposed end users and controlled waters (to the satisfaction of the EA and the LPA). The key risk drivers to be considered for discharge of applicable planning conditions are soil contaminants, post recovery settlement, ground gas and controlled waters.

16.1.2 The expectations of the EA in respect to permit surrender are broadly similar but are more accurately described in the wording of their surrender test which states;

The regulator must accept an application to surrender an environmental permit in whole or in part under regulation 25(2) if it is satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken –

(c) to avoid a pollution risk resulting from the operation of the regulated facility; and

(d) to return the site of the regulated facility to satisfactory state, having regard to the state of the site before the facility was put into operation.

16.1.3 Verification requirements associated with the restoration works being undertaken by VertaseFLI can be summarised as follows:

- Confirmation that all wastes imported to site complied with the waste acceptance procedures and criteria;
- As-built drawing confirming site has been restored to proposed formation levels;
- Verification of imported soils used;
- Geotechnical & settlement verification of reinstated materials in-line with the Vertase FLI Earthworks Specification;
- Groundwater verification; and

- Ground gas verification.

16.2 As-built Drawing

- 16.2.1 Once restoration levels have been achieved, a topographical survey will be undertaken to confirm the finished formation levels.
- 16.2.2 A further survey will be completed annually until the permit is surrendered to demonstrate no significant settlement. The period of time required to demonstrate no significant settlement may be reduced, with agreement with the Environment Agency by adoption of *insitu* test methods.

16.3 Groundwater Verification

- 16.3.1 Groundwater will be monitored in line with the monitoring plan (Section 15) to ensure no deterioration of groundwater quality has taken place.

16.4 Ground Gas Validation

- 16.4.1 Ground gas will be monitored in line with the monitoring plan (Section 15) and an assessment will be made to determine the risk to any future development or site users.

16.5 Reporting

- 16.5.1 All reports, monitoring data and validation certificates will be available on-site for inspection by the client and their representatives and regulators at all times during the works.
- 16.5.2 The site condition report as enclosed at **Appendix iii** shall be regularly reviewed throughout the project. This report in conjunction with the aforementioned verification report will be used to make a low risk surrender application to the EA.
- 16.5.3 The verification report will include details pertaining to works described herein including post remediation settlement, groundwater and ground gas monitoring.
- 16.5.4 The verification / site condition report will include but not limited to:
- As built drawings including a topographical survey of the final restoration level and excavation areas and depths;

- Location of additional site investigations including logs, photographs and chemical analysis results;
- Waste acceptance verification;
- Results of ground gas monitoring;
- Details of any variations to permit conditions and relevant regulatory correspondence;
- Geotechnical verification;
- Materials audit including volumes;
- Details of internal audits of management system;
- Environmental Monitoring records;
- Details of any breaches of permit conditions including remedial action taken;
- Photographic record of site works;
- Duty of care / consignment notes.

Appendix i

Non-Technical Summary

Aceblade Limited
Elland Quarry, Rastrick
Non-Technical Summary

2111ACE-NTS v2

May 2026

Contaminated Land, Brownfield & Environmental Contracting



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Vertase F.L.I. Limited (VertaseFLI) has been employed to complete the application for a Bespoke Deposit for Recovery Permit for restoration works at Elland Quarry, Lower Edge Road, Rastrick (site) on behalf of Aceblade Limited (client).
- 1.1.2 The duration of the proposed restoration works will be dependent on the availability of suitable material but it is expected to take in the region of 3 years.
- 1.1.3 A waste recovery plan, prepared by Cromwell Mining Consultant dated April 2022 (ref: 22-04-420 Rev B), has been submitted to the Environment Agency who have confirmed the works described herein are recovery.
- 1.1.4 This site is a former quarry and is centred on grid reference SE 12920 21242 and covers an area of approximately 85,000m². The quarry comprises of two voids which vary in depth but at the deepest point, in the northeast of Void 1, is approximately 36m below the surrounding ground level (140mAOD).
- 1.1.5 The boundary to the site is defined by fencing and vegetation in the form of hedges and mature and semi-mature trees. Mineral extraction has advanced to the very edge of land ownership in the north and east, resulting in exposed sheer rock faces.
- 1.1.6 Land uses adjacent to the site include Lower Edge Road to the north, residential properties to the northeast and west, and agricultural fields to the south and southeast.
- 1.1.7 A small area of pooled water is located at the base of the quarry in the northeast of the site. The water consists of perched run-off/collected rainwater which drains to this lowest area. There is no evidence of a groundwater table within the quarry void.
- 1.1.8 All services enter the site at the northwest corner, off Lower Edge Road. Services terminate within the compound area site in the northwest. No services encroach in the quarry voids or haul roads, therefore, the restoration/recovery operation will not impact services.

- 1.1.9 The area and site boundary of the works is as shown on drawing D2111_01 enclosed at Appendix ii of the Management System document, ref: 2111-MS v2.
- 1.1.10 The central area of the site, outside of the void footprint has previously been filled under a surrendered waste management licence (WML). The WML reference is EAHLD04108 and the area defined by the WML is shown on drawing D2111_01. The WML was held by Powergen plc with input taking place between July 1978 and December 1985 and it is understood they imported Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) for use as restoration materials. The presence of PFA in the centre of the site has been confirmed through site investigation.
- 1.1.11 The site also currently operates a Standard Rules Permit SR2010 No.12 (Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate) permit no. EPR/WE2696AC in the area defined on Drawing D2111_01. The standard rules permit overlies the WML and it is the intention to continue to operate the waste treatment area to provide suitable waste to infill the voids under the deposit for recovery permit.
- 1.1.12 The WML lies adjacent to the southern edge of Void 1 and the eastern edge of Void 2. The waste deposited under the WML does not encroach into the base of the voids.
- 1.1.13 Total restoration of the void cannot be achieved solely with the stockpiles of quarry overburden as around 40% of the geological material has been removed as block and sandstone aggregate product. Therefore, import of material is required.

1.2 Planning Context

- 1.2.1 The site was granted planning approval as a mineral extraction site in 1948. This consent has been repeatedly reviewed and updated by the Local Planning Authority. The most recent review was completed in 2021 (ref 16/00439/MCO). This planning approval requires the site to be returned to a pre-agreed condition and level, following the restoration plan detailed in the recovery plan drawings and cross sections included in Appendix A of the permit application submission.

- 1.2.2 Under planning condition number 26, restoration material can only include the overburden and mineral waste generated from quarry activity and inert waste imported to site.

1.3 Deposit for Recovery

- 1.3.1 As total restoration of the void cannot be achieved solely with the stockpiles of quarry overburden, import of material is required. Under planning condition number 26, restoration material can only include the overburden and mineral waste generated from quarry activity and inert waste imported to site.
- 1.3.2 It is proposed that the import of waste will be controlled by the Bespoke Deposit Recovery Permit that is the subject of this application. Imported waste will be accepted under conditions set out in the Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.
- 1.3.3 The site was granted planning approval as a mineral extraction site in 1948. This consent has been repeatedly reviewed and updated by the Local Planning Authority. The most recent review was completed in 2021 (ref 16/00439/MCO). This planning approval requires the site to be returned to a pre agreed condition and level, following the restoration plan detailed in the recovery plan drawings and cross sections included in Appendix A of the permit submission.
- 1.3.4 Total restoration of the void cannot be achieved solely with the stockpiles of quarry overburden as around 40% of the geological material has been removed as block and sandstone aggregate product. Therefore, import of material is required.
- 1.3.5 Under planning condition number 26, restoration material can only include the natural overburden, mineral waste generated from quarry activity and inert waste imported to site.

1.4 Filling sequence

- 1.4.1 Filling of the voids will commence in Void 1, following the existing haul road around the quarry face on the east and northern end gradually snaking around the void in layers as described below. This is include engineering and compaction of fill material into the voids and against the buttresses to create a stable fill that will settle evenly.

- 1.4.2 The sequence of filling is illustrated in the recovery plan drawings and cross sections in Appendix A of the permit application.
- 1.4.3 The sequence of materials placement is summarised as follows:
- 1) Drainage base: Placement of large hewn quarry stone to form a drainage blanket across the mudstone at the base and sides of the quarry to prevent pooling and encourage dispersion of water across the area. Thickness of stone is variable due to the size of the blocks but will typically comprise 250 to 500mm gravel.
 - 2) Fill layer 1 (natural arisings overburden): Placement of shale and mudstone arisings stored on site for restoration to c. 4m thickness. Material will be placed in a maximum of 1m layers (more typically 0.5m) and compacted by excavator to achieve a permeability of at least 10^{-7} m/s.
 - 3) Fill layer 2 (natural arisings): Shale and mudstone arisings will be used to form 1:1.5 slopes as buttresses around the edge of the quarry to stabilise the slopes before the next layer of fill is placed. Material will be placed in a maximum of 1m layers and compacted by excavator to achieve a permeability of at least 10^{-7} m/s.
 - 4) Imported & treated inert waste will be placed upon the up built base and against the engineered buttresses, in a maximum of 1m layers, and compacted by excavator.
 - 5) Inert treated waste and any remaining mineral arisings will be used to raise level to within 1m of the final restored level. A final layer, minimum 0.5m of natural subsoil (sourced from both on site and imported) will be placed across the final layer of compacted material, following good quarry practice for restoration.
 - 6) Grading will be undertaken between the current voids and the previously infilled voids to provide a final and stable, integrated landform.
 - 7) The final finishing and planting of the restoration will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority to complement the intended future use of the restored site.
- 1.4.4 Hard coarse waste material will be selected for use as top dressing to support drainage and longevity of the haul roads and to provide layers

of drainage material behind engineered buttresses and slopes to prevent water build up and slippage.

- 1.4.5 The drainage base, fill layer 1 and fill later 2 will raise the base of the voids and cover the lower sides of the quarry to stabilise and create a safe working environment. This work will be done with clean natural quarry overburden already stored on site. The quarry overburden (shale and mudstone) will the placed in layers and compacted to achieve a permeability of at least 10^{-7} m/s.
- 1.4.6 The design is focused on providing a stable engineered infill and safe working environment which is essential given the unstable quarry faces in Void 1 (Cromwell Wood Stability Risk Assessment Report 25-EESRA-01 25-005-115-R-001
- 1.4.7 However, while not designed to create a formal landfill liner, the drainage base and fill layers 1 and 2 will isolate imported wastes from any potential groundwater ingress at the base of the voids and reduce the possibility of rainwater infiltrating below the waste mass, preventing migration off site through the quarry wall.

2.0 Waste Operation

2.1 Waste Origin

- 2.1.1 Imported waste will be accepted under conditions set out in the Site Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2. The origin of the waste is not yet confirmed and with the volumes required and the duration of the works the material will come from multiple sources. It is assumed that the majority of these sources will be local to the site.

2.2 Waste Types

- 2.2.1 The waste types that will be accepted at the site are outlined in Sections 6 of the Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.
- 2.2.2 Waste to be used in the recovery operation align with the waste permitted under the standard rules permit SR2015 No.39.

2.3 Total volume of waste

- 2.3.1 The volume of imported material will be approx. 217,200m³ to achieve a minimum level of 165m AOD as shown on the restoration plans.

2.4 Off-Site Disposal

- 2.4.1 Based on the Waste Acceptance Procedures outlined in the Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2, it is not envisaged that unacceptable waste will be imported to site, since most imports will first be accepted and treated under the Standard Rules Permit SR2010 No.12 (Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate) permit no. EPR/WE2696AC before being moved to the recovery area for placement.
- 2.4.2 However, the management of non-conforming loads and waste failing to meet the waste acceptance criteria is set out in Section 6 Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.
- 2.4.3 All unsuitable wastes will be removed from the site to a suitable permitted waste facility under the waste duty of care code of practice.

3.0 Monitoring and management

3.1 Fugitive emissions

- 3.1.1 Without implementing control measures during the deposit operations, the fugitive emission risks associated with the permitted activities would range from 'low' to 'medium' (Table 3-1). These risks have been reviewed in the Environmental Setting and Site Design report (App F Section 4 report 202413_1a).

3.2 Summary of Control Measures

- 3.2.1 The mitigation measures for emissions and monitoring controls are summarised in Sections 13 & 14 of Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.
- 3.2.2 The control measures detailed in the management system that shall be employed during implementation of the waste treatment facility to ensure that all risks identified in Table 3-1 remain 'low' are summarised in Table 3-2.

Table 3-1. Risks associated with the deposit for recovery and waste treatment operation without implementing control measures

Hazard	Risk (combination of likelihood and consequence)
Noise emissions during vehicle movements and engineering	Low
Vibration emissions during vehicle movements and engineering	Low
Pests	Low
Contaminants in stockpiled soils leaching to ground	Low
Odour emissions causing nuisance and loss of amenity	Low
Contaminants in surface water runoff causing contamination of land and groundwater	Low
Contaminants in surface water runoff causing harm to human health via dermal contact	Low
Particulate emissions released during tipping and engineering causing harm to human health via inhalation	Low
Particulate emissions causing windblown nuisance and deposition onto adjacent property	Medium
Litter/mud emissions from site vehicles causing nuisance, loss of amenity and road traffic accidents	Medium
Unauthorised site access leading to direct physical injury	Medium
Unauthorised site access and vandalism leading to uncontrolled release of polluting materials into the environment	Medium
Accidental spillage of stored chemicals (e.g., oils, diesel) causing release and contamination of land and groundwater	Medium

Table 3-2. Summary of control measures to be implemented during deposit for recovery operation to ensure all risks are low

Control Measures to be Implemented
Use of dedicated haul routes on site
Haul road cleaning and maintenance as required
Use of haulage vehicle coverings as required
Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Toolbox talks to operators and site staff
Adherence to the dust management plan
Use of trained and competent plant operators and site staff
Regular inspections of site activities and control measures infrastructure by a technically qualified and competent person
Chemical spill kits to be made continuously available
Use of dust suppression techniques as required (including water sprayers, bowsers and spray bars)
Use of dust monitoring equipment
Cease dust-generating operations during prolonged dry or windy periods
Use stockpile coverings where necessary
Use a wheel wash to remove debris from road vehicles leaving site
Use of a road sweeper as required
Maintain a good standard of site cleanliness
Adhere to set working hours
Maintain a standoff from the site boundary adjacent to dwellings and arrange site operations to avoid noisy activity adjacent to dwellings
Selection and use of appropriate plant
Use of appropriate site security and warning signs
Chemicals to be stored within 110% spill capacity storage
Plant refuelling to be undertaken on impermeable surfaces

3.3 Environmental Monitoring

- 3.3.1 Baseline monitoring for ground gas and groundwater has been undertaken.
- 3.3.2 Continued monitoring and assessment of groundwater and ground gas, both during the operation and following restoration is set out in Section 15 of the management system, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2, and has been summarised briefly below.

Groundwater

- 3.3.3 A groundwater conceptual site model has been developed and is described in the groundwater assessment report 202413/2a (Appendix E of the permit submission). The groundwater CSM is summarised as follows;
- The area is directly underlain by the Elland Flags sandstone, a Secondary A aquifer
 - No continuous water table has been identified in the quarry voids but infiltrated water is anticipated to flow with the geological dip towards the north north-east.
 - There are no viable springs, abstractions or surface water receptors
 - Only inert waste will be used in the recovery activity, and waste will be placed in 0.5 to 1m layers and compacted. The fill sequence is summarised in section 1 of this report.
- 3.3.4 There are no identified contaminant linkages for the proposed activity. Monitoring is precautionary rather than protective. Environmental protection is afforded by management of waste acceptance and inclusion of low-risk waste streams only.
- 3.3.5 The CSM informs the design of the monitoring network and confirms that a quantitative groundwater risk assessment is not required.
- 3.3.6 The Annual Average and Maximum Allowable Concentration values proposed for the permit are based on upgradient groundwater quality. The DfR activity cannot change or reduce the upgradient loading in groundwater and the offsite sources of potential contamination arise from the extensive quarrying and landfilling activities. However, the baseline is established from 12 months of monitoring so should reflect seasonal fluctuations and a relatively steady state.
- 3.3.7 Monitoring frequency, reporting and critical concentrations are set out in Section 15 of Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2. Critical concentrations should be reviewed annually to ensure background water quality remains consistent. The purpose of the monitoring is to ensure no additional loading to water draining below the voids from the DfR activity. Groundwater quality in down

gradient concentrations should be the same or less than recorded in upgradient wells.

- 3.3.8 Given the limited water available for sampling during the baseline assessment, it is highly likely that downgradient wells will be dry for much of the year.

Gas

- 3.3.9 Background gas monitoring has been completed alongside groundwater sampling in boundary wells and to date methane concentrations are all below 1%v/v and carbon dioxide concentrations are below 5%v/v.
- 3.3.10 A Ground Gas Risk Assessment and Monitoring Plan has been produced by Cromwell Wood Environmental (dated April 2022), this is further expanded in Section 15 of Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.
- 3.3.11 Once the recovery operation in each void is completed and levels have been brought to those agreed in the restoration plan, three in waste gas monitoring wells should be installed in void 1 and two should be installed in void 2.
- 3.3.12 Monitoring frequency, reporting and critical concentrations for ground gas are set out in Section 15 of Vertase FLI Management System document, ref: 2111ACE-MS v2.

4.0 Responsibilities & technical standards

4.1 Staff Competence

- 4.1.1 The permit will be held by Rand Smith LLP and managed by VertaseFLI, an experienced land remediation contractor. The technical competent manager for the treatment facility will be a VertaseFLI employee and they will hold a relevant and up to date WAMITAB certificate which demonstrates their competence.
- 4.1.2 An organogram for the management of the treatment works is enclosed in the Management System, Appendix ix. In the event that there are any staff changes, they shall be replaced with someone of equal or greater experience.
- 4.1.3 Many of VertaseFLI employees are members and chartered professional of relevant associations such as the Geological Society, CIWEM and ICE. These employees attend regular presentations and seminars as appropriate in order to ensure their knowledge and competence is kept fully up to date.
- 4.1.4 Staff employed to work on the permitted facility will fall into one of two categories, hired plant operators and VertaseFLI employees. No sub-contractors will be employed for this project although the permit holder may employ an independent consultant to provide 3rd party oversight and/or specialist advice.
- 4.1.5 The management system supporting the permitted facility has been prepared and will be audited in accordance with VertaseFLI Integrated Management System (IMS) which is accredited to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001. Copies of relevant certificates are enclosed in Appendix vi of the Management System.

**Bristol**

Number One, Middle Bridge Business Park
Bristol Road, Portishead, Bristol, BS20 6PN

Phone +44 (0) 1275 397 600

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk

Sheffield

19 Napier Court, Barlborough Links
Barlborough, Sheffield, S43 4PZ

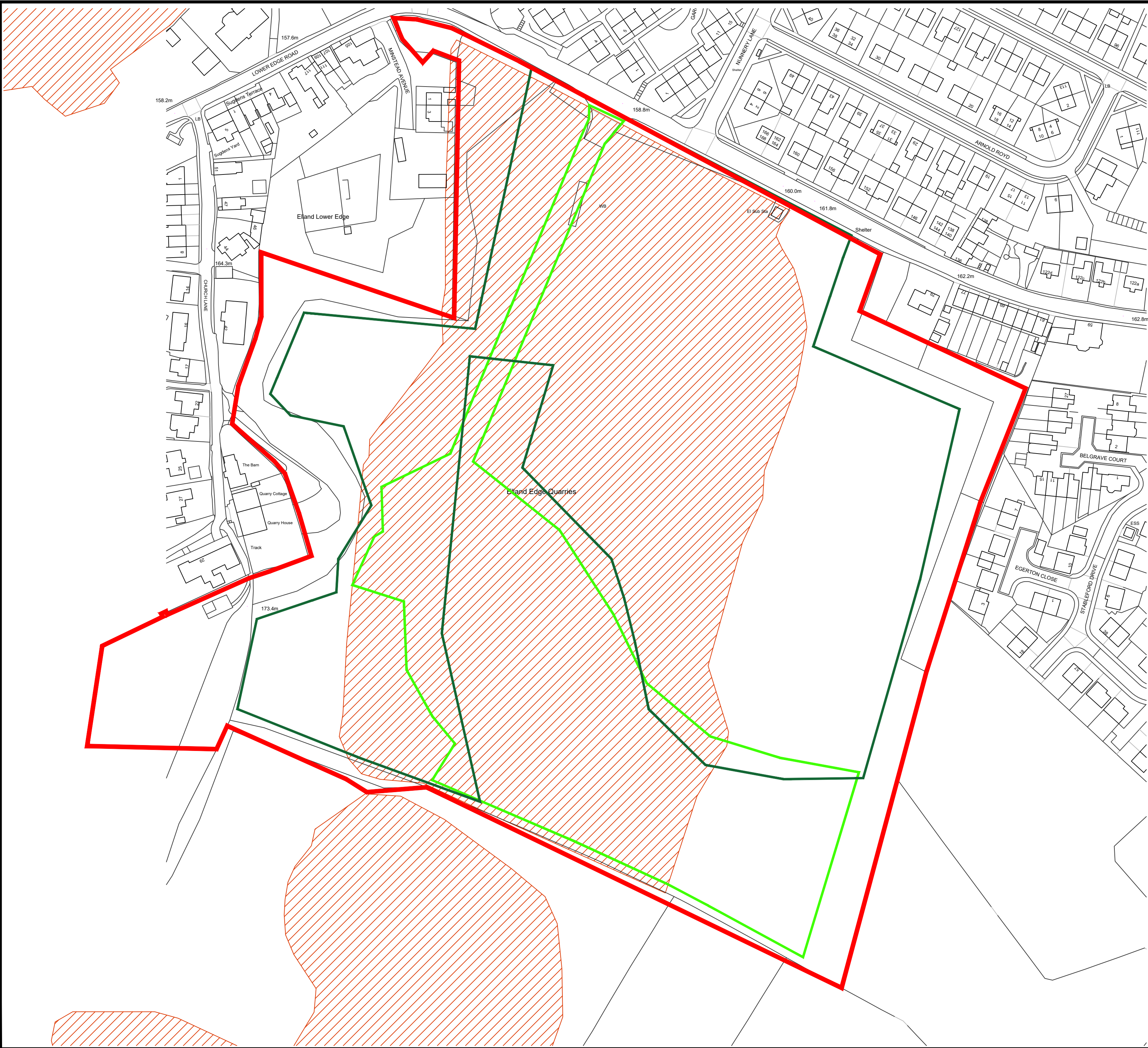
Phone +44 (0) 1246 813 289

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk

Appendix ii

Drawings



Key

Site Boundary

Permit Boundary (EPR/WE2696AC)

Historic Landfill (Environment Agency Data)

Deposit for Recovery Permit Boundary

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A	Update Boundaries	JGL	08-05-2026
	FIRST ISSUE		05-02-2026
Rev.	Description	Revised By	Date

DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

- Critical dimensions should be checked on site prior to works commencing.
- Dimensional conflicts should be brought to the company's attention as soon as they become apparent. Failure to do so could render the contractor liable for subsequent losses.
- Copyright in this drawing and any work executed from this drawing remains the property of VertaseFLI

Vertase
FLI

Contaminated Land,
Brownfield & Environmental
Contracting Specialists



Vertase FLI QESH Card
email: info@vertasefli.co.uk
www.vertasefli.co.uk

■ Bristol Head Office:

□ Sheffield Office:

Tel: 01275 397600
Fax: 01275 397601

Tel: 01246 813289
Fax: 01246 812963

Site Address:
Elland Quarry
Elland Lower Edge Quarry

Rev:
A

Title: Site Boundary

Client: Rand & Asquith (Aceblade) Ltd

Drawn: JGL	Checked: MK	Approved: MK
Dwg: D2111_01	Contract: 2111ACE	Scale: 1:1250



Legend

- Land Under Control of Applicant
- Planning Application Area
- Deposit for Recovery Permit Boundary
- Voids

A	Update Areas	JGL	08-05-2026
	FIRST ISSUE		10-02-2026
Rev.	Description	Revised By	Date

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Vertase FLI QESH Card
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- Bristol Head Office: Tel: 01275 397600
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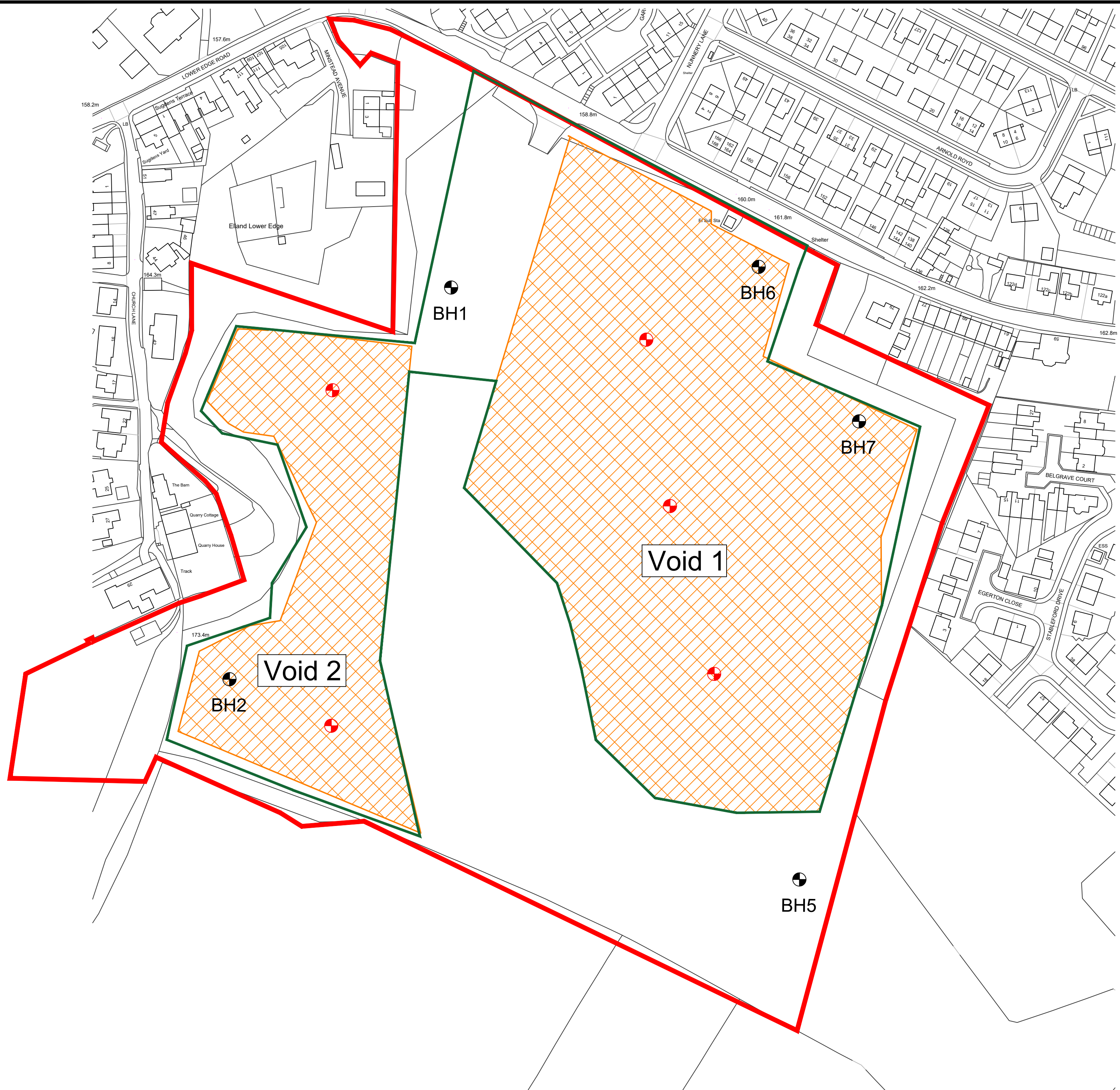
Site Address:
Elland Lower Edge Quarry
Elland

Rev:
A

Title: Site Layout

Client: Rand & Asquith (Aceblade) Ltd

Drawn: JGL	Checked: MK	Approved: MK
Dwg: D2111_02	Contract: 2111ACE	Scale: 1:2000



Key

- Site Boundary
- Borehole Locations
- Voids
- Proposed In-Waste Monitoring Boreholes
- Deposit for Recovery Permit Boundary

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Note: New boreholes to be numbered as drilled based on sequence of deposition works.

FIRST ISSUE		08-05-2026	
Rev.	Description	Revised By	Date

DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

- Critical dimensions should be checked on site prior to works commencing.
- Dimensional conflicts should be brought to the company's attention as soon as they become apparent. Failure to do so could render the contractor liable for subsequent losses.
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FLI

Contaminated Land,
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Vertase FLI QESH Card
email: info@vertasefli.co.uk
www.vertasefli.co.uk

■ Bristol Head Office: Tel: 01275 397600
Fax: 01275 397601

□ Sheffield Office: Tel: 01246 813289
Fax: 01246 812963

Site Address: Eland Quarry Eland Lower Edge Quarry		Rev:
Title: Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Location Plan		
Client: Rand & Asquith (Aceblade) Ltd		
Drawn: JGL	Checked: MK	Approved: MK
Dwg: D2111_03	Contract: 2111ACE	Scale: 1:1250

Appendix iii

Site Condition Report

Aceblade Limited
Elland Quarry, Rastrick
Site Condition Report

2111ACE-SCR-APP v1

February 2026

Contaminated Land, Brownfield & Environmental Contracting



SITE CONDITION REPORT

COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	Samuel Gledhill & Sons Ltd
Activity address	Elland Quarry, Lower Edge Road, Rastrick, HD6 3LE
National grid reference	SE12950 21250
Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	2111ACE-SCR-APP
Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	D2111_01 D2111_02

Note:

In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage.
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: • geology • hydrogeology • surface waters	Outlined in Section 2 of the Hart Environmental Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.
Pollution history including: • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and associated contaminants • any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination • evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures	There have been no specific pollution incidents recorded on site but the site was subject to landfilling of PFA on site under permit no. EAHLD04108. The permitted area is shown on drawing D2111_01. The permit was held by Powergen plc with input taking place between July 1978 and December 1985 and it is understood they imported Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) to the site for use as restoration materials. The presence of PFA in the centre of the site has been confirmed through site investigation. A number of historic landfills are located in close proximity to the site.
Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	Lithos Consulting Ltd. Lower Edge Quarry – Factual Report ref: 017/5003/AG/cc October 2024

	Vertase FLI PFA Site Investigation Report ref: 2030 001 August 2024 Hart Environmental Ltd Hydrogeological Risk Assessment ref: 202313_2 August 2025
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	See: Lithos Consulting Ltd. Lower Edge Quarry – Factual Report ref: 017/5003/AG/cc October 2024 Vertase FLI PFA Site Investigation Report ref: 2030 001 August 2024 Hart Environmental Ltd Hydrogeological Risk Assessment ref: 202313_2 August 2025
Supporting information	• Source information identifying environmental setting and pollution incidents • Historical Ordnance Survey plans • Site reconnaissance • Historical investigation / assessment / remediation / verification reports • Baseline soil and groundwater reference data

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	Deposit for recovery and treatment of inert waste
Non-permitted activities undertaken	
Document references for: • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment.	

Note:

In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on our guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as ‘dangerous’ under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

4.0 Changes to the activity	
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?	If yes, provide a plan showing the changes to the activity boundary.
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?	If yes, provide a description of the changes to the permitted activities
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?	If yes, list of them
Checklist of supporting information	• Plan showing any changes to the boundary (where relevant) • Description of the changes to the permitted activities (where relevant) • List of 'dangerous substances' used/produced by the permitted activities that were not identified in the Application Site Condition Report (where relevant)

5.0 Measures taken to protect land	
Use records that you collected during the life of the permit to summarise whether pollution prevention measures worked. If you can't, you need to collect land and/or groundwater data to assess whether the land has deteriorated.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Inspection records and summary of findings of inspections for all pollution prevention measures • Records of maintenance, repair and replacement of pollution prevention measures

6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation	
Summarise any pollution incidents that may have damaged the land. Describe how you investigated and remedied each one. If you can't, you need to collect land and /or groundwater reference data to assess whether the land has deteriorated while you've been there.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Records of pollution incidents that may have impacted on land • Records of their investigation and remediation

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)

Provide details of any soil gas and/or water monitoring you did. Include a summary of the findings. Say whether it shows that the land deteriorated as a result of the permitted activities. If it did, outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information

- Description of soil gas and/or water monitoring undertaken
- Monitoring results (including graphs)

8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk

Describe how the site was decommissioned. Demonstrate that all sources of pollution risk have been removed. Describe whether the decommissioning had any impact on the land. Outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information	• Site closure plan • List of potential sources of pollution risk • Investigation and remediation reports (where relevant)
--	--

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)

Say whether you had to collect land and/or groundwater data. Or say that you didn't need to because the information from sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Surrender Site Condition Report shows that the land has not deteriorated.

If you did collect land and/or groundwater reference data, summarise what this entailed, and what your data found. Say whether the data shows that the condition of the land has deteriorated, or whether the land at the site is in a "satisfactory state". If it isn't, summarise what you did to remedy this. Confirm that the land is now in a "satisfactory state" at surrender.

Checklist of supporting information	• Land and/or groundwater data collected at application (if collected) • Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender (where needed) • Assessment of satisfactory state • Remediation and verification reports (where undertaken)
--	--

10.0 Statement of site condition

Using the information from sections 3 to 7, give a statement about the condition of the land at the site. This should confirm that:

- the permitted activities have stopped
- decommissioning is complete, and the pollution risk has been removed
- the land is in a satisfactory condition.

**Bristol**

Number One, Middle Bridge Business Park
Bristol Road, Portishead, Bristol, BS20 6PN

Phone +44 (0) 1275 397 600

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk

Sheffield

19 Napier Court, Barlborough Links
Barlborough, Sheffield, S43 4PZ

Phone +44 (0) 1246 813 289

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk

Appendix iv

Standard Rules Permit

The Company Director and/or Secretary
Samuel Gledhill & Sons Limited
The Stone Yard
Halifax Road
Hove Edge Brighthouse
Brighthouse
West Yorkshire
HD6 2PL

Date: **23 October 2023**

Dear Sir or Madam

Your new environmental permit

Permit reference: **EPR/WE2696AC**

Waste returns reference: **EAWML 120869**

Operator: **Samuel Gledhill & Sons Limited**

Facility: **Low Edge (Elland Edge) Quarry, Elland Edge Quarry, Lower Edge Road, Rastrick, Brighthouse, HD6 3LE**

Our determination of your application for a permit is complete. We're satisfied that you can carry out your activities in accordance with the enclosed permit, without harm to the environment or human health. Please keep the permit in a safe place.

This letter contains web links to other documents. If you aren't able to access these, please phone our Customer Contact Centre for help on 03708 506 506.

Please look at the table below and note any of the things that apply to your permit.

If...	then..
you plan to keep your records at a site other than where the activity takes place	you need to let us know within 20 working days of receiving this letter.
your permit includes pre-operational or improvement conditions	make sure you complete the requirements by the set deadlines. Note: additional charges apply for assessments or approvals under these conditions. The exception is for new waste incinerator or co-incinerator permits
your permit includes standard rules	we've enclosed the rules set/s. We may change these in future but will let you know about any changes. You must make sure you're always following the latest rules set.

Table continues on next page.

If...	then..
you're carrying out a waste operation or activity and need to submit quarterly waste returns on waste movements	you can get the forms you need from our website https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-operator-waste-returns When you complete your return, use the waste returns reference above.
you need to submit other returns	speak to your local Environment Agency regulatory officer to check arrangements.
your permit includes a (non-low impact) installation	we enclose a legal notice and information about reporting to the Pollution Inventory.

Read the following guides to find out more about complying with your permit:

www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits

www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit

www.gov.uk/guidance/legal-operator-and-competence-requirements-environmental-permits

Subsistence charges

Most permits attract a subsistence charge for each full or part financial year they are in force. For these permits, the first subsistence invoice will be for a pro rata amount. This amount is usually based on the date we grant the permit, until the end of the financial year.

There are a few exceptions and additions. Please look at the table below and see if any apply to your permit.

If...	then..
your permit states a future start date or requires prior notice to be given	the charge starts from that date instead.
you are a domestic householder or charity and your permit is only for the: • discharge of sewage effluent; and • the maximum discharge volume is no more than 5 cubic metres per day	there is no subsistence charge.
your permit is only for mobile plant	there is no subsistence charge. Instead we will charge for each deployment. This does not apply to: • some mobile plant permits that allow the spreading of wastes on land. In these cases both subsistence and deployment charges apply. • mobile specified generator standard rules permit (SR2018 No 8). In these cases there is a fixed subsistence charge, but no separate deployment charge.

Table continues on next page.

If...	then..
your permit is for bespoke medium combustion plant or specified generator(s)	there is no fixed subsistence charge. Instead we will recover costs on a time and materials basis.
construction work or operation of your facility has yet to start	no subsistence charge is due until activities begin. This does not apply to waste incineration or co-incineration plant, where a fixed pre-construction charge applies
your permit is for waste transfer or treatment permit	you will need to pay an one off extra charge of £672 for your first year of operation. This charge covers our additional costs in providing you with advice and support at the start of your operations.

You can find further information on charging, including when additional charges apply in our charging scheme:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-charging-scheme-2019> and charging guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-charges-guidance/environmental-permitting-charges-guidance>

If you have any questions about this permit please phone our Customer Contact Centre on 03708 506 506. They will put you in touch with a local regulatory officer.

To report a suspected waste crime, please call Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111, or visit: <https://www.gov.uk/report-an-environmental-incident>

The National Permitting Service is committed to improving its customer service. By completing our customer satisfaction survey you can tell us what we are doing right and what we could do better. The survey should take no more than 10 minutes to complete and you can do so by clicking [NPS Survey](#).

Yours faithfully

Joel Robson

Permitting Support Advisor



Standard rules SR2010No12

Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of these standard rules.

When referred to in an environmental permit, these standard rules will allow the operator to store waste at a specified location and treat it to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate. Permitted wastes do not include hazardous wastes. The total quantity of waste that can be stored and subsequently treated at the site under these standard rules shall be no more than 75,000 tonnes per year. These standard rules do not permit the burning of any wastes, either in the open, inside buildings or in any form of incinerator.

The permitted activities shall not be carried out within 500 metres of a European Site¹, Ramsar site or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) nor within a specified Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)². The permitted activities shall not be within:

- 10 metres of any watercourse;
- 50 metres from any spring or well, or from any borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes; and
- 50 metres from any well, spring or from any borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies.
- 250metres within the presence of Great Crested Newts, where it is linked to the breeding ponds of the newts by good habitat;
- 50 metres of a site that has relevant species or habitats protected under the Biodiversity Action Plan that the Environment Agency considers at risk to this activity.;
- 50 metres of a National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserves(LNR), Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Ancient woodland or Scheduled Ancient Monument.

These standard rules do not allow any point source emission into surface waters or groundwater. However, under the emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits rule:

- Liquids may be discharged into a foul sewer subject to a consent issued by the local water company.

¹ A candidate or Special Area of Conservation (cSAC or SAC) and proposed or Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA) in England and Wales.

² An Air Quality Management Area within the meaning of the Environment Act 1995 which has been designated due to concerns about particulate matter in the form of PM10.

- Liquids may be taken off-site in a tanker for disposal or recovery.
- Clean surface water from roofs, or from areas of the site that are not being used in connection with storing and treating waste, may be discharged directly to surface waters, or to groundwater by seepage through the soil via a soakaway.

End of introductory note

Rules

1 – Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:
- (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
 - (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with rule 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in these standard rules shall have convenient access to a copy of them kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.
- 1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

1.2 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

- 1.2.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures to ensure that:
- (a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive is applied to the generation of waste by the activities; and
 - (b) any waste generated by the activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and
 - (c) where disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.

The operator shall review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made and take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

2 – Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the operations specified in table 2.1 below (“the activities”).

Table 2.1 Activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
R13: Storage of wastes pending the operations numbered R3 and R5. R3: recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R5: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.	Treatment of wastes listed in table 2.3 consisting only of sorting, separation, screening, crushing and blending of waste for recovery as a soil, soil substitute or aggregate. Secure storage of wastes listed in table 2.3 pending treatment. Storage of wastes listed in table 2.4 shall not exceed 10,000 tonnes in total at any one time. All other wastes stored shall not exceed 40,000 tonnes in total at any one time. No more than 75,000 tonnes of waste shall be treated per year. Treatment of slags and ashes for disposal shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or if for a mix of recovery and disposal shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.

2.2 The site

2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land shown edged in green on the site plan attached to the permit.

2.2.2 The activities shall not be carried out within:

- (a) 500 metres of a European Site or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- (b) 10 metres of any watercourse;
- (c) 50 metres of any spring or well, or any borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes;
- (d) a specified AQMA.
- (e) 50 metres from any well, spring or from any borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption. This must include private water supplies.
- (f) 250metres within the presence of Great Crested Newts where it is linked to the breeding ponds of the newts by good habitat;
- (g) 50 metres of a site that has species or habitats protected under the Biodiversity Action Plan that the Environment Agency considers at risk to this activity;.
- (h) 50 metres of a National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserves(LNR), Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Ancient woodland or Scheduled Ancient Monument.

2.3 Waste acceptance

2.3.1 Waste shall only be accepted if:

- (a) it is of a type listed in table 2.3 of these standard rules;
- (b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder;

- (c) its chemical, physical and biological characteristics make it suitable for its intended treatment;
- (d) any excavated soil from potentially contaminated sites has been shown by prior chemical analysis and assessment to be suitable for the intended use without significant risk of pollution; and
- (e) it is visually inspected on arrival and before it enters the treatment process to ensure that it complies with these standard rules.

2.3.2. Any waste that does not comply with 2.3.1 shall be rejected and shall be;

- (a) removed from the site; or
- (b) moved to a designated quarantine area pending removal.

2.3.3 Records demonstrating compliance with rule 2.3 (including analysis and assessment of any excavated soil from potentially contaminated sites) shall be maintained.

Table 2.3 Waste types	
Exclusions Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Hazardous wastes • Wastes in liquid form	
Waste Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 02	waste from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed 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 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only
10 01 02	pulverised fuel ash only
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products(after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster products and articles and products made from them

10 13 14	waste concrete only
15	WASTE PACKAGING
15 01	packaging
15 01 07	clean glass only
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 02	clean glass only
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar) only
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites) stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 08	gypsum based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION / INDUSTRIAL WASTE
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid waste
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 02	washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination only
19 08 99	stone filter media if free from sewage contamination only
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 wastes
19 12 05	clean glass only
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	treated bottom ash including IBA and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
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
20 01 02	clean glass only
20 02	garden and park wastes
20 02 02	soil and stones

2.4 Operating techniques

2.4.1 The activities shall be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 Operating techniques

Table 2.4 Operating techniques		
When located within groundwater Source Protection Zones 1 or 2 the specified wastes below shall be stored and treated on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.		
When located outside groundwater Source Protection Zones 1 or 2 all permitted wastes shall be stored and treated on hard-standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.		
Waste Code	Description	
03 01 01	waste bark and cork	
03 03 01	waste bark and wood	
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only	
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only	
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only	
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14	
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	
17 08 02	gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01	
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only	
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification	
19 12 12	treated bottom ash including IBA and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only	
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03	

3 – Emissions and monitoring

3.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

- 3.1.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this rule if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.
- 3.1.2 The operator shall:
- if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan;
 - implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 3.1.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container

3.2 Odour

- 3.2.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.
- 3.2.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to odour, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an odour management plan;
- (b) implement the approved odour management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.3 Noise and vibration

3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the noise and vibration.

3.3.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to noise and vibration, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan;
- (b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4 – Information

4.1 Records

4.1.1 All records required to be made by these standard rules shall:

- (a) be legible;
- (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval; and
- (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, or in the case of the following records until permit surrender:
 - (i) off-site environmental effects; and
 - (ii) matters which affect the condition of land and groundwater.

4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by these standard rules, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency

4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by these standard rules to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2.2 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.

4.3 Notifications

4.3.1 The Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of:

- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution;
 - (b) the breach of a limit specified in these standard rules; or
 - (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.
- 4.3.2 Written confirmation of actual or potential pollution incidents and breaches of emission limits shall be submitted within 24 hours.
- 4.3.3 Where the Environment Agency has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform the Environment Agency when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to the Environment Agency at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.
- 4.3.4 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:
- a) Where the operator is a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.
 - b) Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's name or address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.
 - c) In any other case:
 - the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
 - any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 In these standard rules the expressions listed below shall have the meaning given.
- 4.4.2 In these standard rules references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except when reference is being made to notification being made "without delay", in which case it may be provided by telephone.
- "accident"* means an accident that may result in pollution.
- "AQMA"* means an air quality management area within the meaning of the Environment Act 1995 which has been designated due to concerns about particulate matter in the form of PM10.
- "authorised officer"* means any person authorised by the Environment Agency under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(4) of that Act.
- "dangerous substances"* means any substance that has been or will be classified as dangerous in Directive 67/548/EEC and its subsequent amendments.
- "domestic purposes"* has the same meaning as in section 218 of the Water Industry Act 1991.
- "emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits"* means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from emission points specified in these standard rules or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

“European Site” means a European site within the meaning of Regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

“food production purposes” means the manufacturing, processing, preserving or marketing purposes with respect to food or drink for which water supplied to food production premises may be used, and for the purposes of this definition *“food production purposes”* means premises used for the purposes of a business of preparing food or drink for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

“good habitat” means rough (especially tussocky) grassland, scrub and woodland

“groundwater” means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“hazardous waste” has the meaning given in the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended)

“impermeable surface” means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the pavement surface, and should be read in conjunction with the term *“sealed drainage system”* (below).

“hardstanding” is a compacted solid surface capable of withstanding the operation and the loading / unloading of wastes.

“IBA” means incinerator bottom ash derived from the incineration or pyrolysis of waste.

“pollution” means emissions as a result of human activity which may—

- (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment,
- (b) cause offence to a human sense,
- (c) result in damage to material property, or
- (d) impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

“quarter” means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

“R” means a recovery operation provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on Waste.

“sealed drainage system” in relation to an impermeable surface, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:

- (a) no liquid will run off the surface otherwise than via the system;
- (b) except where they may lawfully be discharged to foul sewer, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

“secure storage” means storage where waste cannot escape and members of the public do not have access to it.

“SSSI” means Site of Special Scientific Interest within the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

“Waste code” means the six digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk. ‘List of Wastes’ means the list of wastes established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, as amended from time to time.

“year” means calendar year commencing on 1st January.

End of standard rules

Appendix v

Material Tracking Forms

[illegible]



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	VFLI Disposal Ref	Haulage Company	Waste Carriers Licence Number	Disposal Site	Disposal Site Permit Number	Waste Description	European Waste Code	Purchase Order	Quantity	Date	VFLI Ticket No	Haulage Company Ticket No.	Tonnage	Tipping Ref.
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Vertase
FLI

ENV-014 IMPORTED MATERIALS LOG - Issue 1

Appendix vi

IMS Certificates



Registration Certificate

This certificate confirms that the management systems of

Vertase FLI Limited

at

Number One, Middle Bridge Business Park, Bristol Road,
Portishead, Bristol. BS20 6PN & 19 Napier Court,
Barlborough Links, Barlborough, Sheffield. S43 4PZ

have been audited and approved by Quay Audit UK Ltd to the following
management standard(s):

BS EN ISO 9001:2015

The approved management systems apply to the following scope:

**Specialising in Brown Field and Contaminated Land
Remediation, Enabling and Environmental Contracting
Services**

This certificate is restricted to those scopes of business activity described in the
internationally recognised NACE Codes listed below:

3900

Original Approval: 1 May 2018

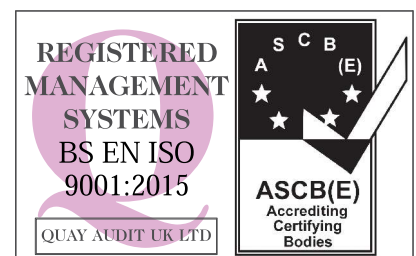
Current Certificate: 1 May 2024

Certificate Expiry: 1 May 2027

Certificate Number: 4146401

On behalf of Quay Audit UK Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Broune".



QUAY AUDIT UK Ltd

Grove House 8 St. Julian's Friars Shrewsbury Shropshire SY1 1XL | (44)1743 351677 | post@quayaudit.co.uk | www.quayaudit.co.uk

This certificate is authorised for issue by Accreditation Service for Certifying Bodies (Europe) Limited who have assessed Quay Audit UK Limited as a System Assessment Body for compliance with ISO 17021:2015 'Conformity Assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems' under a unilateral arrangement with participants. This certificate remains valid while the holder maintains their management systems in accordance with the standards and guidelines stated which will be audited by Quay Audit UK Limited. This certificate is only valid when confirmed by the register listed in the International Register of Quality Assessed Organisations: www.irqao.com



Registration Certificate

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at

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Portishead, Bristol. BS20 6PN & 19 Napier Court,
Barlborough Links, Barlborough, Sheffield. S43 4PZ

have been audited and approved by Quay Audit UK Ltd to the following
management standard(s):

BS EN ISO 14001:2015

The approved management systems apply to the following scope:

**Specialising in Brown Field and Contaminated Land
Remediation, Enabling and Environmental Contracting
Services**

This certificate is restricted to those scopes of business activity described in the
internationally recognised NACE Codes listed below:

3900

Original Approval: 1 May 2018

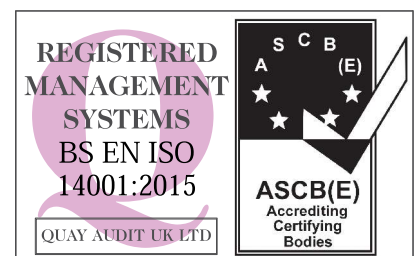
Current Certificate: 1 May 2024

Certificate Expiry: 1 May 2027

Certificate Number: 4146402

On behalf of **Quay Audit UK Limited**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Broune".



QUAY AUDIT UK Ltd

Grove House 8 St. Julian's Friars Shrewsbury Shropshire SY1 1XL | (44)1743 351677 | post@quayaudit.co.uk | www.quayaudit.co.uk

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have been audited and approved by Quay Audit UK Ltd to the following
management standard(s):

BS EN ISO 45001:2018

The approved management systems apply to the following scope:

**Specialising in Brown Field and Contaminated Land
Remediation, Enabling and Environmental Contracting
Services**

This certificate is restricted to those scopes of business activity described in the
internationally recognised NACE Codes listed below:

3900

Original Approval: 1 May 2018

Current Certificate: 1 May 2024

Certificate Expiry: 1 May 2027

Certificate Number: 4146403

On behalf of **Quay Audit UK Limited**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Broune".



QUAY AUDIT UK Ltd

Grove House 8 St. Julian's Friars Shrewsbury Shropshire SY1 1XL | (44)1743 351677 | post@quayaudit.co.uk | www.quayaudit.co.uk

This certificate is authorised for issue by Accreditation Service for Certifying Bodies (Europe) Limited who have assessed Quay Audit UK Limited as a System Assessment Body for compliance with ISO 17021:2015 'Conformity Assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems' under a unilateral arrangement with participants. This certificate remains valid while the holder maintains their management systems in accordance with the standards and guidelines stated which will be audited by Quay Audit UK Limited. This certificate is only valid when confirmed by the register listed in the International Register of Quality Assessed Organisations: www.irqao.com

Appendix vii

Emergency Plans

EMERGENCY PLAN

CONTAMINATED WATER RELEASE

1. Description of Emergency

Significant release of contaminated groundwater during excavations where the release threatens clean surface or groundwater. This may also include release of contaminated water / liquor from broken exposed sub-surface tanks, etc. The response should be similar to that for significant oil spill. Significant shall be defined as a volume of product lost too great to be contained or recovered by immediate action utilising available resources.

2. Action Plan

If the site works are being conducted under an Environmental Permit (EP) any control measures contained in the EP and Deployment Form relevant to the emergency should be applied as appropriate. The plan as defined below cannot be expected to allow for all eventualities but should be used as a guide to prioritise actions.

- Secure / seal source of spill if possible.
- Attempt to dam or absorb the water using available soils.
- Prevent further contamination or, initial contamination of surface and or groundwater. This may include use of emergency equipment, if available, especially pumps and storage tanks. Do not allow water to flow into foul sewer unless we have appropriate discharge consent in place.
- Suspend all excavations until you have consulted with the project manager.
- If possible, excavate soils contaminated by the water and isolate them. Ensure any water draining from the stockpile does not contaminate clean areas of water or soil. These stockpiles may require testing prior to re-use or off-site disposal.
- Emergency equipment such as booms, absorbent granules etc., must be used. Remember to replace used stocks.

3. Reporting / Notification

- All emergencies must be notified to the H&S Manager or Managing Director immediately by phone. They shall then notify all other necessary third parties (Environment Agency, client, etc).
- As soon as possible after the incident, the Site Manager shall complete an accident / incident report ([H&S-001](#) Form or [H&S-019](#) Form, as applicable). A copy of the completed form shall then be sent onto either the H&S Manager or the QESH Coordinator.
- If the incident resulted in personal injury or damage to property, the Site Manager may also have to complete other records such as accident book, accident report form [H&S-001](#) and [H&S.028](#) *Accident Investigation Form*.

EMERGENCY PLAN

SIGNIFICANT OIL/FUEL SPILL

1. Description of Emergency

Significant spill of any hydrocarbon product (oil, diesel, petrol etc) affecting land and or water. Spills may originate from above or below ground storage tanks, pipelines or vehicles. Significant shall be defined as a volume of product lost too great to be contained or recovered by immediate action utilising available resources.

2. Action Plan

If the site works are being conducted under an Environmental Permit (EP) any control measures contained in the EP and Deployment Form relevant to the emergency should be applied as appropriate. The plan as defined below cannot be expected to allow for all eventualities but should be used as a guide to prioritise actions.

- Secure / seal source of spill.
- If necessary, isolate area to prevent risks to other site users. It may also be necessary to post signs.
- Prevent further contamination or initial contamination of surface water. This may include use of emergency equipment, if available, or collection / isolation of surface water from ditches / ponds etc.
- Prevent further contamination of ground by spreading liquid by using soil bunds, trenches etc.
- If spill poses a fire risk, cover with soil or similar.
- If possible, excavate contaminated soils either remove from site (in accordance with applicable legislation) or store in a manner not likely to cause further environmental impact.
- Emergency equipment such as booms, absorbent granules etc, if not already held on site, can be obtained from stores. Remember to replace used stocks.
- Consideration of potentially explosive materials that may be on site is important. Ensure all personnel are removed from potential explosion zones and emergency services are informed of explosive hazards

3. Reporting / Notification

- All emergencies must be notified to a Director by telephone. They shall then notify all other necessary third parties (Environment Agency, client, etc).
- As soon as possible after the incident, the Site Manager shall complete an accident / incident report ([H&S-001 Form](#) or [H&S-019 Form](#), as applicable). A copy of the completed form shall then be sent onto either the H&S Manager or the QESH Coordinator.
- If the spill resulted in personal injury or damage to property, the Site Manager may also have to complete other records such as accident book, RIDDOR, etc.

EMERGENCY PLAN

SIGNIFICANT CHEMICAL SPILL

1. Description of Emergency

Significant spill of chemical where the release threatens people, surface/subsurface soil or controlled water.

2. Action Plan

Action plan as defined below cannot be expected to allow for all eventualities but should be used as a guide to prioritise and protect various receptors.

- Suspend all activities until you have consulted with Project Management Team and evaluated the situation.
- Consult COSHH Assessment, to identify correct control measures and emergency response procedures including PPE requirements.
- Using the correct PPE, secure / seal source of spill providing it is safe to do so.
- Prevent further contamination by the use of appropriate emergency response equipment. Do not allow chemicals to enter foul / surface water drains. If practicable use pumps and storage containers.
- If possible, excavate contaminated soils and temporarily store in a manner not likely to cause human health or further environmental impact, until suitable methods of treatment or disposal (in accordance with applicable legislation) are determined.
- Any Emergency equipment such as booms, absorbent granules etc. must be used. Remember to replace used stocks.

3. Reporting / Notification

- All emergencies must be notified to the H&S Manager or Managing Director immediately by phone. They shall then notify all other necessary third parties (Environment Agency, client, etc).
- As soon as possible after the incident, the Site Manager shall complete an accident / incident report ([H&S-001 Form](#) or [H&S-019 Form](#), as applicable). A copy of the completed form shall then be sent onto either the H&S Manager or the QESH Coordinator.
- If the incident resulted in personal injury or damage to property, the Site Manager may also have to complete other records such as accident book, accident report form [H&S-001](#) and [H&S.028 Accident Investigation Form](#).

EMERGENCY PLAN UNEXPECTED ASBESTOS

1. Description of Emergency

Generally, when VertaseFLI is contracted to carry out earthworks / remediation; any identified asbestos has been removed from existing buildings by a licensed asbestos contractor and the buildings have been demolished to slab level. Site investigations will also normally include the assessment for asbestos. However, there may still be the possibility of encountering asbestos containing materials (ACMs) in the ground and remains a prominent risk on many sites. For example:

- ACMs were used as sheeting and shuttering below the surface, as well as in redundant below ground services.
- Surplus or waste asbestos was often disposed of below slabs / hardstanding or in below ground structures.
- Degraded ACMs may also be present in made ground.

2. Action Plan

In the event that suspected ACMs are encountered during site works the following procedure must be followed:

- 1) Immediately cease works - **Do not disturb** the suspected ACMs.
- 2) Inform your Site Manager immediately.
- 3) The Site manager in liaison with an Environmental Engineer will inspect the area. Advice may be sought from a VertaseFLI Asbestos Supervisor – if not present on site.
- 4) If material is deemed to be suspected ACM, then the Environmental Engineer will take a sample for laboratory Identification and Quantification. It will also be necessary to obtain a sample of surrounding soils to check for the presence of asbestos fibres.
- 5) The area must be cordoned off with a clear suitable and secure barrier and signs placed at all angles of approach warning of the possible presence of Asbestos. If the suspect asbestos is not bound within a matrix, then the area should be covered with clear heavy gauge polythene.
- 6) Laboratory Identification typically takes between 3-5 working days. During this time no works will be permitted near the area of suspected ACM.
- 7) In the event that asbestos is positively identified by the laboratory; then a suitable and appropriate plan will be developed in accordance with CAR 2012 for removal and disposal of the ACM. This will also include liaison with the Project Lead and or client to consider commercial implications.

3. Reporting / Notification

- As soon as possible after the incident, the Site Manager shall complete a Hazard Spot / Near Miss report.
- If an individual is exposed to asbestos, then the site manager must complete an accident / incident report ([H&S-001](#) Form or [H&S-019](#) Form as applicable), and complete a record in the Accident Book. The Health and Safety Manager must be notified as soon as it is safe to do so, or in his absence, the Managing Director. They will decide on the appropriate course of action and further reporting as required under the regulations.

All site personnel **must** be briefed on this Emergency Plan and **must** sign below as evidence that they have read and understood the procedures and have been afforded the opportunity to ask any questions:

[illegible]

Appendix viii

Operating Procedures & Various Forms

ACCIDENT REPORT FORM

Contract Title:		Contract No:	
Site Address:			
Reported by/to		Date & Time	
Type of Injury		Injured Person	

Details of Accident: (include sketch as appropriate)

Accident Book Completed	Y ☐	N ☐	Photos Attached	Y ☐	N ☐
Additional Sheets Attached	Y ☐	N ☐	IP & Witness Statement/s	Y ☐	N ☐
			Sketch & Dimension	Y ☐	N ☐

Is a detailed investigation required by Vertase Safety Manager Y ☐ N ☐

Immediate Corrective Actions taken:

ACCIDENT REPORT FORM

Root Cause: (Keep asking **WHY?** Until you get to the root cause of what contributed / led to the accident/incident and note the answers below)

Line Manager comments/ recommendations:

Report No:	Signed:	Print:	Date:
Distribution: MD ☐	H&S Manager ☐	QESH Coordinator ☐	
Project Lead ☐	H&S File ☐	Financial Director ☐	

H&S Managers Comments:

Preventive Actions Required	Responsibility	Due date	Achieved date
All Actions Complete: Yes ☐ No ☐		Sign:	Date:

RIDDOR CLASSIFICATION	Not Reportable	☐
Death or Major Injury ☐	Over 7-Day Injury	☐
Dangerous Occurrence ☐	Over 7-Day Absence Possible	☐
Disease ☐	Accident book BI501 completed	☐

NOTE: You MUST also complete forms H&S.028 A & B (Injured Person / Witness Incident Interview Forms as per SSoW.001) if requested to do so by the H&S Manager.

Vertase
FLI

Page 1 of 2

INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Further Comments (H&S Manager - QESH Coordinator)			
Preventive Actions Required	Responsibility	Due date	Achieved date
All Actions Completed:	Sign:		Date:

NOTE: You MUST also complete form H&S.028B (Witness Incident Interview Forms as per SSoW.001) if requested to do so by the H&S Manager.

RECORD OF COMPLAINTS

Contract Title:

Contract Number:

Contract Complaint Ref Number:

(E.g. 1234ABC/001)

Site Address:

Date:

Time:

Weather Conditions:

Complainants Name:

Contact Number:

Name (*person taking details*):

Details of Complaint:

CORRECTIVE ACTION (*IMMEDIATE ACTION*)

Details of Action Taken and Any Changes to Operations or Procedures:

PREVENTIVE ACTION (*LONG TERM ACTION*)

Detail Correspondence (if attached):

Actions Verified by (*signature*):

Print Name:

Date:

Site Inspection Report

Project number		Project Lead	
Project Name		Site Manager	
Location/Site		Inspector	
Inspection Date		Inspector position	

Categories inspected scored either: (see also guidance notes)

Score	Category	Description
-3	Major Non-compliance	Significant Breach of legal duty, high risk of accident, environmental impact & quality issue that can or cant' be quickly corrected.
1	Improvement Required	Hazardous, unsafe or incorrect work practices or failure to follow procedure observed.
3	OK	Safe condition and/or safe work practices observed at time of inspection
3	OK / WI	Witnessed but not fully checked

NA = Not Applicable NS = Not Seen

Report RAG Ratings: 1 Red or 7 x Amber = Red Report; Up to 7 Amber = Amber Report; Red Report if Target score not achieved

No	Category	Rating score	No	Category	Rating Score
1	Housekeeping		30	Accident / Incident Reporting*	
2	Welfare and office facilities		31	Hazard Spot / Near Miss Reporting #	
3	Fire and emergency arrangements		32	Equipment Maintenance & Calibration	
4	Protecting the public and other 3rd Parties		33	Weekly inspection & Sign off	
5	Traffic, vehicles & pedestrians		34	Record & Document Control / Storage	
6	Storage of equipment and materials		35	Drawings	
7	Defective materials and control		36	Site Signage & notice board	
8	PPE		37	Health Surveillance	
9	Demolition		38	Daily Site Log (CON - 003)	
10	Excavations		39	RAD works controlled as per SP-012	
11	Temporary Works		40	Other.....	
12	Buried & Overhead Services		Environmental		
13	Working in Highway		41	Water Protection / Control	
14	Working over water		42	Discharge Consent	
15	Lifting Equipment		43	Fuel Storage – Bunded and Secure	
16	Lifting Operations		44	Odours, control and mitigation	
17	Plant Equipment		45	Dust Control	
18	Plant Operations		46	Complaints	
19	Plant Delivery Checklist		47	Soil Audit Report and Register	
20	Work Equipment		48	Consignment / Transfer Notes	
21	Scaffolds, hoists, temp platforms & ladders		49	Waste Control	
22	Working at height		50	Sampling , Testing & Measurements	
23	Hazardous/Dangerous Substances		51	WAMITAB Inspections	
24	Vibration & Noise		52	MMP (where applicable)	
25	Confined Space		53	Declaration & QP	
26	Induction & Competence		54	Environmental Permit or Exemption	
27	Communication (Daily Briefing / TBT's)		55	VFLI Deployment Form	
28	Risk Assessment / Method Statement / SSoW		56	Crusher / Screener Deployment Form	
29	CPP (Up to date and maintained)		57	Other.....	

*** Accident/ Incidents reported in accordance with procedure**

Near Miss/Hazard Spot Reporting achieves expectation

Target Site Average Score =	2.85
Average Site Score =	#DIV/0!

Good Practice Details

Issues identified and requiring corrective action are detailed on the attached Corrective Actions sheet

Inspector Name		Date		Signature	
Managers Name		Date		Signature	
Managing Director		Date		Signature	
Proposed Re-inspection		Previous actions closed			

Site Inspection Report

Site Inspection Report

Site Inspection Report

SUPPORTING PHOTOS - NON - CONFORMANCES & GOOD PRACTICES		
Description:		Description:
Description:		Description:

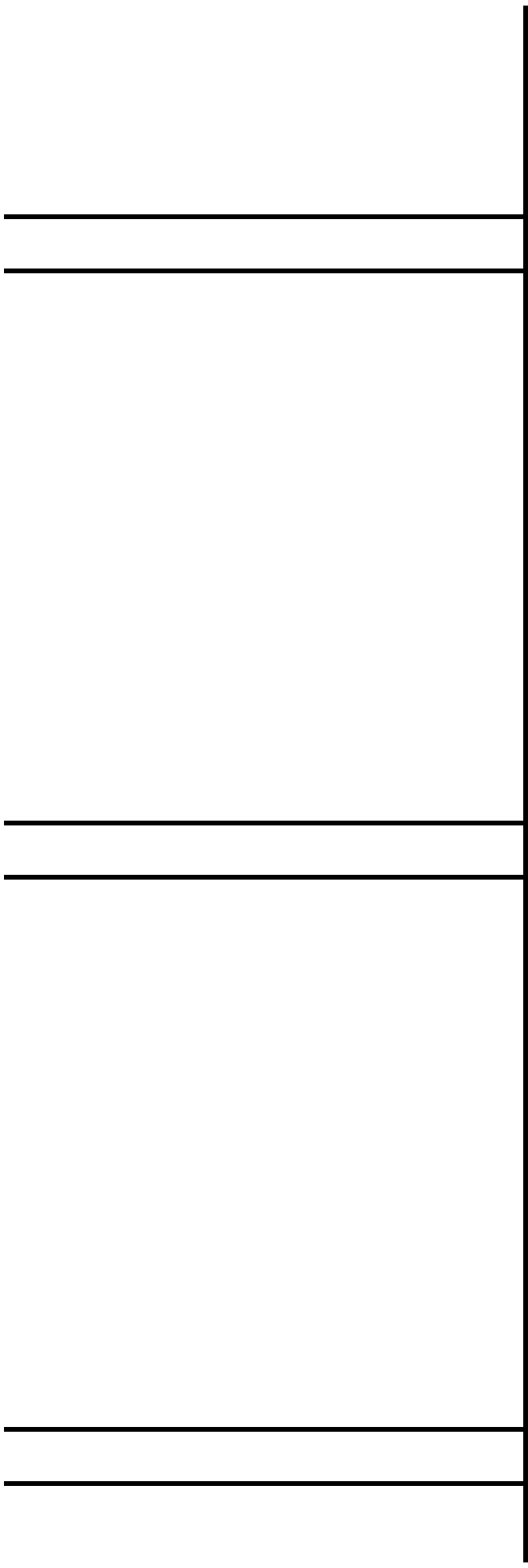
Description:
Description:
Description:

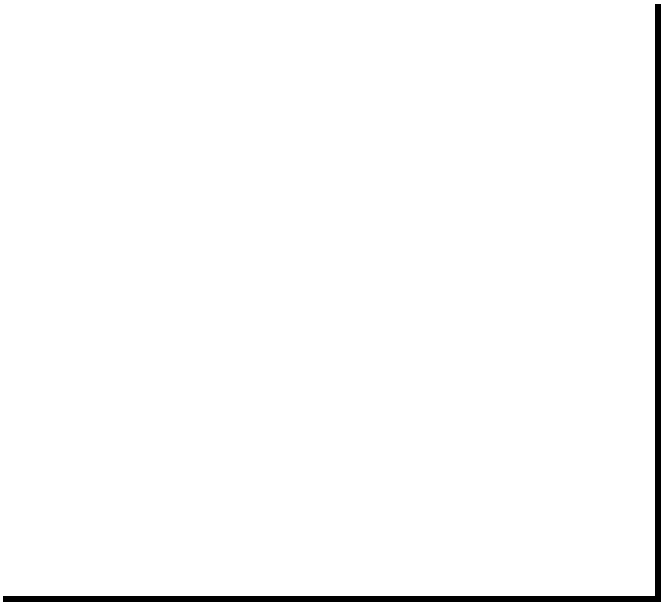
Description:
Description:
Description:



PRACTICES

[illegible]





CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION REPORT

Corrective Action Details					
Ref	Non conformance or observations	Corrective Action	Date for Action	Action closed out	Signed SM / SS / PL

Close out photos of Observations & Non-conformances

Comments:

Comments:

Comments:

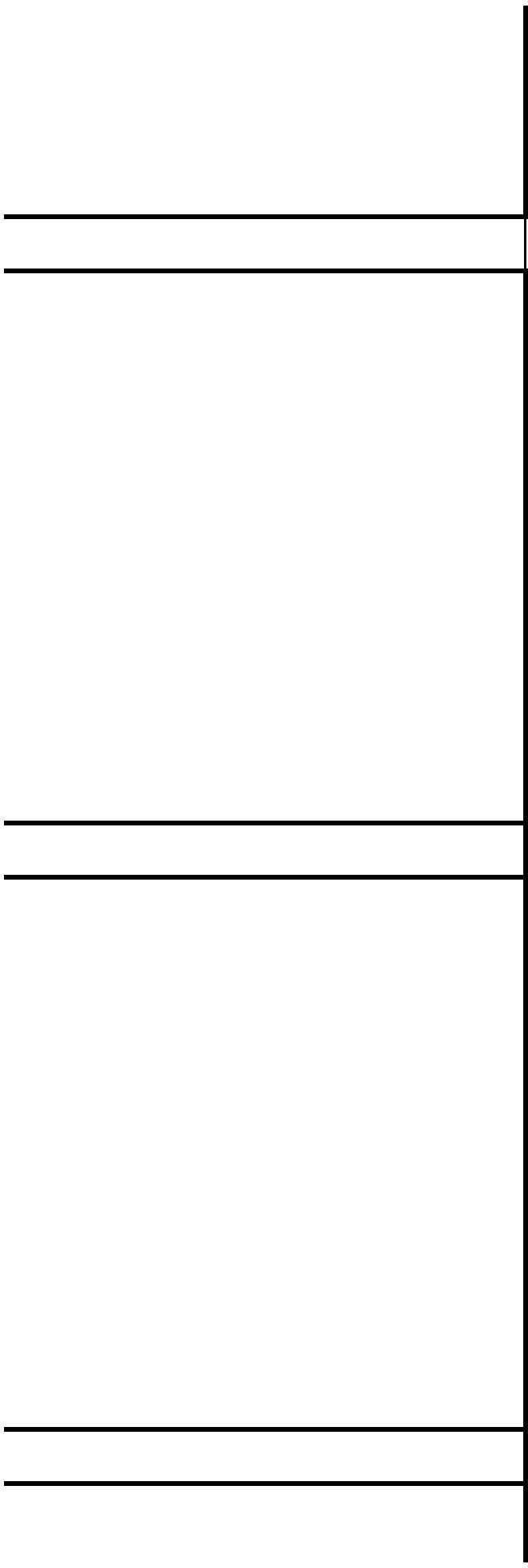
Comments:

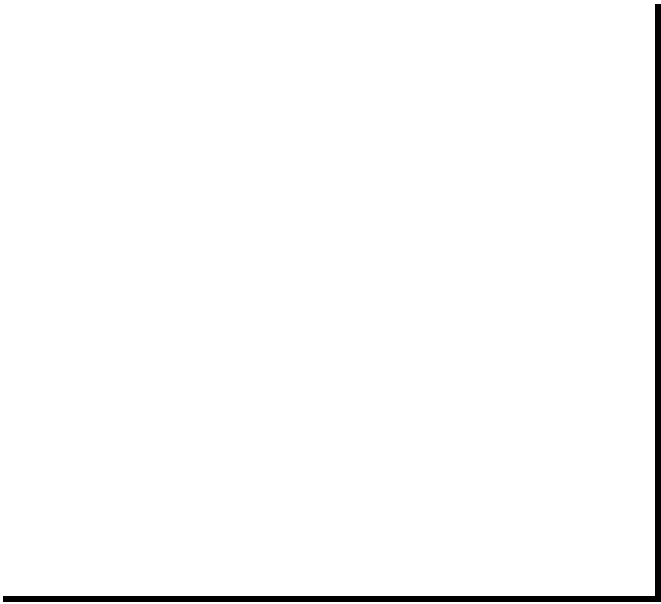
Comments:
Comments:
Comments:

Comments:
Comments:
Comments:



[illegible]





POINTS TO NOTE FOR QUESTIONS 52-56

General Note: Whilst in the majority of cases an MMP will be used, there are projects and activities where an MMP may not be used. Where it is intended to reuse materials in accordance with the Description of Waste CoP, an MMP should be in existence

Points to check:-

1. The MMP MUST be produced PRIOR to excavation on site (Operations Team will produce this before work on site starts - usually delegated to an Environmental Engineer)
2. Is a copy on site? (No need to look at its detail). There should be a copy of it in the Project File on Company X Drive too;
3. ASK to see the MMP tracking for the project, it should be kept fairly up to date. NO need to check the data, just check its there and being updated. DO NOT ACCEPT THE ANSWER IT IS DONE AT THE END OF THE JOB!

Question 53 - Declaration and Qualified Person

Note - QP cannot be the Project Director (this includes at Tender Stage) - must be independent of the Project.

1. Declaration MUST be completed and signed by the Qualified Person:
 - a. **Prior to use** when being re-used on the site of origin;
 - b. **Prior to dispatch** if being directly used on another site (a declaration for each receiving site);
 - c. **Prior to dispatch** from a Hub Site to each receiver site within a defined Cluster Project **(these are rare for us but do sometimes occur - if in doubt ask Project Director)**
2. ASK to see a copy of the Acknowledgement Email from the EA that shows the Declaration has been submitted. If they cannot produce it (either on site or via email from the QP) flag as NCR.

Question 54 - Environmental Permit or Exemption

If there is any treatment occurring on site, then a Permit or a registered waste exemption must be in place. Ask to see the Permit or Waste Exemption registration. Make a note of **our** Permit Number (needed for EA returns)

Question 55 - VFLI Deployment Form

If there is an Environmental Permit in force, ask to see the permit deployment form (and acceptance where possible).

Question 56 - Crusher/Screening Deployment Form

Note - Crushing and screening of materials to make them suitable for use needs to be covered by an Environmental Permit or Waste Exemption.

1. Ask to see a copy of the Permit or the registered waste exemption. If crushing/screening is carried out by a contractor like Skillings, then they would have their own Permit/Waste Exemption/Deployment form.
2. If VFLI hire in the crushing/screening equipment to use then we would need our own permit and deployment form for this (it would be site specific)

Supporting Photos - To be completed by the Health and Safety Manager. This will include photos of observations and non-conformances.

Close Out Photos - To be completed by the Site Team. This must show photo evidence of close out of observations & non-conformances.

DAILY SITE DIARY

Week No:	Date:	Project Name:				Project No:	
Security (night activity & condition of site fencing):							
Weather:							
Name of Visitors to Site:				Reason for visit:			
Activity Report:							
Hours Lost this day:		Reason for Delay:					
Environmental Monitoring in place (tick if applicable)	Dust:	Noise:	Odour:	Vibration:	Asbestos:	Mud on Road: Yes / No	
Complaints / Non-conformances:				Labour on Site			
				Job Title			Total
				Site Manager			
				Site Supervisors			
				Engineer			
				Site Operatives			
Inspection & Tests:				Plant in Use			Total
Name:				Other Trades on Site			Total
Signed:							
Distribution: Project Lead / Main File							



Site:						Contract Ref:				Organisation:							
Date:						Site Manager:				Assessor name:							
Daily activity:																	
		ODOUR									DUST		NOISE	HOUSEKEEPING		COMPLAINTS	ACTIONS REQUIRED
Location	Time	Detectability	Intensity	Quality	Hedonic tone	Odour frequency	Location sensitivity	Odour source	PID reading	Odour Control Inspection	Visual	PM10	Average	Litter	Pests		
	Start	(Y/N)	(0 to 6)	(Description)	(-4 to + 4)	(1-5)	(H/M/L)	(1 to 5)	(ppm)	On/Off	Y/N	(ug/m3)	(dBa)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)		
Meteorological and environmental conditions											General Notes						
Wind speed	Wind Direction	Temp	Weather description		Cloud cover		Ground conditions		Barometric Pressure								
(mph)	(e.g. N, SW)	(°C)	(e.g. rain, sun, wet, dry)		(0 to 8)		(e.g. wet, dry)		mbar								

Assessors Signature.....

ODOUR MEASUREMENT

Detectability

Yes or no. If "no", proceed to meteorological and environmental conditions.

Intensity

1. Barely traceable
2. Faint/weak
3. Moderate
4. Strong
5. Intense/unbearable

Quality

Describe.

Hedonic Tone

3. Very pleasant
2. pleasant
1. slightly pleasant
0. Neutral
- 1. slightly unpleasant
- 2. unpleasant
- 3. Very unpleasant / offensive

Frequency

1. Local and infrequent (only detectable when the wind drops)
2. Infrequent as above, but detected away from site boundary
3. More widespread and fairly frequent
4. Frequent and widespread (up to 50m from the site boundary)
5. Persistent and widespread (odour detected >50m from site boundary)

Location sensitivity

Low – e.g. footpath road field

Medium – e.g. commercial buildings, industrial premises

High – e.g. Housing, public amenities, public open space.

Odour Source

1. 100% of the odour detected is from external source (non site)
2. 75% of the odour detected is from external source, 25% from site source.
3. 50% of the odour detected is from external source, 50% from site source.
4. 75% of the odour detected is from site source, 25% from external source.
5. 100% of the odour detected is from a site source.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Wind Speed

1. Calm, still
2. Light breeze (air movement just felt on face, leaves rustle)
3. Moderate breeze (Raises dust, leaves, paper in constant motion)
4. Strong breeze (as above plus large branches in motion, difficulty using umbrellas)
5. Gale (Twigs break from trees, difficult to walk or remain still)
6. Storm (Trees uprooted, property damaged)

Wind direction

Where the wind originates based on the eight compass points (e.g. N, SW etc).

Cloud Cover

0. No cloud
1. 13% cloud
2. 25% cloud
3. 38% cloud
4. 50% cloud
5. 63% cloud
6. 75% cloud
7. 88% cloud
8. Full cloud cover

[illegible]



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	VFLI Disposal Ref	Haulage Company	Waste Carriers Licence Number	Disposal Site	Disposal Site Permit Number	Waste Description	European Waste Code	Purchase Order	Quantity	Date	VFLI Ticket No	Haulage Company Ticket No.	Tonnage	Tipping Ref.
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
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34														
35														
36														
37														

[illegible]

NOISE MONITORING

Contract Title: Contract Number:

Date: Weather:

Ref	Max	LPeak	LEQ	L10	L90	Location

Influences / Comments

Sketch

Taken by: **Instrument:** CEL

Note: All measurements in dBA

ODOUR ASSESSMENT FORM

Contract Title: Contract Number: MPL.Number: EAWML

Date: Site Manager: Type of Treatment:

Taken By: Start Time: Finish Time:

Complaint Received	YES/NO	Date	
Location of Complaint Area		Grid Reference (where not a property)	

Weather		Wind (strength and direction)	
Temperature (deg. C)		Bar Pressure (mbar) (rising/falling)	
% Cloud Cover		General Air Stability	
General Air Quality		Ground Condition	

Plan attached showing location and extent of odour Yes/No

Additional Comments

Action Required

Reported to on site:

Signature:

ODOUR ASSESSMENT FORM

Location	Odour Intensity	Odour Extent	Location Sensitivity	Odour Description	External Sources Of Odour	Waste Sources of Odour

Page 1 of 1

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

[illegible]

GROUND WATER PRODUCT MONITORING DATA

Date	Time	Location	Depth to Product (mBGL)	Depth to GW (mBGL)	Depth to Base of Well (mBGL)	Thickness of product (m)	Type of Product	Colour	Viscosity (High - Honey 10) (Low - Water - 1)	Monitored with:	PID (ppm)	Assessor	Comments

SOP 003 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE PHOTO-IONISATION DETECTOR (PID) (SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SCREENING)



Page 1 of 4

PURPOSE / BACKGROUND

This standard operating procedure (SOP) covers monitoring of agitated head space for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a PID. However, General Instructions, Tools and Equipment, Limitations of Method and Preparation contain general important information for the proper care and maintenance of a PID.

This field procedure allows for soil and groundwater samples to be screened by means of agitated headspace analysis and ambient air, for VOCs, including aromatic compounds, amines, alkanes (>C4), alkenes, heterocyclics and certain chlorinated solvents, but does not indicate a specific compound. The values obtained by the instrument in parts per million per (ppm) provide a reasonable indication of the hydrocarbon vapours that may be present in soil pore spaces and in water.

For the purpose of field screening of soil samples a 10.6v lamp is recommended. An optional 11.7v lamp should be used if ionised chlorinated solvents are also suspected to be present – however it should be noted that all VertaseFLI PIDs are fitted with the 10.6v lamp as standard. A list of compounds included within the suite for which the 10.6v lamp has been designed to measure is attached.

In the event that a specific compound is known to be present exclusively in the soil sample, then the PID reading needs to be multiplied by a conversion factor to give a more accurate reading. Details of conversion factors for various compounds are contained in the attached document.

Positive readings can be used as field evidence that VOCs are present within the soil fabric and can be used as confirmation that soil samples are being submitted for an appropriate analytical suite.

A reading of equal to or greater than 100ppm is usually considered to be significant. In the absence of any known sources of solvents on a site, a reading of 10ppm may be considered to be of equal significance with respect to field evidence of contamination.

A reading of >1ppm in ambient air is considered to be the Human Health limit based on the eight hour exposure limit for Benzene. If readings are >1ppm operatives in effected area should be instructed to wear a half mask with carbon filter or other filter depending on known contaminants on site.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This SOP provides sequential instructions which should be undertaken in the correct order.
2. If the sequence of instructions can not be completed as described, the Vertase FLI Project Lead should be informed so that amendments can be made or steps can be clarified.
3. This SOP should be read in conjunction with any other SOP's that are applicable to the works being undertaken.

SOP 003 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE PHOTO-IONISATION DETECTOR (PID) (SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SCREENING)

TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- MiniRae3000 PID.
- 100ppm Isobutylene calibration gas.
- Gas Regulator.
- Carbon filter.
- Moisture / Dust Filters.
- Tubing.
- Sealable clear plastic bags or sample jar and cling film.
- Appropriate labelling materials.
- Agitating instrument (agitation of bagged sample can be achieved by hand).



PPE – Standard PPE as a minimum: disposable gloves; safety boots; high vis jacket; and hardhat. Additional PPE as per site rules.

LIMITATIONS OF METHOD

1. PID units are very susceptible to moisture and heat, which may cause failure of the unit. When using in a saturated vapour stream (monitoring air stream from a force ventilation / extraction system for e.g.) it is important to change the filter as soon as it shows condensation build up.
2. Avoid using a PID in adverse weather conditions (moderate to heavy rain or fog) if possible.
3. Exposure to dust and moisture can cause the PID to report false readings. If this occurs the PID will require cleaning internally which requires great care (refer to instruction manual).
4. The filter inherently causes a delayed response in recording VOCs, so it may be difficult to respond to sudden changes in real time.
5. Exhaust fumes generated from motor vehicles and plant will result in elevated readings being recorded.
6. If the PID is exposed to extreme levels of VOCs (greater than circa 500ppm) then this may 'poison' / damage the PID cause the PID to 'wander' resulting in false readings.
7. Excessive or prolonged exposure to VOCs can 'poison' / damage the PID. This may be evidenced if the PID is recording elevated readings in clean air (away from VOC sources or through the carbon filter).

SOP 003 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE PHOTO-IONISATION DETECTOR (PID) (SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SCREENING)



Page 3 of 4

PREPARATION

1. Access to site should be agreed in advance with relevant people (site owners, client etc).
2. Site engineers should have received site specific H&S induction by Site Managers.
3. Permits to Work should be obtained in advance, where required (to be advised by Site Manager).
4. Site induction to be received by all site engineers, where applicable (to be advised by Project Lead)
5. The aforementioned equipment needs to be booked out by the equipment supervisor and on completion of the monitoring booked back in. Any faults should be reported promptly to the equipment supervisor.
6. The equipment supervisor is responsible for the aforementioned equipment which should be checked prior to each site visit to ensure that it is in a good state of repair, fully operational (i.e. fully charged) and that calibration certificates, where appropriate, will be valid at the time of monitoring.
7. If the site engineer suspects that the unit is faulty then carry out a 'bump' test using the 100ppm Isobutylene calibration gas. Readings +/- 3ppm of 100ppm are considered an acceptable tolerance.
8. The PID requires calibration (refer to user manual for instructions) on the commencement of a new project and then once a week thereafter – unless 'bump' tests show that the PID readings have exceeded the 3ppm tolerance limit against the 100ppm Isobutylene gas, or the engineer suspects readings have 'wandered' – in which case they should carry out a 'bump' test to confirm. A record should be kept of the results of each calibration and each bump test.
9. As excessive exposure to VOCs can 'poison' / damage the PID, calibration should only be carried out when necessary.
10. The PID should be calibrated to both the 100ppm Isobutylene Calibration gas – and to clean air, ideally by using the carbon filter. If there is no carbon filter available in the PID case, then the equipment manager should be informed and a replacement ordered. If no carbon filter is available to carry out the clean air calibration, then carry out the clean air calibration away from any potential sources of VOCs including roads.

SOP 003 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE PHOTO-IONISATION DETECTOR (PID) (SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SCREENING)



Page 4 of 4

PROCEDURE FOR AGITATED HEADSPACE TEST

1. During soil sampling for chemical and geotechnical laboratory scheduling, a small quantity of soil should be retained at regular intervals throughout the ground profile, changes in lithology or where visual or olfactory evidence of contamination has been observed.
2. The sample should be placed into a plastic bag or a glass/plastic cup/tub, sealed and appropriately identified with sample location and sample reference / depth.
3. Within 5 minutes of sampling each soil sample should be subject to agitated volatile headspace analysis.
4. Manually agitate the soil before inserting the PID probe into the chosen soil receptacle – be very careful to not push the end of the probe into the soil as this will block the inlet and cause the PID to malfunction. When using a plastic/glass container a bulk bag can be stretched over the opening to create a temporary seal and the PID probe pushed through the bag to obtain a reading.
5. The same method can be used to screen groundwater during sampling. The use of a plastic or glass container is preferable to a bag.
6. Record the maximum PID reading and note the time period that elevated readings are maintained. Wait for the readings to stabilise (usually lower than the maximum as VOCs are trapped in soil and suddenly liberated when agitated – resulting in a higher reading). When the PID readings have stabilised record the stabilised reading in your note book. A stabilised reading is usually of greater importance if you may only report one reading – otherwise report both.

RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Monitoring results to be recorded in field note book or on standardised form.
2. Date and time of attendance of site.
3. Any H&S related incidents (slips, trips, falls etc).
4. Permits to Work and site inductions, where applicable.
5. Any relevant TBRAs and/or RAMS.
6. All operatives associated with the work are to be given a tool box talk to describe the content of this SOP and related documentation and sign a register to acknowledge that they have received such instruction and understand the method and health and safety issues related to the task.

SOP 011 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE SOIL SAMPLING / VALIDATION SAMPLING



Page 1 of 4

PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) covers the taking and recording of general soil samples from trial pits, boreholes, windrows and stockpiles. Where specific parameters are required or where the operative further advice should be sought from the line manager of laboratory.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This SOP provides sequential instructions, which should be undertaken in the correct order.
2. If the sequence of instructions can't be completed as described, the Vertase FLI Project Lead should be informed so that amendments can be made or steps can be clarified.
3. This SOP should be read in conjunction with any other SOP's that are applicable to the works being undertaken.

TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- Clean stainless steel trowel.
- Measuring Tape.
- Sampling tubs/jars appropriate for sampling soils. Quantity and type of container based on analysis required. Advice should be sought from the laboratory prior to visiting the site if unsure.
- PPE - disposable gloves, hard hat, safety boots and safety glasses as minimum.
- PID and zip lock plastic bags if potential volatiles are expected.
- GPS if accurate recording of sample positioning is required.
- Face fitted mask suitable for volatiles (best practice to bring due to unforeseen contamination)
- Coolbox, ice pack, bubble wrap

PREPARATION

1. Access to site should be agreed in advance with relevant persons (client, site manager etc).
2. Site engineers should have received site-specific H&S induction by the site manager.
3. Permits to Work / Dig should be obtained in advance, where required.
4. Appropriate paperwork to include blank chain of custody forms.
5. Where the site has been classified as an **asbestos** site, you must comply with the full requirements of the site specific asbestos risk assessment and Plan of Work (POW).

SOP 011 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE SOIL SAMPLING / VALIDATION SAMPLING



Page 2 of 4

PROCEDURE

Label all sample containers with permanent ink prior to filling with soil.

If breaking ground, ensure a CAT scanner is used and service drawings are reviewed.

Ensure all glass sample containers are filled to the top with soil pushed in firmly, leaving no room for air.

When sampling suspect asbestos, ensure that soils and suspect ACMs are placed in separate plastic tubs (different forms of suspect ACM should also be placed in separate tubs). Combining samples results in falsely elevated asbestos concentrations in soils.

Sample jars/tubs are to be placed in cool boxes securely packaged with bubble wrap. Ice packs are to be placed in the cool boxes such that samples are kept below 4°C.

Trial Pits and Boreholes

1. Measure the depth of the sample. The depth may be specific or have a range between two depths (composite sample). For boreholes, use the side of a trowel to scrape across the exposed soil core so a fresh surface is visible for soil logging and sampling (removes smearing).
2. In the field notebook, record the time, location, depth and description of the sample, making a note of any visual or olfactory evidence of contamination, such as oily films, staining, odours etc.
3. For trial pits excavated to a depth of less than 1m bgl, the best technique for logging and obtaining a soil sample is to climb into the pit and take it directly from the side of the pit, providing it is stable and there is no risk of ingress of groundwater/vapours/gas. For excavations greater than 1m bgl samples should be taken from the excavator bucket.

Composite Windrow/Stockpile Samples

1. A validation sample is to be representative of the whole cross sectional area of a windrow or stockpile. Begin excavating a hole into the side of the windrow or stockpile with an excavator. If an excavator is not available then a clean hand auger or trowel should be used.
2. Samples should be taken from within the stockpile not the surface to get a representative sample. Take a small amount from all over the stockpile to fill the sample container to the top. If the analysis does not include VOCs, SVOCs or TPH then a bucket can be used for mixing.
3. Clean the equipment thoroughly using de-ionised water before taking the next composite sample.
4. The volume of composite samples per m³ of soil should be discussed with the project manager prior to sampling. When creating stockpiles / windrows it is best practice to create piles equal to the sampling frequency, ie: If one sample per 250 m³, create 250 m³ piles of soil.

SOP 011 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE SOIL SAMPLING / VALIDATION SAMPLING



Page 3 of 4

PROCEDURE

Hotspot Removal Validation Sampling

1. After excavating a hotspot, samples should be taken from the sides and base of the excavation void to confirm that the extent of the contamination has been removed.
2. Validation samples should be labelled using the standard labelling system: N, S, E, W, or B (base) followed by description of excavation that identifies the excavation according to agreed site plans. If more than one N sample is taken then N1, N2 etc is appropriate, eg: N1Tank1, N2Tank1.
3. Validation samples should be taken from the depth of contamination was originally found to be a problem. If there is no specific depth then a composite sample should be taken using an excavator bucket and taking a sample at regular intervals up the side of the excavation and mixing in a stainless steel bucket. A clean stainless steel trowel should be used when taking samples from the excavator bucket.
4. Validation samples at the base of the excavation should be taken using an excavator bucket in a similar way to the samples taken from the sides of the pit.
5. If the excavation is less than a depth of 1m bgl, then validation samples can be taken by hand from inside the pit providing the pit walls are stable.

RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION

The following should be recorded in a field notebook or preferably on a standardised form:

1. Location, date and time of sampling, ground conditions, weather conditions.
2. Any H&S related incidents (slips, trips, falls etc).
3. Permits to Work / Dig and site inductions, where applicable.
4. All operatives associated with the work are to be given a tool box talk to describe the content of this SOP and related documentation and sign a register to acknowledge that they have received such instruction and understand the method and health and safety issues related to the task.

Chain of Custody

1. A chain of custody should be completed and sent with the samples detailing all sample numbers, sampling depths and which sample containers have been taken. State the project number and analysis suites required.
2. The site engineer should ensure that they are aware of how to fill in all forms and the chain of custody before going on site.

SOP 011 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE SOIL SAMPLING / VALIDATION SAMPLING



Page 4 of 4

HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- Appropriate PPE must be worn at all times to include nitrile gloves, safety boots, safety glasses, hi-vis and hard hat.
- An underground services scan using a CAT and Genny as a minimum should be undertaken prior to breaking ground. Services drawings must be reviewed.
- Supervision of trial pit excavation and borehole drilling should only be undertaken by suitably experienced personnel. If there are any concerns then the project manager must be consulted.

Trial Pits / Hotspot Removal Validation

- Edges of excavation voids greater than 1m bgl should not be entered without proper shoring.
- When working near an excavator for trial pitting and windrow sampling, personnel must stand in a position where they are clearly visible by the excavator operator and a safe distance away from the excavator boom.
- When viewing trial pit excavations personnel must view trial pits from the end of the excavation rather than the sides in case of pit collapse.
- Care must be taken to avoid cuts from sharp objects when handling made ground.

Boreholes

- Inspection pits must be hand dug to 1.2mbgl before drilling commences.
- Only experienced personnel are to operate the drill rig.
- Safety gloves must be worn whilst splitting plastic core sample tubes. Best option is to ask the driller to cut the tube open for you.

Windrows

- Exercise precautions when working around an excavator as detailed above.

SOP 020 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR ODOUR MONITORING USING OLFATORY METHODS

PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) covers the standard procedure for odour monitoring using olfactory methods and is aligned to the Environment Agency's H4 Guidance.

Odour is monitored for both environmental monitoring purposes and health and safety.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This SOP provides sequential instructions which should be undertaken in the correct order.
2. If the sequence of instructions can not be completed as described, the Vertase FLI Project Lead should be informed so that amendments can be made or steps can be clarified.
3. This SOP should be read in conjunction with any other SOP's that are applicable to the works being undertaken.

TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- Access to weather monitoring programme data.
- Site drawing of monitoring locations marked.
- VFLI [ENV.006](#)-Odour Assessment Form – Issue 1.
- Clipboard.
- Pencil.

ODOUR DESCRIPTION – INTENSITY CATEGORIES

1. An appropriate number of monitoring positions are required this number depends on the size of the site and the sensitivity of the receptors.
2. To ensure monitoring locations stay constant a marker should be placed where possible to indicate the exact monitoring location.
3. Consider all information required to complete the odour assessment form and complete the appropriate sections before entering the field.

ONSITE RECORDED DATA – ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY CATEGORIES

Category	Stability	Dispersion	Occurrence (% time in the year)	Wind Speed (km/hr)	Time of Day	Sunshine or cloud cover
A	Very unstable	Very good	<1	<5	Day time only	Strong sunshine. Most common in the summer.
B	Unstable	Good	5 – 10	7 to 18	Day time only	Slight to moderate sunshine

SOP 020 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR ODOUR MONITORING USING OLFACTORY METHODS

C	Slightly unstable	Moderate	20	>7	Mainly day time	Moderate sunshine
D	Neutral	Moderate	45 - 60	7 to 29	Day or Night	Sight sunshine or overcast
E	Stable	Poor	5 - 10	7 to 18	Night time only	Clear or overcast
F	Very Stable	Very Poor	10	<11	Night time only	Clear or overcast

ODOUR DESCRIPTION – INTENSITY CATEGORIES

0	No detectable odour
1	Very faint odour
2	Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale while facing into the wind)
3	Distinct odour (odour easily detectable while walking and breathing normally, possibly offensive)
4	Strong odour (bearable, but offensive odour)
5	Very strong odour (unbearable)
6	Extremely strong odour (likely to induce vomiting due to strength)

ODOUR DESCRIPTION – EXTENT CATEGORIES

1	Local and non-persistent (only detectable during brief periods when wind drops or blows)
2	Non-persistent as above, but detected away from the site boundary
3	Persistent, but fairly localised
4	Persistent and pervasive up to 50m from the site boundary
5	Persistent and widespread (odour detected >50m from site boundary)

ODOUR DESCRIPTION – SENSITIVITY CATEGORIES

1	Remote (no housing, commercial/industrial premises or public area within 500m)
2	Low sensitivity (no housing etc within 100m of location)
3	Moderate sensitivity (housing etc within 100m of location)
4	High sensitivity (housing etc within area affected by odour)
5	Extra sensitive (complaints arising from residents within area affected by odour)

SOP 020 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR ODOUR MONITORING USING OLFACTORY METHODS

PROCEDURE

1. Prior to completing the odour assessment the initial fields must be completed:

- Date
- Name and initials of engineer undertaking assessment
- Start time

2. On site recorded data

- Weather conditions
- General air quality
- Ground condition
- % cloud cover
- General air stability

3. Weather station data

- Temperature
- Wind strength and direction
- Barometric pressure

4. Odour classification by human perception using the following classifications:

- Odour intensity
- Odour extent
- Location sensitivity

5. Once the assessment is complete the following fields must be completed

- Finish time

RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Once the assessment is completed the engineer should print and sign [ENV.006](#) *Odour Assessment Form* to indicate that the assessment has been undertaken and the information is complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP021 - NOISE MONITORING

PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) covers the standard procedure for noise monitoring. Noise is monitored for both environmental monitoring purposes and health and safety.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This SOP provides sequential instructions which should be undertaken in the correct order.

If the sequence of instructions cannot be completed as described, the Vertase FLI Project Lead should be informed so that amendments can be made or steps can be clarified.

This SOP should be read in conjunction with any other SOP's that are applicable to the works being undertaken.

TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- Noise monitor and required peripherals
- Notebook
- Plan of site
- PPE – as a minimum hard hat, safety boots and hi vis jacket



PREPARATION

1. Access to site should be agreed in advance with relevant people (site owners, clients etc).
2. Site engineers should have received site specific H&S induction by Project Lead.
3. Permits to work should be obtained in advance, where required (to be advised by Site Manager/Project Lead)
4. The aforementioned equipment needs to be booked out by the equipment supervisor and on completion of the monitoring booked back in. Any faults should be reported promptly to the equipment supervisor.
5. The equipment supervisor is responsible for the aforementioned equipment which should be checked prior to each site visit to ensure that it is in a good state of repair, fully operational (i.e. fully charged) and that calibration certificates, where appropriate, will be valid at the time of monitoring.
6. If the site engineer suspects that the unit is faulty, advice should be sought from the equipment supervisor.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP021 - NOISE MONITORING



Page 2 of 2

PROCEDURE

1. Background readings will be required out of operating hours.
2. The user manual for equipment used should be read in conjunction with this SOP to provide more detailed explanation of specific operating procedures.
3. The sound monitor may require calibration prior to daily monitoring (refer to user manual for instructions)
4. Ensure if the equipment is not fully waterproof it doesn't get exposed to excessive quantities of water, as this will affect the quality of results and the performance of the equipment.
5. Turn instrument on, ensuring all necessary peripherals are attached and working correctly.
6. Walk around the site and along the site boundary, monitoring and recording the sound in decibels at regular intervals. Monitoring locations should be targeted to ensure all possible sources of noise are included, especially those in sensitive areas of the site such as close to the site boundary.
7. If noise exceeds 85 dBA, appropriate ear protection is required for site workers. If noise exceeds 85dBA at the site boundary, remedial actions will be required including the installation of silencers on machines, the creation of a noise bund or activity ceased if no other possible action is appropriate.

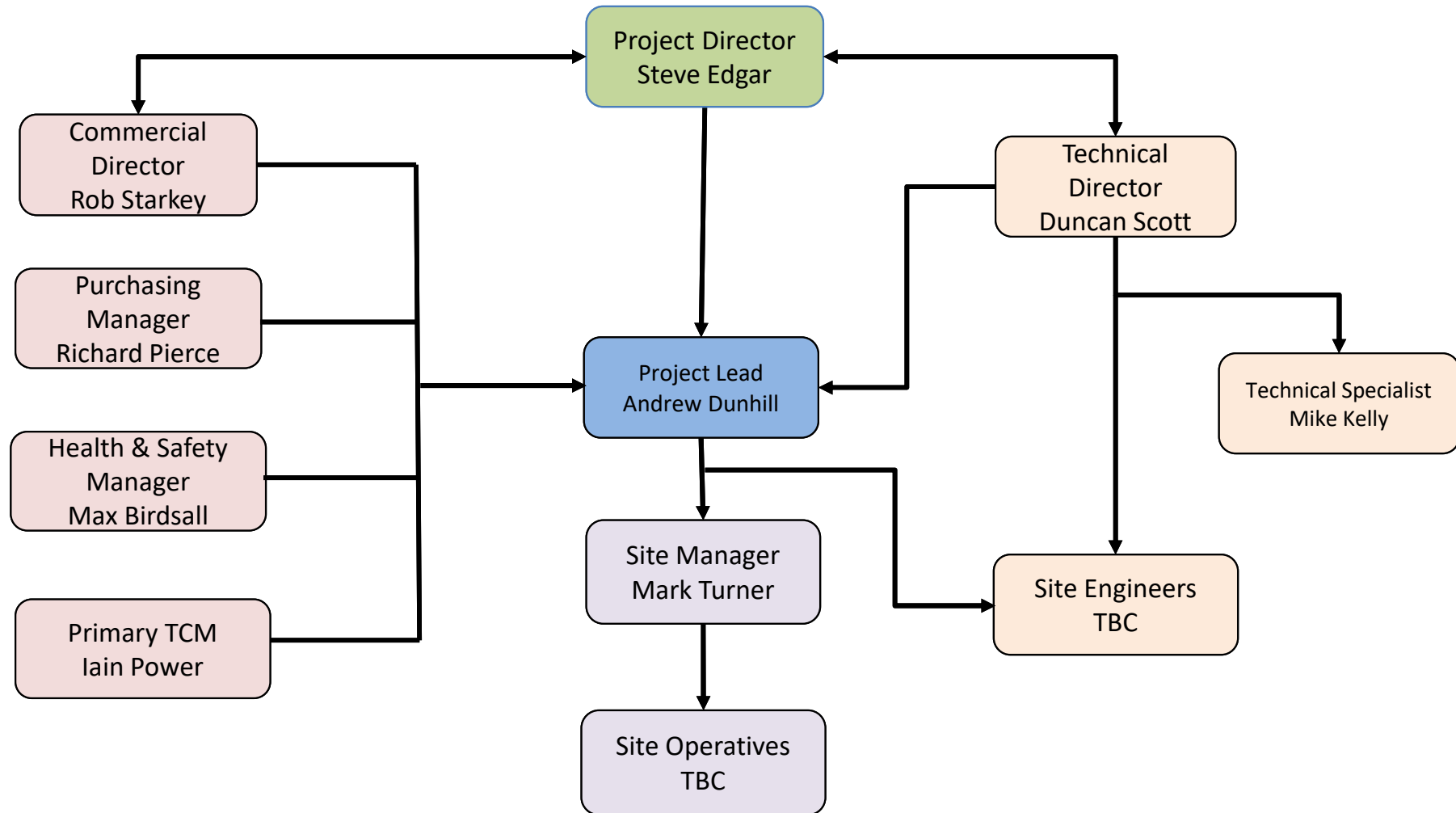
RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Monitoring results to be recorded in field notebook or on standardised form [ENV-005 Noise Monitoring Form](#).
2. Date and time of attendance of site should be recorded as well as activities being undertaken at the time. Monitoring should be recorded at different times of the day to allow for variation.
3. Any H&S related incidents (slips, trips and falls etc).
4. Permits to work and site inductions, where applicable.
5. All operatives associated with the work are to be given a tool box talk to describe the content of this SOP and related documentation and sign a register to acknowledge that they have received such instruction and understand the method and health and safety issues related to the task.

Appendix ix

Staff Competence and Training

Elland Quarry, Rastrick– Project Organogram



LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Policy

The learning and development of all employees forms a critical part of VertaseFLI's (hereafter referred to as the Company) success, enhancing performance and the provision of a quality service/ product. The Company provides a platform which enables employees to realise their full potential, encouraging personal development to those who show a willingness to learn and take on new roles and responsibilities. Appropriately qualified employees are paramount to the success of the business. This is achieved via the natural process of recruitment, induction, performance management and review, and learning and development.

Development opportunities are available to all employees on a fair and equal basis, no employee receives less favourable treatment or consideration on the grounds of equal opportunities.

Induction

Induction of new employees is vital, not only does it ensure that new employees are welcomed into the business, but also ensures that they gain a better understanding of the nature of the business and their contribution to it. During the induction process vital aspects of the business are highlighted:

- Employee Handbook and general company policies and procedures.
- Integrated Management System (IMS) including Health and Safety processes and procedures.

As part of the induction process, we will identify any immediate training/learning requirements.

Development Review

An employee development review is undertaken annually. The process is very much two way; to assist the company to manage development of employees. Specific learning/training requirements will be established at each development review for the coming year using a development plan which is monitored throughout the year. The company encourages regular follow up reviews between Managers/coaches/mentors and employees to review their Development Plans and discuss ongoing performance.

Learning and Development

Learning and development can be achieved via many different methods including but not restricted to:

- external training courses and seminars;
- internal training courses and seminars;
- further academic studies and qualifications which may be sponsored by the company;
- membership of professional bodies;
- access to technical literature;
- on the job learning;
- coaching and mentoring either by Managers or other colleagues in the Company;
- and

LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT POLICY



- job changes.

Any learning and development opportunities / requests should be discussed with the People & Culture Director in the first instance.

The HR department manages a learning and development database detailing all employees' qualifications.

Fees

Please note, where the company has paid all or a proportion of an employee's college, examination training or subscription fees or payments similar to these, and the employee's employment ends within 1 year of payment of such fees, the Company may recover from the employee the amounts it has paid within that 1 year period. The Company will seek reimbursement of the costs in line with the Training Agreement which employees are asked to sign upon commencement of employment. Further details are available from the HR department.

Signed on behalf of VertaseFLI Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Edgar", with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Steve Edgar, Managing Director
Reviewed: March 2025

TRAINING POLICY

Introduction

VertaseFLI is committed to ensuring that our people including agency workers receive adequate training in order to be able to carry out their duties safely and without risk to themselves or others. Our people must receive a minimum level of training to fulfil their duties. The details for mandatory training can be found on the Company Training Matrix. The need for training will be determined by the requirements of the individual person's job role.

Legal Position

Providing adequate training to our people is a requirement of the **Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974**. It is also required by other more specific legislation such as the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations, Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations, Manual Handling Regulations, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations, Working at Height Regulations and many more.

The test of adequacy is based on providing sufficient training to ensure that our people can undertake their duties without jeopardising either the health and safety of themselves, or that of their colleagues, other workers and the general public. In order to achieve this, it is important that the training given is sufficient, relevant and understood by all.

Procedure

All of our people, regardless of job title, are given a general company induction upon joining VertaseFLI. This induction is designed to provide information on the company's general terms and conditions as well as procedures for employment.

All People

The following describes the steps that we will take to comply with our obligations to provide adequate training:

- All new starters will receive general company inductions. As well as providing company information, additional training will be given in our Health and Safety procedures, Cyber Security, Mental Health and GDPR. Where employees are site based, a site specific induction shall be given. A signature will be required from the employee to confirm that they have read and understood the contents. A copy of these forms will be kept within their personnel file.
- Statutory training will be given where required.
- Furthermore, a risk assessment approach will be used to determine whether any further training is necessary in order to carry out the job role safely. The specific needs of the individual will also be considered at this time. Other personal development training needs will be identified during the development plan process.
- Where a job evolves or changes, the person's training needs will be reviewed and the necessary training provided. It is the responsibility of the People & Culture Director to ensure that this is carried out. It is our policy that this will always be undertaken before work begins.

Site based

Site supervisors and operatives are given a further comprehensive induction prior to commencing work at a site. This includes general Health, Safety and Environmental matters and site-specific potential risks. It covers the site rules, site/project specific 'key' hazards and controls, and items relevant to the client's requirements.

TRAINING POLICY

The induction is given by the Site Manager or his/her delegate, who will have detailed and specific knowledge of the Health, Safety and Environmental requirements for the project.

Regular toolbox talks, method statement and risk assessment briefings are carried out to reinforce the information provided during the initial induction.

The Site Manager/delegate gives briefings on the risks associated with the current work activities. Particular importance is placed upon any situations that may have changed since the induction and any anticipated interaction with other contractors or the public on the site. Company circulars and SHE updates are also briefed in the same manner.

Responsibilities

- Departmental heads/Coaches/Mentors - (in liaison with employees) to identify training needs
- Our people - to undertake training as directed
- People Development - to ensure that where identified an adequate level of training is undertaken and training records are maintained.
-

Specific Training and Costs

VertaseFLI recognise that they have a legal obligation to ensure their people are trained to undertake their job roles and will pay for such training. If an employee wishes to undertake additional training or undertakes training where it is deemed a substantial cost, VertaseFLI reserves the right to recover full or part payment of the training cost from the individual. A training agreement is signed by all employees prior to commencement of employment.

HR.010 TRAINING REQUEST FORM must be completed and signed by the employee, their department head/coach/mentor and the People & Culture Director.

Externally appointed training providers are used to provide appropriate courses which typically include First Aid, Fire Marshall, plant training to CPCs/NPORS level, Lifting Operations, Cable Avoidance Training, Manual Handling, and Fire Safety.

Formal training is also provided and regularly updated for Managerial and supervisory purposes. This includes professional training such as, IOSH Managing Safety, Site Supervisors Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS) and the Site Management Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS). There may also be specific training to cover the various aspects of contracts.

Annual development plan reviews are conducted to identify training needs of the business and specific people.

People responsibilities

We expect that all reasonable effort will be made to attend all courses, but if this isn't possible, that the person will notify People Development and Training Administrator, well in advance. Should you fail to attend a course without good reason, we retain the right to treat it as a disciplinary matter.

People are expected to carry out their tasks in accordance with all training given at all times. This is to ensure that all of our people work safe and go home safe and we comply with our Safe Systems of Work.

TRAINING POLICY

All sub-contractors are to be made aware of the need to have completed the relevant training and produce a skill card for their relevant and individual disciplines, as well as industry and trade associates. This is to be checked prior to commencement of their contract with VertaseFLI, and continually monitored.

Records

Training is organised with the knowledge and sometimes at the request of the Operations/Project Managers. It is arranged as far as possible on a time scale to suit renewals, workload and annual leave.

All training is recorded at the time and entered onto the VertaseFLI Training Database. This also contains copies of all training certificates and identification photographs. The Database is available to provide training information for use within site documentation.

External training providers may also be involved with ensuring that renewals and updates are adhered to.

Signed on behalf of VertaseFLI



Steve Edgar, Managing Director
Reviewed: March 2025

Appendix x

Technically Competent Manager Certificates



Qualification Title:

**WAMITAB Level 4 Diploma in Waste Management
Operations : Managing Physical & Chemical Treatment -
Hazardous Waste : Remediation of Contaminated Land -
4MPTHR**

Qualification Accreditation Number:

600/0331/5

This Certificate is awarded to

Katie McKay

Verification date: 13/04/2016

Authorised:

Chris James
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

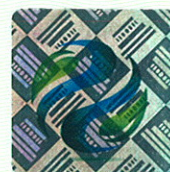
Learner ID: 21115

Certificate No.: 5009817

Date of Issue: 12/11/2019



The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.



00136271



Credit certificate

This certificate determines credit awarded to:

Katie McKay

Units gained:

		Credit Value	Credit Level
Y/601/5875	Monitor procedures to safely control work operations	4	L3
K/600/9711	Manage physical resources	3	L4
M/600/9712	Manage the environmental impact of work activities	5	L4
Y/602/1501	Control work activities on a waste management facility	9	L3
A/602/1670	Manage the movement, sorting and storage of waste	7	L3
K/602/1423	Procedural compliance	6	L4
M/602/1424	Manage and maintain effective systems for responding to emergencies	19	L4
D/602/1435	Control maintenance and other engineering operations	13	L4
K/602/1504	Manage improvements to waste management operations	7	L4
M/602/1407	Manage site operations for the remediation of contaminated land	13	L4
K/602/1406	Manage the transfer of outputs and disposal of residues from remediation of contaminated land	8	L3
F/602/1606	Manage the reception of hazardous waste	15	L4

Verification date: 13/04/2016

Authorised:

Chris James
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

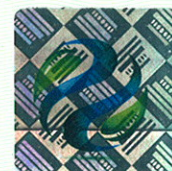
Learner ID: 21115

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The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.



00136272



Operator Competence Certificate

Title:

Managing Physical & Chemical Treatment - Hazardous
Waste : Remediation of Contaminated Land - 4MPTHR

This Certificate is awarded to

Katie McKay

Verification date: 13/04/2016

Authorised:

WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

Learner ID: 21115

Certificate No.: 5009817

Date of Issue: 12/11/2019

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



The Chartered Institution
of Wastes Management

This certificate is jointly awarded by WAMITAB and the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM) and provides evidence to meet the Operator Competence requirements of the Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations, which came into force on 6 April 2008.



00136273



Certificate No: 5009817

CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

This Certificate confirms that

Katie McKay

*Has demonstrated the standard of technical competence required for the
management of a facility of the type set out below*

Facility Type

Level 4 in Waste Management Operations -

Managing Treatment Hazardous Waste (Remediation 4TMHCL)

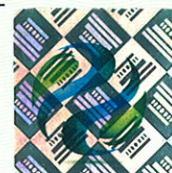
Authorising Signatures:

Chief Executive Officer:

Director:

12/11/2019

Date of issue:



00136084



Qualification Title:

**WAMITAB Level 4 Medium Risk Operator Competence for
Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment and Transfer**

Qualification Accreditation Number:

601/8528/4

This Certificate is awarded to

Katie McKay

Verification date: 24/10/2018

Authorised:

Chris James
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

Learner ID: 21115

Certificate No.: 5009818

Date of Issue: 12/11/2019



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BBD1-4B2E624C1133
AuthentiQual.com



The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.



00136264



Credit certificate
This certificate determines credit awarded to:

Katie McKay

Units gained:

		Credit Value	Credit Level
A/508/0756	Maintain health and safety in the waste resource management industry	4	L4
F/508/0757	Manage the environmental impact of work activities	3	L4
F/508/0760	Manage the movement, sorting and storage of waste	5	L4
J/508/0887	Manage the reception of non-hazardous waste	6	L3
K/508/0980	Manage transfer and disposal from non-hazardous waste treatment and recovery operations	8	L4
M/508/0995	Manage site operations for the treatment of non-hazardous waste	8	L4

Verification date: 24/10/2018

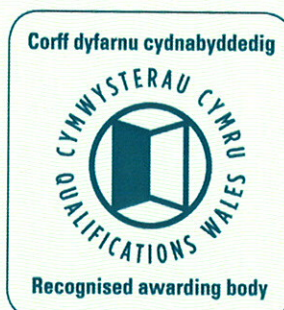
Authorised:

Chris James
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

Learner ID: 21115

Certificate No.: 5009818

Date of Issue: 12/11/2019



The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.

00136265



Operator Competence Certificate

Title:

Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment and Transfer

This Certificate is awarded to

Katie McKay

Verification date: 24/10/2018

Authorised:

Learner ID: 21115

Certificate No.: 5009818

Date of Issue: 12/11/2019

WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



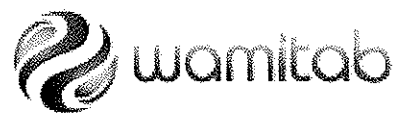
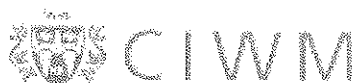
The Chartered Institution
of Waste Management

This certificate is jointly awarded by WAMITAB and the Chartered Institution of Waste Management (CIWM) and provides evidence to meet the Operator Competence requirements of the Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations, which came into force on 6 April 2008.



00136266

SB



IMPORTANT NOTICE - PLEASE RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS

Score Report

CIWM/WAMITAB Continuing Competence Test

Name: Katie L Mc Kay

Date of test: 11-Aug-2020

Registration ID: 377593623

A breakdown of your results is shown below.

<u>Section Title</u>	<u>Number of Correct Answers</u>
Generic Legislation	5 out of 6
Generic Health & Safety	6 out of 6
Generic Environmental Protection	5 out of 6
Transfer - non-hazardous waste	8 out of 8
Contaminated land remediation	8 out of 8

Guidance on how to calculate your result is shown overleaf.

If you have been successful, your official certificate will be posted to the contact address you provided when you registered for the test within ten working days.

If you have been unsuccessful, you will receive an email advising how to make arrangements to retake the test. The above scores will help you to identify areas for improvement and plan your revision. WAMITAB offers a range of resources to help you build your knowledge, including free short revision summary documents plus more detailed Revision Guides, which can be purchased via the WAMITAB website. Please note that if you are the designated technically competent manager you will need to make sure alternative arrangements are in place for your site.

If you have any queries please contact WAMITAB by telephone 01604 231950 (Mon-Fri 9.00 am to 5.00 pm) or by email info.admin@wamitab.org.uk or visit



CIWM

Continuing Competence Certificate

This certificate confirms that

Katie McKay

Has met the relevant requirements of the Continuing Competence scheme for the following award(s) which will remain current for two years from 11/03/2025

CLR	Contaminated Land Remediation
TSNH	Transfer - Non Hazardous Waste
TMNH	Treatment - Non Hazardous Waste

Expiry Date:
11/03/2027

Verification date: 10/03/2025

Authorised:

Responsible Officer

Learner ID: 140181

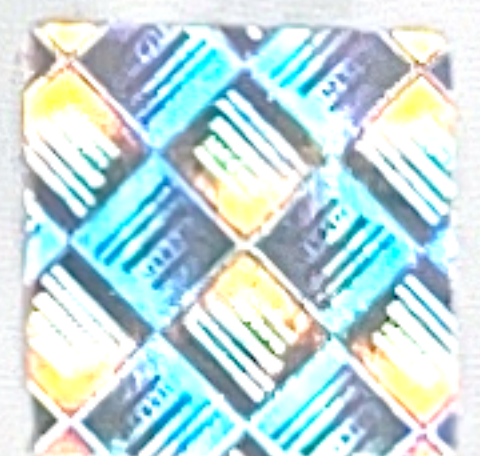
Certificate No.: 5275718

Date of Issue: 11/03/2025

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



The Chartered Institution
of Wastes Management



Scan code on reverse to authenticate that this is a genuine paper

Appendix xi

Dust and Noise Management Plans

Aceblade Limited
Elland Quarry, Rastrick
Dust Management Plan

V1

May 2026

Contaminated Land, Brownfield & Environmental Contracting



DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

1 Purpose of This Plan

- 1.1.1 This Dust Management Plan (DMP) sets out the measures used to prevent or minimise dust emissions from the deposit for recovery of waste. It supports compliance with Environmental Permitting Regulations, permit conditions relating to dust and particulate matter and the site's Environmental Management System (EMS).

2 Site Description

2.1 Facility Activities

- 2.1.1 The site will receive mixed inert waste comprising, primarily, construction & demolition waste and natural soil and rock. Waste will be deposited at the site and then engineered in line with the earthworks specification. No treatment shall take place within the Deposit for Recovery Permit boundary.

2.2 Dust-Relevant Features

- 2.2.1 Waste is not enclosed; waste movement (tipping, dozing, engineering) can generate fine particulates; yard surfaces can generate dust during dry periods; wind can transport dust off-site; outdoor operations are weather-dependent.

2.3 Sensitive Receptors

- 2.3.1 Residential properties are located in close proximity to the north and north eastern boundaries.

2.4 Prevailing Wind Direction

- 2.4.1 The prevailing wind direction in Brighouse/Rastrick is from the south west, potentially moving emissions toward sensitive receptors in the north east. However, the vast majority of the activity will take place within the existing quarry at significant depth when compared to the sensitive receptors.
- 2.4.2 Prevailing wind direction will not be assumed and daily checks on wind direction will be recorded to inform activity amendments as necessary.

3 Dust Sources and Risk Assessment

Source	Dust Mechanism	Risk Rating
Waste tipping	Disturbance of dry waste	Medium–High
Yard traffic	Resuspension of surface dust	Medium
Stockpiles	Wind erosion	Medium–High

4 Dust Control Measures

4.1.1 The following measures will be adopted to prevent and control dust emissions. More detail regarding controls is included in the Management System.

4.1.2 Waste Acceptance Controls:

- Reject excessively dusty loads unless pre-dampened;
- Inspect incoming waste and use damping in waste input area;
- Record problematic loads prior to acceptance and ensure mitigation measures are deployed in advance.

4.1.3 Waste Handling Controls:

- Pre-dampen dry waste;
- Minimise drop heights;
- Ensure all stockpiles are removed, covered or sheltered at the end of each day.

4.1.4 Stockpile Controls:

- Keep stockpiles low and compact;
- Apply water misting;
- Place and orient stockpiles to reduce wind exposure;
- Cover high-risk materials (in terms of dust).

4.1.5 Site Management & Traffic Controls:

- Regular sweeping and clean at end of each day;
- Speed limits;
- Designated traffic routes;
- Wheel-wash or wheel-cleaning station.

4.1.6 Weather-Responsive Controls:

- Increase suppression during hot, dry, or windy conditions;
- Suspend high-dust activities during extreme conditions;
- Adjust operations when wind blows toward receptors;
- Remove/cover/shelter stockpiles during high-wind events.

5 Monitoring and Inspection

5.1 Routine Monitoring

- 5.1.1 The site management will include daily dust patrols as well as daily visual inspections. Patrols and inspections will not necessarily be undertaken at the same time each day, these will be targeted to reflect activities undertaken on site and high activities times for surrounding receptors. Routine monitoring will inform any necessary or pre-emptive mitigation measures.
- 5.1.2 Weekly equipment checks, along with weather monitoring for pre-emptive control measures are also included in the site Management System.

5.2 Complaint-Driven Monitoring

- 5.2.1 Complaints will be investigated within 30 minutes; action will include recording weather conditions; identifying actual and potential sources; implementing corrective actions as per the Management System; notifying the regulator if required.

6 Dust Action Levels

Level	Trigger	Required Action
Level 0 – Normal	No visible dust	Continue routine controls
Level 1 – Elevated	Dust visible on site	Increase suppression, inspect equipment
Level 2 – Significant	Dust visible at boundary	Suspend high-dust activities, investigate source
Level 3 – Severe	Complaints or off-site dust	Suspend high-dust activities, remove high-dust sources, notify regulator of action taken

7 Contingency Measures

- 7.1.1 Contingency and emergency measures are included in the Management System, these include actions such as suspending high-dust activities; increasing suppression; covering/sheltering stockpiles; emergency road sweeping. If contingency measures are deployed due to complaints the regulator will be notified of action taken.

8 Staff Training

- 8.1.1 Training on dust awareness, suppression equipment, weather controls, complaint handling, emergency procedures, and record-keeping will be carried out regularly, in-line with the training approach detailed in the Management

System. Only personnel trained in identifying and managing dust issues will be deployed to undertake dust monitoring.

- 8.1.2 There will be a suitably senior manager on site during all operational hours who has the authority to implement any necessary dust mitigation measures.

9 Record Keeping

- 9.1.1 Records will be kept in-line with procedures set out in the Management System. Records will include daily dust logs, weather data, maintenance records, complaints, corrective actions, and particulate monitoring results (where monitoring has been required). All records will be held by VertaseFLI for at least 6 years.

10 Review and Improvement

- 10.1.1 The approach to managing dust and dealing with complaints will be reviewed annually, after any incidents, after any operational changes, or at the regulator's request.
- 10.1.2 Continuous improvement actions include upgraded suppression systems, additional windbreaks, stockpile redesign, and increased monitoring.

**Bristol**

Number One, Middle Bridge Business Park
Bristol Road, Portishead, Bristol, BS20 6PN

Phone +44 (0) 1275 397 600

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk

Sheffield

19 Napier Court, Barlborough Links
Barlborough, Sheffield, S43 4PZ

Phone +44 (0) 1246 813 289

Email info@vertasefli.co.uk

Web www.vertasefli.co.uk



Aceblade Limited
Elland Quarry, Rastrick
Noise Management Plan

V1

May 2026

Contaminated Land, Brownfield & Environmental Contracting



Noise Management Plan (NMP)

1 Purpose of This Plan

- 1.1.1 This Noise Management Plan (NMP) sets out the measures used to prevent or minimise noise emissions from the deposit for recovery of waste. It supports compliance with Environmental Permitting Regulations, permit conditions relating to noise and the site's Environmental Management System (EMS).

2 Site Description

2.1 Facility Activities

- 2.1.1 The site will receive mixed inert waste comprising, primarily, construction & demolition waste and natural soil and rock. Waste will be deposited at the site and then engineered in line with the earthworks specification. No treatment shall take place within the Deposit for Recovery Permit boundary.

2.2 Noise-Relevant Features

- 2.2.1 Waste is not enclosed; waste movement (tipping, dozing, engineering) generates continuous and intermittent noise; hardstanding surfaces reflect sound; outdoor operations are influenced by weather conditions.

2.3 Sensitive Receptors

- 2.4 Residential properties are located in close proximity to the north and north eastern boundaries.

2.5 Prevailing Wind Direction

- 2.5.1 The prevailing wind direction in Brighouse/Rastrick is from the south west, potentially moving emissions toward sensitive receptors in the north east. However, the vast majority of the activity will take place within the existing quarry at significant depth when compared to the sensitive receptors.
- 2.5.2 Prevailing wind direction will not be assumed and daily checks on wind direction will be recorded to inform activity amendments as necessary.

3 Noise Sources and Risk Assessment

Source	Noise Characteristics	Risk Rating
Tipping waste	Impact noise.	Low
Mobile plant	Engine noise, reversing alarms	Medium
Vehicle movements	Acceleration, braking, loading	Medium

4 Noise Control Measures

4.1.1 The following measures will be adopted to prevent and control noise emissions. More detail regarding controls is included in the Management System.

4.1.2 Waste Acceptance & Handling Controls:

- Minimise drop heights;
- Avoid, where possible, large material impacts;
- Spread /move waste gently;
- Schedule high-impact activities during school hours;
- Limit working hours to daytime only.

4.1.3 Mobile Plant Controls:

- Broadband reversing alarms;
- Low-noise engines;
- Acoustic shrouds;
- Preventive maintenance;
- Low-noise HGV routes;
- Speed limits.

4.1.4 Site Layout Controls:

- Position noisy equipment away from receptors, as far as is reasonable;
- Use stockpiles or site environs as acoustic barriers;
- Orient machinery to direct noise away from receptors.

4.1.5 Infrastructure Controls:

- Maintained hardstanding in compound area and site roads;
- Noise-absorbing surfaces;
- Use of solar / silent pumps, where possible.

4.1.6 Weather-Responsive Controls:

- Adjust operations during temperature inversions, downwind conditions, or cold still air;
- Avoid high-impact activities when wind blows toward receptors.

5 Monitoring and Inspection

5.1 Routine Monitoring

- 5.1.1 The site management will include daily noise walkovers, with specific attention given to any particularly sensitive areas or times identified in the noise risk assessment. Routine monitoring will inform any necessary or pre-emptive mitigation measures.
- 5.1.2 Daily and weekly equipment inspection will ensure equipment is well maintained, not excessively noisy and moved away from sensitive areas.

5.2 Complaint-Driven Monitoring

- 5.2.1 Complaints will be investigated within 30 minutes; action will include recording weather conditions; identifying actual and potential sources; implementing corrective actions as per the Management System; notifying the regulator if required.

5.3 Annual Noise Survey

- 5.3.1 A noise impact assessment has been undertaken prior to works commencing to establish baseline conditions (included in Appendix I of the Waste Recovery Plan). An updated survey will be commissioned annually, or after any significant operational change.

6 Noise Action Levels

Level	Trigger	Required Action
Level 0 – Normal	No abnormal noise detected	Continue routine controls
Level 1 – Elevated	Noticeable noise on site	Inspect equipment, adjust operations
Level 2 – Significant	Noise audible at boundary	Suspend high-impact activities, investigate source
Level 3 – Severe	Complaints received or noise off-site	Suspend operations, implement corrective actions, notify regulator of action taken

7 Contingency Measures

- 7.1.1 Contingency and emergency measures are included in the Management System, these include actions such as suspending high-impact activities; reducing throughput to reduce duration of noisy activity per day; re-route plant to move away from sensitive areas; deploy temporary acoustic barriers; emergency maintenance if noise is from equipment fault. If contingency measures are deployed due to complaints the regulator will be notified of action taken.

8 Staff Training

- 8.1.1 Training on noise awareness, quiet-working practices, reversing alarm protocols, complaint handling, emergency procedures, and record-keeping will be carried out regularly, in-line with the training approach detailed in the Management System. Only personnel trained in identifying and managing noise issues will be deployed to undertaken noise monitoring.
- 8.1.2 There will be a suitably senior manager on site during all operational hours who has the authority to implement any necessary noise mitigation measures.

9 Record Keeping

- 9.1.1 Records will be kept in line with procedures set out in the Management System. Records will include daily noise logs, weather data, maintenance records, complaints, corrective actions, and noise monitoring results (where monitoring has been required). All records will be held by VertaseFLI for at least 6 years.

10 Review and Improvement

- 10.1.1 The approach to managing noise and dealing with complaints will be reviewed annually, after any incidents, after any operational changes, or at the regulator's request.
- 10.1.2 Continuous improvement actions include quieter equipment, additional barriers, layout redesign, and increased monitoring.

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