TW2: Transwaste Recycling and Aggregates Limited: Non-Technical Summary

This document provides a non-technical summary relating to the variation of Environmental Permit No. EAWML65528 (EPR/BP3792LD).

Transwaste Recycling and Aggregates Limited (Transwaste) currently operates both waste operations and Schedule 1 activities under two separate permits, but on the same site. They now wish to add:

1. The storage and treatment (> 10 tonnes per day) of Asphalt Wastes Containing Coal Tar (AWCCT) using a cold-blend process to their bespoke 'Installation' permit. This will also require the addition of the hazardous waste code 17 03 01 to the permit as well as the Scheduled activity s5.3A1(a)ii (Physico-chemical treatment);
2. An SRF-drying plant and associated activity s5.4A1(b)(ii) (the current site capacity for non-hazardous wastes remains unaffected as this constitutes a change of process for wastes already accepted on site);
3. Leachate storage, together with the addition of EWC codes 19 07 03 and 16 10 02; and
4. EWC codes 19 10 04 to cover the storage and treatment of up to 60,000 tonnes per year of fragmentiser waste as part of the s5.4A1(b)(ii) activity (above).

The total tonnages of non-hazardous wastes to be stored and treated onsite will remain unchanged, while the hazardous waste treatment capacity will increase to 40,000 tonnes per year (135 tonnes per day), with a storage capacity at any one time of 5000 tonnes. These increased tonnages of hazardous waste relate to AWCCT only. No changes are sought for other hazardous wastes under the current permit.

The SRF-drying plant (treatment capacity 200 tonnes per day; annual throughput 60,000 tonnes) is to be installed so that material outputs can meet stringent specifications required by customers who wish to use SRF as a fuel, and will include bunkered storage as well as drying plant. This process will not alter the current site waste capacity nor annual throughput of non-hazardous wastes, as the material in question is already treated on site. The drying plant will ensure that the wastes in question are managed further up the waste management hierarchy.

Planned leachate storage will be done using a bunded storage tank for the storage of a maximum of 100 m3 per day (25,000 m3 per year). Storage of leachate will not be undertaken as a routine operation, but only when needed in emergency. At other times, leachate will be weighed across the weighbridge before being tankered off-site for disposal and an appropriately-authorised facility. EWC waste codes 16 10 02 and 19 07 03 will be added to the permit to cover this activity.

AWCCT are generated in the maintenance and repair of road surfaces and the proposed activities will treat these wastes so that they can be re-used as sub-base material (non-wearing base) in a wide range of applications.

Environment Agency Regulatory Position Statement 075 (RPS 075) applies to the use of treated asphalt waste containing coal tar (AWCCT) in construction operations for hard paving structures such as roads, pavements, footways, car parks or airfields. It defines AWCCT as "asphalt waste that contains coal tar and is classed as hazardous", and identifies that "AWCCT

is commonly treated by crushing, grinding and screening, following which it is then used again in the construction of paving structures similar to those from which the waste arose for example roads or pathways". In relation to the re-use of AWCCT wastes in new surfaces, RPS 075 says that "Because the environmental risk of the activity is low and capable of being adequately controlled by means of suitable general rules. This RPS allows the use of AWCCT in construction provided the criteria specified below are met". However, it does not cover the treatment of AWCCT, for which a relevant permit will be required.

In order to treat the AWCCT Transwaste intend to use a cold-blend process according to the following flow chart shown within Figure 1. Stored wastes, together with raw materials will be kept within separate bays and apart from other activities on site, while treatment activities will be undertaken in contained vessels ('Concrete Plant' as primary containment), located within bunded secondary containment. There will be no point source emissions to air, land nor water.

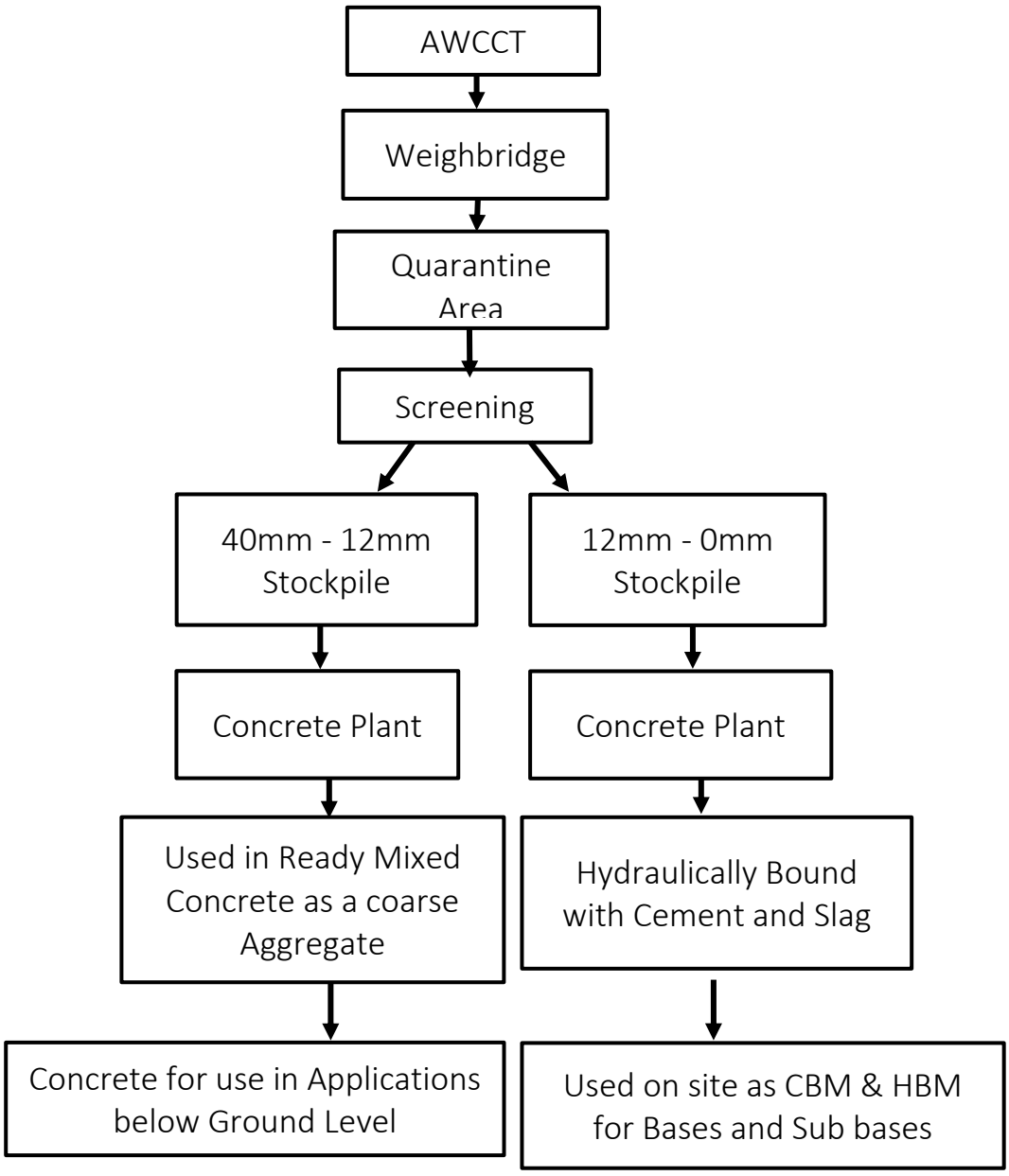

Figure 1. Cold-blend process flow chart.