

MEARCLOUGH ROAD WASTE TRANSFER STATION

Supporting Information Document

EPR/NP3699ZH

Ellete Waste Limited

794-ENV-EPC-20047
Supporting Information
Document
3
0
9 April 2025

Quality Management

Version	Revision	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
1	0	Rayhela Ahmed		-	3 November 2023
1	1	Rayhela Ahmed		-	24 January 2024
2	0	Rayhela Ahmed	Jennifer Stringer	-	8 November 2024
2	1	Rayhela Ahmed	Jennifer Stringer Joe Sawrij	-	19 February 2025
3	0	Rayhela Ahmed	Jennifer Stringer	Jennifer Stringer	9 April 2025

Approval for issue

Jennifer Stringer

Technical Director



9 April 2025

File Name

250409 R 20047 Ellete Waste RA Supporting Information V3 R0.docx

This report has been compiled using the resources and in accordance with the scope of work agreed with the client. No liability is accepted by RPS for any use of this report, other than the purpose for which it was prepared. RPS does not accept any responsibility or liability for loss whatsoever to any third party caused by, related to or arising out of any use or reliance on the report.

Prepared by:

RPS

Rayhela Ahmed

Principal Consultant

20 Farringdon Street
London
EC4A 4AB

T +44 2031966451

E rayhela.ahmed@rps.tetrattech.com

Prepared for:

Ellete Waste Limited

Joe Sawrji

Director

Townend House,
8 Springwell Court,
Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS12 1AL

T

E admin@ellete.co.uk

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

This document and associated appendices form the application to vary an Environmental Permit (EP) EPR/NP3699ZH under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (as amended)¹. The application is made by Ellete Waste Limited which is the legal entity that will be responsible for operating the waste facility. At the time of this application being made, the permit holder is Calder Valley Skip Hire Limited (company number 03861770). An application to transfer the permit from Calder Valley Skip Hire Limited to Ellete Waste Limited was submitted to the Environment Agency on 3rd October 2024. Preapplication advice provided by the Environment Agency advised that this variation application is made in the new operator name.

The waste facility is located at the former Mearclough House, Mearclough Road, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, HX6 3LF. Whilst a permit has remained in place at the Mearclough site, WTS operations under the permit have been dormant since 2003 and will recommence following the issue of the permit transfer.

Permit EPR/NP3699ZH includes for the operation of a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station (WTS), without treatment, with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of waste per year. This variation seeks to make the following changes to the permit:

- an increase the permitted capacity of waste that can be accepted to 100,000 tonnes per year. No more than 274 tonnes per day will be accepted at the facility. The amount of waste which can be stored at any one time will increase from 200m³ to 300m³. The permit boundary will also not change as a result of the proposed changes,
- mechanical treatment activities which include sorting by use of a rotary screener (trommel),
- new waste codes for hazardous and non-hazardous metal shredder residues, known as fragmentation fluff, or frag fluff, to be accepted under non-hazardous EWC codes 19 10 04 and 19 10 06 and 19 10 03* and 19 10 05* for hazardous fragmentation fluff and 19 12 12 for waste from mechanical treatment of wastes,
- the sorting by hand and by mechanical means of fragmentation fluff waste to separate plastic and metal from the waste. The residual fluff is combined with mixed general wastes,

Fines and residual fluff that are deemed non-hazardous will be mixed with general waste. The combined quantity of the hazardous waste that may be stored will be less than 50 tonnes at any one time. A dust management plan has been produced for the site and can be found in Appendix I of this application.

Separate storage of the hazardous waste is provided within a concrete bay to ensure hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are not combined.

The proposed environmental risks associated with the above changes have been assessed. There are no process emissions to land, air, water or sewer from the facility and this is remaining unchanged with the variation application. The results of the environmental risk assessment (ERA) are presented in Appendix C and show that the risk of odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions, and accidents range from 'not significant' to 'low'.

A noise assessment has been undertaken and is included in Appendix E. The assessment also considered noise the additional vehicle movements from the increased input of waste. The noise assessment concluded that the revised operations will not cause a significant adverse noise impact.

A fire prevention plan (FPP) has been produced as part of this variation application and is in Appendix F. The FPP sets out the current measures that are in place at the site, and addresses the proposed changes, to

¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made>

minimise the risk of a fire starting and to ensure that should a fire occur appropriate measures are in place so that it is identified and managed effectively.

As a result of this variation, changes to the permit are required as follows:

- Increased in annual throughput of wastes to 100,000 tonnes per annum,
- Increase the amount of waste which can be stored at any one time to 300m³.
- Addition of treatment activities including screening,
- Addition of wastes accepted at the facility to include fluff fractions from shredding of metal waste activities and waste from mechanical treatment of wastes,
- Revised site plan as shown on Drawing 1 in Appendix B.

Site Location

The site is located off Mearclough Road with the River Calder, an industrial area, Wakefield Road (A6026) and residential properties to the north. To the east of the site are Milner Royd nature reserve, Rochdale Canal and Copley Valley Green Corridor local wildlife sites to the east. A railway line running from Sowerby Station, west of the site, runs south of the site, beyond which are a few residential properties at Tall Trees Farm, Fall Lane. To the west lies woodland, beyond this are industrial units and sports facilities on Holmes Road.

The site is not located in a DEFRA Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The nearest AQMA is adjacent to West Mills, West Street, Sowerby Bridge and extending along Town Hall Street and Wharf Street and ending in Upper Bolton Brow on Pye Nest Road and on Wakefield Road in Bolton Brow in Sowerby Bridge, approximately 140 m from the proposed facility. This area, according to Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (CMBC), has been designated under Section 83 Environment Act 1995 due in part to a known exceedance of the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) as specified in the Air Quality Regulations 2000. It was also in part due to modelled evidence of a likely exceedance of that value.

Operations

The site is currently a permitted waste operation, and the proposed changes will not alter this. The activities are below the thresholds of installation activities within Part 2 of Schedule 1 and so the activities will remain as a waste operation. The main activity undertaken at the site will be the storage and transfer with treatment of hazardous wastes; D15 (storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14) and R13 (storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12). Waste streams will be sourced from local waste recycling operations.

Mixed general waste and waste from mechanical treatment of wastes will be tipped within a concrete walled bay inside the waste reception building. A separate concrete bay is used for the receipt of metal shredder fragmentiser fluff waste. It is anticipated that all fragmentiser fluff will be received under the hazardous waste code. In the event fragmentiser fluff is to be accepted under the non-hazardous waste codes, evidence to support the non-hazardous classification will need to be provided.

Treatment activities are carried out by a trommel followed by a manual picking station. Metal and plastics waste will be placed into dedicated skips which are inside the waste reception building. Residual fluff and fines that are deemed non-hazardous will be mixed with general waste.

It is proposed to carry out the WM3 testing on the metal shredder fines every 500 tonnes of waste accepted. The combined quantity of the hazardous waste that may be stored will be less than 50 tonnes at any one time. In the event that the WM3 test determines that any fraction remains hazardous it will remain segregated in the metal skip for bulking pending onward transport for appropriate recycling/processing or disposal.

Separate storage bays for general waste (non-hazardous) and metal shredder fines (hazardous), is provided by two concrete bays to ensure hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are not combined.

Once waste has been treated, the residual waste will be returned to the general waste bay, which will have been emptied to accommodate the treated waste. Inert wastes will be moved by the mechanical shovel into a separate external storage bay. Once the bays have reached full capacity, the waste will be removed from the site and sent to a permitted recycling facility. Recyclable wastes are stored inside covered skips inside the building.

Bulked up waste will be sent onwards to waste recycling facilities for recovery.

Management of Activities

An approved Working Plan is in place for the facility and EWL will operate in accordance with that. EWL will work towards having an environmental management system (EMS) in place at the facility. The EMS will include those documented systems required by the Environmental Permit to identify and minimise risks of pollution including those from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents and non-conformances; site closure and risks drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaint. It will also document how EWL will ensure the facility is managed using sufficient competent persons and resources and to the requirements of relevant Environment Agency guidance documents;

- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities².
- Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste³. Although the facility is below the threshold of EPR Schedule 1 Part A activities.

The EMS will ensure that:

- The risks that the activities pose to the environment are identified;
- The measures that are required to minimise the risks are identified;
- The activities are managed in accordance with the management system;
- Performance against the management system is audited at regular intervals; and
- The environmental permit is complied with.

The management system will be reviewed at least once every four years or sooner where there is a significant change to the activities, or in the event of recommendations arising from investigations of accidents, incidents, emergencies or other non-compliances.

Energy Efficiency

Where relevant, operating procedures will include details of techniques to promote efficient operation. Maintenance and housekeeping measures will be developed as part of the preventative maintenance system. This will include details of the measures specifically aimed at maintaining the efficiency of the facility during its operational life.

During the operational life of the facility, energy use will be monitored and recorded. Periodically, usage will be reviewed to identify areas for improvement and ensure that any abnormal increase in energy use is investigated and appropriate action taken to resolve the issue. Any areas where improvements are identified will be incorporated within the energy efficiency plan for the site. This plan will be incorporated within the EMS to ensure that it is regularly reviewed and maintained up to date with future technology developments.

² [Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

³ [Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste](#)

Raw Materials, Water and Waste

The main raw materials for the waste operations will be diesel fuel for plant and machinery. Potable water will also be used for dampening the external surfaces during dry and dusty periods.

Emissions to Air

There are no point source emissions to air.

Emissions to Surface Water

There are no point source emissions to waters.

Emissions to Sewer, Effluent Treatment Plants or Other Transfers off Site

Site surface water flows to a silt trap and oil separator before discharging into the foul sewer in Mearclough Road. The drainage gullies serving the external waste bays flow to a silt trap before discharging via the same point as the surface water.

This discharge is authorised by the sewerage undertaker and is not regulated by the environmental permit.

Emissions to Land

There are no point source emissions to land.

Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions are assessed in the environmental risk assessment in Appendix C. This details the potential emissions and management controls in place. The management systems in place at the facility to ensure that the risk from fugitive emissions is minimised, for example through regular inspection of waste storage areas, volumes of waste and correct management of the facility.

The ERA details the potential emissions and management controls in place. The risk from fugitive emissions is considered to be “low” to “very low”.

Odour

The Environmental Risk Assessment in Appendix C has identified the risk of odour release from the transfer of clinical waste as low.

Noise and Vibration

The risk of noise impacts from the updated operations has been assessed within the Noise Impact Assessment. This has concluded that the risk to local receptors is not significant. Noise emissions from the facility would not be of a magnitude sufficient to give reasonable cause for annoyance, and a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole is provided. The overall risk has been assessed as “low impact”. However, a Noise Management Plan has been produced to support this application.

The Noise Impact Assessment and the Noise Management Plan have been placed in Appendix E.

Contents

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	II
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 Site Location.....	1
1.3 The Applicant	1
1.4 Nature of the Variation	1
1.5 Pre-application Discussions	2
1.6 Structure of the Application Document	2
2 MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	3
2.1 Environmental Management System	3
2.2 Operations and Maintenance	3
2.3 Competence and Training.....	3
2.4 Organisation.....	4
2.5 Accident Management	4
2.6 Fire Prevention Plan.....	5
2.7 Site Security	5
2.8 Site Records.....	5
2.9 Non-compliance Reporting.....	5
2.10 Energy Efficiency	5
Basic Energy Efficiency Measures.....	5
2.11 Types of Waste Accepted	6
2.12 Efficient Use of Raw Materials and Water	11
Efficient Use of Raw Materials	11
Water Use	13
2.13 Avoidance, Recovery and Disposal of Wastes	13
3 SITE OPERATIONS.....	14
3.1 Overview of facility	14
3.2 Process/Activity Description.....	14
Acceptance of mixed wastes.....	14
Waste Tracking	15
Acceptance of shredded metal wastes	16
Treatment Process	16
Unacceptable Waste	17
3.3 Waste Storage and Management	17
General Storage.....	17
3.4 Site Drainage.....	18
Surface Water Drainage.....	18
Trade Effluent and Foul Drainage	18
4 EMISSIONS AND MONITORING	19
4.1 Point Source Emissions to Air	19
4.2 Point Source Emissions to Surface Water (Other than Sewers)	19
4.3 Point Source Emissions to Sewers, Effluent Treatment Plants or Other Transfers off Site	19
4.4 Point Source Emissions to Land	19
4.5 Monitoring of Emissions to Water/Sewer	19
5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	20
5.2 Fugitive Emissions	20
Dust Emissions.....	20

	Odour	20
	Noise and Vibration	20
6	SUMMARY	22

Tables

Table 2-1- EWC codes currently permitted at site.....	6
Table 2-3 - Main Raw Materials Usage	12

Figures

Figure 2-1 – Organisational chart.....	4
--	---

Appendices

Appendix A Application Forms	
Appendix B Site Plans	
Appendix C Environmental Risk Assessment	
Appendix D Site Condition Report	
Appendix E Noise Impact Assessment	
Appendix F Fire Prevention Plan	
Appendix G Habitats Conservation Screening	
Appendix H Technical Competency	
Appendix I Dust Management Plan	
Appendix J Existing Site Permit	
Appendix K Appropriate Measures Assessment	

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This document and associated appendices form the application to vary the Environmental Permit (EP) EPR/NP3699ZH.
- 1.1.2 Permit EPR/NP3699ZH was issued on 27th July 1995 and includes for the operation of a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station (WTS), without treatment, with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of waste per year. Whilst a permit has remained in place at the Mearclough site, no waste has been received since 2003. An application to transfer the permit from Calder Valley Skip Hire Limited to Ellete Waste Limited was submitted to the Environment Agency on 3 October 2024. The receipt of waste will recommence following the issue of the permit transfer.
- 1.1.3 There are no other permits on the site.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The site address is:
Former Mearclough House,
Mearclough Road,
Sowerby Bridge,
Halifax,
HX6 3LF
- 1.2.2 The national grid reference for the site location is SE 06941 23641.
- 1.2.3 The site is located within 200 m of Milner Royd nature reserve, Rochdale Canal and Copley Valley Green Corridor local wildlife sites. Within 50 m of the site there is a deciduous green woodland, which is a designated a protected habitat.
- 1.2.4 The River Calder is approximately 40 m to the north of the site boundary.
- 1.2.5 The nearest residential property is located approximately 180 m from the site boundary to the south at Tall Trees Farm, off Fall Lane.
- 1.2.6 Allotments are located approximately 100 m to the north-east of the site.
- 1.2.7 Bolton Brow Primary Academy and Junior/Infant School is located approximately 245 m to the north-west of the site.

1.3 The Applicant

- 1.3.1 The applicant and operator are Ellete Waste Limited (EWL) and is listed on Companies House with registered number 15158895.

1.4 Nature of the Variation

- 1.4.1 This variation seeks to permit the following changes:
- Increase the annual waste throughput to 100,000 tonnes,
 - Increase the amount of waste which can be stored at any one time to 300m³,
 - Add treatment activities limited to mechanical and manual sorting,
 - Add five new wastes to the permit EWC codes;
 - 19 10 04 fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03, and
 - 19 10 06 other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05

- 19 10 03* fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances
- 19 10 05* other fractions containing hazardous substances
- 19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11.

- 1.4.2 There is already a permit in place for a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station (WTS), with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of waste per year. The existing waste stream comprises primarily waste from construction and demolition sources together with a smaller quantity of municipal waste. The permitted activities will remain as transfer of waste for recovery or disposal purposes; D15 (storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14) and R13 (storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12).
- 1.4.3 The variation seeks to increase the permitted capacity of waste that can be accepted to 100,000 tonnes per year. No more than 274 tonnes per day will be accepted at the facility. The amount of waste which can be stored at any one time increase to 300m³. However, the nature of the operation is to process and remove waste as quickly as possible. Therefore, it is unlikely that the facility will store 300m³ of waste at any one time. The permit boundary will also not change as a result of the proposed changes.
- 1.4.4 In addition to increasing the waste throughput, this variation will introduce mechanical treatment activities which include sorting by use of a rotary screener (trommel) and a hand picking station.
- 1.4.5 The variation also seeks to include additional waste codes for hazardous and non-hazardous metal shredder residues, known as fragmentation fluff, or frag fluff and waste from mechanical treatment of wastes. The new waste codes to be included in the permit for these wastes are 19 10 04 and 19 10 06 for non-hazardous fragmentation fluff, 19 10 03* and 19 10 05* for hazardous fragmentation fluff and 19 12 12 for waste from mechanical treatment of wastes. Residual waste will be bulked up with treated wastes and transferred off site.
- 1.4.6 In addition to the existing two external bays for receiving and storing excavation waste and inert waste, there will be skips stored inside the WTS building for receiving recyclable metal and plastic waste.
- 1.4.7 The WTS will be a waste facility as the activities are below the thresholds for becoming an EPR installation. The non-hazardous waste treatment capacity will be below 75 tonnes per day and hazardous waste treatment threshold will be below 10 tonnes per day.

1.5 Pre-application Discussions

- 1.5.1 Basic pre-application advice has been sought undertaken and a conservation screening report obtained, details of which are included in Appendix G.

1.6 Structure of the Application Document

- 1.6.1 This section provides an overview of the proposals. This is supplemented by further details in Sections 2 – 5 as follows:
- Section 2 details the proposed management practices which will be in place at the WTS:
 - Section 3 addresses the operational measures which will be in place to prevent and/or control any potential environmental effects of the proposal.
 - Section 4 identifies the nature of emissions from the installation.
 - Section 5 summarises the conclusions from the detailed impact assessments undertaken to predict any environmental effects from the installation.
- 1.6.2 Supporting documents, assessments and application forms are provided within the appendices as listed in the contents page.

2 MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

2.1 Environmental Management System

- 2.1.1 Operations at the site have been historically undertaken in accordance with the Working Plan that was approved by the Environment Agency.
- 2.1.2 An environmental management system (EMS) is under development and will be in place prior to the WTS recommencing activities including the changes subject to this variation. The EMS will include those documented systems required by the Environmental Permit to identify and minimise risks of pollution including those from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents and non-conformances; site closure and risks drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaint. It will also document how EWL will ensure the facility is managed using sufficient competent persons and resources and to the requirements of the following Environment Agency guidance document “Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities”².
- 2.1.3 The EMS will ensure that:
- The risks that the activities pose to the environment are identified;
 - The measures that are required to minimise the risks are identified;
 - The activities are managed in accordance with the management system;
 - Performance against the management system is audited at regular intervals; and
 - The environmental permit is complied with.
- 2.1.4 The management system will be reviewed at least once every four years or sooner where there is a significant change to the activities, or in the event of recommendations arising from investigations of accidents, incidents, emergencies or other non-compliances.
- 2.1.5 Further details on specific aspects of the management systems for the facility are provided in the following sections.

2.2 Operations and Maintenance

- 2.2.1 Documented management systems will be put in place to ensure that those operations which have the potential to give rise to significant environmental effects are controlled. These will include operational procedures for normal, abnormal and emergency operations.
- 2.2.2 Planned and preventative maintenance routines will be established to ensure all key plant components which have the potential to affect the environmental performance of the facility remain in good working order. Maintenance routines will draw on manufacturer’s recommendations, modified as appropriate by operational experience during the lifetime of the facility. Maintenance will be carried out by contractors in accordance with the operator’s maintenance requirements.

2.3 Competence and Training

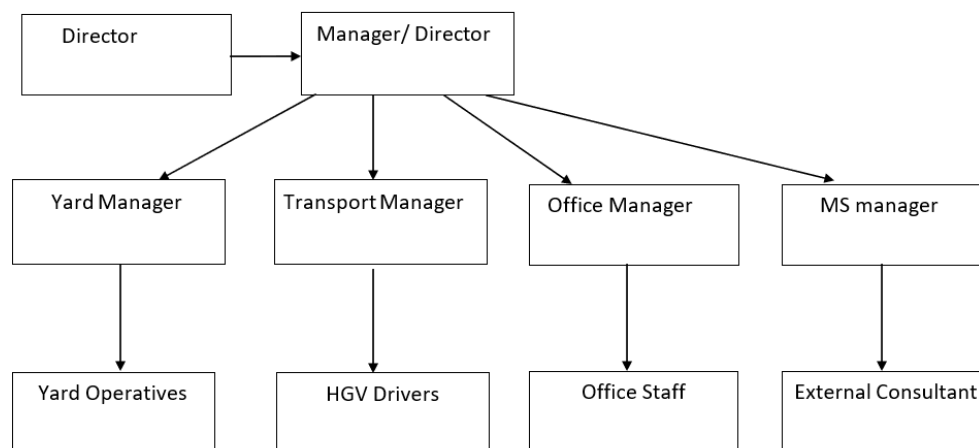
- 2.3.1 The Operator will ensure that all personnel employed at the facility have the appropriate skills and technical capabilities to understand the operation of the process, and their obligations under the terms and conditions of the Permit.
- 2.3.2 The operator will provide operator training to ensure the facility is managed and operated by a fully trained workforce. Training will not only address normal operations but will also include those actions required in the event of abnormal operations and emergencies.
- 2.3.3 A training policy and training plans will be in place for all staff roles at the facility, these include specific training relevant to the environmental permit and operation of the facility to minimise risk to the environment. Training records for all staff are kept demonstrating competency.

- 2.3.4 Training records will be prepared for all operational staff and training needs will be reviewed on a regular basis as part of the Operator's EMS procedures. Copies of all training records will be available for inspection upon request.
- 2.3.5 A technical competent manager (TCM) is employed for the facility and has the following relevant qualifications:
- WAMITAB Level 4 High Risk Operator Competence for Managing Physical and Chemical Treatment of Hazardous Waste Treatment and Transfer (601/8502/8) (HROC6), Certificate number 5235066 issued on 21 September 2023.
- 2.3.6 Copies of the required certification for the TCM who will oversee the facility are provided in Appendix H.

2.4 Organisation

- 2.4.1 An organogram for the installation is provided in Figure 2-1 below and indicates the main lines of responsibility. Roles and responsibilities will be clearly defined within the management system.

Figure 2-1 – Organisational chart.



2.5 Accident Management

- 2.5.1 An accident management plan (AMP) will be established prior to re-commencing operation of the proposed installation. The AMP will detail those actions required in the event of an emergency or accident/incident. This will include small incidents such as minor spills and leaks and complaints, as well as major incidents such as fire and major spills. In particular, a system for recording and allocating appropriate follow-up for accidents, incidents and non-conformances will be established prior to re-commencing operations.
- 2.5.2 To support this application, an Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) is provided in Appendix C, which includes an assessment of potential accident risks. This will be used to inform the AMP.
- 2.5.3 The Operator will undertake routine inspections of the installation to identify potential risks with the operations that may result in accidents or incidents at the site. A programme of preventative maintenance of relevant plants and infrastructure will be in place to minimise risk of impacts from downtime or faulty equipment.
- 2.5.4 An assessment of the risks from accidents at the facility has been undertaken and can be found in the environmental risk assessment in Appendix C.

2.6 Fire Prevention Plan

- 2.6.1 A fire prevention plan (FPP) has been produced in connection with the main permit application which includes consideration of the site operations. This is included as Appendix F of the main application.

2.7 Site Security

- 2.7.1 The site is bounded by galvanised steel palisade fencing which is 2.4 m high a matching security gates at 2 m high. On the western boundary, there is a wall which is set to a height of 2 m.

2.8 Site Records

- 2.8.1 The following records will be maintained and kept at the site for inspection as required:

- Waste input and output, including any rejected loads or quarantined materials,
- Servicing and maintenance records,
- Management procedures,
- Inspection records,
- Results of site audits and reviews,
- Complaints and incident records and
- Training records.

- 2.8.2 All records will also be stored off-site electronically for a minimum period of 6 years.

2.9 Non-compliance Reporting

- 2.9.1 EMS procedures will include details of reporting non-compliances to the regulator for the following events:

- Breaches of permit conditions,
- Incidents, accidents, and emergencies,
- Malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant,
- Other operational system failure and
- Complaints.

- 2.9.2 The procedure will ensure that non-compliances are investigated and rectified with lessons learnt fed into the review process so that improvements to site systems and procedures are made following a non-compliance.

2.10 Energy Efficiency

- 2.10.1 The following section provides information on energy consumption and basic energy efficiency measures, for the facility.

Basic Energy Efficiency Measures

Operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures

- 2.10.2 Where relevant, operating procedures will include details of techniques to promote efficient operation. Maintenance and housekeeping measures will be developed as part of the preventative maintenance system. This will include details of the measures specifically aimed at maintaining the

efficiency of the facility during its operational life. In particular, procedures will cover the following items:

- Vehicle and plant condition monitoring - operation of motors and drives – daily/shift checks on operations and conditions;
- Operators will be trained in efficiency awareness.

Building Services

2.10.3 Energy requirements for building services will be kept to a minimum. Energy efficient lighting will be employed where feasible and motion sensor lights will be used to ensure lighting is turned off in unoccupied buildings where they are not required for safety or security reasons.

2.10.4 Heating of process buildings will not be required.

Energy Management Techniques

2.10.5 During the operational life of the facility, energy use will be monitored and recorded. Periodically, usage will be reviewed to identify areas for improvement and ensure that any abnormal increase in energy use is investigated and appropriate action taken to resolve the issue.

2.10.6 Any areas where improvements are identified will be incorporated within the energy efficiency plan for the site. This plan will be incorporated within the EMS to ensure that it is regularly reviewed and maintained up to date with future technology developments.

2.11 Types of Waste Accepted

2.11.1 The existing permit for the facility is a historic permit (Control of Pollution Act 1974 waste disposal licence) which does not contain a list of EWC codes. It does list solid waste types which include uncontaminated excavations waste, uncontaminated bricks, stone, glass and metals, mixed wastes and vegetation matter. The list can be found within the permit placed in Appendix J. Table 2-1 below details of the types of wastes which may be accepted at the facility based on the current permit:

Table 2-1- EWC codes currently permitted at site

EWC Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 10
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
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal

02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy

10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO-METALLURGY
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash

12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15	WASTE PACKAGING, ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
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 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
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 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste

19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes

2.11.2 This variation to the permit is to include additional non-hazardous and hazardous waste codes listed in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 - Proposed additional waste types

Waste Code	Description of the Waste
19 10	Shredding of metal containing wastes
19 10 04	fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 10 03*	fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances

19 10 05*	other fractions containing hazardous substances
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11

2.12 Efficient Use of Raw Materials and Water

The following section provides information on raw materials and water usage, nature of raw materials and storage arrangements for the installation.

Efficient Use of Raw Materials

- 2.12.1 Table 2-3 provides details of raw materials, expected usage, storage and potential environmental effects.

Table 2-3 - Main Raw Materials Usage

Raw Material	Nature	Expected Usage (annum)	Storage including capacity	Fate	Environmental Effects	Alternatives
Diesel		10,000 lt	2500 litres within double skinned tank, holds 110% of contents	Used for mobile plant and machinery on site	Not readily biodegradable. Persists under anaerobic conditions. Has the potential to bioaccumulate. Harmful, 10 < LC/EC50 < 100 mg/l, to aquatic organisms (estimated). (LC/EC50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Low acute toxicity to mammals. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms	Natural gas - May be restricted by design of plant.
Engine oil		205 litres	205 litres within bunded area which holds 110% of contents of largest container	Used for plant and machinery on site	Mineral oil based. Not biodegradable and no evidence of bioaccumulation. Not soluble in water. Spillages will spread on surface of water and will harm aquatic life and impair oxygen transfer. Spillages will penetrate soil and lead to groundwater contamination.	Synthetic oil – poses similar environmental risks. Usually mixed with mineral oil. May be restricted by design of plant.
Hydraulic oil		205 litres	205 litres within bunded area which holds 110% of contents of largest container	Used for plant and machinery on site	Mineral oil based. Not biodegradable and no evidence of bioaccumulation. Not soluble in water. Spillages will spread on surface of water and will harm aquatic life and impair oxygen transfer. Spillages will penetrate soil and lead to groundwater contamination.	Synthetic oil – poses similar environmental risks. Usually mixed with mineral oil. May be restricted by design of plant.
Grease cartridges		108 kg	108 kg or 300 units within bunded area which holds 110% of contents of largest container	Used for plant and machinery on site	Mineral oil based. Unlikely to penetrate soils and unlikely to spread in water, not soluble. Product contains substances which create sediment in water. Not likely to bioaccumulate and not toxic to aquatic life.	Synthetic oil based grease.

-
- 2.12.2 Diesel for the onsite plant will be stored within a 2,500 litre double-skinned tank which is located within a bunded area. 110% of the volume of the tank. The fill points have auto shut-off system. There are no high-level alarms or leak detection.
- 2.12.3 Hydraulic and engine oils are stored within a dedicated bunded store on impermeable surface with sealed drainage etc. The stores contain the following volumes:
- 205 litre drum hydraulic oils;
 - 205 litre drum engine oil;
 - 1 unit of grease tubes. Each unit contains 12no. 400g cartridges.
- 2.12.4 Spill kits are stored in the WTS building. Staff are aware of spill kit locations and are trained in spillage response.

Water Use

- 2.12.5 The facility will use minimal water. Water will be used to dampen the external concrete areas and inert waste stockpiles to reduce dust emissions. This will be achieved by the use of a water hose or a misting system.
- 2.12.6 The dampening of the external concrete surfaces and inert stockpiles will use minimal water and will only be carried out during certain weather conditions, such as dry and windy conditions. The water will be supplied by potable mains water.
- 2.12.7 In the event of a fire, firewater would be supplied from the mains supply using a hose. There are also fire extinguishers available throughout the site. In the event of a larger scale fire, a hydrant is located approximately 50m from the centre of the site. The hydrant conforms to BS 750 and would deliver a good flow of water.
- 2.12.8 Combustible waste will be stored within the external concrete waste bays. Treatment activities take place inside the building.
- 2.12.9 Disposal of this water will be via tanker to an authorised disposal facility.

2.13 Avoidance, Recovery and Disposal of Wastes

- 2.13.1 The operations at the facility may produce only a minimal amount of waste material. The main wastes produced likely to be produced from the operations are packaging materials from the lubricating oils and greases used on site.
- 2.13.2 Only the required amounts of oil for use in plant and machinery is purchased therefore minimising the generation of waste. These are generally used for topping up only, with servicing and maintenance being undertaken off-site at dedicated servicing and maintenance facilities.
- 2.13.3 Waste treatment activities which will take place at the facility are limited to mechanical screening and manual sorting. Residual waste streams are bulked up and transferred to recycling sites.

3 SITE OPERATIONS

3.1 Overview of facility

- 3.1.1 The facility consists of a waste reception building which is fitted with two roller shutter doors, to accept incoming wastes. This building will also be used for the treatment of non-hazardous wastes. There will be two concrete bays within the building for receiving general waste and metal shredder fragmentiser fines.
- 3.1.2 External bays are used for the storage of inert and excavation wastes. Recyclable materials such as paper, card, wood and metals are stored in skips outside the building. The external yard area is constructed of impermeable concrete which drains through two oil separators (east and west sides of the yard). The surface water then enters the foul sewer located in Mearclough Road.
- 3.1.3 Plans showing the site layouts can be found in Appendix B.

3.2 Process/Activity Description

- 3.2.1 The main activity undertaken at the site will be the storage, treatment and transfer of non-hazardous wastes. A site layout plan can be found in Appendix B.
- 3.2.2 Waste streams will be sourced from local waste recycling operations. Waste coming into the site will be inspected and any observed contamination will be removed during this process and placed in the quarantine area.
- 3.2.3 The total quantity of waste to be accepted at the facility will be less than 100,000 tonnes per year. The maximum volume of waste stored at any one time will not change as the waste will be processed and transferred off site quickly to avoid build-up of waste. The types of waste permitted to be accepted are detailed in Section 2.11.
- 3.2.4 Whilst the variation introduces some new wastes and treatment activities, the storage and treatment of these wastes will take place within the building. Recyclable wastes which have been removed will be stored within skips within the building. The permit already allows for the external storage of inert waste, which is not changing as a result of the variation.
- 3.2.5 The treatment capacity of the facility will be below the EPR¹ Part A of Schedule 2 thresholds for hazardous waste (<10 tonnes/day) and non-hazardous waste (<75 tonnes/day). Therefore, the facility will not become an installation as a result of the variation but will remain as a waste operation, as defined within RGN 2 "Understanding the meaning of regulated facility"⁴.
- 3.2.6 Waste pre-acceptance checks will be in place at the contract stage to ensure that only waste that is categorised under the permitted waste codes is contracted to be delivered to the site.
- 3.2.7 All incoming and outgoing waste will be measured by volume and weights calculated using a known weight by volume ratio. This ratio will be checked annually using an off-site weighbridge to ensure that the correct weight by volume continues to be applied.

Acceptance of mixed wastes

- 3.2.8 EWL will have in place a waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedure which meets the requirements of the Environment Agency guidance Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities², although EWL will also accept some hazardous waste in the form of fragmentiser fluff, the requirements set out in the EA guidance will be followed for all waste types as the majority will be non-hazardous and inert waste. Waste is pre-accepted by the terms and conditions of the EWL customer contract which sets out unacceptable wastes such as fridges

⁴ [RGN 2 Understanding the meaning of regulated facility](#)

and freezers or unpermitted hazardous wastes. Drivers will also carry out a visual pre-acceptance check before removal of waste from the producer's premises.

- 3.2.9 The incoming material will be delivered in covered skips and vehicles. On arrival at the site, deliveries will be checked to ensure they conform to the permitted waste codes and the deliveries are as expected from contracted suppliers. Waste shall only be accepted if:
- it is of a type and quantity listed in Table 2-1; and
 - it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder,
 - in addition to these, the trained site representative will carry out visual, physical, chemical and odour-based checks. A record of the criteria for non-conformance or rejection will be kept,
 - waste will not be accepted at the facility if there is not enough storage capacity.
- 3.2.10 Paperwork records of all deliveries will be checked to ensure that the correct details of the supplier, waste description, volume/tonnage and EWC code are included. Any non-conforming loads will be rejected and returned to the customer if possible. Waste may also be rejected if it does not match the description of the waste included on the paperwork.
- 3.2.11 Following acceptance, waste will be tipped within the general waste bay. During tipping, the waste will again be visually inspected for any non-conforming materials. If any materials are found, these will be removed to the quarantine area immediately for storage prior to removal from the site.
- 3.2.12 Large pieces of wastes such as will be placed by the 360° grab into the dedicated containers which are inside the WTS building. The following skips will be in use:
- 40m³ for plastic, and
 - 40m³ for metals.
- 3.2.13 Once recyclable wastes have been removed, the remaining waste will be pushed into the rear of the general waste bay to create space for further tipping at the front. Once the bay has reached full capacity, the waste will be removed by the mechanical shovel and tipped into the hopper of the treatment plant.
- 3.2.14 Inert wastes will be moved by the mechanical shovel into the external bay.

Waste Tracking

- 3.2.15 The site inventory will be able to track and link the specific incoming consignments of waste to specific outgoing waste loads and documentation. This system will be electronic or an equivalent system which holds information about available capacity of different parts of the facility such as reception, quarantine and storage areas. It will include this information as a minimum:
- the date the waste arrived on site
 - the original producer's details (or unique identifier)
 - a unique reference number
 - waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information
 - the package type and size
 - the intended treatment or disposal route
 - the nature and quantity of wastes held on site
 - where the waste is physically located on site
 - where the waste is in the designated recovery or disposal process
 - identifying the staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options

- details that link waste to relevant transfer notes
- details of any non-conformances and rejections, including consignment notes for waste rejected because it is hazardous.

3.2.16 There will be a system which sets out for each LoW code:

- the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time
- a breakdown of the waste quantities you are storing pending onward transfer
- where a batch of waste is located based on a site plan
- the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits in the management system and permit
- the length of time the waste has been on site compared with the limits in the management system and permit,
- total quantity of end-of-waste materials on site at any one time, and where that material is located based on the site plan.

3.2.17 Back-up copies of records will be available off site in an emergency.

3.2.18 Acceptance records will be kept for a minimum of 2 years after the waste has been removed off site.

Acceptance of shredded metal wastes

3.2.19 These wastes subject to the waste acceptance procedures described in Sections 3.2.8 and 3.2.11.

3.2.20 Fluff-light fractions and shredded metal wastes will arrive at the facility within sheeted skips and tipped only within the designated bay in the building.

3.2.21 It is anticipated that all fragmentiser fluff will be received as hazardous waste until it has been tested or proven otherwise. In the event fragmentiser fluff is to be accepted as non-hazardous waste, evidence to support the non-hazardous classification will need to be provided by the supplier. Non-hazardous fragmentiser fluff will be tipped into the general waste bay.

3.2.22 Once tipped, the fragmentiser fluff is visually inspected again for acceptance, the waste will be pushed further into the dedicated bay using the mechanical shovel to create room within the bay for additional tipping.

3.2.23 This waste will be treated in the same manner as general non-hazardous waste to remove plastics and metal waste. However, the two waste streams will be kept separate and either the general waste or the fragmentiser fluff will be treated at any one time.

3.2.24 Fluff fractions are considered hazardous waste. This waste stream will be mechanically and manually sorted to remove the metals and plastics. The sorted metals and plastics will be combined with other metal and plastic wastes.

3.2.25 Residual fragmentation fluff awaiting the result of WM3 testing will be stored within a concrete bay inside the building marked up on the Site Layout Plan, Appendix B. In the event that the WM3 test determines that it remains hazardous it will remain segregated in the metal skip for bulking pending onward transport for appropriate recycling/processing or disposal.

3.2.26 Residual fluff that is deemed non-hazardous will be mixed with general waste.

Treatment Process

3.2.27 General waste which is non-hazardous will be processed within the building through a trommel for mechanical screening and sizing. A concrete bay beneath the trommel captures screened wastes of differing sizes. Large fragments of waste which have not been screened out will move through to the manual picking station where operatives hand pick wastes such as metal and plastics. Residual wastes then travel into the final bay within the building. Non-hazardous waste will be

taken from the bay beneath the trommel and placed back in the general waste bay ready for transferring off site to a suitable recycling or disposal facility.

- 3.2.28 Fragmentiser fluff and shredded metal waste will be treated using the same plant and process. However, this waste will be processed separately to the general non-hazardous waste. The plant will be processing either the general non-hazardous wastes or the hazardous fragmentiser fluff waste. The fines bay beneath the trommel will be cleared out before and after non-hazardous waste has been treated and likewise for hazardous waste treatment, to avoid mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
- 3.2.29 Treated fragmentiser fluff and shredded metal waste will be stored in the concrete bay marked up on the site layout plan in Appendix B. This waste will be subject to the waste classification process set out in the EA WM3 guidance⁵ to demonstrate that it is non-hazardous.
- 3.2.30 During the treatment process, the roller shutter doors of the building will be closed to prevent the release of dust and noise emissions. Doors will only be opened to allow for the movement of plant and vehicles.

Unacceptable Waste

- 3.2.31 Where, upon inspection, the waste does not conform to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer or holder it will be returned to the holder.
- 3.2.32 Should any unacceptable waste be identified after unloading, it would be stored in the designated quarantine area, separated from other waste, until it can be collected and transported for treatment or disposal by an appropriately licensed waste carrier.

3.3 Waste Storage and Management

General Storage

- 3.3.1 All waste types will be stored on site for a maximum of seven working days, with the exception of wastes which are awaiting WM3 test results as those wastes may be stored for longer periods (~14 days).
- 3.3.2 Any waste identified as being contaminated with food waste will be stored in a sealed container and removed from site within 3 days. If a particularly odorous waste is identified, it will be rejected and sent off site.
- 3.3.3 The waste will be brought into the waste reception building typically by vehicles such as skip vehicle. The vehicle drivers are directed to the appropriate bay by the yardman, in accordance with the waste type and capacity levels. The driver is directed to the relevant designated bays within the building and the waste is unloaded directly into the allocated bay. The loading shovel will then tidy and compact the waste as required.
- 3.3.4 There are two concrete bays within the building; the general waste bay and the shredded metal wastes bay which have the capacity for up to 48m³ of waste each. However, stockpiles will be kept far below these volumes with a height of no greater than 2 m in accordance with EA fire prevention plan (FPP) requirements and the Fire Prevention Plan placed in Appendix F. The maximum storage of waste at any one time within the permitted facility is 300m³.

⁵ Environment Agency Waste classification technical guidance <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance>

-
- 3.3.5 Each bay will be emptied completely of waste when there is enough to process through the trommel. The trommel fines from treated non-hazardous waste and hazardous fragmentiser fluff will be placed back into the respective bay.
 - 3.3.6 The bays are located within the building which is fitted with roller shutter doors to reduce the risk of dust emissions and litter escaping.
 - 3.3.7 There are also two separate waste bays located within the external yard area which will be used to store inert waste and excavation waste.
 - 3.3.8 A mechanical loading shovel will be used to manage and shape the storage piles, transfer waste into and out of the building as well as for loading waste into 'Bulk loader' HGVs. Mixed non-hazardous waste and shredded metal wastes are loaded into respective vehicles when being dispatched from the site. General waste and fragmentiser fluff waste will be tipped and loaded within the confines of the building.

3.4 Site Drainage

Surface Water Drainage

- 3.4.1 Clean rainwater run-off from impermeable areas including roads, parking areas and roofs will be discharged to the foul sewer in Mearclough Road via a silt trap.
- 3.4.2 A site drainage plan is provided in Appendix B which displays the surface water route.

Trade Effluent and Foul Drainage

- 3.4.3 The disposal of domestic foul sewage waste generated from the welfare facilities will be directed to the foul drain. This variation will not change the current drainage arrangements.
- 3.4.4 The two external inert waste storage bays are served by drainage channels which are directed to the foul sewer. Prior to leaving the facility boundary, the liquid will enter a silt trap and then the oil separator as set out in the drainage plan in Appendix B. There are no process effluents from the waste treatment activity.
- 3.4.5 A site drainage plan is provided in Appendix B which displays the foul drainage route.

4 EMISSIONS AND MONITORING

4.1 Point Source Emissions to Air

4.1.1 There are no point source emissions to air.

4.2 Point Source Emissions to Surface Water (Other than Sewers)

4.2.1 There are no point source emissions to surface water.

4.3 Point Source Emissions to Sewers, Effluent Treatment Plants or Other Transfers off Site

4.1 The permitted facility includes one point source emission to sewer. The site surface water drains flow through a silt trap and the oil separator before being discharged into the foul sewer in Mearclough Road. This emission is permitted by the sewer undertaker and will not be covered by this permit application.

4.2 The location of this emission point is illustrated on the emissions plan included in Appendix B.

4.4 Point Source Emissions to Land

4.4.1 There are no point source emissions to land.

4.4.2 Underground structures are limited to:

- Drainage gullies and silt traps.
- Oil separator on the western side of the facility taking surface water run-off.

4.5 Monitoring of Emissions to Water/Sewer

4.5.1 There will be no process discharges to water.

4.5.2 Only surface water run-off will discharge to the foul sewer located in Mearclough Road, after passing through an oil interceptor.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 5.1.1 To support this application a number of environmental assessments have been performed. The full details of these assessments are appended to this application and a reference to the full assessment is given where relevant for the environmental issues detailed below.

5.2 Fugitive Emissions

- 5.2.1 Fugitive emissions are assessed in the environmental risk assessment in Appendix C, these include:
- dust from the transfer and storage of waste;
 - litter from waste handling;
 - pests and vermin attracted to wastes;
 - fumes from fuel storage for onsite plant; and
 - run-off from waste storage.
- 5.2.2 This details the potential emissions and management controls in place. The management systems in place at the facility to ensure that the risk from fugitive emissions is minimised, for example through regular inspection of waste storage areas, volumes of waste and correct management of the facility.
- 5.2.3 The environmental risk assessment details the potential emissions and management controls in place. The risk from fugitive emissions is considered to be “low” to “very low”.

Dust Emissions

- 5.2.4 The EA guidance on controlling and monitoring emissions for permitted facilities⁶ sets out the need to have a Dust Management Plan as the facility is a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station and located close to a sensitive receptor (residential property).
- 5.2.5 A Dust Management Plan has been prepared to demonstrate how the facility will management dust to prevent, where that is not possible, reduce the pollution from these emissions. The Dust Management Plan has been placed in Appendix I.

Odour

- 5.2.6 Odour emissions are assessed in the environmental risk assessment in Appendix C. Whilst odorous wastes are unlikely to be received at the facility, the management systems in place at the facility to ensure that the risk from odour emissions is minimised, for example through regular inspection of incoming wastes, waste storage areas, assessing waste storage times and correct management of the facility.
- 5.2.7 The environmental risk assessment details the potential emissions and management controls in place. The risk from odour nuisance is considered to be “low”.

Noise and Vibration

- 5.2.8 Noise and vibration effects from the facility are considered within the ERA, included in Appendix C. The ERA has followed the format of EA guidance and concluded that no significant noise risks are expected from the updated activities.

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit#odour>

-
- 5.2.9 An assessment of the expected impact of noise from operation of the updated activities is provided in Appendix E. This Appendix identifies the main noise sources and nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSRs), characterises the noise sources, assesses its potential impact. Details of noise monitoring for the purpose of establishing the baseline levels are also provided.
- 5.2.10 The results of the assessment indicate that significant adverse noise or vibration effects would not be expected as a result of the updated activities. However, a Noise Management Plan has been produced to support this application and has been placed in Appendix E.

6 SUMMARY

- 6.1.1 This application is seeking to vary the environmental permit for the CVSH waste transfer station at Mearclough Road, to increase the throughput of waste from 5,000 tonnes of waste per year to 100,000 tonnes per year.
- 6.1.2 The amount of waste which can be stored at the facility at any one time will increase to 300m³.
- 6.1.3 No more than 274 tonnes of waste will be accepted into the facility in a day, as per the current permit limit.
- 6.1.4 The variation also seeks to amend the permit to include the following changes:
- Add treatment activities limited to sorting by mechanical and manual sorting techniques,
 - Add five new wastes to the permit EWC codes;
 - 19 10 04 fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03,
 - 19 10 03* fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances,
 - 19 10 05* other fractions containing hazardous substances,
 - 19 10 06 other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05,
 - 19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11.
- 6.1.5 The existing permitted boundary will not change as a result of the proposed changes.

Appendices

Appendix A

Application Forms

Appendix B

Site Plans

Appendix C

Environmental Risk Assessment

Appendix D

Site Condition Report

Appendix E

Noise Impact Assessment

Appendix F

Fire Prevention Plan

Habitats Conservation Screening

Appendix H

Technical Competency

Appendix I

Dust Management Plan

Appendix J

Existing Site Permit

Appropriate Measures Assessment
