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Waste Acceptance Procedures

v1.0

Environmental and sustainability solutions provided to
Brockley Wood Ventures Ltd



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the waste acceptance procedures that will be implemented at the 'deposit for the purposes of recovery' operation to ensure compliance with the conditions of the environmental permit.

The acceptance procedures have been written to satisfy the requirements of Environment Agency (EA) guidance and set out the:

- evidence needed from producers to confirm the waste matches its description
- measures taken to make sure the waste is not contaminated
- criteria used to decide whether, or not, to accept the waste, e.g., the results of waste testing
- other criteria used to make sure that the site only accept waste materials that the permit authorises

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that all Brockley Wood Ventures Limited (BWV Ltd) operations at the Brockley Wood Deposit for the purposes of recovery (DfR) site are carried out in accordance with the site permit and all associated regulations.

1.2 Scope

To ensure that all the activities related to the acceptance of waste to BWV Ltd conform to the site permit.

1.3 Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Company Director to ensure that all BWV Ltd employees, temporary workers, contractors, and drivers comply with the requirements of this procedure.

The Technical Competent Manager (TCM) will advise on the necessary controls that are to be undertaken to ensure that waste is managed when entering the site.

Controls relate to the collection of the waste materials and its traceability through the process including sampling and testing.

2.0 OPERATION OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The waste acceptance procedures set out the:

- evidence needed from producers to confirm the waste matches its description
- measures that will be taken to make sure the waste is not contaminated
- criteria that will be used to decide whether to accept the waste, for example the results of waste testing
- any other criteria that will be used to make sure that the project will only accept waste that the permit authorises

2.2 Site background

The proposed sand and gravel quarry will be restored, via the deposit of waste for recovery, to approved final contours to provide land suitable for agricultural use in accordance with the site's planning permission.

Table 2-1: Proposed wastes for use in the scheme

Source	Sub source	EWC	Description	End uses
01	01	01 01 02	Wastes from non-metalliferous excavation	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	A, B, E, F
01	04	01 04 12	Mineral processing (washing) waste	A****, B, F
10	01	10 01 01	Bottom ash and slag from power stations (furnace bottom ash)	A*
10	01	10 01 02	Pulverised fuel ash from power stations	A*, B
10	01	10 01 05	Gypsum (solid only)	E
10	01	10 01 07	Gypsum (sludge only)	E
10	01	10 01 15	Incinerator bottom ash	A*
10	12	10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	A, B, D

10	13	10 13 14	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	A
17	01	17 01 01	Concrete	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 02	Bricks	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	A, B, D
17	01	17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	A, B, D
17	03	17 03 02	Road base and road planings other than those containing coal tar (bituminous road planings will not be used at a depth greater than 2m.	D**
17	05	17 05 04	Soil and stones (topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones)	A***, B, E, F
17	05	17 05 06	Dredging spoil (dewatered before use)	A***
17	05	17 05 08	Track ballast, soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances	A***, B, D
19	01	19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag (incinerator bottom ash)	A*
19	02	19 02 06	<i>Filter cakes from aggregate waste wash plants. Does not include residual 'fines' from mechanical treatment of mixed wastes at transfer stations.</i>	A****, F
19	12	19 12 05	Glass	A
19	12	19 12 09	Minerals (such as sand and stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals	A****, B
19	12	19 12 12	Minerals (such as sand and stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals	A****
19	12	19 12 12	Crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics, including mixtures of materials	A****
19	12	19 12 12	Soil substitutes other than those containing dangerous substances only	A***, E, F

19	12	19 12 12	Treated bottom ash including incinerator bottom ash and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only	A
20	02	20 02 02	Soil and stones (topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones)	A***, B, E, F
*	The waste must meet the relevant civil engineering standards for use.			
**	Road or track construction and repair, hard surfacing or car parks. Bituminous road planings must not be deposited more than 2 metres deep			
***	Material deposited in place of non-waste topsoil will be clean and uncontaminated.			
****	This excludes fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard. It does not include residual 'fines' from mechanical treatment of mixed waste at transfer stations. Source materials must be: - properly classified as hazardous or non-hazardous - accurately described (characterised)			

Table 2-2: Key to table codes

End use	Description
A	Structural fill, road construction
B	Restoration of mineral workings. General fill material.
C	Surface treatment of roads, drainage
D	Road/track construction
E	Agricultural improvement schemes
F	Ecological improvement schemes.

Only suitable inert wastes that meet the Landfill Directive definition of inert will be used to create the subsoil restoration profile, with BS3882:2015 compliant soils used to produce a final topsoil layer suitable for use in agriculture to Grade 3 (3a/3b) classification where sufficient removed material does not exist. Most wastes to be accepted at the site will be excavated materials from local civil engineering and construction works. The wastes arising

from each site or process will be adequately characterised by a site investigation or appropriate process analysis. The criteria for the acceptance of wastes have considered the environmental assessments submitted with this application, to ensure that there are no:

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

The sand and gravel quarry will be restored, via the deposit of waste for recovery, to approved final levels to provide land suitable for low intensity agricultural use in accordance with the site's planning permission.

This section provides details of the waste types and the acceptance criteria that will be accepted on site for the purpose of restoration. Reference has been made to Environment Agency (EA) documents:

- [Waste acceptance procedures for deposit for recovery - GOV.UK](#)
- [SR2015 No39 - Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation](#)
- [Risk assessments for your environmental permit - GOV.UK](#)

2.3 Gas generation

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

2.4 Leachate generation

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

2.5 Waste acceptance

Wastes entering sites will undergo a three-tier testing protocol as detailed below:

1. Basic Characterisation. This is a thorough determination, according to consistent analysis and behaviour testing methods of the short- and long-term leaching behaviour and/or characteristic properties of the waste.
2. Compliance Testing. This is periodical testing by simpler standardised analysis and behaviour testing procedures to establish whether the waste follows permit conditions and any specific restoration material requirements. This assessment will focus on important variables and behaviour identified by basic characterisation and will be carried out at least annually.
3. On-site verification. This establishes rapid check methods to verify that a waste is the same as that which was been subjected to compliance testing and that which is described in the documentation accompanying the waste. It may consist merely of a visual inspection of the waste before and/or after unloading.

A visual inspection to satisfy the Level 3 on-site verification requirements will be carried out on all wastes deposited at the site whether within the LGV or during/after deposit.

All waste accepted for recovery will be accompanied by a WTN as required by Duty of Care (DoC) Regulations and checked by the weighbridge operator before the vehicle is permitted to access the site.

A register of the quantities and characteristics of waste accepted at the site will be maintained on a computerised database. A record will also be maintained of all waste that is removed from the facility.

A quarantine area will be located within the operational site area, where any non-conforming loads identified following discharge will be segregated pending additional investigations.

2.6 Waste that does not need testing

Waste producers do not need to test their waste (except for testing it for classification), if they are in the following list of waste codes and:

- come from a single source
- are well characterised and described

- carry no risk of contamination, for example from a site that has not previously been developed

List of waste codes that do not need analysis (where authorised):

- 01 01 02 waste from non-metalliferous excavation
- 01 04 08 waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances
- 01 04 09 waste sand and clays
- 10 12 08 waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
- 17 01 01 concrete
- 17 01 02 bricks
- 17 01 03 tiles and ceramics
- 17 01 07 mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
- 17 05 04 soil and stones
- 19 12 09 minerals (for example, sand and stones)
- 20 02 02 soil and stones

However, if it is considered that the waste may potentially be contaminated and the waste producer has not provided any analysis results to disprove this, the waste will be rejected.

2.7 Import of materials for direct use

Where materials are pre-assessed suitable for direct use in the restoration phase, they will undergo the three-tier testing protocol as outlined in Section 2.5. They will then be directed to the working area, or to the appropriate, temporary stockpile.

2.8 Import of manufactured soils

Manufactured soils will be imported under EWC 19 12 12 soil substitutes [A material produced by combining mineral matter and organic matter of suitable quality (and, where appropriate,

fertiliser and lime) that provides similar functions to natural topsoil] and will only be accepted from the on-site waste recycling facility (permit ref EPR/WE7732AB/A001).

The specifications below provide the maximum threshold levels of toxic and phytotoxic elements which are allowable within the soils to be placed at the site, to ensure that the placement of soils will not result in environmental pollution or harm human or plant health. They also provide the maximum organic matter content, measured as Loss on Ignition (LOI) and an acceptable range of pH.

It is noted that these threshold levels may be exceeded by individual wastes, however, where levels can be reduced to within specification levels through the mixing of different waste materials, the blended material will be acceptable for use. To confirm that the soils to be used at the site meet these specifications, they will have been subject to testing.

2.9 Import of washplant filter cakes

EWC code 01 04 12 – Mineral processing (washing) waste

The wastes classified under EWC code 01 04 12 are generated during the washing of naturally occurring mineral aggregates (such as sand, gravel, and crushed rock) to remove fine particles, clay, silt, and other naturally occurring impurities prior to further processing or sale.

The washing process involves the following stages:

Stockpiling and feeding: Raw aggregates are delivered to the wash plant and fed into a water-based washing circuit via conveyors or hopper feeds.

Washing and scrubbing: Aggregates pass through water sprays, log washers, or rotating scrubbers to dislodge surface fines and clay coatings. No chemical reagents are added at this stage; the process relies on mechanical agitation and the action of water alone.

Screening and classification: Washed material is separated by size using vibrating screens and hydrocyclones where appropriate.

Water recycling: Process water is recycled within a closed-circuit system to minimise water consumption and reduce suspended solids discharged to settlement tanks or lagoons.

Waste generation: The solid fraction of the wash water (sludge) that settles in settlement tanks or lagoons is collected and classified as EWC 01 04 12. This material is inert in nature, comprising primarily fine mineral particles (sand, silt, clay).

Chemical use: Chemical additives, including flocculants and surfactants, are used in mineral aggregate washing operations. While the basic washing process relies on water and mechanical equipment (scrubbers, screens) to remove loose impurities, chemicals are employed to enhance efficiency, treat wash water, and meet environmental standards.

- **Flocculants/Coagulants:** These are widely used to facilitate solid-liquid separation in the water treatment systems associated with wash plants as the fine particles (silt, clay) suspended in the wash water are difficult to settle by gravity alone. Flocculants work by aggregating these fine particles into larger, heavier "flocs" that settle more easily, allowing the water to be clarified, treated, and recycled for reuse. Common examples include polyacrylamides (PAM) and inorganic compounds like aluminum sulfate (alum).
- **Surfactants:** These agents may be used to lower surface tension and improve the wetting and cleaning efficiency of the water, especially for removing stubborn contaminants like heavy clays or organic matter. They act as detergents and dispersants, helping to detach dirt from the aggregate surfaces.
- **Other processing aids:** The broader mineral processing industry also uses a range of other chemical aids such as defoamers, grinding aids, scale inhibitors, and rheology modifiers, depending on the specific raw material and desired final product quality.

EWC code 19 02 06 - filter cakes from aggregate wash plants

The wastes classified under EWC code 19 02 06 are generated during the washing of Aggregate Quality Protocol (AQP) compliant materials to remove fine particles, clay, silt, and other naturally occurring impurities prior to further processing or sale. This filter cake is then assessed for its impermeability characteristics and chemical properties.

A Waste Assessment Classification (WAC) assessment is carried out

2.10 Leachability testing of clay-based filter cake

It is proposed to use a clay-based filter cake as a backfill material within the deposit for recovery (DfR) operation and leachability testing constitutes one of the most important components of the overall waste suitability assessment. Although clay-rich fines are often chemically benign and geochemically stable, their behaviour in a backfilling context cannot be assumed. Leachability testing provides an evidence base that demonstrates the material's compatibility with the receiving environment, its conformity to recovery requirements, and its ability to perform without introducing unacceptable environmental risks. The following sets out, the technical, regulatory, and operational reasons why leachability testing is both beneficial and necessary.

2.10.1 Validating the chemical stability of fine-grained clay-rich materials

Filter cake from aggregate wash plants typically contains a high proportion of fine particles (silt and clay fractions), often comprising aluminosilicates, quartz fines, and weakly bound flocculated solids. While many of these are chemically inert in bulk form, the fine-grained surface area can increase the mobility of certain trace elements (e.g. metals and metalloids) under specific geochemical conditions.

Leachability testing provides quantitative data on the rate and extent to which constituents may dissolve, desorb, or mobilise when the material is placed into the geological environment. This is particularly important because:

- Clay materials may temporarily exhibit elevated porewater exchange following deposition.
- Flocculants or coagulants used in upstream processing—although often low hazard—can influence pH and ionic strength.
- Adsorbed metals on clay particle surfaces can mobilise under reducing or low-pH conditions.

Testing therefore ensures that initial assumptions about the low risk nature of the filter cakes are substantiated by empirical data.

2.10.2 Demonstrating compliance with inert/non-hazardous behaviour requirements

Deposit for recovery operations must demonstrate that materials behave in a manner consistent with inert or non-hazardous characteristics. Leachability testing (e.g. using EN 12457 or analogous methods) is the only recognised way to determine whether the material's leaching profile meets relevant acceptance thresholds and whether the contaminants are immobile under realistic environmental conditions.

The WAC test will evidence that:

- Leachate concentrations do not exceed the thresholds associated with inert or stable non-reactive materials.
- No constituents i.e., flocculants etc used in the process, exhibit behaviour that would classify the material as hazardous under WM3.
- Release of constituents is controlled and predictable over the long term.

This gives confidence that the deposited material will not compromise groundwater quality or breach permit conditions.

2.10.3 Provides essential data for the groundwater risk assessment

Backfilling operations introduce large tonnages of material into the subsurface environment, often directly interacting with:

- The unsaturated (vadose) zone
- Existing porewater
- Shallow aquifers
- Site drainage systems

Leachability testing provides input parameters for groundwater risk models, including:

- Source term concentrations
- Leachate generation potential
- Mobility under varying pH and redox conditions
- Time-dependent release (equilibrium vs diffusive)

Without such data, any groundwater risk assessment would lack the quantitative foundation required to demonstrate that the operation poses no significant risk to water receptors.

2.10.4 Confirms the absence of problematic anions, metals, or organic residues

Although aggregate wash plants rarely generate organics, filter cake can contain:

- Natural metal concentrations associated with the mineral geology
- Sulphate, chloride, or bicarbonate ions
- Residues from coagulants (e.g. aluminium or iron salts)
- Trace contaminants from incoming feedstock (e.g. construction fines, or weathered aggregate surfaces)

Leachability testing allows operators to confirm that:

- None of these constituents are present at concentrations that could harm soils or groundwaters.
- Pre-existing contamination in feed materials is not being inadvertently transferred to the recovery project.
- The site-specific geology, hydrochemistry, and sensitivity of receptors are not compromised.

2.10.5 Demonstrates that the material will not generate nuisance leachate

Backfilling operations—particularly where large masses of fines are compacted—can create localised zones of:

- Elevated moisture retention
- Slow drainage
- Slightly elevated porewater pressures

Leachability testing ensures that the water expressed from these zones will not contain undesirable constituents. It also supports controls on:

- Drainage design
- Containment where applicable
- Surface-water management measures during the deposition phase

This is especially relevant where assurance is required to demonstrate that the activity will not introduce contaminated water requiring collection or treatment.

2.10.6 Supports the recovery test and avoids classification as disposal

For a deposit for recovery operation to be accepted, regulators must be satisfied that the waste:

- Has a clear functional purpose
- Will not create environmental harm
- Is not being deposited simply because it is the cheapest route for disposal

Leachability testing helps meet this test by showing that:

- The chemical properties of the filter cake are compatible with the identified engineering or restoration function.
- The material's environmental performance is predictable and acceptable.
- No hidden contaminants or unstable constituents are present that would undermine the recovery claim.

This is key to demonstrating a legitimate recovery activity rather than a sham disposal.

2.10.7 Establishes long-term environmental and operational confidence

Deposit for recovery operations remain in situ indefinitely, meaning that long-term chemical stability is crucial. Leachability testing supports this by:

- Providing baseline data for future compliance checks
- Demonstrating that long-term dissolution rates are negligible
- Supporting assurance to landowners, planners, and regulators regarding legacy impacts
- The presence of a leachability dataset also reduces future liability exposure by showing that the operator acted with due diligence and undertook a comprehensive assessment of waste behaviour.
- Provides transparency and traceability for regulators and stakeholders

25.10.8 Overall conclusion

Leachability testing, when using clay-based filter cake in a backfilling deposit for recovery operation provides:

- Demonstrable evidence of chemical and geochemical stability
- Essential data for groundwater and environmental risk assessments
- Confidence that contaminants will remain immobile
- Assurance that the activity qualifies as genuine recovery
- Protection for operators against long-term environmental liabilities
- Assurance that the material behaves predictably, safely, and compatibly within the receiving environment

3.0 WASTE PRE-ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE

3.1 Level 1 (basic) waste characterisation

The pre-acceptance procedures follow a risk-based approach, considering:

- the source and nature of the waste
- potential risks to the environment (for example from odour and other emissions)
- knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)

Where the waste is received on an ad hoc basis, pre-acceptance checks will still be conducted before the waste is accepted, i.e., through the exchange of information at the weighbridge before acceptance on site.

When a customer query is received, and before the waste arrives at the site, sufficient information from the waste producer will be obtained to fulfil pre-acceptance requirements that the waste has been properly assessed and classified as set out in WM3 .

The following information will be obtained in writing or electronic form:

- details of the waste producer including organisation name, address and contact details a description of the waste
- the European Waste Classification (EWC) code
- the source of the waste (the producer's business and the specific process that has created the waste)
- information about the history of the producer site if it may be relevant to the classification of the waste (e.g., soils and other construction and demolition arisings from a site contaminated by previous industrial uses)
- the waste's physical form
- the waste's composition (based on representative samples, including WAC testing where appropriate, if necessary)
- a description of the waste's odour and whether it is likely to be odorous
- an estimate of the quantity expect to be received

For mirror entry LoW codes (as defined in WM3), evidence will be kept that an assessment of the waste has been undertaken to assign the relevant mirror entry code.

Where the origin of the waste is understood and clearly shows that the waste is non-hazardous sample information will not be required. However, a visual assessment alone will not be enough to assess whether mirror entry waste is hazardous or not.

Analysis of samples will be carried out by laboratories who are UKAS or MCERTs accredited for the prescribed test.

Pre-acceptance records will be kept for at least 3 years, with records held electronically, following receipt of the waste. If an enquiry does not lead to receipt of the waste, the records will be archived/deleted.

The information required at pre-acceptance will be reassessed if the:

- waste changes
- process giving rise to the waste changes
- waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information

In all cases the information required at pre-acceptance will be reassessed on an annual basis.

When it is agreed that waste will be accepted from a customer, it will be made clear and recorded what parameters will be checked at the acceptance stage. The checks include visual, physical, chemical and odour-based parameters. The criteria for non-conformance or rejection will be recorded. The person checking the waste for acceptance can also decide on their own additional parameters.

3.2 Filter cake specific pre-acceptance measures

01 04 12 – *Filter cakes and spent inorganic solids* arising from physical or chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals (e.g., wash-plant filter cake). This entry is usually non-hazardous or inert, depending on composition and hazardous properties. It is not automatically inert and must be characterised.

19 02 06 – *Sludges from physico-chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05.*

This generally describes sludges/filtrate residues from wash water treatment. It is typically

mirror entry (may be hazardous or non-hazardous) and is unlikely to automatically qualify as inert without testing.

Neither of these codes are on the Environment Agency's list of wastes that do not require testing (unlike clean sands, gravel, etc.) under the deposit for recovery guidance. You must therefore classify and, if appropriate, test to demonstrate they meet inert criteria.

Basic documentation required from the producer to confirm waste description and source, including:

- Waste code(s) and waste description
- Origin and process generating the waste
- Previous site history (including contamination risk)
- Results of producer's classification and any testing (chemical and physical)
- Physical form and moisture content
- Confirmation that the waste matches the EWC code assigned and is classified under WM3 (hazardous vs non-hazardous inert). This is essential before any acceptance decision.
- Risk assessment of potential contaminants, particularly where the waste originates from treatment/sludge generation, including likelihood of heavy metals, hydrocarbons, sulphate, or other contaminants.

3.3 Filter cake specific pre-acceptance acceptance criteria

The waste acceptance procedures include clear acceptance criteria. For inert classification, these must show that:

- The waste is non-hazardous (confirmed via WM3 classification and appropriate lab tests).
- The waste does not pose a risk of pollution to groundwater, surface water, land, or receptors.
- Chemical and physical properties make it suitable for proposed deposition under the permit (i.e., it is comparable to inert material). This often aligns with inert landfill waste

acceptance criteria (WAC) (e.g., Council Decision 2003/33/EC), including leachability limits and absence of organic reactivity.

- Site-specific criteria or adopt recognised criteria (e.g., inert landfill WAC limits) that reflect your site risk assessment. Upper contaminant concentrations reflect outcomes of the hydrogeological risk assessment (HRA) to ensure no pollution is caused.

3.4 Filter cake specific testing and verification criteria for inert classification

To demonstrate that these wastes meet inert criteria the operator will be expected to supply the following:

Classification Testing (WM3)

Waste must be classified under WM3 to confirm it is not hazardous (i.e., does not exhibit hazardous properties). BWV require:

- Total concentration analysis of relevant hazardous substances
- Hazardous property assessment
- Appropriate sampling plan to represent variability
- This must be provided by producer and will be verified where necessary.

Leaching and acceptance criteria (Inert waste acceptance criteria)

While the Waste acceptance procedures guidance does not itself list specific inert limits, in practice operators use the criteria established under inert landfill WAC (from Council Decision 2003/33/EC) to set their internal acceptance limits.

These typically include:

- Leachate limits for key contaminants (e.g., heavy metals, chloride, sulphate, dissolved organic carbon) using a standard leaching test such as BS EN 12457.
- Physical form criteria (no free liquids, no fines beyond agreed limits, etc.).
- Organic content / biodegradation indicators demonstrating inert behaviour.

Testing frequency and extent:

- For new/variable waste streams, require representative sampling regimes (e.g., multiple samples per batch or source).

- For stable, homogeneous waste streams, testing frequency can be reduced but must still be documented.

Absence of contaminants above inert limits in leachate tests is required; elevated sulphate can cause a non-inert determination if limits are not met.

BWV will only accept analytical methods that are accredited (UKAS/MCERTS) and appropriate for the parameters being assessed.

4.0 WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE

4.1 Level 2 (compliance testing) procedure

Waste acceptance procedures will be implemented to check that the characteristics of the waste received matches the information provided during waste pre-acceptance. This is to confirm the waste is as expected and that it can be accepted. If the waste does not conform to the pre-acceptance information, it may still be able to be accepted, but it will first be confirmed that the permit allows it and that the site can handle it appropriately. If not, the waste will be rejected.

The procedures follow a risk-based approach that considers:

- the source, nature and age of the waste;
- potential risks to the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) the potential for self-heating;
- knowledge about the previous waste holder(s).

All wastes will be visually checked and verified against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before being accepted on site. The extent of the initial visual check is based on the waste type and how it is loaded.

All transfer documentation will be checked and validated, with any discrepancies resolved before the waste is accepted. All incoming vehicles will enter the site via the main site entrance and check in at the weighbridge office. The documentation accompanying the load will be checked and recorded and will include, but not be limited to;

- EWC code and waste description.
- Date.
- Time.
- Customer name.
- Vehicle registration number and type.
- Ticket number; and,
- Carriers Certificate of Registration.

Where it is considered that the incoming waste classification or description is incorrect or incomplete, then this will be addressed with the waste producer or waste carrier (or both) during waste acceptance. Any nonconformance will be recorded and where the waste is deemed as acceptable for on-site use, this will be documented. If the documentation is incorrect and the correct paperwork cannot be provided, the weighbridge operator will inform the Site Manager or nominated technically competent person, and the load will be rejected.

The site has clear criteria that are used to identify non-conforming wastes and for wastes to be rejected.

Procedures are in place for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming and rejected wastes. These include:

- using quarantine storage
- notifying the relevant customer or waste producer
- recording a summary of the justification for accepting non-conforming waste

Measures will be in place to prevent the recurrence of non-conforming and rejected wastes.

Where waste is rejected which has been classified as hazardous, the procedure set out in [Hazardous waste: rejected loads guidance - GOV.UK](#) will be followed.

Each load will be weighed on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork. Each record will be held in an electronic system, so that available capacity can be monitored at the site for permit and planning condition compliance.

Staff carrying out waste acceptance checks are trained to effectively identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, so that compliance with Duty of Care for waste and permit conditions is maintained.

Procedures include ensuring that staff watch waste being unloaded, so the waste can be quarantined if necessary before it is mixed, or deposited, with other material. Should any load look suspicious or unsuitable for deposition, the operatives at the operational area will contact the weighbridge operator to assess the waste load in question.

Assuming the Level 1 checks have been completed to the satisfaction of the BWV Ltd, the weighbridge will be the second point of control prior to deposit of wastes in the site.

For wastes produced by BWV Ltd this visual verification may be made at the point of dispatch. In such cases this verification will be documented, and the document be made available at the receiving site.

5.0 ON-SITE VERIFICATION

5.1 Level 3 (on-site verification) procedure

To provide further assurance as to the suitability of waste, BWV Ltd will periodically carry out verification testing of waste delivered to the site to confirm that it meets the site's waste acceptance criteria for leaching and total content of organics.

Upon arrival to the site, waste deliveries identified for verification testing will be directed to deposit at a safe holding area so that material can be stored while samples are taken and until the results of the testing are received.

5.2 Sampling

Sampling of waste for verification by BWV Ltd will be undertaken as soon as the waste has been accepted on site and will be carried out in accordance with the following procedure:

- The segregated load will be sampled from at least 9 sub sample locations using a stainless-steel trowel or spade after removal of the exposed surface of the tipped load.
- The sub samples will be selected as representative of the waste mass as a whole and include a range of grain sizes, where appropriate.
- The sub samples will be placed in a large plastic bag and mixed thoroughly.
- Two samples will be taken, one for despatch and one to be kept onsite.
- The sample tub or jar will then be filled from this mixed material and sealed as soon as practicable to prevent loss of volatiles or sample deterioration; and
- The trowel will be washed with distilled water and dried between the sampling of each waste load.

An analysis request form will be completed, and samples will be labelled with the following information:

- Site name.
- Sample number.
- Sample description.
- Waste producer.
- Waste carrier.

- Vehicle registration;
- Waste ticket number.
- Date sample was taken; and
- Name of sampler.

5.3 Analytical suite

BWV Ltd will test the sample to confirm that the delivery meets the inert waste limit values for leaching and total content of organics, listed in appendices D and E. Analytical Methods Waste will be analysed in accordance with the analytical methods set out in Section 3 of '2003/33/EC: Council Decision of 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'.

5.4 Results

Following receipt of the analysis, the results will be evaluated. If the results of validation testing deem the waste to fail the site's waste acceptance criteria, a record will be made, and the quarantine and rejection procedures will be implemented in accordance with Section 6.0. If the results of validation testing deem the waste to pass the site's waste acceptance criteria, the load will be delivered to the operational area.

6.0 WASTE REJECTION AND QUARANTINE PROCEDURE

6.1 Purpose

The purpose of the quarantine and rejection procedures are to ensure that any non-conforming waste is removed from site and that the waste producer and carrier are informed so that appropriate action can be taken to prevent recurrence.

Non-conforming waste will be identified by either the TCM/weighbridge operator at the weighbridge, or by site operatives at the operational area. Non-conforming waste will be identified by visual and olfactory means, or upon failure of the verification sampling and testing. Visual criteria used to assess potentially unsuitable loads will be the presence of material not specifically authorised by the permit, or discolouration and staining. Any odorous materials will be rejected as potentially contaminated.

6.2 Rejection at the weighbridge

Waste will be rejected from site by the TCM/weighbridge operator in the following circumstances:

- if the waste has not been pre-approved and is not on the Approved Job List.
- if the waste does not conform to the description on the accompanying paperwork, the waste transfer note or the Approved Job List.
- if the waste is delivered by an unauthorised carrier.
- if the visual and olfactory inspection reveals the presence of unauthorised waste.

In these circumstances, the load will be returned, and a rejected load form will be completed. The form will be sent to the waste producer and the details recorded in a spreadsheet at head office. This spreadsheet will be available upon request.

6.3 Rejection at operational area

If unauthorised waste is observed by a Site Operative either during or after deposit, it will be dealt with in the following manner:

- a skip will be provided at the tipping area to hold any wastes that are identified as unauthorised. Any relatively small items of unauthorised materials e.g., paper, wood etc. will be identified and loaded into the skip by the machine operator.

- if a large quantity of material is identified as unauthorised, too large to be loaded into the skip, then it will be isolated until it can be reloaded into another vehicle and removed to an authorised landfill.
- in all occurrences of the identification of unauthorised waste (apart from small quantities of paper, wood etc.) a record will be kept of the occurrence on a Rejected Waste Form, with details of the delivery vehicle if known, and this information will be kept in the Site Control Office available for inspection by the EA; and
- a record will be kept of the number of skips of unauthorised wastes removed from the site, and date of removal. In the event it is necessary to sample such waste to identify a suitable onward treatment facility, the necessary sampling will be carried out. The waste will be maintained in the quarantine area until such time as a suitable alternative facility has been identified.

6.4 Quarantine area

The site has a dedicated waste quarantine area that can be utilised to temporarily store waste being rejected, or non-conforming waste whilst it is being assessed. The quarantine area has an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage if there is a risk of contaminated runoff from the quarantined waste.

Quarantine storage is separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area. The site has written procedures for dealing with wastes held in quarantine, including a maximum storage volume. The maximum storage time considers the potential for odour generation, pest infestation and storage conditions. If the waste is infested or odorous it will be removed within 24 hours or sooner.

7.0 WASTE TRACKING

The operator will use an electronic system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of different parts of the facility, e.g., reception, quarantine, deposition and storage areas. Most inputs will be subject to a pre-booking system to make sure that there is sufficient storage and process capacity for the incoming acceptable waste.

The electronic system will hold all the information generated during:

- Pre-acceptance.
- Acceptance.
- Non-conformance or rejection.
- Storage.
- Removal off site.

This information will be readily accessible. It will include the following information:

- 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 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 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.

The system can report for each of EWC code:

- the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time.

- a breakdown of the waste quantities stored pending on-site treatment or awaiting onward transfer.
- where a batch of waste is located based on a site plan.
- the quantity of waste on site compared with the management system and permit limits.
- the length of time the waste has been on site compared with the management system and permit limits.

The system can report the total quantity of end-of-waste materials on site at any one time, and where that material is located based on the site plan.

Back-up copies of records are stored off site and will be readily accessible in an emergency.

Acceptance records will be retained for a minimum of 2 years after the waste has been treated, deposited or transferred off site.

[Hazardous waste: consignment note guidance - GOV.UK](#) will be followed and consignment notes will be retained for a minimum of 3 years after the waste has been transferred off site.

8.0 WASTE INFORMATION FORM

Waste producer

Site address				
Post code		NGR		
Waste carrier name				
Carrier registration				
EWC				
Description				
Colour				
Consistency				
Odour				
Quantity				
Process origin	Remediation	Demolition	Excavation	Other
SIC code				
	Greenfield?	Residential?	Commercial?	Industrial?
Historical site use				
Info provided	Site investigation report			
	Site plan			
	Borehole/trial pit data			
	Soil analysis			

Customer declaration

I confirm that the waste detailed above that will be taken to Brockley Wood Ventures Limited permitted site is as described above and is from a single source and is uncontaminated.

Name		Job title	
Company		Phone	
Signed		Date	
Reference			

9.0 WASTE REJECTION FORM

Waste producer

Site address			
Post code			
NGR			
Waste carrier name			
Carrier registration			
Vehicle registration			
Driver's name			
WTN number			
Weighbridge ticket			
EWC			
Waste description on WTN			
BWV description			
Reason for rejection			
Action taken	<i>Rejected at weighbridge</i>		
	<i>Rejected at tipping face</i>		
	<i>Producer advised</i>		
	<i>Carrier advised</i>		
	<i>Rejection form copied to producer</i>		
	<i>Rejection form copied to carrier</i>		
Rejected by			
Name		Job title	
Signed		Date	
WRF ref:			

10.0 LIMIT VALUES FOR LEACHING FOR INERT WASTE

Component	Symbol	L/S=10l/kg (mg/kg dry substance)
Arsenic	As	0.5
Barium	Ba	20
Cadmium	Cd	0.04
Total chromium	Cr _{total}	0.5
Copper	Cu	2
Mercury	Hg	0.01
Molybdenum	Mo	0.5
Nickel	Ni	0.4
Lead	Pb	0.5
Antimony	Sb	0.06
Selenium	Se	0.1
Zinc	Zn	4
Chloride	Cl	800
Fluoride	F	10
Sulphate^(a)	SO ₄ ²⁻	1000
Phenol index	PI	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon^(b)	DOC	500
Total Dissolved Solids^(c)	TDS	4000

(a) This limit value for sulphate may be increased to 6,000 mg/kg, provided that the value of C0 (the first eluate of a percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg) does not exceed 1,500 mg/l. It will be necessary to use a percolation test to determine the limit value at L/S = 0.1 l/kg under initial equilibrium conditions.

(b) If the waste does not meet this value for Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg.

(c) The value for Total Dissolved Solids can be used alternatively to the values for Sulphate and Chloride.

11.0 LIMIT VALUES FOR TOTAL CONTENT OF ORGANIC PARAMETERS FOR INERT WASTE

Parameter	Limit value (mg/kg)
Total Organic carbon (TOC)	30000
BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene & xylenes)	6
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (7 congeners)	1
Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	500
PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) (Total of 17)	100

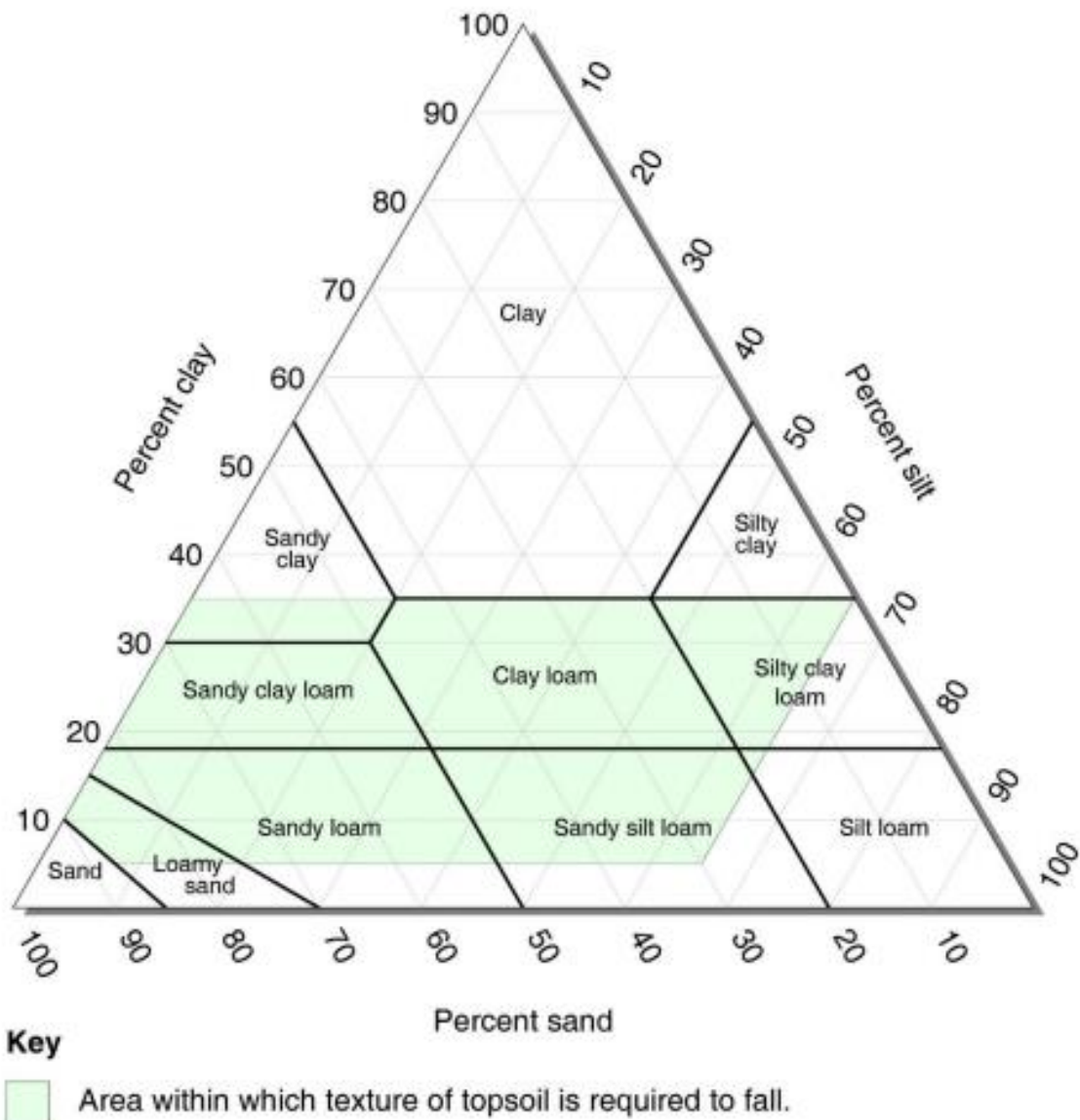
12.0 SUBSTITUTE SUBSOIL SPECIFICATION

Parameter	Unit	Value	Reference
Arsenic (As)	mg/kg	40	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/kg	15	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Chromium (Cr)	mg/kg	1000	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Copper (Cu)	mg/kg	500	
Lead (Pb)	mg/kg	870	
Mercury (Hg)	mg/kg	20	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Nickel (Ni)	mg/kg	110	
Selenium (Se)	mg/kg	100	
Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	1000	
TPH	mg/kg	1500	
Mineral oil	mg/kg	500	Conservative value to protect watercourses, mineral oil level more relevant
PAH	mg/kg	100	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
PCB	mg/kg	1	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
BTEX (Sum)	mg/kg	6	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
Loss on Ignition (LoI)	mg/kg	2	Inert WAC and British Standard Specification for Subsoil and Requirements for Use (BS 8601-2013)
pH	%	5-9	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)

13.0 SUBSTITUTE TOPSOIL SPECIFICATION

Parameter	Unit	Value	Reference
Arsenic (As)	mg/kg	40	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/kg	15	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Chromium (Cr)	mg/kg	1000	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Copper (Cu)	mg/kg	500	
Lead (Pb)	mg/kg	870	
Mercury (Hg)	mg/kg	20	Former EA inert landfill guidance figure ICRCL derived
Nickel (Ni)	mg/kg	110	
Selenium (Se)	mg/kg	100	
Zinc (Zn)	mg/kg	1000	Soil Guideline Value (SGV)
TPH	mg/kg	1500	
Mineral oil	mg/kg	500	Conservative value to protect watercourses, mineral oil level more relevant
PAH	mg/kg	100	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
PCB	mg/kg	1	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
BTEX (Sum)	mg/kg	6	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
Loss on Ignition (Lol)	mg/kg	2	Inert WAC and British Standard Specification for Subsoil and Requirements for Use (BS 8601-2013)
pH	%	5-9	Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC)
<i>Manufactured topsoil will also be required to fall within the accepted textural parameters within BS3882:2015 as shown in section 14.</i>			

14.0 BS3882 TEXTURAL PARAMETERS



15.0 BS3882:2015 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Table 1 – Topsoil Characteristics Parameter	Multipurpose Topsoil	Specific Purpose Topsoil				
		Acidic	Calcareous	Low fertility	Low fertility acidic	Low fertility calcareous
Soil Texture (% m/m)	See textural classification triangle for permitted soil textural classes (Figure 1)					
Soil Organic Matter LOI (% m/m)						
Clay 5 – 20%	3 – 20	3 – 30	3 – 20	2 – 20	2 – 30	2 – 20
Clay 20 – 35%	5 – 20	5 – 30	5 – 20	2 – 20	2 - 30	2 – 20
Maximum Coarse Fragment Content (% m/m)						
>2mm	30					
>20mm	10					
>50mm	0					
pH H ₂ O	5.5 – 8.5	3.5 – 5.5	7.5 – 9.0	3.5 – 9.0	3.5 – 5.5	7.5 – 9.0
Carbonate (% m/m)	N/A	N/A	> 1	N/A	N/A	> 1
Plant Available Nutrient Content						
Nitrogen (% m/m)						
Extractable Phosphorous (mg/l)						
Extractable Potassium (mg/l)	> 0.15 16 – 140	> 0.15 16 – 140	> 0.15 16 - 140	N/A <20	N/A <20	N/A <20
Extractable Magnesium (mg/l)	121 – 1500 51 - 600	121 –1500 51 - 600	121 - 1500 51 – 600	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Carbon:Nitrogen Ratio	< 20:1	< 20:1	< 20:1	< 35:1	< 35:1	< 20:1
Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$)	3300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phytotoxic Contaminants (by Soil pH) (mg/kg DS) (nitric acid extractable)	Multipurpose and Specific Purpose Topsoils					
	Soil pH <6.0	Soil pH 6.0 – 7.0		Soil pH >7.0		
	Zinc, Zn Copper, Cu Nickel, Ni	<200 <100 <60	<200 <135 <75		<300 <200 <110	
Visible Contaminants (% m/m)						
> 2mm	< 0.5					
... of which plastics	< 0.25					
... sharps	Zero in 1kg of air-dried soil					