



Non Technical Summary

Environmental Permit

**Land at Croft Quarry
Marion's Way
Coventry Road
Leicester
LE9 3GP**

[OCL-CQ-NTS-V2]

Version 2 Dated 11 November 2025

1.0 Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary supports an application for an Environmental Permit for the recovery and treatment of hazardous waste at Land at Croft Quarry, Marion's Way, Coventry Road, Leicester, LE9 3GP.

The Site will be operated by OCL Regeneration Ltd.

The operation will involve the receipt and treatment of Asphalt Waste Containing Coal Tar (AWCCT).

The Operating Procedures have been set out in document EMS-OP-01. The Operating Procedures have been developed with due consideration to the Appropriate Measures set out in the guidance document; Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities.

1.1 The Operator

OCL Regeneration specialise in sustainable building materials and recycled construction materials, serving the following sectors:

- Road construction and surfacing contractors
- Utility providers and contractors

Both groups generate the same waste materials through road and pavement construction or reinstatement following upgrades/repairs to underground services.

The company work to ISO14001 and 9001 compliance schemes. They also have the following accreditations:

- The Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS)
- Construction Plant Compliance Scheme (CPSC)
- Green Roads Alliance
- Construction Products Association (CPA)
- National Plant Operators Registration Scheme (NPORS)

1.2 Overview

The operator will manage bituminous mixtures containing coal tar. This waste is derived from highway maintenance projects.

The waste will be encapsulated using specialist techniques. The cold foam process uses a cement and/or foamed bitumen to produce Hydraulically Bound Materials (HBM), Cement Bound Granular Mixtures (CBGM) or Foambase Asphalt.

It is proposed to treat up to 150,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per annum.

The following permitted activities will take place:

Activity	Description of specified activity	Description	Limits of specified activity
A1	Section 5.3 Part A(1)(a)(vi) Recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes a day involving recycling or reclamation of inorganic materials	Physical treatment of hazardous waste. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials.	Treatment consisting of separation, screening, crushing, blending and mixing of waste for recovery as an aggregate. All waste shall be stored and treated on impermeable ground with sealed drainage.
A2	Section 5.6 Part (A)(1)(a) Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3.	R13 Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage pending collection on the site where it is produced)	Storage of hazardous asphalt waste containing coal tar. All waste shall be stored and treated on impermeable ground with sealed drainage.

1.3 Pre-Acceptance Procedures

The waste facility will receive and treat Asphalt Waste Containing Coal Tar (AWCCT) which is hazardous waste, from highway excavation projects. The processes that produce the waste are clearly defined.

Historically, coal tar was commonly used as a binder in asphalt road surfaces throughout the 1970's and 1980's. Due to the high concentrations of phenols and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) in coal tar bound asphalts, such materials are classified as hazardous waste with the EWC of 17.03.01, 'bituminous mixtures containing coal tar'. Highway maintenance and improvement works on stretches of highway laid down during or preceding the 1980's can generate AWCCT.

Waste pre-acceptance procedures will ensure that only compliant waste types will be accepted. Customers delivering waste to the site will be required to provide OCL Regeneration Ltd, in advance, with all relevant/necessary information/documentation to satisfy the requirements of the Duty of Care.

Information required will include specific details of:

- Source and origin of the waste
- The quantity of waste
- The form of waste (i.e. solid, loose, liquid)

- Code according to the European Waste Catalogue
- For hazardous waste loads, determination of the wastes hazardous properties as per Environment Agency Technical Guidance WM2 'Hazardous Waste: interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste' (2011) and WM3 'Waste Classification: Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste' (2015)
- The process producing the waste, including the SIC code, the characteristics of its raw materials and products which may affect its behaviour
- Appearance of the waste (smell, colour, physical form)
- Information to demonstrate that the waste is not prohibited
- Any special handling requirements

Every delivery of waste will be recorded, detailing the date of the transaction, volume, waste type, Registered Waste Carrier, Hazardous Waste Consignment Note number, vehicle registration and any other pertinent information against a unique reference number. This will allow for tracking of wastes, the generation of reports and waste returns, as well as providing comprehensive, auditable information.

All relevant documentation will be maintained at the site office. Information will be made available for inspection by officers of the Environment Agency.

Site staff will be suitably trained to understand pre-acceptance documentation.

1.4 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Only wastes which have been subject to the pre-acceptance procedures detailed above will be accepted at the site.

All loads must be sheeted at the point of arrival. The vehicle will be weighed, and the driver will provide information to the site office, this will include the Hazardous Waste Consignment Note. The delivery of the load will be pre-arranged. Therefore, the correct paperwork from the pre-acceptance stage will be readily available.

All site operatives will be trained in the receipt and checking of waste at the acceptance stage. The nature of this work is very consistent. It will treat waste generated from utility and highway works, which have established procedures from production through to treatment.

The site operative will visually inspect the contents of the waste load to ensure only compliant wastes are accepted. Only wastes that have the relevant pre-acceptance documentation, laboratory test results, Hazardous Waste Consignment Note and are confirmed as authorised wastes under the Environmental Permit will be accepted.

The driver will be instructed to drive to the correct unloading area. The AWCCT reception area is shown on Drawing OC-CQ-LAY-01. This is a visible and dedicated area, located on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.

The waste will be visually inspected as it is unloaded, or immediately after it has been unloaded. At this stage, the bay will be labelled with the unique tracking reference number. This enables the waste to be processed as a batch.

The waste being managed at this site is unique and consistent. The on-site verification will take place for every load, but the compliance testing will not be required for every load. For AWCCT, the nature of the waste will be established through core testing at the point of production.

1.5 Waste Rejection Procedure

In the unlikely event that non-permitted waste is inadvertently accepted at the site, the waste will either be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for return to the waste producer or a suitably authorised facility or deposited in a secure skip or contained area for quarantined storage prior to off-site removal either to the waste producer or suitably authorised facility. Quarantine skips/areas will be separate for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

There will be a quarantine bay on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.

1.6 Storage

Storage bays will be provided at the site. Prior to accepting waste, the storage capacity of the site will be checked to ensure sufficient capacity is available.

The integrity of the storage bays will be checked daily as part of the daily site checks. This will also include checking the volume. Waste will only be accepted if there is capacity, all waste received is pre-notified.

The waste is not combustible and fire risk is not a significant concern.

Each bay will be labelled with the maximum storage limits.

The site is remote and therefore it is unlikely that odour will be an issue. Odour associated with AWCCT is typically associated with the PAH compounds. For PAH to be released, the waste would need to be heated. In storage, the AWCCT is unlikely to be odorous.

If odour is detected, arrangements will be made to process the waste within 24 hours to ensure it is capsulated and the risk removed.

All storage takes place on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.

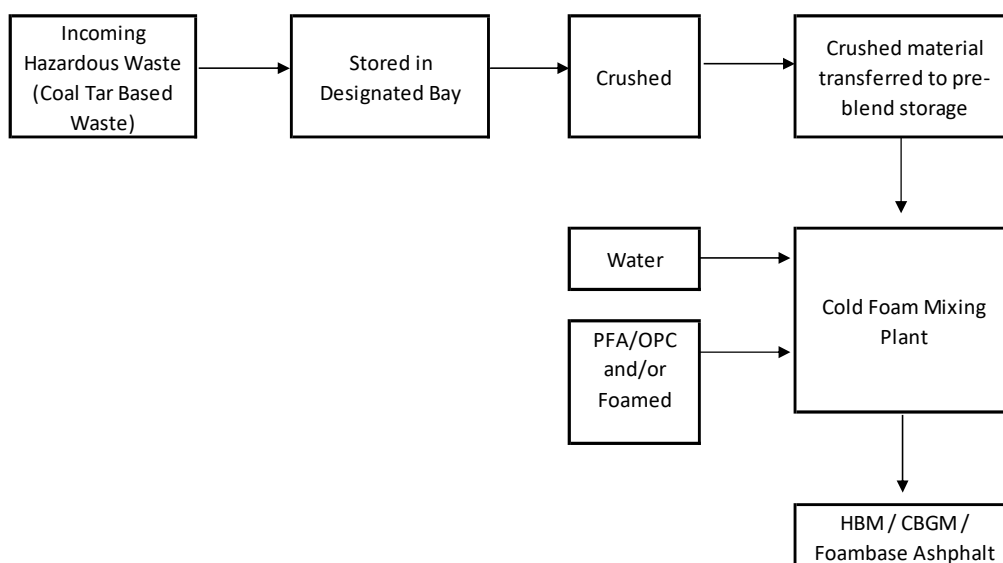
1.7 Waste Treatment

The treatment of coal tar based hazardous waste involves the encapsulation using bitumen. The treatment uses bespoke technology designed specifically for this purpose.

The treatment process will be used specifically for the following waste streams:

- EWC 170301* Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar

The process flow is as follows:



The plant to be used for this process is a mobile cold recycling mixing plant. Specification details are provided. This mobile plant can process 220 tonnes per hour.

Depending on the mix, the raw materials for this process include:

- Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA)
- Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) – stored within separate silo.
- Bitumen
- Water
- Diesel

The amount of bitumen required will vary for each batch process.

The operator has achieved ISO14001. As part of that certification is a commitment to continually check the environmental performance of plant and machinery. The company has a policy to replace plant with modern machinery, achieving a higher emission rating.

The plant is bespoke technology for the waste being treated. The system is fully enclosed and automated. The only exception to this is the physical loading into the plant of the waste. Once the waste is within a plant, the addition of water and additives is controlled automatically.

The control system is used to measure the quantity of additives required for the process. The system will detect any material shortages and will shut down. The control system will record data including quantity produced as part of the batch process.

All treatment takes place on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.

1.8 Maintenance

All plant, equipment and infrastructure on Site will be inspected, serviced and maintained as per manufacturer guidance and 'Preventative Maintenance Checklist'.

All plant and machinery will be subject to daily start-up checks. Any defects will be reported to the site manager.

1.9 Management

The company currently has an Environmental Management System, certified to ISO14001. Effective operational and maintenance systems will be employed on all aspects of the process. This includes, daily plant checks and site checks, weekly checks, plant maintenance programmes, and contingency in the event of a failure.

1.10 Training

The Technically Competent Manager has achieved WAMITAB Level 4 High Risk Operator Competence for Managing Physical and Chemical Treatment of Hazardous Waste. This is considered appropriate for overseeing all operations at this site.

The process of using AWCCT is very well established.

OCL staff have over 25 years experience handling this waste stream.

The Site staff will be trained and instructed in the procedures required to operate the Site and will be aware of the waste types accepted as well as relevant Environmental Permit and Legislation as required.

The Site will always be manned and supervised when waste operations are in progress.

A record of all training will be kept on the 'Training Record' together with the 'Training Needs Checklist'. The training needs checklist includes:

- Environmental Awareness
 - Permit role and responsibility
 - Waste Receipt including Duty of Care
 - Waste Treatment and Storage
 - Awareness of local sensitive receptors
 - Permit conditions and non-conformances
- Maintenance/Operations
 - Maintenance of cold foam treatment plant
 - Maintenance of silos and storage tanks
 - Maintenance of plant and machinery
 - Maintenance of bay walls and concrete floor
- Accidents and Emergency
 - Fire
 - Spill response
 - Failure of services

1.11 Accidents/Incidents/Non Conformance

A separate Accident Management Plan has been prepared. The site will be secured to prevent unauthorised access.

1.12 Environmental Risk Assessment

An Environmental Risk Assessment has been prepared. This assesses the likely risk associated with the operation in the context of a Source-Pathway-Receptor linkage.

1.13 Summary

The site is within the Croft Quarry Complex. There are shared facilities including the weighbridge. The site will fall within the security measures of the wider quarry site.

OCL has achieved 14001 certification for its Environmental Management System.

It has a proven track record in these operations and operates similar facilities at other permitted sites.

The treatment of coal tar based hazardous waste involves the encapsulation using bitumen. The treatment uses bespoke technology designed specifically for this purpose. There are clear and defined benefits including:

- Reduce landfill disposal
- Full encapsulation achieves environmental benefits
- Reduced reliance on primary materials
- Reduce carbon footprint.
- Delivers circular economy with this waste stream

OCL measure this performance at each of its site. They predict that one site will deliver a net reduction in CO₂ of around 450,000kg by reducing the use of virgin aggregates, replacing some warm and hot mix traditional asphalts with cold lay materials and reducing the total miles travelled for material supply.

The site at Croft Quarry will help to deliver a new facility in this part of the UK to support highway maintenance projects.

The supporting documentation and risk assessments have confirmed that the operations can take place without causing any significant harm to the environment or local amenity.