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Waste Treatment Procedure

v2.0

Environmental and sustainability solutions provided to
Waste Organics (Leeds) Limited



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REVISION LOG

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1.0 PURPOSE

This document aims to outline the procedure which must be followed by operatives of Waste Organics (Leeds) Limited (hereon referred to as "Waste Organics") for the processing of biodegradable organic solid and liquid waste for the purpose of producing a "soup" suitable for off-site treatment via anaerobic digestion.

All on-site agreed process procedures will be checked for compliance and relevance on a daily / weekly ongoing basis.

2.0 PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

The defined procedures as described in Section 1.0 have been dissected into their component parts for ease of reference by site operatives.

2.1 Waste Storage

Solid biodegradable organic waste is deposited onto the floor of the solid waste reception building. The floor is constructed of impermeable concrete and features a sealed drainage system to prevent any run-off from leaving the building. Any leachate collected by the drainage system shall be collected in the 10m³ drainage pit before being used in the "soup" production process. The waste carrying vehicles enter the building via a fast-acting roller shutter door which is opened only to allow vehicles to enter and exit the building. The building is served by an extraction system and odour control unit (carbon filters) such that all air extracted from the building (there are at least 3 air exchanges per hour) is treated before being emitted to atmosphere. Solid waste is stored for as little time as possible before being processed. The maximum amount of time the solid waste is stored prior to treatment is 24 hours.

Liquid biodegradable organic waste is stored in the adjoining liquid waste reception building. There are 6 No. liquid waste storage tanks, each with a capacity of 55m³. These tanks, along with the mixing tank and batch tank are located in a bunded tank farm which offers secondary containment in line with the CIRIA C736 guidance. Vehicle tankers carrying waste shall reverse into the liquid waste reception building via the fast acting roller shutter door, which is again only opened to allow vehicles to enter and exit the building. The vehicle tanker connects to the liquid storage tank via a hose, pump and valve to unload the liquid. The floor of the liquid waste reception building is constructed of impermeable concrete. There is 2m³ sump at the back of the building to capture any spillages or leaks during the unloading process which will then be pumped into the storage tanks. A Waste Organics operator shall ensure that the liquid waste is being pumped into a tank with capacity to store all the liquid waste in the vehicle

tanker. The bunded tank farm also contains a 2m³ sump to store any spillages within the bunded area. Again, this is pumped into one of the liquid waste storage tanks. Liquid waste is stored for a maximum of 24 hours on site prior to blending.

2.2 Waste Treatment

The solid waste which has been deposited and accepted on to site is transferred into one of two attritors via mobile plant for treatment. The waste is deposited into a hopper which feeds the attritors. The purpose of the attritors is to reduce the particle size of the solid waste to make it pumpable and to remove any packaging from the waste. The packaging removed is stored in sealed containers prior to removal from site. A self-contained bunded water storage tank, with a capacity of 60m³, is located in the liquid waste reception building. This is a buffer tank for the liquid required to operate the attritors. The water stored in this tank is a mixture of mains water and wash water. The pumpable waste is mixed with waste liquid collected in the drainage pit from the waste reception hall as required before being pumped into the mixing tank in the tank farm.

The liquid waste being stored in storage tanks in the tank farm is also pumped into the mixing tank. The mixing tank has a capacity of 494m³ and the site operators control the blending process to ensure a "soup" suitable for anaerobic digestion off-site is produced. The mixing tank features agitators to ensure the waste is well blended. The feed of the different waste types into the mixing tank is controlled by the site operators via the use of a SCADA system which ensures wastes are well blended according to composition and the fill levels are never exceeded. The blended "soup" is then pumped into the batch tank, with a capacity of 218m³, ready for removal from site.

The air displaced from all the tanks in the tank farm are vented through the same odour control unit as that which serves the solid waste reception and treatment building. The treated air is then directed into the same vertical stack as that which serves the odour control unit for the solid waste reception building for release to atmosphere.

2.3 Removal of waste from site

Empty liquid tanker vehicles reverse into the liquid waste reception hall before connecting to the batch tank. The blended "soup" is pumped into the vehicle tanker. The vehicle tanker shall connect to the same carbon filter serving the displaced air from the tanks to ensure the air displaced from the tanker is treated before being released to atmosphere.

Prior to any vehicle leaving site, the wheels are washed to ensure compliance with ABP regulations and to ensure no waste is tracked off-site. In the liquid waste reception building, the wash-out liquid is collected in the sump at the back of the building before being pumped into one of the liquid waste reception tanks. In the solid waste reception building, the vehicle is also washed out following the unloading of waste. All wash waters in this building are collected in the drainage pit for use in producing a pumpable waste material. No liquid waste shall leave site other than as part of the blended "soup".

The blended "soup" shall leave site under the EWC code 19 12 12.

3.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Site Manager Responsibilities

The Site Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that all material is checked against EWC codes before any feedstock is accepted on site for non-conformance.
- Along with all members of the production process, the Site Manager will ensure that all Waste Organics plant operation procedures are maintained, staff are trained in all aspects of working safely and updated on company policies and H&S requirements and updates.
- They are also responsible for ensuring that manufacturer Planned Preventative Maintenance procedures are in place and adhered to and that EA permit guidelines and rules are adhered to by all Waste Organics employees.

3.2 The Site Operative Responsibilities

The site operatives are responsible for:

- Ensuring that all static plant is working within tolerances and safety protocols are in place and effective, e.g. guarding, lock out protocols plant performance etc.
- Site operatives are deployed at selected plant monitoring stations to ensure the process is keeping within separation thresholds and ensuring that con-conforming material is prevented from entering post-treatment storage areas.