



Operating Techniques and Management Plans

ENVAR RECYCLING –VERSION 1
DECEMBER 2025

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1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Envir Recycling Limited (ENVAR) has retained SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) to prepare a bespoke Environmental Permit (EP) application for the proposed Waste Transfer Station (WTS) located at Blaise Farm Quarry – ME19 4PN, hereafter referred to as the ‘Site’. The facility will be a new permitted site.

This Operating Techniques (OT) and Waste Acceptance Procedure (WAP) document sets out best practice for operating the Site, based on legislation and best available techniques in the industry. In addition, the document details the WAP to be followed at the Site to ensure that the facility only accepts waste that is suitable for the activity, allowed by the EP, and appropriately considered by the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA).

The OT and WAP has been drafted to ensure compliance with the following EA guidance:

- ‘Develop a Management System: Environmental Permits’, last updated April 2023,
- ‘Non-Hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities’ updated August 2023; and
- ‘Healthcare Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities’, guidance updated December 2021.
- Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities 18 November 2020

The OT and WAP will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis or because of any of the following activities (list not exhaustive):

- The issue of an EP variation by the Environment Agency (EA).
- Finalisation of Site construction.
- A material change to the operational process.
- A substantiated complaint; or
- Any changes in legislation or guidance documents applicable to the operations undertaken at the High View Farm WTS.

This OT document is supplemented by the following documents submitted as part of EP variation application:

- Application Forms (Parts A, B2, B4, and F1).
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS).
- Environmental (Amenity) Risk Assessment (ERA).
- Supplementary Screening Report ERA
- Fire Prevention Plan (FPP).
- Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DMP).
- Noise Management Plan (NMP).
- Odour Management Plan (OMP).
- Site Condition Report (SCR); and
- Associated drawings.

ENVAR is fully conversant with its environmental responsibilities in relation to the Site and is committed to ensuring that its relevant facilities are designed, constructed and operated to the

highest possible standards. It is intended that this will be clear from the detail contained within this OT and WAP.

1.2 Site Location

The Site is in the disused quarry within the Blaze Farm Area, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent ME19 4PN. Grid reference TQ 66163 56355. The town of Kings Hill is located approximately 2.5km south-east of the Site.

The area surrounding the Site comprises predominantly agricultural / open land and commercial / industrial premises.

The Site is accessed via the current quarry haul road from the king's hill roundabout.

The Site's location is illustrated on the site location plan, the immediate surrounding on the site setting plan and the layout on the site layout plan.

1.3 Report Structure

This report describes the operating techniques that will be implemented at the facility to ensure compliance with the conditions of the EP. The report is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1 Introduction
- Section 2 General management and appropriate measures
- Section 3 Accident Prevention and Management Plan
- Section 4 Operations
- Section 5 Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking
- Section 6 Waste storage
- Section 7 Waste treatment
- Section 8 Emissions control
- Section 9 Emissions monitoring and limits
- Section 10 Waste minimisation, recovery and disposal
- Section 11 Healthcare appropriate measures
- Section 12 Information

1.4 Document Revision

Any changes to the OT and WAP will be labelled in chronological order, and the date of the change recorded. All records of the changes will be listed in the revision history in Table 1-2 below:

Version	Reason for Revision	Date of Revision	Signature
1	New Document	30/12/2025	JAC

2 General Management and Appropriate Measures

2.1 Management System

The Site will be operated in accordance with ENVAR's ISO 14001 management system and this site-specific OT and WAP document which 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 and OT and WAP document.
- Performance against the management system is audited at regular intervals; and
- The EP is complied with.

The management system will be supplemented by this document which outlines the proposed OT and WAP at the Site and demonstrates conformance with the requirements of relevant published EA Guidance.

The management system at the site comprises the following documents which form the backbone of the site procedures, each of these procedures imparts a requirement on the site. For example, the acceptance procedure requires sites to undertake pre-acceptance through technically competent people before accepting a waste stream to the site. This is one example, and the other requirements can be inferred from the document titles. These can be seen in the appropriate appended contents EMS summary.

2.2 Structure and Responsibilities

Day-to-day responsibility for compliance with the Environmental Permit and this OTMP rests with the Site Manager, who is supported by ENVAR's central compliance and environmental management team.

Responsibilities are clearly defined so that:

- environmental protection is not limited to management roles.
- staff understand how their actions can create or prevent environmental risk; and
- accountability is maintained at all levels of Site operation.

This structure ensures that environmental management is integrated into routine Site supervision rather than treated as an external or administrative function.

2.3 Technical Competence and Training

The Site will operate under the control of a technically competent person, holding an appropriate WAMITAB Certificate of Technical Competence or operating under a recognised Competence Management System.

ENVAR ensures staff are not expected to understand the Environmental Permit in its entirety but instead are trained on the specific permit conditions relevant to their role. For example:

- staff involved in waste receipt are trained on waste acceptance, inspection, and quarantine.
- plant operators are trained on spill prevention, housekeeping, and emissions control; and
- supervisory staff are trained on incident response and EA notification requirements.

This targeted approach ensures that permit compliance is meaningful and practical.

ENVAR shall hold the appropriate CoTC qualifications or the appropriately certified CMS to operate in line with its permit.

2.4 Site Security

Site security is treated as an environmental control as well as a safety measure. Unauthorised access, illegal dumping, or vandalism could undermine otherwise robust operating controls.

Security measures include controlled access, physical barriers, CCTV, and Site staffing during operational hours. These measures are inspected routinely, and any defects or breaches are investigated and addressed promptly.

The quarry is inaccessible apart from by the haul road which is gated and locked with CCTV.

2.5 Permit Provision

A copy of the EP will be kept available for reference by all staff and contractors whose work may have an impact on the environment.

2.6 Decommissioning

The Site will require a simple decommissioning consisting of the mechanical and electrical removal of all plant and equipment and the deconstruction of the fire walls. There will be no subsurface tanks or pipework, drains or potentially dusty insulation to remove.

The decommissioning plan will demonstrate that:

- The plant can be decommissioned without causing pollution; and
- The Site will be returned to a satisfactory state.

2.7 Surrender

Controls will be in place to ensure that all documents are issued, revised and maintained in a consistent fashion.

The documents that will be in the scope of controls are as follows:

- Policies.
- Responsibilities.
- Targets.
- Maintenance records.
- Procedures.
- Monitoring records.
- Results of audits.
- Results of reviews.
- Complaints and incident records; and
- Training records.

Records will be made and kept up to date on a daily basis to reflect deliveries, on-Site storage and dispatches. All records relating to waste acceptance will be maintained and kept readily available on Site and kept for a minimum of 2 years and will be made available for inspection by the EA at all reasonable times.

2.8 Documentation and Records

Procedures will ensure appropriate corrective action is taken in response to problems identified at the Site. The procedures will ensure that non-conformances are reported, investigated and rectified, and that failures and weaknesses are prevented. The following aspects will be considered:

- Actual or potential non-compliance.
- System failure discovered at internal audit.
- Suppliers or subcontractors breaking the agreed operating rules.
- Incidents, accidents, and emergencies.
- Other operational system failure; and
- Complaints.

The action taken in response to the non-conformance may include:

- Obtaining additional information on nature and extent of the non-conformance;
- Discussing and testing alternative solutions;
- Modifying procedures and responsibilities;
- Seeking approval for additional resources and training; and
- Contacting suppliers and contractors (as applicable).

2.9 Non-compliance, corrective and preventative actions

There will be a formalised internal auditing procedure to ensure the facility is audited at defined intervals and that the progress of corrective and preventative action is monitored.

The non-compliance procedure follows the PDCA model of problem identification and continual improvement ensuring the site consistently improves in line with Appropriate Measures and BAT see the non-conformance corrective and preventive actions procedure for more information.

2.10 Auditing

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) uses auditing as a practical assurance tool to confirm that environmental controls described within this OTMP and required by the Environmental Permit are being implemented effectively in day-to-day operations. Auditing is not treated as a compliance exercise in isolation, but as part of a wider system of continual improvement and operational oversight.

Audits are undertaken at planned intervals in accordance with ENVAR's Environmental and Quality Management System and are supplemented by routine site inspections carried out by Site management. The scope of audits is risk-based and proportionate to the nature of the Site, focusing on those activities most likely to give rise to environmental impact if controls were to fail. This includes, but is not limited to, waste acceptance and inspection, storage arrangements, housekeeping standards, containment and drainage, and incident management.

Audits are carried out by personnel who are competent and independent of the activity being audited, either from within ENVAR's wider management structure or through appropriately qualified external auditors where required. Audit findings are formally recorded, with any non-conformances, observations, or opportunities for improvement clearly identified.

Where audit findings identify deficiencies or areas for improvement, corrective and preventative actions are raised, assigned to a responsible person, and tracked through to completion. The effectiveness of these actions is reviewed to ensure that issues have been properly resolved and that similar failures are prevented from recurring.

Audit results and trends are reviewed by management as part of routine performance review processes. This ensures that lessons learned from auditing are used to refine procedures,

improve training, and strengthen operational controls, maintaining high standards of environmental performance at the Site.

2.11 Legal Register of Compliance

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) maintains a legal register as a central mechanism for identifying, understanding, and complying with the environmental and related legal requirements applicable to the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station. The legal register provides a structured record of relevant legislation, regulatory guidance, permit conditions, and other compliance obligations that apply to the Site and its operations.

The legal register is managed electronically using My-Compliance, which enables ENVAR to maintain an up-to-date and auditable record of applicable legal requirements. The system allows legislation and obligations to be reviewed regularly, updated in response to regulatory change, and linked directly to Site activities and management controls. This ensures that compliance obligations are identified proactively rather than reactively, and that changes in legal requirements are captured and assessed in a timely manner.

Auditing Site compliance against the legal register is a key element of ENVAR's environmental management approach. Rather than auditing solely against internal procedures, compliance audits assess whether the Site is meeting its actual legal and permit obligations in practice. This provides a more meaningful assurance that regulatory requirements are being complied with, rather than simply that procedures exist.

Compliance audits against the legal register are undertaken at planned intervals and focus on confirming that:

- relevant legal and permit requirements have been correctly identified;
- appropriate operational controls are in place; and
- those controls are being implemented effectively on Site.

Any gaps or non-compliances identified through legal compliance auditing are recorded within the management system and addressed through corrective and preventative actions. Outcomes of audits are reviewed by management to ensure that legal compliance risks are understood and managed appropriately.

This approach ensures that legal compliance at the Site is systematic, transparent, and demonstrable, and provides confidence that the Site is being operated in accordance with both regulatory requirements and Envar Recycling Limited's environmental standards.

2.12 Monitoring, Measuring and Review

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) uses monitoring, measurement and review as a core mechanism for ensuring that environmental controls remain effective in practice and that Site operations continue to comply with legal, permit and internal requirements. Monitoring is not undertaken solely to generate records, but to provide early warning of loss of control and to support informed management decision-making.

Monitoring requirements for the Site are identified through a combination of Environmental Permit conditions, planning requirements, environmental risk assessment outcomes, and operational experience. These requirements are captured within a site-specific monitoring schedule, which defines what is monitored, how it is monitored, how often monitoring is undertaken, who is responsible, and the performance criteria or trigger levels against which results are assessed. The monitoring schedule is maintained electronically and reviewed periodically to ensure it remains appropriate to Site activities, receptors, and regulatory requirements.

Routine monitoring includes, but is not limited to, inspections of containment systems, drainage infrastructure, storage areas, fuel and chemical storage, plant and equipment condition, housekeeping standards, site security, and signs of pests or nuisance. Monitoring is undertaken primarily by trained Site personnel, with results reviewed by Site management. Where external contractors or consultants are engaged to carry out monitoring, results are formally reviewed, checked against defined criteria, and signed off by the Site Manager. Any non-compliant results trigger investigation, corrective action, and where necessary re-monitoring.

Measurement data is only meaningful if it is accurate and reliable. ENVAR therefore maintains all relevant measuring and testing equipment in accordance with its Calibration of Measuring and Test Equipment procedure. Equipment requiring calibration is identified on a calibration schedule, with frequencies based on manufacturer recommendations, statutory requirements, and operational criticality. Equipment found to be defective or out of calibration is removed from service until repaired or replaced, and any data potentially affected is assessed to determine whether further action is required.

Monitoring results, inspection findings, incidents, complaints, and audit outcomes are reviewed by management to identify trends and emerging risks. This review process ensures that controls are adjusted where necessary, procedures are updated, and training needs are identified. Through this approach, monitoring and measurement at the Site support continual improvement and provide confidence that environmental risks remain effectively controlled.

2.13 Operational Control, Maintenance and Calibration

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) maintains operational control at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station through a structured system of procedures, inspections, maintenance regimes, and clear allocation of responsibility. Operational control is focused on ensuring that plant, infrastructure, and activities remain within defined limits so that environmental protection is maintained during both routine operations and abnormal conditions.

Environmental controls at the Site are supported by defined responsibilities, with day-to-day oversight resting with the Site Manager and operational staff, and governance and assurance provided by ENVAR's SHEQ and senior management teams. This structure ensures that issues are identified early, escalated appropriately, and resolved in a proportionate manner, rather than being allowed to develop into incidents.

Plant and machinery used on Site are maintained under a preventative maintenance regime designed to minimise the risk of breakdown, leakage, excessive noise, or other environmental impacts. All significant plant and equipment are recorded on an asset register, with servicing intervals defined in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, statutory requirements, and operational experience. Operators carry out daily pre-use checks to identify defects or abnormal conditions, with findings recorded and reviewed by Site management. Where defects are identified that could give rise to environmental or safety risk, the affected equipment is taken out of service until remedial action has been completed.

Maintenance activities are planned and recorded to ensure traceability and accountability. Where external contractors undertake servicing or repairs, suitable records are retained to demonstrate the nature of work undertaken and confirm that equipment has been returned to a safe and compliant condition. This approach ensures that plant reliability supports, rather than undermines, environmental control.

Calibration and control of measuring and monitoring equipment is managed to ensure that environmental data and operational checks are reliable. Equipment requiring calibration is identified, with calibration frequencies based on manufacturer guidance and operational criticality. Equipment found to be defective or out of calibration is removed from service, and the potential impact of any affected measurements is assessed to determine whether further action is required.

Non-conformities, including plant defects, environmental incidents, near misses, non-conforming waste loads, or failures of control measures, are managed through ENVAR's formal non-conformance and corrective action process. Events are recorded, investigated to identify root causes, and corrective and preventative actions are implemented and tracked to completion. Spill response is managed through a defined escalation and containment process to ensure rapid and effective control of any release, with emphasis placed on protecting drainage systems and preventing off-site impacts.

Operational control is further supported by routine inspections and daily recording through Site diaries and end-of-shift reports. These records provide a continuous picture of Site conditions, support trend analysis, and ensure that management remains informed of emerging issues. Through this integrated approach, ENVAR ensures that operational control, maintenance, and calibration collectively support consistent, compliant, and environmentally responsible operation of the Site.

2.14 Design, Construction & Construction Quality Assurance

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that effective environmental protection begins at the design and construction stage, and that well-designed infrastructure significantly reduces reliance on procedural controls during operation. The Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station has therefore been designed to incorporate environmental protection measures as intrinsic features of the facility, rather than as retrospective mitigation.

The design of the Site has been informed by the proposed operational activities, the findings of the Environmental Risk Assessment, and relevant regulatory guidance. Particular emphasis has been placed on ensuring that waste handling areas are fully enclosed, that all operational surfaces are impermeable, and that drainage and containment systems are appropriate to the nature and scale of the activities proposed. The layout has been developed to support safe and efficient vehicle movements, segregation of waste streams, and good housekeeping, reducing the likelihood of spillages, congestion, or loss of control during routine operations.

Construction of the facility will be undertaken by competent contractors working to approved specifications and drawings. Environmental protection during construction is managed through controlled working practices, supervision, and inspection to ensure that design intent is delivered on the ground. Where deviations from design occur, these are reviewed and agreed before implementation to ensure that environmental performance is not compromised.

ENVAR applies Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) principles to confirm that critical environmental control measures are installed correctly and perform as intended. CQA activities include inspection and verification of impermeable surfacing, drainage infrastructure, containment features, and building integrity. Records are maintained to demonstrate that construction has been completed in accordance with approved designs and specifications, and that materials and workmanship are suitable for long-term operation.

Following completion of construction, the Site is subject to pre-operational checks to confirm that environmental controls are functional and that operational areas are fit for use. Any defects identified are rectified prior to commencement of routine waste operations. This approach ensures that the Site enters operation in a known, controlled condition and that environmental risks are minimised from the outset.

Through this emphasis on robust design, controlled construction, and proportionate CQA, ENVAR ensures that environmental protection at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is engineered into the facility, supporting consistent compliance and reducing the potential for incidents during operation.

3 Accident Prevention and Management Plan

3.1 Hazard Identification

The following potential hazards have been identified in the ERA that was prepared using the ERA methodology and has been submitted in support of this EP application

- Unauthorised waste;
- Fire;
- Loss of containment - spillage and leakage.
- Security and vandalism; and
- Flooding.

The following sections summarise the measures necessary to minimise the potential causes and consequences of accidents, as detailed in the ERA.

3.1.1 Unauthorised Waste

The acceptance of unauthorised materials could result in unacceptable wastes being accepted and stored at the Site. The WAP outlined within this document will be implemented on Site with strict enforcement to ensure that no unauthorised waste is accepted. All wastes will be subject to inspection and checking against the waste transfer note. In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the Site, the waste will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine / isolation area prior to export from the facility to an alternative suitably permitted facility.

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that the effective management of non-conforming waste is fundamental to environmental protection, regulatory compliance, and operational control at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station. Non-conforming waste is treated not simply as an operational issue, but as a trigger for investigation, learning, and improvement within the wider management system.

Non-conforming waste may include waste that is inconsistent with pre-acceptance information, outside the scope of the Environmental Permit, contaminated with unauthorised materials, incorrectly described, or otherwise unsuitable for acceptance or onward transfer. The identification of non-conforming waste can occur at multiple stages, including during pre-acceptance, on arrival at Site, during tipping and inspection, or prior to waste leaving the Site.

ENVAR operates a layered control approach to minimise the likelihood of non-conforming waste entering or progressing through the Site. Pre-acceptance procedures are used to assess waste suitability before delivery, while trained Site operatives carry

out visual inspections on receipt to confirm consistency with documentation and expected waste characteristics. Staff are trained not to rely solely on paperwork, but to use professional judgement informed by experience, supported by clear escalation routes where uncertainty exists.

Where non-conforming waste is identified, it is immediately isolated from other materials and managed in accordance with Site-specific quarantine and rejection arrangements. The waste is prevented from entering routine storage or handling areas, and appropriate arrangements are made for its return to the producer or removal to a suitably permitted alternative facility. Where necessary, the Environment Agency is notified in line with permit conditions and regulatory guidance.

All non-conforming waste events are managed under ENVAR's Non-Conformities, Corrective and Preventative Actions process, ensuring that incidents are recorded, investigated, and reviewed in a structured manner. Investigations focus on identifying root causes rather than attributing blame and may result in corrective actions such as changes to pre-acceptance controls, additional staff training, revisions to procedures, or engagement with customers to prevent recurrence.

Non-conforming waste events are tracked through ENVAR's electronic management systems, allowing trends to be identified and reviewed by management. Repeat issues, whether linked to specific waste streams, customers, or operational interfaces, are escalated and addressed proactively. This approach ensures that non-conforming waste is not treated as an isolated event, but as an opportunity to strengthen controls and improve overall environmental performance.

Through this structured and proportionate approach, ENVAR ensures that non-conforming waste at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is identified early, controlled effectively, and used to drive continual improvement, maintaining compliance with permit requirements and protecting the environment.

3.1.2 Fire

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that fire represents one of the most significant abnormal risks associated with waste facilities, even where no treatment or biological processing is undertaken. Fire risk at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is therefore managed through a combination of design, operational control, management oversight, and staff awareness, rather than reliance on emergency response alone.

The Site has been designed to minimise fire risk from the outset. Operations are fully enclosed, waste storage is short-term by intent, and waste quantities and configurations

are controlled to avoid excessive accumulation of combustible materials. The absence of shredding, composting, drying, or thermal processes further reduces the likelihood of ignition and fire escalation.

Operationally, fire prevention is embedded into day-to-day Site management. Waste is stored only in designated areas, with clear separation between different waste types to avoid incompatible materials being stored together. Housekeeping standards are actively maintained to prevent the build-up of loose combustible material, and plant and equipment are subject to routine inspection and maintenance to reduce the risk of ignition from mechanical failure or overheating.

Fire risk is managed in accordance with a Site-specific Fire Prevention Plan (FPP), which sets out the controls in place to prevent fires, limit fire spread, and ensure that any fire can be managed safely and effectively. The FPP is treated as a live operational document and informs decisions on storage arrangements, waste residence times, and Site layout.

In the event of a fire or suspected fire, Site staff are trained to prioritise safety, containment, and escalation. The Site Manager coordinates the response, ensures emergency services are contacted where required, and implements any necessary environmental protection measures. The Environment Agency is notified in accordance with permit conditions. Following any fire event, a structured investigation is undertaken to identify root causes and implement corrective actions to prevent recurrence.

This preventative and management-led approach ensures that fire risk at the Site is actively controlled, rather than reactively managed, protecting people, infrastructure, and the environment.

3.1.3 Loss of Containment

Loss of containment, including spillages or leakages of waste or liquids, is recognised as a credible abnormal event at waste facilities and is managed at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station through a combination of engineering controls, operational discipline, and rapid response procedures.

The Site benefits from impermeable operational surfaces and contained working areas, ensuring that any accidental releases are retained within controlled areas and prevented from migrating to land, surface water, or drainage systems. Waste is stored in appropriate containers, bays, or skips suited to its physical characteristics, and incompatible materials are segregated to reduce the risk of adverse interactions.

Plant, machinery, containers, and storage areas are subject to routine inspection as part of daily Site checks and planned maintenance activities. These inspections are intended

to identify early signs of damage, wear, or leakage so that issues can be addressed before a loss of containment occurs. Where defects are identified that could compromise containment, the affected plant or container is removed from service until remedial action has been completed.

ENVAR maintains clear and practical spill response arrangements, supported by readily available spill kits and trained staff. Minor spillages are dealt with immediately by Site personnel, with contaminated materials collected and managed appropriately. Where a spill has the potential to affect drainage systems or the wider environment, escalation procedures are implemented, including containment, protection of drains, and notification to management.

All loss-of-containment events, regardless of scale, are recorded and managed under ENVAR's non-conformance and incident management procedures. Investigations focus on identifying underlying causes, such as equipment failure, procedural gaps, or training needs, rather than simply addressing symptoms. Corrective and preventative actions are implemented and tracked to completion.

Through this layered approach, ENVAR ensures that loss of containment events are unlikely to occur, and that where they do occur, they are controlled quickly, effectively, and proportionately, preventing environmental harm and maintaining compliance with permit requirements.

3.1.4 Security & Vandalism

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) treats Site security as an integral element of environmental protection, recognising that unauthorised access, vandalism, or illegal waste deposition can undermine otherwise robust operational controls. Effective security reduces the risk of uncontrolled waste acceptance, damage to infrastructure, and loss of containment arising from interference with plant or storage areas.

Security at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is achieved through a combination of physical, procedural, and managerial controls. Access to the Site is restricted via the established quarry access arrangements, with controlled entry points and defined operational hours. The Site benefits from perimeter controls, CCTV coverage, and routine Site presence during working hours, ensuring that activities are supervised and that unauthorised access is readily identified.

Security arrangements are subject to routine inspection as part of daily Site checks and management oversight. Any damage to fencing, gates, doors, or surveillance equipment is recorded and addressed promptly. Where security incidents occur, they are

investigated to determine not only the immediate cause but whether changes to procedures, infrastructure, or supervision are required to prevent recurrence.

By embedding security within routine Site management rather than treating it as a standalone function, ENVAR ensures that environmental risks associated with unauthorised access or interference are effectively controlled.

3.1.5 Flooding

ENVAR recognises the importance of resilience to flooding and extreme weather events, particularly in the context of climate change and increasing weather variability. Flood risk at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station has been considered as part of Site design and environmental risk assessment.

The Site benefits from enclosed operations, impermeable operational surfaces, and managed drainage infrastructure, which together reduce the likelihood of floodwater interacting with waste materials or causing uncontrolled releases. There is no reliance on open storage or exposed working areas that could exacerbate flood-related risks.

Weather conditions are monitored as part of routine Site management. Where heavy rainfall, high winds, or other extreme conditions are forecast or observed, Site operations may be modified or suspended to ensure environmental protection is maintained. Waste acceptance may be restricted where necessary, and additional inspections undertaken to confirm that drainage systems and containment measures remain effective.

Following any significant weather event, the Site is inspected to confirm that infrastructure integrity has been maintained and that no loss of containment or damage has occurred. Any issues identified are addressed before normal operations resume. This proactive and precautionary approach ensures that flood and weather-related risks remain controlled.

3.1.6 Contingency

ENVAR maintains contingency arrangements to ensure that environmental protection is maintained during abnormal operating conditions, including plant breakdown, utility failure, disruption to waste removal routes, or temporary staffing issues.

Contingency planning is based on the principle that waste acceptance should only continue where control can be maintained. Where equipment failure, infrastructure issues, or external factors compromise the Site's ability to operate in accordance with

permit conditions and this OTMP, waste acceptance will be restricted or suspended until the issue is resolved.

Short-term contingencies may include:

- reallocation of waste within designated storage areas;
- temporary use of alternative plant or equipment; or
- rescheduling of waste movements to prevent excessive accumulation.

Where longer-term disruption occurs, ENVAR will implement controlled shutdown arrangements, ensuring that waste already on Site remains safely stored and that no additional material is accepted. Communication with customers, contractors, and where necessary the Environment Agency, is maintained to ensure transparency and compliance.

All contingency events are recorded and reviewed to identify lessons learned and opportunities to improve Site resilience. Through this approach, ENVAR ensures that the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station can respond effectively to abnormal conditions while maintaining environmental protection and regulatory compliance.

4 Operations

The activities that will be carried out at the Site as defined under Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive can be summarised as follows:

- R3: Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents;
- R4: Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds;
- R5: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials;
- R13: Storage pending recovery or disposal.
- D9: Physio-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12.
- D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13.
- D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).

4.1 Process Description

The Site will accept up to 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of predominantly non-hazardous mixed waste with a small proportion of that consisting of asbestos waste and clinical waste (approximately 10,000 tpa) including nappies and sharps. Storage areas on the Site are split into the following waste types:

- Road sweepings;
- Clinical / offensive;
- Bulky;
- Dry mixed recyclables;
- Plasterboard / wood;
- Residual;
- Food;
- Asbestos;
- End-of-life tyres; and
- Metal.

Waste will be accepted on Site for storage and bulking up prior to transfer to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal.

The proposed Site will consist of a WTS building, housing designated concrete bays and containers for the storage of waste including co-mingled recyclable materials, bulky waste, paper and cardboard, residual waste, street sweepings, garden waste, clinical waste, and food waste. Outside of the WTS building, asbestos, tyres and metal waste to proposed to be stored in enclosed skips.

Treatment on Site will only consist of manual sorting, and separation, storage, bulking up and transfer off Site for further recovery / disposal.

2.12 Clinical & Hazardous/Chemical

It is proposed that the Site will accept a small amount of clinical waste consisting of nappies and sharps (approximately 10,000 tpa). Clinical waste will be stored within designated containers within the bay inside the WTS building. The WTS building will benefit from impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system throughout.

There will be no treatment of clinical waste undertaken on the Site, only storage and bulking up prior to transfer to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal. Clinical waste will be stored for a maximum of 5 days.

Clinical waste will be stored and handled, as described in the site's OT document and in accordance with the EA's Guidance "*Healthcare waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities*"

Chemical waste shall be stored and handled in line with the environment agency appropriate measures for chemical waste at maximum 50tonne storage capacity. there shall be no chemical waste treatment on site.

4.3 Waste types & storage

The Site will accept up to 50,000 tpa of waste, of which approximately 10,000 tpa will consist of clinical waste.

Up to 1,500 tonnes of waste will be stored on Site at any one time. A maximum of 50 tonnes of hazardous waste will be stored on Site at any one time.

Waste will be stored for a maximum of 5 days. Clinical waste will be stored for a maximum of 5 days (typically removed every 2-3 days) prior to transfer off Site to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal. Green waste will be stored for a maximum of 4 days prior to removal. Food waste will be stored for a maximum of 2 days prior to removal.

The proposed waste to be accepted at the Site are as listed in the NTS

5 Infrastructure

5.1 ID Board

A Site identification board which is easily readable from outside the entrance during hours of daylight will be provided by the main site entrance.

The identification board will be inspected at least once per week. In the event of damage or defect that significantly affects the legibility of the board it will be repaired or replaced within a timescale agreed upon with the EA.

The board will display the following information:

- Site name and address;
- Permit holder;
- Permit number;
- Emergency contact name and telephone number;
- EA national telephone numbers; and
- Days and hours site is open to receive waste.

5.2 Plant & Equipment

The following indicative items of plant and equipment will be held on site. This is not a fixed list of plant:

- JCB Excavator with grab

- Tele-truck/bail handles
- Loading shovel
- Telehandler
- Forklift truck

Additional plant and equipment including, but not limited to, water bowser, spray equipment and road sweeper are made available as required.

5.3 Plant Maintenance

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that the condition and reliability of plant and machinery are fundamental to maintaining environmental control at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station. Poorly maintained plant can give rise to increased emissions, loss of containment, noise, and safety risks; accordingly, plant maintenance is treated as a core operational control rather than a reactive activity.

All plant and machinery used on Site are recorded on a Site asset register, which provides a clear record of equipment in use, service requirements, and inspection intervals. The asset register enables maintenance to be planned and prioritised based on risk and criticality, ensuring that attention is focused on plant whose failure could give rise to environmental or safety impacts. Maintenance schedules are defined in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, statutory requirements, and operational experience, and are reviewed as part of routine management oversight.

Plant operators carry out pre-use and daily inspections before equipment is brought into service. These checks are undertaken by competent staff who are trained to identify defects that could affect safe operation or environmental performance, such as leaks, damaged guards, abnormal noise, or signs of wear. Findings from daily inspections are recorded, reviewed by Site management, and used to inform maintenance planning.

Where defects are identified that could give rise to an unacceptable risk, the affected plant is taken out of service immediately. Equipment presenting a significant safety or environmental hazard is isolated, clearly identified as out of use, and not returned to service until appropriate remedial action has been completed. This includes situations where plant leakage could lead to loss of containment, or where mechanical faults could increase off-site noise or emissions.

Maintenance and repair work is undertaken either by competent internal personnel or by suitably qualified external contractors. Records of significant maintenance, servicing, and repairs are retained on Site to provide traceability and demonstrate that defects have been properly addressed. Where external contractors are used, job sheets are obtained

and reviewed before plant is returned to service, ensuring that any changes, restrictions, or follow-up actions are clearly understood by Site management.

Plant subject to statutory inspection regimes, including LOLER and PUWER, is managed in accordance with legal requirements. Reports and findings from statutory inspections are reviewed, and any actions required are logged, assigned, and tracked through ENVAR's electronic compliance system to ensure timely close-out.

Through this structured and proportionate approach to plant and machinery maintenance, ENVAR ensures that equipment reliability supports environmental protection, reduces the likelihood of incidents, and enables the Site to operate consistently within the controls set out in the Environmental Permit and this OTMP.

6 Acceptance

Strict WAP will be followed at the Site to ensure that the site only accepts waste that is:

- Suitable for the activity;
- Allowed by the EP; and
- Appropriately considered by the ERA.

The WAP will also assist with:

- Ensuring the activities do not cause pollution;
- The waste sourcing decision making process; and
- Preventing the receipt of non-permitted wastes.

The proposed WTS will accept up to 75,000 tpa of predominantly non-hazardous mixed waste with a small proportion of that consisting of asbestos waste and clinical waste (approximately 10,000 tpa), including nappies and sharps.

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that WAP are implemented and followed on Site by all Site operatives, and contractors.

6.1 Pre Acceptance

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that effective waste pre-acceptance and acceptance controls are fundamental to maintaining environmental protection, regulatory compliance, and safe operation at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station. Experience across ENVAR's operations demonstrates that the majority of environmental and safety incidents at waste facilities arise where unsuitable or poorly understood wastes are allowed to enter the Site. For this reason, waste acceptance is treated as a primary control measure, rather than a corrective activity.

Waste Pre-Acceptance

Waste pre-acceptance is undertaken before any waste is delivered to the Site and is designed to ensure that only wastes which are permitted, understood, and capable of being safely managed are approved for receipt. Pre-acceptance applies to all waste streams, whether arising from formal contracts, local authority arrangements, or smaller commercial customers.

At the enquiry stage, sufficient information is obtained to understand the nature, source, composition, and behaviour of the waste. This includes consideration of whether the waste is permitted by the Environmental Permit, whether it is compatible with the Site's operations, and whether it presents any characteristics that could give rise to environmental or safety risk, such as the presence of liquids, odour potential, reactivity, self-heating behaviour, or contamination with hazardous materials.

Waste classification is undertaken in accordance with applicable guidance, including consideration of mirror-entry wastes where relevant. Where a waste stream cannot be clearly classified or presents uncertainty, further assessment is undertaken by the SHEQ team before approval is given. Where necessary, this may include additional information requests, site visits, sample inspection, or refusal of the waste. No waste stream is approved for acceptance unless it has been assessed as compliant with the permit and considered within the Site's risk assessment framework.

This pre-acceptance process ensures that waste acceptance decisions are made before operational pressure is applied, and that Site staff are not placed in a position where unsuitable waste is already present on Site.

Acceptance Criteria

Only wastes that meet the Site's defined acceptance criteria and are authorised by the Environmental Permit are approved for receipt. These include segregated recyclates, dry mixed recycling, mixed municipal waste, baled wastes for transfer, screenings, and other permitted segregated wastes where specifically agreed. Wastes that are not authorised by the permit, hazardous wastes outside the permitted scope, and prohibited wastes such as liquids, sludges, powders, electrical items, or hot loads are not accepted.

Where any doubt exists regarding acceptability, Site staff are instructed to pause acceptance and seek management advice, rather than allowing waste to proceed into the facility.

6.2 Acceptance on site

On arrival at the Site, all waste loads are subject to on-site acceptance checks to confirm consistency with pre-acceptance information and accompanying documentation. This includes verification of waste transfer paperwork and visual inspection of the load as it is tipped or unloaded.

Inspection is undertaken by trained operatives who are familiar with the expected waste streams and acceptance criteria. Inspection is treated as an active control measure and takes place both during tipping and as waste is consolidated or handled. Staff are trained to identify contamination, unauthorised materials, or characteristics that differ from what was approved at pre-acceptance.

Operatives are not expected to identify every possible waste type or hazard in isolation. Instead, training focuses on recognising when something appears abnormal and knowing when to stop and escalate concerns to Site management or the SHEQ team. This approach ensures that uncertainty is managed conservatively and that acceptance decisions remain robust.

Non-Conforming Loads, Quarantine and Rejection

Where waste is identified as non-conforming or contaminated, it is immediately isolated and prevented from entering routine storage or handling areas. Designated quarantine arrangements are used to ensure segregation from conforming wastes while the issue is assessed.

Non-conforming loads may be rejected, returned to the producer, or transferred to a suitably permitted alternative facility, depending on the nature of the non-conformance and regulatory requirements. Customers are informed of the reasons for rejection or additional charges, and the event is recorded in accordance with ENVAR's non-conformance and corrective action procedures.

Where non-conforming waste presents a significant environmental or regulatory risk, the Environment Agency is notified as required.

Training, Records and Continuous Improvement

Weighbridge staff, plant operators, and supervisory personnel are trained in waste acceptance, inspection, quarantine, and rejection procedures relevant to their role. Training records are maintained, and competence is reviewed periodically.

Waste acceptance records, inspection findings, photographic evidence, and non-conformance reports are retained to demonstrate compliance and enable trend analysis. Repeated issues linked to specific waste streams or customers are reviewed by management to strengthen pre-acceptance controls and prevent recurrence.

Through this layered and proportionate approach, ENVAR ensures that waste entering the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is understood, controlled, and suitable, protecting the environment and maintaining compliance with permit requirements.

6.3 Quarantine

Envir Recycling Limited (ENVAR) operates a structured and clearly defined quarantine system to ensure that any waste which is suspected to be non-conforming, contaminated, or otherwise unsuitable for acceptance is controlled immediately and prevented from entering routine Site operations.

Quarantine is used where waste:

- does not match pre-acceptance information or documentation;
- contains visible contamination or unauthorised materials;
- is incorrectly described or classified;
- presents characteristics that were not anticipated at pre-acceptance; or
- raises concern during inspection or handling.

Where a potential non-conformance is identified, Site staff are instructed to stop further handling of the waste and isolate it from other materials. Quarantined waste is placed in a designated area or container, clearly segregated from conforming wastes and managed in a manner that prevents cross-contamination, loss of containment, or further handling pending assessment.

The purpose of quarantine is not to delay decision-making, but to ensure that decisions are made without operational pressure and with appropriate oversight. Once waste has been quarantined, the Site Manager and, where required, the SHEQ team assess the nature of the non-conformance and determine the appropriate course of action. This may include acceptance subject to additional controls (where permitted), rejection and return to the producer, or removal to a suitably permitted alternative facility.

Quarantined waste is not processed, mixed, or transferred onward until a clear decision has been made and recorded. All quarantine events are documented in accordance with ENVAR's non-conformance and corrective action procedures, including details of the waste, the reason for quarantine, actions taken, and any learning identified.

Through this approach, ENVAR ensures that quarantine is used as an active environmental protection measure, preventing unsuitable waste from progressing through the Site and supporting robust compliance with permit conditions.

6.4 Waste Tracking

Envir Recycling Limited (ENVAR) uses comprehensive waste tracking arrangements to ensure full compliance with Duty of Care requirements, permit limits, and emerging Digital Waste Tracking (DWT) obligations. Waste tracking is treated as both a regulatory requirement and an operational control, enabling ENVAR to maintain visibility of waste movements, quantities, and destinations at all times.

All waste entering and leaving the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is recorded via the Site weighbridge system. Vehicles are weighed on arrival and departure, allowing accurate determination of waste quantities and ensuring that Site throughput remains within permitted limits. The weighbridge system is operated by trained staff and forms a central control point for waste acceptance, verification, and record keeping.

Weighbridge records are linked to waste transfer documentation and include key information such as:

- waste description and classification;
- producer and carrier details;
- date and time of movement;
- quantities received or dispatched; and
- receiving facility details for outgoing loads.

This information provides a complete audit trail for each waste movement and supports compliance monitoring, reporting, and internal review.

ENVAR will comply with the requirements of Digital Waste Tracking as these are introduced and mandated. The weighbridge and associated waste management systems are configured to capture the data required for digital reporting and to interface with DWT platforms as required. This ensures that waste movements can be reported accurately, consistently, and transparently, without reliance on retrospective data entry or manual reconciliation.

Waste tracking data is reviewed by Site management to monitor trends, confirm compliance with permit limits, and identify any anomalies or discrepancies. Where issues are identified, they are investigated and addressed in accordance with ENVAR's non-conformance procedures.

Through the integration of weighbridge controls, documentation checks, and digital reporting systems, ENVAR ensures that waste tracking at the Site is accurate, robust,

and fully auditable, providing confidence to regulators that waste movements are properly controlled from receipt through to onward transfer.

7 Storage

Waste will be stored on Site in accordance with the site layout illustrated on Drawing 002.

All waste inside the WTS building will be stored within designated concrete bays, or containers. The building will benefit from impermeable surfacing, and sealed drainage.

All waste outside the WTS building will be stored in enclosed skips and comprise of asbestos, tyres and metal waste only. Surfacing outside the building comprises of hard standing. Enclosed skips will prevent the ingress of rainwater to waste.

The following summarises the key waste storage measures to be adopted on Site:

- Waste will be stored in locations that minimise the unnecessary handling of waste (i.e. within close proximity of the treatment plant input and output area);
- Waste handling will be carried out by competent staff using appropriate equipment;
- The majority of waste will be stored within the building and is therefore away from any watercourses and sensitive receptors. Wastes stored outside the building will be contained within enclosed skips to prevent the escape of waste and ingress of rainwater. This also ensures that all waste will be securely stored preventing unauthorised access and vandalism;
- The maximum storage capacity for the Site will be 1,500 tonnes. The quantity of stored waste will be monitored against the allowed maximum capacities;
- Waste will be processed as soon as possible and stored on Site for a maximum of 5 days. Treatment will be prioritised for treatment or removal off-Site based on the following:
 - Its type;
 - Its age on arrival;
 - The date of arrival; and
 - The duration of storage on Site.
- Clinical waste will be stored for a maximum of 5 days (typically removed every 2-3 days) prior to transfer off Site to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal.
- Green waste will be stored for a maximum of 4 days prior to removal.
- Food waste will be stored for a maximum of 2 days prior to removal.

Food, co-mingled food / green waste, and green waste will be stored in a dedicated bunker inside the transfer building before being transferred off-site to a suitably licensed facility. There will be no treatment of this waste on site.

Green waste incoming loads will be weighed-in on the weighbridge and directed to the dedicated green waste bunker, the loads will be inspected to ensure they meet the correct green waste

specifications. Mobile plant pushes the tipped waste up to ensure all material is inside the bunker. The green waste storage area will benefit from impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system. The onsite sweeper is used to clear any debris from the loading and clear the potential limited volumes of leachate from the bunker, which will then be disposed of at permitted disposal sites.

Bulky waste with POPs will be stored in one bay inside the WTS building.. Waste containing POPs shall be identified and segregated from other wastes and stored on an impermeable surface, to prevent cross-contamination. All wastes containing POPs will be included in the waste transfer note with the correct waste code. This waste will then be sent to a suitably authorised disposal or recovery site to either completely destroy the POPs or irreversibly transform the POPs. No pops containing waste shall be shredded

Asbestos waste shall be double bagged, or where necessary, securely wrapped. It will be kept within clearly identified, segregated, sealed, secure, lockable bulk containers (i.e. skips). It will not be stored loose or in bays.

- A maximum of 50 tonnes of hazardous asbestos waste will be stored on Site at any one time.
- All wastes will be subject to inspections and checking against the declaration on the waste transfer note.
- Waste will be treated on a first-in-first-out basis unless more recently received wastes are prioritised because they pose a higher risk of pollution;
- Storage areas will benefit from daily cleaning using brooms and weekly washdowns using hoses;
- Storage areas will be inspected weekly to ensure there is no loss of containment; and
- Any spillages will be cleared and logged in the site diary immediately.

Table below details the waste storage arrangements for all waste types accepted on Site.

Waste Type	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Height (mm)	Max Volume (m ³)	Max Storage Time (days)
Sweepings	8780	5000	2000	44	28
Clinical / Offensive	8780	5000	4000	175	7
Bulky	8780	5000	4000	175	28
DMR	8780	5000	4000	175	28

Waste Type	Max Length (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Height (mm)	Max Volume (m ³)	Max Storage Time (days)
Plasterboard / wood	8780	5000	4000	175	28
Residual	8780	5000	4000	175	28
C&I	8780	5000	4000	175	28
Food	8780	5000	2000	44	7
Haz Soils	8780	5000	2000	44	14
Asbestos (Enclosed 40yd skip)	5.8	2.2	2.5	Max total hazardous waste on site < 50 tonnes	180
Tyres (Enclosed 40yd skip)	5.8	2.2	2.5	31.9	180
Metal (Enclosed 40yd skip)	5.8	2.2	2.5	31.9	180

8 Treatment

The Site will operate as a WTS for the acceptance, storage and bulking up of waste prior to export to an alternative suitably permitted facility for further recovery / disposal. There will be no waste treatment undertaken on Site, apart from manual sorting, and separation, storage and bulking prior to onward transfer.

The full process description is detailed within Section 4.1.

Up to date details of the waste characteristics will be kept including the following:

- Simplified process flow sheets that show the origin of the emissions;

- Diagrams of the main plant items where they have environmental relevance including storage areas, and tanks;
- Details of physical treatment processes undertaken on Site;
- An equipment inventory, detailing plant type and design parameters;
- Waste types to be subject to the treatment process;
- The control system philosophy and how the control system incorporates environmental monitoring information;
- The hourly processing capability of waste treatment equipment; and
- A summary of operating and maintenance procedures.

8.1 Outputs

There will be no waste treatment undertaken on Site, apart from manual separation and sorting of waste and shredding using a mechanical shredder (non-pops potential waste and non-Haz only). Outputs will be classified in accordance with Technical Guidance WM3.

9 Emissions Control

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) controls emissions at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station through a combination of site design, enclosure, operational discipline, and active management, rather than reliance on downstream abatement. The fundamental principle applied at the Site is to prevent emissions at source, ensuring that potential impacts to air, land, and water are minimised under both normal and abnormal operating conditions.

9.1 Enclosure

All routine waste handling activities at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station take place within a purpose-designed, fully enclosed building. Enclosure is the primary emissions control measure at the Site and underpins the management of dust, odour, litter, and noise.

The building provides physical containment of waste and operational activities, preventing uncontrolled release of emissions beyond the Site boundary. Waste receipt, inspection, sorting, storage, and loading for onward transfer are all undertaken internally on impermeable surfaces. There is no routine outdoor tipping or processing of waste.

Operational controls associated with enclosure include:

- keeping building doors closed when not in active use;
- minimising door opening times during vehicle movements;
- ensuring waste handling is confined to designated internal areas; and
- maintaining good housekeeping standards to prevent accumulation of loose material.

The integrity of the building, including doors, walls, and hardstanding, is subject to routine inspection as part of daily Site checks and planned maintenance activities. Any defects that could compromise enclosure effectiveness are identified, recorded, and rectified promptly.

By combining physical enclosure with disciplined operation and inspection, ENVAR ensures that the building functions as an effective barrier between Site activities and the surrounding environment.

9.2 Point Source Emissions

The Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station does not operate any plant or processes that give rise to point source emissions to air, water, or land.

There are:

- no stacks, chimneys, or vents associated with treatment processes;
- no combustion plant;
- no biological treatment or aeration systems; and
- no process discharges to surface water or groundwater.

As the Site operates solely as a transfer facility, with no treatment beyond manual sorting and bulking, emissions are not generated in a manner that would require point source control or monitoring. This significantly reduces the complexity of emissions management and removes reliance on engineered abatement systems.

All environmental control therefore focuses on fugitive emissions, which are addressed through enclosure, operational controls, and management oversight as described below.

9.3 Fugitive Emissions

ENVAR recognises that fugitive emissions represent the most relevant emissions pathway for a waste transfer station and has implemented proportionate controls in line with EA Appropriate Measures and industry best practice.

Dust

Dust generation is inherently limited by the enclosed nature of operations. Waste handling is undertaken on impermeable surfaces within the building, and vehicle movements are controlled to prevent excessive disturbance of materials. Good housekeeping practices ensure that loose material is removed promptly and that working areas remain clean.

Where necessary, dust suppression measures may be applied internally, and operations can be modified during dry or windy conditions to maintain control.

Odour

The Site does not undertake biological treatment or long-term storage of putrescible waste. Odour risk is therefore managed through:

- enclosure of all waste handling activities;
- short waste residence times;
- controlled storage arrangements; and
- rapid onward transfer of odorous materials where accepted.

Doors are kept closed when not in use, and waste is not allowed to accumulate unnecessarily. This approach ensures that odour generation is minimised and that any odours that do arise are contained within the building.

Litter

Litter is controlled through enclosed handling, internal storage, and good housekeeping. Waste is not handled in open areas, and routine inspections are undertaken to ensure that any loose material is promptly collected and managed appropriately.

Noise

Noise is managed through enclosure, use of appropriate plant, and operational discipline. Waste handling activities take place within the building, significantly reducing the potential for off-site noise transmission. Plant is maintained in good working order, and unnecessary revving or idling is avoided

Mud and Debris

Vehicle routes are managed to prevent the tracking of mud and debris onto public highways. The Site benefits from hardstanding and controlled access arrangements,

with inspections undertaken to ensure that road cleanliness is maintained. The site is over a mile from the public highway and all roads are concrete or tarmac.

9.4 Emissions to Water (Point Source)

The Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station does not operate any activities that give rise to point source emissions to surface water or groundwater. There are no process discharges, effluent streams, or direct emissions associated with treatment, washing, or biological processing.

The Site operates solely as a waste transfer facility, and all routine activities take place on impermeable surfaces within an enclosed building. As such, there is no requirement for point source discharge permits or associated monitoring.

Environmental protection with respect to water is therefore achieved through prevention at source, containment, and management of surface water and drainage, rather than through reliance on end-of-pipe controls.

9.5 Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) recognises that the principal potential pathway for emissions to land or water at a waste transfer station is via fugitive releases, such as spillages, leaks, or contaminated surface water. These risks are managed through a combination of site design, drainage control, bunding, operational discipline, and rapid response procedures.

The Site has been designed and will be operated to ensure that wastes and potentially polluting materials are retained within controlled areas and that any releases are contained and managed appropriately.

9.5.1 Site Drainage

The Site benefits from a managed drainage system designed to separate clean surface water from potentially contaminated areas. All operational activities take place on

impermeable hardstanding, ensuring that any liquids arising from waste handling, spillages, or plant leaks are contained within controlled areas.

Surface water drainage infrastructure is maintained and inspected routinely to ensure that it remains free-flowing and effective. Drainage features are included within daily and periodic inspection regimes, and any signs of blockage, damage, or contamination are recorded and addressed promptly.

In the event of a spill or loss of containment, procedures are in place to protect drainage systems and prevent the migration of contaminants beyond the Site. This may include temporary isolation of drainage points, deployment of absorbent materials, and escalation to management where required.

Through this approach, ENVAR ensures that site drainage functions as an environmental protection measure rather than a pollution pathway.

9.5.2 Bunding

Bunding and secondary containment are used where appropriate to manage materials that could give rise to pollution if released. Fuel, oils, and other potentially polluting substances are stored in suitable containers or tanks with secondary containment designed to retain the full volume of the container plus appropriate freeboard.

Bunded areas are inspected routinely to confirm integrity, capacity, and absence of accumulated liquids. Any liquids collected within bunds are assessed prior to removal or disposal to ensure they are managed appropriately.

The combination of impermeable surfacing, bunding, and controlled storage arrangements ensures that any accidental releases are retained within the Site and do not pose a risk to land or water receptors.

9.6 Pests

ENVAR recognises that poorly managed waste operations can create conditions conducive to pests such as rodents, flies, or birds. Pest risk at the Blaise Farm Quarry Waste Transfer Station is managed through prevention, rather than reactive control.

The enclosed nature of the facility, combined with short waste residence times and good housekeeping, significantly limits opportunities for pest attraction or establishment. Waste is not stored in open areas, food wastes are not allowed to accumulate unnecessarily, and spillages are dealt with promptly.

Routine inspections include checks for signs of pest activity. Where evidence of pests is identified, appropriate control measures are implemented in a proportionate manner, which may include engagement of specialist pest control contractors.

This preventative approach ensures that pest risks are minimised and managed effectively without reliance on continuous treatment.

10 Emissions Monitoring

Environmental monitoring at the Site is proportionate to the nature and scale of operations and is focused on confirming that control measures remain effective in practice.

Monitoring consists primarily of:

- routine visual inspections of operational areas;
- checks of containment, drainage, and housekeeping;
- review of waste storage quantities and durations; and
- investigation of complaints, incidents, or abnormal conditions.

Formal monitoring is trigger-based, meaning that additional checks or investigations are undertaken where inspections, complaints, or operational experience indicate a potential loss of control.

Monitoring findings are recorded, reviewed by Site management, and used to inform corrective actions and continual improvement. This approach ensures that monitoring remains meaningful and targeted, rather than purely procedural.

11 Waste Minimisation, recovery & disposal

Envar Recycling Limited (ENVAR) operates in accordance with the waste hierarchy, seeking to prioritise waste prevention, reuse, and recovery wherever practicable.

As a waste transfer facility, the Site plays a role in facilitating recovery by enabling segregation, bulking, and efficient onward transfer of wastes to appropriately permitted recovery facilities. Waste is routed based on regulatory compliance, environmental performance, and operational suitability.

Double handling and unnecessary storage are avoided wherever possible, reducing both environmental risk and transport impacts. Downstream facilities are selected and reviewed to ensure they hold appropriate permits and operate to acceptable standards.

Through this approach, ENVAR ensures that waste management at the Site supports sustainable outcomes while maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements.

12 Healthcare & Chemical Appropriate Measures

Where healthcare, chemical or offensive wastes are accepted at the Site, these are managed in accordance with relevant EA Healthcare and chemical Waste Appropriate Measures and ENVAR's internal procedures.

Healthcare and chemical wastes are accepted only from approved sources following pre-acceptance assessment. Such wastes are stored in secure, clearly identified containers and managed to prevent leakage, exposure, or cross-contamination. Storage durations are kept to the minimum necessary to facilitate efficient onward transfer.

No treatment of healthcare or chemical waste is undertaken at the Site. All healthcare and chemical wastes are transferred promptly to suitably permitted specialist facilities for treatment or disposal.

Staff handling healthcare and chemical wastes receive appropriate training, and any incidents or non-conformances are managed through established incident reporting and corrective action procedures. This ensures that healthcare wastes are handled safely, securely, and in compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Table below summarises the EA's Healthcare and chemical Waste: Appropriate Measure's for Permitted Facilities¹ Guidance and confirms which measures are relevant or not relevant to the Site and the proposed operations.

¹ [Healthcare waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/healthcare-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities), accessed July 2024

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
General Management Appropriate Measures	
You must have and follow an up-to-date, written management system that incorporates the listed features	Relevant
Staff Competence	Relevant
Accident Management Plan	Relevant
Accident Prevention Measures	Relevant
Contingency Plan and Procedures	
<p>You must have and implement a contingency plan, which makes sure that you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with all your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your site or elsewhere; • Do not exceed storage limits in your permit and you continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste; • Stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted storage capacity. 	Relevant
You must have contingency procedures to make sure that, as far as possible, you know in advance about any planned shutdowns at waste management facilities where you send waste.	Relevant
You must make your customers aware of your contingency plan, and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them	Relevant
<p>You must consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can take the waste at short notice; • Are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed – in addition to carrying out their existing activities. 	Relevant
You must not discount alternative disposal or recovery options on the basis of extra cost or geographical distance if doing so means you could exceed your permitted storage limits or compromise your storage procedures	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste on your site, then you must make sure your site is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.	Relevant
Treatment sites only	Not Relevant: no waste treatment.
Plant Decommissioning	Relevant
Waste Pre-Acceptance, Acceptance, and Tracking Appropriate Measures	
Waste Pre-Acceptance	Relevant
Waste Acceptance	Relevant
Waste Tracking	Relevant
Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling Appropriate Measures	
You must not store individual bags and containers (for example, bins and boxes) of waste loose	Relevant
You must store and handle bagged waste on site in fully enclosed, lockable, rigid, leak-proof and weather proof bulk containers (for example carts)	Relevant
Rigid waste containers (bins and boxes, including pallet boxes) must be sealed and in good condition. You should store and handle them in an upright position (as far as possible) to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to minimise the risk of spillages. They must be stored either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In enclosed bulk containers (for example, carts); • On pallets, stacked no more than 2.2m high (including the height of the pallet). 	Relevant
You must make sure that containers stored or handled on pallets are stable and secured with shrink wrap. The containers must not extend beyond (overhang) the sides of the pallet. The shrink wrap must be	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
clear or transparent so you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers. If you know waste contains free liquid (for example, chemical wastes such as fixer and developer solutions) you must store the pallets in a dedicated area of facility that has self-contained drainage.	
Bulk containers must have a lid and you must securely close the lid whenever they contain any waste, except when waste is being loaded into or unloaded from them.	Relevant
You must clearly establish the maximum storage capacity of the site and designated storage areas and you must not exceed these maximum capacities. You must define capacity in terms of numbers of carts, containers or pallets as well as by tonnage. You must regularly monitor the quantity of stored waste on the site and designated areas to check against the allowed maximum capacity.	Relevant
Where possible, you should locate storage areas away from watercourses and sensitive perimeters, for example, those close to public rights of way, housing or schools. You must store all waste within the security protected area of your facility to prevent unauthorised access and vandalism.	Relevant
Where wastes are known to be sensitive to heat, light, air or water you must make sure that they are protected from these ambient conditions, for example, by storing the wastes in a building or under cover. These storage provisions apply to any container held in any storage area, or which is being emptied, sorted, repackaged or otherwise managed.	Relevant
You must store and handle all pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical and palletised wastes securely within designated areas of a secure building. A building is a covered structure enclosed on all vertical sides that provides sheltered cover and contains emissions of, for example, noise, particulate matter, odour and litter.	Relevant
You must store anatomical waste and animal carcasses in designated refrigerated units (operating below 5°C) unless you are storing them on site for less than 24 hours (72 hours if over a weekend)	Not Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
You must store and handle infectious wastes that are not pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical, or palletised wastes in a secure building.	Relevant
You must store and handle offensive wastes in a secure building or in secure, fully enclosed, rigid, waterproof and leak-proof bulk containers. If you store waste externally in bulk containers, the containers must remain closed at all times, except when waste is being loaded or unloaded from them.	Relevant
You must not store or hold wastes on site in vehicles or vehicle trailers, unless they are being received or prepared for imminent transfer (that is, they will be removed from site within 24 hours, or 72 hours if over the weekend)	Relevant
You must store floc produced by alternative treatment plant in fully enclosed, waterproof and leak-proof containers. You must store the wastes produced by incineration plant following technical guidance for the waste incineration sector.	Relevant
You must maintain the integrity of waste packaging at all times. You should design and operate your facility in a way that minimises waste handling. You must never throw, walk on or handle healthcare wastes in a way that might damage the packaging.	Relevant
You must store waste in a way that protects its integrity and prevents, or, where that is not possible, minimises the risk of packaging failing. You must pay particular attention to items at or near the bottom of bulk containers and avoid, for example, overloading, compressing or puncturing waste.	Relevant
You must store different healthcare wastes according to waste type and destination. You must store the listed waste types in separate storage areas or containers. This is to prevent physical contact or a leak from one contaminating another waste types or its packaging.	Relevant
You must store all bulk waste containers in a way that allows safe and easy access for inspection at all times and minimises the need to remove others that may be blocking access. You must maintain safe	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
access (inspection aisles) to at least one side of palletised wastes. You must handle and store containers so that labels and markings are easy to see and continue to be legible.	
You must not stack bulk containers, carts and pallets that contain waste whilst they are being stored on site, unless they are held in purpose-built racking systems	Relevant
You must clearly establish the maximum storage times of wastes held on site. Wastes should be treated on, or remove from, the site as soon as possible. You must not store relevant wastes on site for longer than these maximum storage times.	Relevant
Maximum Storage Times for Different Types of Healthcare Waste	
<p>You can store the listed waste types for up to 7 days if outside, or for up to 14 days if stored in a building.</p> <p>You can store refrigerated anatomical waste for up to 14 days.</p> <p>You can store unrefrigerated anatomical waste for up to 24 hours, or up to 72 hours if over a weekend.</p> <p>The listed wastes can be stored for up to 6 months</p>	Relevant
<p>You must prioritise the treatment or off-site transfer of waste based on: its type, age on arrival, date of arrival, duration of storage on site.</p> <p>You should follow the first-in, first-out principle and also identify and prioritise wastes with a higher risk of causing odour, litter or pest problems.</p>	Relevant
<p>You must not open and repackage (bulk) individual waste packages and containers (for example bags, bins, boxes and blister packs), unless the packaging is designed to be reused. If you receive waste in damaged packaging you must record this as a non-conformance. You must transfer the contents to a new, clearly labelled container or package of the appropriate type and conditions.</p>	Relevant
<p>If you repackage waste received in containers designed for reuse, the repackaging must be specifically authorised by the environmental permit (for example, as a D14 or R12 waste operation). You must</p>	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
repackage waste inside a building and make sure you protect the safety of staff and prevent potential emissions. For example, you could use an automated process in a contained environment with air extraction and abatement. You must carefully record the transfer of waste from individual packages or containers to bulk containers and must update the waste inventory accordingly.	
Unless specifically authorised by your environmental permit, you must not mix hazardous waste with other categories of hazardous waste, or with other wastes or materials.	Relevant
The type and quality of storage area surfaces must be suitable for effective disinfection with a broad spectrum agent. Your procedures must make sure that surfaces are regularly cleaned and disinfected.	Relevant
Once emptied, you must check all bulk containers to make sure you have removed all of the waste and then clean them inside and out. You must disinfect containers that have held infectious waste.	Relevant
You must inspect bulk containers used to transport waste before each reuse to make sure that: they have been cleaned and disinfected, they are physically sound, the locking mechanism works, they meet the relevant requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations.	Relevant
The methods you use for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and containers must: physically remove contamination, be capable of achieving disinfection across the broad spectrum of micro-organisms with the parameters used (time, concentration, temperature, quantity), not produce emissions of pathogenic bioaerosols or chemical agents, or must make sure these emissions are contained and managed appropriately.	Relevant
You must: contain wash waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site, prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains, prevent healthcare waste items from being discharged to water (including sewer).	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
The way you store and handle waste must prevent pests and vermin. You must have specific measures and procedures in place to identify and manage any wastes that are causing pests or vermin at your site.	Relevant
You must inspect storage areas, containers and infrastructure daily. You must deal with any issues immediately. You must keep written records of the inspections. You must rectify and log any spillages of waste.	Relevant
Your site must have suitable procedures, equipment and broad spectrum disinfectants to deal with the chemical and biological spillages that may arise from waste types accepted at your facility. All staff must be aware of their location and trained in their use.	Relevant
You must only move wastes between different locations (or load for removal off site) following written procedures. You must then amend your waste tracking system to record these changes.	Relevant
When you load vehicles you must prevent leakage or contamination of one waste type (or its packaging) by another waste type. You must have written procedures to check outgoing vehicles and loads to confirm you have met these requirements.	Relevant
Your site inventory must be able to track and link all incoming consignments of waste to specific outgoing waste loads and their documentation.	Relevant
If you transfer waste, you must be able to demonstrate that the description and classification for the outgoing waste is the same as that for the incoming waste – unless the incoming waste description and classification was incorrect or incomplete.	Relevant
Compaction of Healthcare or any other waste Waste	Not Relevant: no compaction
Waste Treatment Appropriate Measures	

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
General Waste Treatment	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Plant Commissioning and Validating the Efficacy of Treatment	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Validation Tests for Treating Infectious Wastes	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Validation Tests for Treating Wastes Contaminated with or Containing Medicines	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Validation Tests for Treating Wastes Contaminated with or Containing Chemicals	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Validation Tests for Treating Anatomical Wastes	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Routine Plant Efficacy Testing	Not Relevant: no waste treatment
Emissions Control Appropriate Measures	
Point Source Emissions to Air	Not Relevant: no point source emissions to air
Fugitive Emissions to Air (including odour)	
You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of dust, mud and litter, and odour	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
<p>You must design, operate and maintain storage and treatment plant in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air, including dust, organic compounds and odour. Or where that is not possible, you must minimise these emissions. Storage and treatment plant includes associated equipment and infrastructure such as: shredders, conveyors, skips or containers, building fabric including doors and windows, and pipework and ducting.</p>	Relevant
<p>To make sure fugitive emissions are collected and directed to appropriate abatement, your treatment plant must use high integrity components (for example, seals or gaskets). Your treatment plant must be fully enclosed, with air extraction systems located close to emission sources where possible.</p>	Not Relevant: no treatment plant
<p>You must use your waste pre-acceptance, waste acceptance and site inspection checks and procedures to identify and manage wastes that could cause, or are causing, fugitive emissions to air. When you identify any of these wastes you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions; • Prioritise their treatment or transfer. 	Relevant
<p>Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of such wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store and handle the waste within an enclosed building; • Use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips • Keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required for loading and unloading • Keep enclosed buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system, where possible, locating air extraction points close to potential emissions sources • Use fast-acting or ‘airlock’ doors that default closed 	Relevant
<p>You must set up a leak detection and repair programme and use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment</p>	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors, tanks)	
You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers or carts	Relevant
Your maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities	Relevant
You must take measures to prevent the corrosion of plant and equipment (for example, conveyors or pipes). This includes selecting and using appropriate construction materials, lining or coating equipment with corrosion inhibitors and regularly inspecting and maintaining plant.	Relevant
You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. This must also include protecting equipment such as air ventilation and extraction systems, curtains and fast-action doors to prevent and contain fugitive releases.	Relevant
If you carry out container washing activities, you must design and operate the washing process and associated equipment in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air. For example, carrying out this activity in a contained or enclosed system.	Not Relevant: no container washing
You must fully enclose and contain pre- and post- treatment shredder plant to prevent emissions. You must design and operate the shredder plant using appropriate process interlocks so that it cannot operate unless it is enclosed and contained. For example, only when the loading door and the hopper has been closed or sealed.	Not Relevant: no shredding of waste
Where a dust management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following EA guidance.	Relevant
You must have procedures to minimise the amount of time odorous wastes spend in your storage and handling systems. In particular you must have provisions to manage waste during periods of peak volume.	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
You must have measures to contain, collect and treat odorous emissions, including using contained buildings and plant or equipment with appropriate air extraction and abatement. We do not consider masking agents to be appropriate measures for the treatment of odorous emissions	Relevant
You must monitor odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance. For example, by making sure that scrubber liquors are maintained at the correct pH and replenished or replaced at an appropriate frequency.	Not Relevant
Contaminated waters have potential for odours and you must store them in covered or enclosed tanks or containers	Relevant
Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected or has been substantiated you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European Standards.	Relevant
Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected or has been substantiated you must also set up and implement and regularly review an odour management plan.	Relevant
Where an odour management plan is required you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	Relevant
If you operate a microwave facility, you must be aware that failures in containment might result in non-ionising radiation leaks. Your operational procedures must include checking for these leaks at regular intervals.	Not Relevant
Emissions of Noise and Vibration	
You should design the layout of the facility to locate potential sources of noise (including building exits and entrances) away from sensitive receptors and boundaries. You should locate buildings, walls, and embankments so they act as noise screens.	Relevant
You must employ appropriate measures to control noise, for example those listed.	Relevant

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
Where noise or vibration pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must create use and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan.	Not Relevant
Where a noise management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	Not Relevant
Point Source Emissions to Water and Sewer	Not Relevant: No point source emissions to water.
Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water	Relevant
Emissions Monitoring and Limits Appropriate Measures	
Where you are required to monitor emissions to comply with the requirements of your environmental permit you must follow our monitoring guidance when carrying this out	Not Relevant: no point source emissions
You must create and maintain an inventory (emissions inventory) of point source emissions to air and water (including emissions to sewer for your facility	Not Relevant: no point source emissions
Emissions to Air	Not Relevant: no point source emissions to air
Emissions to Water or Sewer	Not Relevant: no point source emissions to water or sewer

Appropriate Measure	Relevant or Not Relevant
Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures	
<p>For your facility you must monitor and review the annual quantity of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, energy, and raw materials used; • Residues and waste water produced. <p>You must do this at least once every year.</p>	Relevant
Energy Efficiency (installations only)	Not Relevant: waste operation
Raw Materials (installations only)	Not Relevant: waste operation
Water Use (installations only)	Not Relevant: waste operation
Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal	Relevant

13 Information

All relevant notifications and submissions to the EA regarding the Site will be made in writing and quote the EP reference number and the name of the EP holder.

Records will be maintained for at least six years, however in the case of off-Site environmental effects, and matters which affect the condition of land and groundwater, the records are to be kept until EP surrender. Duty of Care records will be kept for a minimum of two years.

13.1 Reporting and Notifications

13.1.1 TCM (Technically Competent Management)

The EA will be informed in writing of any changes in the technically competent management of the Site and the name of any incoming person, together with evidence that such person has the required technical competence.

13.1.2 Waste Types and Quantities

A summary report of waste types and quantities accepted and removed from the site for each quarter, will be submitted to the EA within one month of the end of the quarter unless otherwise required by the permit conditions.

13.1.3 Relevant Convictions

The EA will be notified of the following events:

- ENVAR being convicted of any relevant offence; and
- Any appeal against a conviction for a relevant offence and the results of such an appeal.

13.1.4 Change of Operator or Operators Details

The EA will be notified of the following:

- Any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
- Any steps taken with a view to the company going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

13.1.5 Adverse Effects

The EA must be notified without delay following the detection of the following:

- Any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques;
- Any accident;
- Fugitive emissions which have caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution; and
- Any significant adverse environmental and health effect.