

# Permit Application

Newcastle Waste Management Centre  
EPR/DP3304BQ/V004

Veolia ES (UK) Limited

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**Included:**

Appendix A – Site Plans and Drawings

Appendix B – EMS summary and Procedures (SOP Matrix)

Appendix C – Environmental Risk Assessment and H1

Appendix D – BAT Assessment

Appendix E – Site Condition Report

Appendix F – Technical Competence

Appendix G - Fire Prevention Plan

Appendix H – Stewartby Permit

Appendix I – Partial Surrender Report

## 1. Non-technical summary

This non-technical summary supports the application for a new hazardous waste transfer station that is to be located at Chollerton Drive, Newcastle Upon Tyne. It highlights the rationale for the development and the types of waste management operations that will be carried out.

The site was formerly operated as a clinical waste treatment facility. It was originally permitted in 2015 to Healthcare Environmental Services Limited (EPR/LP3936AB) before the permit was transferred to Cliniwaste Health South Limited (EPR/DP3304BQ) in 2020. Veolia ES (UK) Limited (Veolia) acquired the site in early 2023 and submitted a permit application to transfer the permit in early March 2023, with the reference EPR/DP3304BQ/T003. The transfer was Determined on 9th May 2023.

The site is now known as Newcastle Waste Management Centre.

### *Background and Business Goals*

Veolia Hazardous Waste has for several years been looking to expand its regional treatments model into the North-East of England, an active industrial region with chemical, agrochemical, pharmaceutical and petrochemical customers. The North-East region is not covered by Veolia's Hazardous Wastes regional treatments model at present. Veolia offers a wide range of solutions when compared to local competitors and are able to collect small quantities, single pallets more cost effectively. This site will include a small scale healthcare waste storage and repackaging operation, to align it with Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer facilities. The site will consist of the following:

- Transfer Station Building for the temporary storage and repackaging of various types of hazardous and non hazardous wastes, including fire management infrastructure. Refer to Drawing ref: VES\_U99\_CD\_001 in Appendix A for indicative building layout.
- Covered Waste Reception and Flammable Liquid storage areas. Refer to Drawing ref: VES\_U99\_CD\_002 in Appendix A for indicative layout of the external storage arrangements.
- Sealed drainage throughout. Refer to Drawing ref: CBL171/01/Rev\_ in Appendix A for indicative drainage design.

The new transfer station will be constructed and operated by Veolia ES (UK) Limited.

### *Site and Building Requirements*

The property is situated approximately 8.6 km (5.4 miles) to the north east of Newcastle City Centre. It is approached via the A191, which links with the A19, approximately 1.5 km (1 mile) to the north east.

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It forms part of the North Tyne Industrial Estate, which principally accommodates a mixture of industrial and trade counter units. Occupiers include Emblematic, Showermania, Infinite Edge, First For Fabrics, Travis Perkins, Tile Giant, Access 2 and KE Enterprises, amongst others.

The site occupies approximately 4,800m<sup>2</sup>, of which approximately 1,600m<sup>2</sup> is occupied by the transfer station building. Refer to Drawing ref: VES\_U99\_CD\_003 in Appendix A. The permit boundary is shown in green on the drawing.

The site comprises a detached industrial/warehouse unit incorporating integral two storey offices. Internally, the warehouse benefits from concrete flooring, and high level lighting. Minimum Eaves height within the warehouse are 5.96m to the haunch and 7.14m at the centre point apex. The offices are cellular incorporating a reception, meeting room, staff room and changing areas at ground floor level and further offices, a canteen and toilets at first floor level. The unit benefits from a gated yard area at the front that is accessed off Chollerton Drive.

The site is expected to process up to 20,000 tonnes/yr of various waste (hazardous and non-hazardous).

The site development will be subject to planning and environmental permitting applications approval by the relevant authorities. The transfer station infrastructure will be operated in accordance with Environment Agency (EA) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance on hazardous and non hazardous waste storage, treatment and handling facilities.

This will include the installation of segregated bays for storage of different wastes categories with dedicated drainage systems, interceptor drains to collect surface water, a laboratory for waste analysis and covered waste storage bays and reception area.

The site will operate as a transfer station for the temporary storage of packaged waste prior to transfer off site for recovery or disposal at suitably permitted facilities. There will also be some repackaging of waste to make it easier for onward transfer.

The operations will adopt Best Available Techniques and procedures that have been agreed by the Regulators for a number of Veolia's existing hazardous waste transfer and repackaging sites. These are tried and tested practices that have been refined over many years. Veolia has a wealth of experience in this area of waste management.

The site is located at:

**Newcastle Waste Management Centre**

Unit BT 99/10,

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Chollerton Drive,  
North Tyne Industrial Estate,  
Newcastle Upon Tyne  
NE12 9SZ

The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): NZ 29182 69550

## 2. Application type

### 2.1. Background

This application relates to the development of a new hazardous waste transfer station. Utilising the former Cliniwaste Health South Limited site at Chollerton Drive, Newcastle Upon Tyne, which was acquired by Veolia in early 2023.

The new operation will expand Veolia's portfolio of transfer stations that can accept hazardous wastes and also widen the geographical spread of Veolia's Chempac service<sup>1</sup>.

Basic pre-application advice was received via email, dated 27th April 2023, from the Environment Agency.

### 2.2. Summary of permit application type

This application is to substantially vary the existing permit (EPR/DP3304BQ/T003) with the following changes:

- Low Risk Surrender of the S5.3 Part A(1)(a)(ii) Autoclave activity (Activity A1) and Boiler (Activity A3). These are no longer required and have both been decommissioned and removed from site.
- Surrender the DAA Activity A4 - Bin cleaning facility. This is no longer required but is still installed.
- Substantial Variation of the S5.3 Part A(1)(a)(iv) hazardous waste repackaging activity (Activity A2) to add a significant number of EWC codes.
- Remove the current waste activity A6 and add a hazardous waste storage activity - S5.6 Part A(1)(a) as a new activity, as storage tonnages will be in excess of 50 tonnes. This is linked to the repackaging activity and therefore we have applied the 90% discount as set out in the Charging Guidance.
- Substantially vary the waste activity (Activity A7) to include additional EWC codes, increase the tonnages and allow repackaging. This is linked to the overall operation of the site and therefore we have applied the 50% discount of the HCI transfer station charge set out in the Charging Guidance.
- Add Surface Water Management and Collection as a DAA.

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<sup>1</sup>Chempac is a specialist service offered by Veolia for the management of packaged waste. The service is carried out by mobile chemists who will identify, list, pack, collect and ultimately dispose or recover hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Details pertaining to the surrender of Activities A1, A3 and A4 are set out in a brief report in Appendix I of this Supporting Statement.



## 3. Operating techniques

### 3.1. Proposed activities

The following is replicated at other Veolia hazardous waste transfer stations.

Staff numbers - 9 on site staff consisting of 2 day Operators, 2 chemists, 1 Business Manager, 1 Operations Manager, 2 Administrators and North-East Chempac team (currently operating out of Preston will operate from this facility however, predominantly on customers sites - 2/3 heads)

Plant and equipment - 2 No. electric ForkLift Trucks

#### Waste Pre-acceptance

Waste material enquiries are managed through the company's central sales team.

A Technical Enquiry Form (TEF) is raised and, where necessary, samples are requested. Detailed lists of chemicals from customers are checked against various chemical hazard texts, so that the necessary arrangements can be made to produce inventories of these substances and to manage them safely. A variety of chemical databases are utilised to obtain the maximum chemical information about waste materials, as few waste producers can supply material safety data sheets for their waste streams.

Samples of materials are sent to the site laboratory for evaluation, and the material specification and analysis results are then scrutinised to ensure that the material is acceptable for receipt at the site. The personnel involved are qualified chemists with experience and sound knowledge of waste and environmental legislation.

Once the waste is deemed acceptable, a quotation is sent to the customer, which will stipulate any of the constraints identified in the evaluation process. If the customer accepts the quotation they will book the load into the site via the appropriate Veolia depot (if Veolia transport is to be used) or direct if a third party haulier is to be used.

If the booking is a new enquiry, the TEF is then sent to Veolia's Technical Control department for a second technical evaluation. This process creates a 'Waste Specification' on the company system, against which consignments of that waste will be logged. Copies of this paperwork are sent to the customer to accompany the load during transport, one copy to be signed to confirm the specification is agreed, and the second to accompany the load during transport.

Having been assessed as suitable, the material is then booked onto the system.

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Cross-referencing is made to the original quotation for the material and the internal paperwork reference if required. A booking is then given for delivery of the material.

### Waste Acceptance

For deliveries of drummed and packaged materials a series of checks and documentation verification takes place. Waste sampling and analysis is done after the delivery has been offloaded into the covered reception area. Offloading is authorised by a chemist once the list has been evaluated to ensure that the operator unloading the vehicle is aware of any special hazards/unloading instructions.

For solids in drums, the material is offloaded into the covered reception area before statistical sampling of the drums in the load takes place. This sampling is a risk based approach, the criteria include the description, whether the material has been received before, who the producer is, etc. Unless criteria are satisfied which reduce the sampling, 10% of the drums in each identifiable waste stream on the load will be sampled and analysed. Analysis of these samples would include XRF spectroscopy. If any problems are encountered with any of the inspections or samples, then the load will be scrutinised much more closely.

After categorisation, the drums are barcoded to provide traceability via a unique record.

### Waste Storage

Materials are then stored in the Transfer Station Building. Storage of the packaged waste is undertaken in accordance with the controlled plan for each bay, with incompatible materials kept apart. It is unlikely that materials such as air/water reactives, peroxides or controlled drugs will be accepted.

As mentioned earlier, all packaged wastes will receive a barcode label once accepted at the site, which logs each item electronically. It contains important hazard and commercial data, which the operators and computer utilise during movement and transfer. The barcode information is held electronically, allowing inventory management and commercial information to be readily available.

Systems are also in place, from the initial enquiry stage onwards, to identify materials relevant to the HSE quantities allowed on site. Toxic, Very Toxic and named components are identified and allocated appropriately to the stock. This data is incorporated into the barcode system. On arrival, labelling and lists are reviewed, and analysis results obtained, in order to re-assess the incoming material against these classifications. The new classification is incorporated into the barcode label to define the material's actual final classification to ensure accurate segregation and appropriate precautions in handling. Wherever practical, location information is included in the packaged waste record to increase the level of information available in the event of an emergency.

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The following sets out the approximate capacity of the Transfer Station Building (NB: 1 pallet equates to approximately 1 tonne):

- Clinical Area, which would hold approximately 32 x 770 litre Bins - refer to information set out later in this section for this particular operation.
- Non Dangerous Storage Area 1, which would hold approximately 96 Pallets
- Toxic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Basic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Acidic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Flammable Solids Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Oxidises Area, which would hold approximately 24 Pallets
- Water Reactives Area, which would hold approximately 10 Pallets
- Organic Peroxides Area, which would hold approximately 5 Pallets
- Non Dangerous Storage Area 2, which would hold approximately 48 Pallets
- WEEE Waste Area, which would hold approximately 10 Pallets

The external Covered Flammable liquid storage area will comprise 4 bays with up to 16 pallet spaces in each bay.

The Covered Waste Reception Area will comprise 2 bays with 30 pallet spaces in each bay.

There will also be a gas cylinder compound with the equivalent of 8 pallet spaces and an aerosol compound with an equivalent of 12 pallet spaces located outside the Transfer Station Building.

A fire management system will be installed on site. Smoke alarms, fire extinguishers and smoke detection systems will be installed within the buildings. In addition, a fire suppression system will be installed to manage any outbreak of fire around the site. Note that as-built drawings will be forwarded to the Environment Agency prior to operating the site.

Details of fire prevention measures in connection with non-hazardous combustible wastes are set out in the Fire Prevention Plan, Appendix G of this Supporting Statement. At the time of writing full details of the systems have not been provided. Sections of the report detailed in red type require updating in due course.

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### Waste Repackaging

Certain packaged wastes are categorised in the reception and evaluation process as requiring 'repackaging' prior to storage. This may include the following:

- Repackaging of laboratory chemicals to suit the disposal outlet i.e. breaking liquids down to <40ltrs per drum or reducing heavy metal content per drum by repackaging.
- consolidation of smaller containers into larger ones for ease of transport

These materials are assessed by the Chemists and recorded. This is then scheduled for processing, and the materials are moved by fork truck to the appropriate area of the Transfer Station Building.

The operators repack the materials specified into open top 205 litre drums which are bought specifically for this purpose. The drum can contain either all one material from a pallet of boxed pharmaceuticals/agrochemicals or a combination of this plus a small drum (base size <350mm) in the base. In the latter case, the drum remains sealed throughout, and no mixing of wastes occurs. Each newly created repacked drum is then re-barcoded and moved into the Transfer Station Building for storage prior to transfer.

### Waste Transfer

Waste will not be stored for more than six months prior to transfer off site for recovery or disposal.

### Healthcare Waste Operation

It is proposed that the site would receive small collections (van sized) of healthcare waste, from facilities such as veterinary surgeries, care homes, schools, shops etc, in line with Veolia's strategy for its other hazardous waste transfer stations. These would be offloaded into healthcare waste storage bins held on site, which will be sent out every 14 days to Veolia's High Temperature Incinerator at Tyseley for incineration. The bins would be exchanged and cleaned at Tyseley and replacement clean bins returned to Newcastle for reuse.

The healthcare waste trailer that Veolia services other sites with can hold 32 x 770L healthcare waste bins, therefore to make the load cost effective it is proposed to store and fill 32 bins per fortnight.

The proposed storage area for the bins would be in a bay within the Transfer Station Building. The area will be able to store 28-35 bins with sufficient room to move around the bins.

**Pre-acceptance:** Due to the nature of the waste, we will not be able to sample or inspect the

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waste on arrival. Therefore we are required to audit the producers before accepting waste, to ensure they are aware of the need to segregate different types of waste, and ensure they comply.

**Acceptance:** Initially we would have a chemist monitoring offloading to ensure waste is segregated appropriately. In the long term it may be acceptable to simply allow unloading to take place by the driver with CCTV coverage.

Some facilities may have radioactive waste, for example from X-rays or certain treatments. We are required to check for radioactive materials and will use appropriate equipment that is already used within the business.

**Pest control:** The site will have regular visits from a Third Party Contractor. Waste is stored in bins and provided there are no spillages there should be no additional increase in risk from vermin or flies.

Using appropriate PPE, the waste will be manually removed from the vehicle and placed in a receiving 770 litre bin.

Further visual checks for contamination will be carried out during the initial cart unloading process as more of the waste becomes visible in the van. If at any point visual contamination is identified the unit will be quarantined in line with existing procedures.

Waste will be segregated by type into separate bins, in accordance with the requirements of HTM 07-01. i.e. by using the colour coding system for healthcare waste, and by following guidance in the Healthcare Appropriate Measures.

Closed primary containers which have been unloaded will then be stacked upright using the handles incorporated into the design of the package where possible.

Once the vehicle has been unloaded completely the 770 litre containers will be wheeled into the appropriate bay with the main transfer Station building.

There will be no containers overhanging the bays.

Spillages should occur by exception only and will be treated as an abnormal operation. Only operators specifically trained in spill response will attempt to clean up any spillage using appropriate PPE. The area will be isolated to avoid any other person gaining access. The bay would have a sump (approx. 2m<sup>3</sup>) to allow us to undertake routine disinfection and cleaning and then pump out the effluent into IBCs, prior to disposal off site.

We would also look to paint the floor of the bay with suitable impermeable, high grip floor paint.

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Exclusions:

- Biohazard waste: Any waste known or likely to contain ACDP Hazard Group 4 biological agents; any waste from a containment level 3 laboratory; and all microbiological cultures from any source, and any potentially infected waste from pathology departments and other clinical or research laboratories (unless autoclaved before leaving the site of production).
- Anatomical Wastes

Bins will not be cleaned at the site, having already been disinfected at the disposal location.

Additional signage will be installed above the bay to show the hazard classes being stored.

To comply with the Healthcare Appropriate Measures Veolia would assign individual bins to each waste stream, either by laminating labels and fixing them to the top of the bin, or potentially one row of bins per type of waste depending on which types of healthcare waste are being accepted.

Records of how many of each type of bin are to be sent on each load to Tyseley will also be made to comply with guidance.

In addition to the lockable cabinet for medicines, we would look to add CCTV cameras, to deter intruders and also to monitor what waste is being delivered.

- **Storage quantities** - The operation will be small scale, with a maximum of 32 bins stored at any one time. Storage times will be in accordance with the Healthcare Appropriate Measures.
- **Storage of quarantined material** - Waste that has failed to meet the acceptance criteria will be stored for a maximum of five working days in a secure and clearly labelled area. Depending on the reason for quarantine it may not be appropriate to store waste for five days therefore an assessment will be carried out which will take account of the potential for odour generation and insect infestation.
- **Storage times** - Proposes storage times from the subject waste streams will be in line with those described in the Healthcare Waste Appropriate Measures.

The proposed layout of the site is set out in a series of drawings (ref: VES\_U99\_CD\_001 to VES\_U99\_CD\_003) in Appendix A.

### Site Security

Site is fenced around the perimeter with a lockable gate. The intention that access will be gained via a gate and intercom system and a further swipe card system for entry to the main

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building. The site will have remote CCTV monitoring as with other Veolia sites.

### 3.2. Waste types

The types of waste to be received at the site will be wide ranging and include the following Hazardous waste categories (HP codes).

- Flammable: HP6, HP7, HP5, HP4, HP14, HP3, HP13, HP8
- Alkali: HP6, HP8, HP4
- Acid: HP6, HP8, HP4
- Oxidisers: HP2,HP6, HP5, HP14, HP8
- Toxics: HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP10, HP14, HP11, HP12

Only compatible materials will be stored together within the storage building. Incompatible wastes will be stored in separate storage bays.

The List of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are set out in Table 1 below. We would like to accept the same waste codes as our hazardous waste transfer facility at Stewartby (Permit ref: EPR/QP3237SC). Stewartby’s permit is set out in Appendix H.

| Chapter | Description of waste   |
|---------|--|
| 01      | Waste resulting from exploration, mining quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals             |
| 02      | Waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fish, food preparation and processing |
| 03      | Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard              |
| 04      | Waste from leather, fur and textile industries   |
| 05      | Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification, pyrolytic treatment of coal                          |
| 06      | Waste from inorganic chemical processes  |

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 07 | Waste from inorganic chemical processes   |
| 08 | Waste from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of coatings (e.g. paints), adhesives, sealants and printing inks  |
| 09 | Waste from photographic industry  |
| 10 | Waste from thermal processes  |
| 11 | Waste from chemical surface treatment and coatings of metals and other material; non-ferrous and hydro-metallurgy   |
| 12 | Waste from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics   |
| 13 | Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels   |
| 14 | Waste organic solvents, refrigerants and propellants  |
| 15 | Waste from packaging; absorbent, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing  |
| 16 | Waste as a result of end of life e.g. spent catalyst, batteries etc.  |
| 17 | Waste from construction and demolition including excavation soil from contaminated sites  |
| 18 | Waste from human or animal healthcare and/or related research   |
| 19 | Waste from waste management facilities, off-site wastewater treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use |
| 20 | Municipal waste (household and similar commercial industrial and institutional waste)   |

**Table 1 - Proposed list of wastes to be received at Newcastle Waste Management Centre**

Table 2 lists the Chapter 18 European Waste Codes being requested as part of this application.



| Waste code   | Description of waste  | Comments   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>18 WASTES FROM HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (EXCEPT KITCHEN AND RESTAURANT WASTES NOT ARISING FROM IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE)</b> |   |  |
| 18 01  | Wastes from natal care, diagnostic, treatment or prevention of disease in humans                          |  |
| 18 01 01   | Sharps (except 18 01 03)  | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 01 02   | Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)                          | Already permitted, but not to be added to the repackaging activity |
| 18 01 03*  | Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection     | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |
| 18 01 04   | Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection  | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 01 06*  | Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances  | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |
| 18 01 07   | Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06  | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 01 08*  | Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines  | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |
| 18 01 09   | Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08  | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 01 10*  | Amalgam waste from dental care  | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |
| 18 02  | Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals                     |  |
| 18 02 01   | Sharps (except 18 02 02)  | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 02 02*  | Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection     | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |
| 18 02 03   | Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b>      |
| 18 02 05*  | Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances  | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity           |

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| 18 02 06  | Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05 | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b> |
| 18 02 07* | Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines               | <b>New Code.</b> Add to Storage and repackaging activity      |
| 18 02 08  | Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07 | Already permitted, but <b>add to the repackaging activity</b> |

**Table 2 - LoW chapter 18 codes alongside descriptions and comments describing which codes additional codes are requested and which are to be included in the proposed repackaging activity**

Table 3 describes the relevant waste types and their associated primary containment. For healthcare waste streams some need to be dual coded and described to ensure that multiple components of the waste are adequately identified (for example, infectious sharps - 18 01 03\* - containing cytotoxic contamination - 18 01 08\*).

| Waste Type / Proposed Disposal Route and R or D code           | Contents  | Colour coding        | Form  | EWC Code                                | Hazard codes | UN packing standards |
|--|---|----------------------|-------|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Waste which requires disposal by incineration<br>HTI/CWI (D10) | Clinical infectious waste, Mixed sharps, and pharmaceutical waste but not containing cytotoxic material | <b>Yellow sharps</b> | Solid | 180103* and 180109 or 180202 and 180208 | HP9          | UN3291               |
| Infectious sharps<br>HTI/CWI (D10) or alternative treatment    | Infectious Sharps that are not medicinally contaminated   | <b>Orange Sharps</b> | Solid | 180103* or 180202*                      | HP9          | UN3291               |
| Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste<br>HTI/CWI (D10)                | Sharps contaminated with Cytotoxic and Cytostatic Medicines   | <b>Purple Sharps</b> | Solid | 18 01 03* and 180108*                   | HP6,7,10,11  | UN3249               |

|   |   |                         |                |                     |             |                             |
|---|---|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste<br>HTI/CWI (D10)   | Other infectious waste contaminated with cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines | Purple lidded container | Solid          | 180103* and 180108* | HP6,7,10,11 | UN3291                      |
| Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste<br>HTI/CWI (D10)   | Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines (in original packaging)                  | Purple lidded container | Solid / liquid | 180108 or 180207*   |             | UN1851<br>UN3248<br>UN 3249 |
| Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste<br>HTI/CWI (D10)   | Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines (not in original packaging)              | Purple lidded container | Solid / liquid |                     |             | UN1851<br>UN3248<br>UN 3249 |
| Medicinal waste for incineration<br>HTI/CWI (D10) | Medicines - not cytotoxic or sharps   | Pharma Waste            | Solid          | 180109 or 180208    | HP4,6       | UN3249                      |
| Medicinal waste for incineration<br>HTI/CWI (D10) | Medicines - not cytotoxic or sharps   | Pharma Waste            | Liquid         | 180109 or 180208    | HP4,6       | UN3248                      |

**Table 3 - categorisation and colour coding of healthcare waste with disposal requirements, EWC coding, hazard codes and the relevant UN packaging standard.**

### 3.3. Management system

The Veolia Management System is registered and approved to standards ISO 9001, ISO 45001 and ISO 14001. The operational, monitoring and management procedures implemented at the proposed facility, are in accordance with the Veolia Management System and have been audited against the requirements of the standards detailed previously.

The proposed operation will be covered by group level and local procedures which form part of the Company's documented management system. A summary of Veolia's Business Management System is provided in Appendix B.

Local procedures will reflect the requirements of the Agency's Chemical Waste and Healthcare Waste Appropriate Measures, as well as HSE guidance on Chemical Warehousing and Storage of Flammable Liquids. These will be under regular review and updated as required.

An overview of the procedures for a similar Veolia site are presented in Appendix B.

### **3.4. Waste tracking**

Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance, handling and storage procedures are in place for Veolia's existing hazardous waste transfer operations. These will be used for the new transfer station at Newcastle Upon Tyne.

Veolia uses a computerised waste tracking system to update information about the available capacity, quarantine, reception, general storage areas of a given facility. The Waste Information Management System (WIMS) is a complete waste information management system designed specifically for waste treatment, storage, disposal and recycling facilities linking sales, waste approval, transportation, treatment, and disposal activities. The proposed new facility will be integrated into this existing system.

### **3.5. Operational hours**

The operating hours will be in line with the Veolia operation hours, between the hours of 7am and 5pm - Mondays to Fridays and 7am and 12pm - Saturdays. We may look to operate this facility 24 hours a day in future.

## 4. Environmental risk assessment

A qualitative environmental risk assessment 'ERA' for the operation has been produced to consider the risks associated with the Transfer Station development. The ERA includes a habitat assessment and is provided in Appendix C.

### 4.1. Technical standards

Activities at the Newcastle Waste Management Centre will be covered by corporate and local procedures which form part of the Company's documented management system.

Local procedures for this new facility will reflect amongst other things the requirements of the Waste Treatment BREF and Appropriate Measures guidance:

- Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Treatment
- Appropriate measures for permitted facilities that take Chemical Waste
- Appropriate measures for permitted facilities that take Healthcare Waste
- Relevant HSE guidance documents: HSG51 and HSG71.
- Relevant statutory instruments and related or supported technical guidance

A review of the BAT requirements of the Waste Treatment BREF and the Appropriate Measures are set out in Appendix D.

### 4.2. Avoidance of waste production from the activity

The new facility will generate limited waste due to its storage and repackaging activities. Waste packaging such as pallets, IBCs and drums will be recycled where possible.

### 4.3. Technical competence

Certificates of Technical Competence (awarded by WAMITAB) are set out in Appendix F.

The COTC holder for the Newcastle Waste Management Centre is set out in Table 4 below:

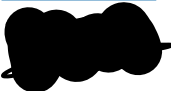
| Name             | Type                | Expiry Date   | Certificate no.    | DoB   |
|------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Christ Priestley | TSH,<br>TSNH,<br>CW | Original Award - 11/3/20<br>Continued Competence - 5/8/21 | 5162664<br>5182759 |  |

Table 4 - COTC holders for the Newcastle Waste Management Centre

#### 4.4. BAT assessment

A BAT assessment has been carried out as part of this application (see Appendix D).

#### 4.5. Habitats Assessment

Habitats are considered as part of the Environmental Risk Assessment, set out in Appendix C.

A Nature and Heritage Conservation screening report was undertaken as part of the basic pre-application request. This highlighted a number of Nature and Heritage Conservation sites within the screening distances, namely:

Durham Coast - Special Area of Conservation within 10km

Northumberland Marine - Special Protection Area within 10km

Northumbria Coast - Special Protection Area and Ramsar within 10km

Swallow Pond and Plantation - Local Nature Reserve within 2km

8 No. Local Wildlife Sites within 2km, the nearest one (Rising Sun Country Park) being approximately 200m to the south east of the site.

A copy of the screening report is included with Form C2 as part of this application.

The facility is located in a predominantly industrial / commercial area. There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the north west and 550m to the South.

It is envisaged that due to the nature of the operation and the site setting, the potential for impact on the designated sites in the area will be insignificant.

#### **4.6. Emissions to air**

There will be no point source emissions to air from this operation.

Fugitive emissions will be by exception only as all waste material will be retained within its primary packaging.

#### **4.7. Emissions to sewer**

The pollution prevention measures that are to be implemented at the Newcastle Waste Management Centre are set out below. They fall into two main categories, those relating to hardware designed to prevent the escape of potentially polluting substances to ground, groundwater or surface water, and those relating to operating techniques and operator competence. These measures will apply to the new infrastructure.

##### Primary containment

Packaged materials are inspected on receipt and periodically whilst held in storage to ensure that the packages are not leaking or damaged to the extent that their integrity could be compromised. The total storage capacity for waste in primary containers is equivalent to approximately 537 pallets and 30 x 770 litre bins..

Packaged waste will be held under cover, either in the covered Reception Area, covered Flammable Liquids Area or the Transfer Station Building to prevent any exposure to the elements, which would lead to a deterioration of the primary packaging.

##### Secondary Containment

All waste held in the Transfer Station Building will be located in bays. The bays will be constructed from materials which are resistant to the substances with which they may come into contact (typically reinforced concrete).

Within each bay there will be a sealed sump (approx. 2m<sup>3</sup> capacity). This is to capture any liquids that may spill or leak out of the packaged waste. These sumps can be pumped to IBCs or equivalent for transfer off site to suitably licensed facilities for disposal.

The covered Reception Area and Flammable Liquid Areas will also drain to a sealed sumps (approx. 2m<sup>3</sup> capacity).

##### Tertiary containment

The site will occupy approximately 4,800m<sup>2</sup>. The site is surfaced with concrete and a surface water drainage system will be upgraded as part of the development. The indicative drainage

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arrangements are set out on Drawing ref: CBL171/01/Rev\_ in Appendix A. Note that as-built drawings will be forwarded to the Environment Agency prior to operating the site.

The drainage philosophy is as follows:

The entire site is covered in impermeable paving, with a perimeter containment kerbs and ramps formed at the vehicle entrances to provide a fully bunded site.

Clean uncontaminated rainwater for the Transfer Station Building roof will be directed to a separate drainage system, which will discharge to surface water via the existing surface water discharge point W1.

The Transfer Station Building and the external Flammable waste storage area and Waste Reception buildings will have individual (approx. 2m<sup>3</sup>) drainage sumps to capture any spillages. In the event of a spillage, these sumps would be manually pumped out and tankered off site for disposal.

Discharge from the remaining yard areas will be directed to a sewer (existing discharge point S1) via Class One bypass interceptor. The system can be isolated via a penstock in the event of a significant spillage or fire.

### H1 Assessment

Site drainage is segregated into clean roof water which discharges to the local surface water sewer network and potentially contaminated runoff from the yard area which is captured by the foul sewer network. A H1 assessment has been carried out which considers the impact of the discharge from the yard water to the receiving watercourse (the River Tyne via Howdon Sewage Treatment Works).

The Standard Average Annual Rainfall 'SAAR' (1941 - 1970) at the transfer station's geographical location is 660mm. The site has a total area, including buildings, of approximately 4800m<sup>2</sup> with an external area (i.e. excluding buildings) of 2297m<sup>2</sup>, giving an annual average discharge to the foul sewer network of 1516.02m<sup>3</sup> per year with a resulting average flow of 0.048 l s<sup>-1</sup>. Maximum flow is taken as the mean annual flood event 'QBAR' value of 5.33 l s<sup>-1</sup> obtained using IH124 methodology, which specifically addresses the runoff from small catchments (institute of Hydrology, 1994) assuming zero permeability within the yard [<https://www.uksuds.com/tools/members/greenfield-runoff-rate-estimation-members>].

In the absence of data on effluent quality at the subject site, the H1 assessment is based on sewer emission monitoring data from 2020-2023 for a proxy hazardous waste transfer station with a similar broad repository also managed by Veolia, based at Preston. These data represent the effluent quality as it leaves the Preston site before it is discharged to foul sewer. Use of this data is considered to represent a worst-case, as the Preston site includes

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extensive areas of uncovered outdoor storage, including hazardous waste storage, whereas at the proposed site in Newcastle all handling and storage of waste will be under cover. In all, proxy data is available for 34 individually identified pollutants with the number of samples for each ranging from 12 - 35 across 4 years therefore representing a considerable breadth of operation.

Howdon Sewage Treatment Works 'Howdon STW', operated by the Northumbrian Water Group is located on Northumberland Dock Road, Howdon, North Tyneside, close to the northern end of the Tyne Tunnel on the northern bank of the River Tyne. Howdon STW represents the largest estuarial discharge in the North East, treating wastewater from the Local Authority areas of North Tyneside, Newcastle, Gateshead, South Tyneside, and parts of South Northumberland. Across these five Local Authority areas the works serve a domestic population of 840,000, with trade effluent flows increasing the population equivalent to 945,000.

Drainage from the transfer station yard area enters the River Tyne at NZ 33705 66131 via the treatment works final discharge. The sewer network from the transfer station to the treatment works is in excess of 7 km. The Tyne has an overall water body status of Moderate, an ecological status of moderate and a chemical status of good in the WFD classification (Cycle 3, 2019). The lower Tyne particularly is a heavily modified watercourse with the outer and middle estuary predominantly characterised by vertically engineered banks, operational quaysides and derelict dry and wet dock areas. The Tyne Estuary is macrotidal, with a tidal range varying between 4.5m on mean spring tides and 2.4m on mean neap tides. The tidal limit extends to Wylam bridge, approximately 32 km measured along the river from the mouth of the estuary.

The principal fluvial flows within the Estuary are from the Rivers Tyne, Derwent, Team and Ouseburn, with minor contributions from smaller watercourses including New Burn, Blaydon Burn and Denton Burn, and from culverted streams in Newcastle City centre (Skinner Burn, Lort Burn and Pandon Burn). Freshwater flow data from the National River Flow Archive is available for the following monitoring stations: Tyne at Bywell (23001)  $Q_{95}$  of  $6.09 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , Derwent at Rowlands Gill (23007)  $Q_{95}$  of  $0.839 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , Ouse Burn at Crag Hall (23016)  $Q_{95}$  of  $0.03 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and the Team at Team Valley (23017)  $Q_{95}$  of  $0.381 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Total monitored  $Q_{95}$  flow is therefore  $7.34 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  which will underestimate the actual value as contributions from smaller watercourses are excluded.

Before entry of the effluent from the transfer station enters the Tyne, the treatment carried out at Howdon STW will remove a proportion of each identified pollutant. In order to account for this in the assessment a sewerage sewage treatment reduction factor 'STRF' has, where available, been applied to each potential pollutant in accordance with Environment Agency guidance to account for the proportion remaining in the sewage effluent after treatment.

Where no STRF was available the reduction is assumed to be zero as a conservative starting point.

H1 screening test 1 for Transitional and Coastal 'TRaC' Waters shows that 18 of the 34 identified chemicals can be eliminated from further assessment because the concentration of the substance in the discharge is below 100% of the EQS for TrAC waters. EQS values were obtained from The Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015. Where no EQS was established, other standards were used as noted.

### Selected TRaC water EQS

| Parameter measured                  | Units | EQS as annual average (AA)         | EQS as maximum allowable concentration (MAC) or 95%ile | Source   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Ammonia as N                        | mg/l  | 0.021                              | N/A  | WFD  |
| Suspended solids                    | mg/l  | N/A                                | N/A  |  |
| C.O.D. (Settled)                    | mg/l  | N/A                                | N/A  |  |
| 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.4 (sum of all trichlorobenzenes) | N/A  | WFD  |
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  |                                    |  |  |
| 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  |                                    |  |  |
| Toluene                             | µg/l  | 74                                 | 370 (95%ile)   | WFD  |
| Xylene (meta, para)                 | µg/l  | 30 (sum of all xylenes)            | N/A  | EA operational standard                                |
| Xylene (ortho)                      | µg/l  |                                    |  |  |
| Dichloromethane                     | µg/l  | 20                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| Chloroform (trichloromethane)       | µg/l  | 2.5                                | N/A  | WFD  |
| Carbon tetrachloride                | µg/l  | 12                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| 1,2 dichloroethane                  | µg/l  | 10                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| Trichloroethene (trichloroethylene) | µg/l  | 10                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| Tetrachloroethene                   | µg/l  | 10                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| Methanol                            | mg/l  | N/A                                | N/A  | ECHA records as no hazard identified for marine waters |
| Ethanol                             | mg/l  | 0.79                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Propan-1-ol                         | mg/l  | 10.0                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Propan-2-ol                         | mg/l  | 140.9                              | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Butan-1-ol                          | mg/l  | 0.008                              | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Butan-2-ol                          | mg/l  | 47.1                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| 2 methyl propan-1-ol                | mg/l  | 0.04                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Ethyl acetate                       | mg/l  | 0.024                              | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Acetone                             | mg/l  | 1.06                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Butanone                            | mg/l  | 55.8                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one (MIBK)         | mg/l  | 0.06                               | N/A  | ECHA   |
| Arsenic (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | 25                                 | N/A  | WFD  |
| Cadmium (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | 0.2                                | N/A  | WFD  |

|                       |      |      |      |   |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|---|
| Chromium (dissolved)  | µg/l | N/A  | N/A  | ECHA records as hazard unlikely for marine waters |
| Copper (dissolved)    | µg/l | 3.76 | N/A  | WFD   |
| Iron (dissolved)      | µg/l | 1000 | N/A  | WFD   |
| Lead (dissolved)      | µg/l | 1.3  | 14   | WFD   |
| Manganese (dissolved) | µg/l | 3.0  | N/A  |   |
| Mercury (dissolved)   | µg/l | N/A  | 0.07 | WFD   |
| Nickel (dissolved)    | µg/l | 8.6  | 34   | WFD   |
| Zinc (dissolved)      | µg/l | 7.9  | N/A  | WFD   |

The following substances pass H1 screening test 1 for TRaC waters:

- 1,2 Dichloroethane, 2 methyl propan-1-ol, 4-methylpentan-2-one, MIBK, Acetone, Arsenic, Butan-1-ol, Butan-2-ol, Butanone, Carbon tetrachloride, Chromium, Ethanol, Ethyl Acetate, Iron, Propan-1-ol, Propan-2-ol, Toluene, Xylene (meta, para / ortho)

For the purposes of the H1 assessment the point of discharge from Howdon STW is considered to be at a location which is predominantly saline and where dispersion may occur either through buoyancy (given the freshwater nature of the discharge from the works) or current effects.

Given the heavily modified / canalised nature of the receiving watercourse the discharge from the works is subtidal. In all cases as a conservative starting point background concentrations have been assumed to be 50% of the EQS in accordance with Environment Agency guidance.

H1 screening test 5 was then applied to the remaining 13 parameters to assess whether the effective volume flux of the discharge was within the allowable limits, conservatively assuming the discharge from the works is 1m below chart datum. In all cases the Effective Volume Flux 'EVF' of the discharge is several orders of magnitude below allowable levels. For completeness we have also applied test 2 using conservative  $Q_{95}$  river flow data, using this approach also results in all remaining pollutants being eliminated from further assessment by several orders of magnitude.

Of the identified potential pollutants, only cadmium and mercury have associated significant load values. i.e. the maximum annual quantities of priority hazardous substances that may be discharged from a permitted installation or operation. Results show that both substances pass the Part B screening test each being several orders of magnitude below the significant load.

From the results of the assessment it can be concluded that the emission of the surface water run-off from the HWTS via the existing surface water sewer network to the Tyne Estuary will have no adverse effects. A copy of the H1 model and raw input data is included in Appendix C.

#### **4.8. Emissions to surface water and groundwater**

Emissions to surface water will be limited to clean uncontaminated roof water. There will be no emissions to groundwater resulting from this new development.

#### **4.9. Emissions to land**

There will be no emissions to land resulting from this new development.

#### **4.10. Noise**

Noise is considered as part of the Environmental Risk Assessment, set out in Appendix C. Impacts for noise are unlikely given the site setting and the type of operation.

#### **4.11. Odour**

It is predicted that there will be negligible odour risk resulting from this new development. All waste will be stored, repackaged and transferred with its original primary packaging and in line with the Agency's Appropriate Measures. Odour is considered as part of the Environmental Risk Assessment, set out in Appendix C. Impacts of odour are unlikely given the site setting, the type of operation and the materials stored/handled.

#### **4.12. Site Condition Report**

The Site Condition Report is set out in Appendix E.

This document is the Application Site Condition Report (SCR) for the proposed Hazardous waste transfer facility located at Unit BT99/10, Chollerton Drive, North Tyne Industrial Estate, Longbenton in Newcastle upon Tyne ('the Installation'). Veolia ES (UK) Limited proposes to adapt an existing healthcare treatment and transfer site. The site was a commercial property before that and is understood to have been a dairy distribution depot and prior to that a chilled food storage facility. An application to permit operation of the proposed Installation is being made under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016. The activities undertaken within the Installation constitute a prescribed process for the purposes of the Regulations, as defined in Section 5.3 and 5.6 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

The Application SCR is intended to describe the condition of the land and groundwater at the point of an application for an environmental permit is made by the operator. The Application

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SCR must consider the existing condition of the site through consideration of the former land-uses and pollution history of the site.

The SCR is intended to enable Veolia to demonstrate that reasonable steps to protect the land and groundwater from contamination have been undertaken during the lifetime of the Installation. The SCR is intended to be a 'live' document which is maintained throughout the lifetime of the operations at the Installation, from permit application through operation to permit surrender.

The Application SCR has been undertaken in general accordance with Environment Agency, Guidance for Applications, H5: Site Conditions Reports (v3, April 2013). In accordance with H5 guidance Sections 1 to 3 have been completed for the permit application stage. Healthcare is required to maintain Sections 4 to 7 during the lifetime of the Installation. Sections 8 to 10 are required to be completed as part of an application to surrender the Environmental Permit.

#### **4.13. Flood Risk Assessment**

The site is located within Flood Zone 1. An initial assessment using the *Flood map for planning tool* on the .GOV.UK website concluded;

*Land within flood zone 1 has a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea.*

*Most developments that are less than 1 hectare (ha) in flood zone 1 do not need a flood risk assessment (FRA) as part of the planning application. The site you have drawn is 0.48 ha.*

#### **4.14. Monitoring and measurement**

The Veolia Management System includes procedures for inspecting the site and its perimeter on a daily basis.

Monitoring of the sewer discharge will be undertaken, when required, in order to determine compliance with the Trade Effluent Consent.

#### **4.15. Energy efficiency**

Based on similar Veolia hazardous waste transfer facilities, we anticipate electricity usage to be approximately 1,000 kW/month. This would generally be for yard lighting as well as office/laboratory usage.

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2 No. electric Fork-Lift Trucks (FLT) will be used at the site.

#### **4.16. Raw Material Usage**

No raw materials will be used in this operation.

Water usage would be limited to welfare facilities and occasional cleaning/disinfection of the clinical waste bay.

## 5. Application contact information

### Main contact:

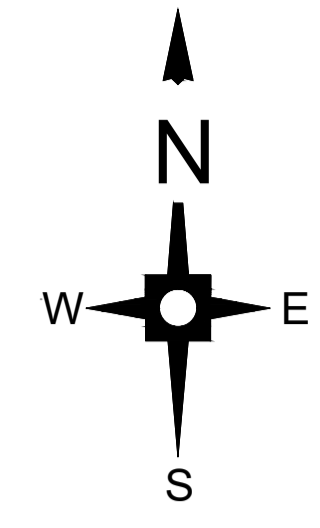
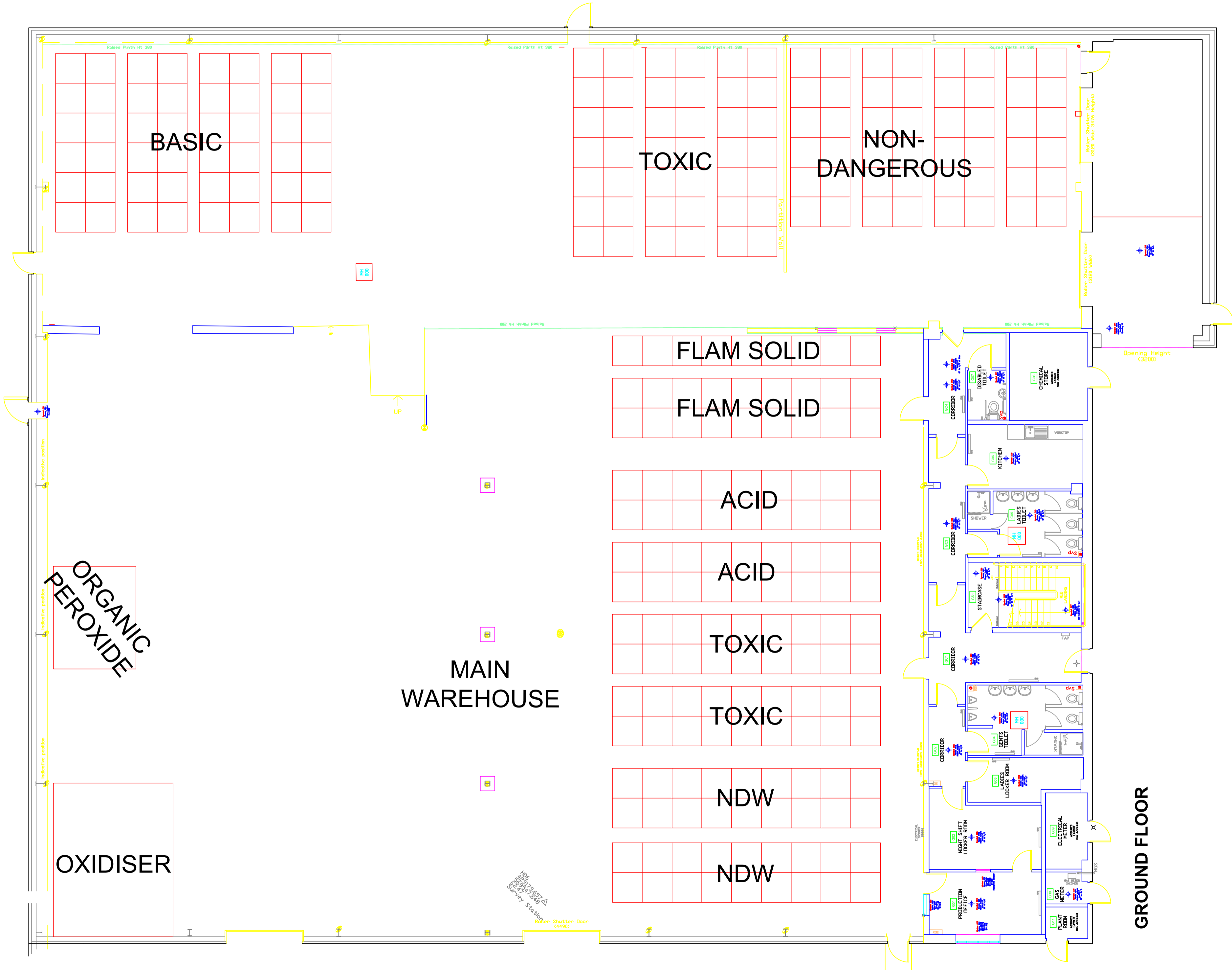
Andrew Nash  
Veolia ES (UK) Limited  
Norwood Industrial Estate  
Rotherham Road  
Killamarsh  
Sheffield  
S21 2DR  
andrew.nash@veolia.com

### Alternative contact:

Neil Mason  
Veolia ES Cleanaway (UK) Limited  
Preston Waste Management Centre  
Units 4 and 5  
Redscar Industrial Estate  
Longridge Road  
Preston  
Lancashire  
PR2 5NQ  
neil.mason@veolia.com

**APPENDIX A**  
**SITE PLANS**





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|     |                         |       |      |     |      |

**VEOLIA**  
 Estates department,  
 Kingswood House, Cannock, Staffordshire WS11 8JP  
 Tel: 0203 567 2311

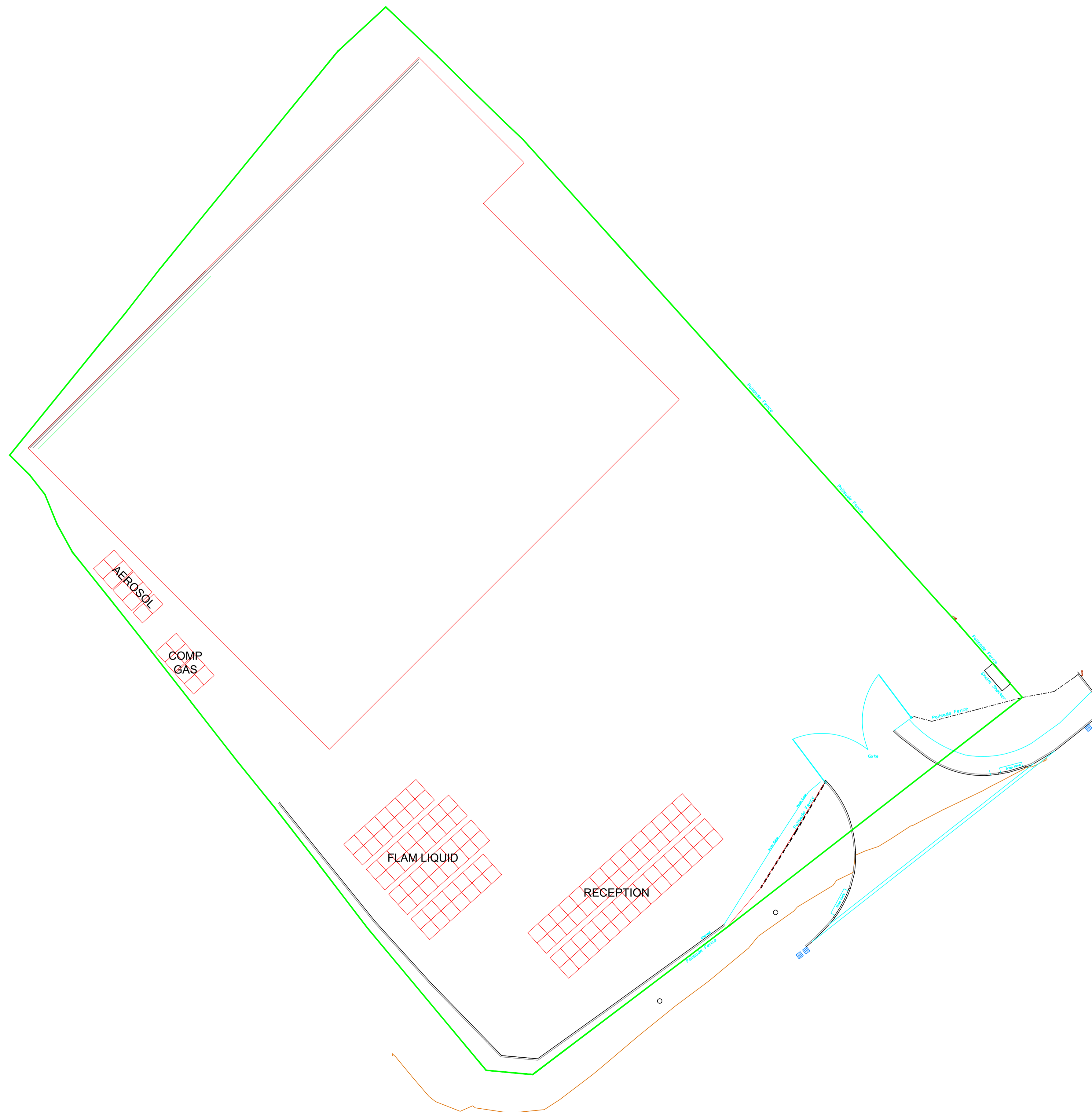
Project  
 Newcastle Waste Management Centre

Title  
 Internal storage layout

| Drawn    | Initials | Date     | Scale                | Sheet size |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|------------|
|          | BC       | 18.04.23 | 1:100                | A1         |
| Checked  | N/A      | N/A      |                      |            |
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Tel: 0203 567 2311

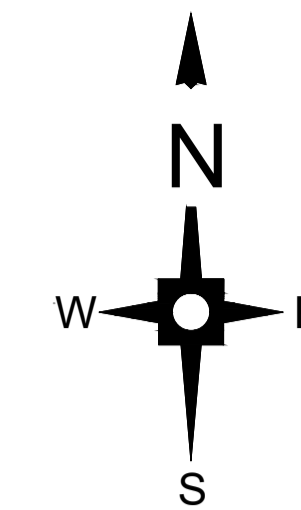
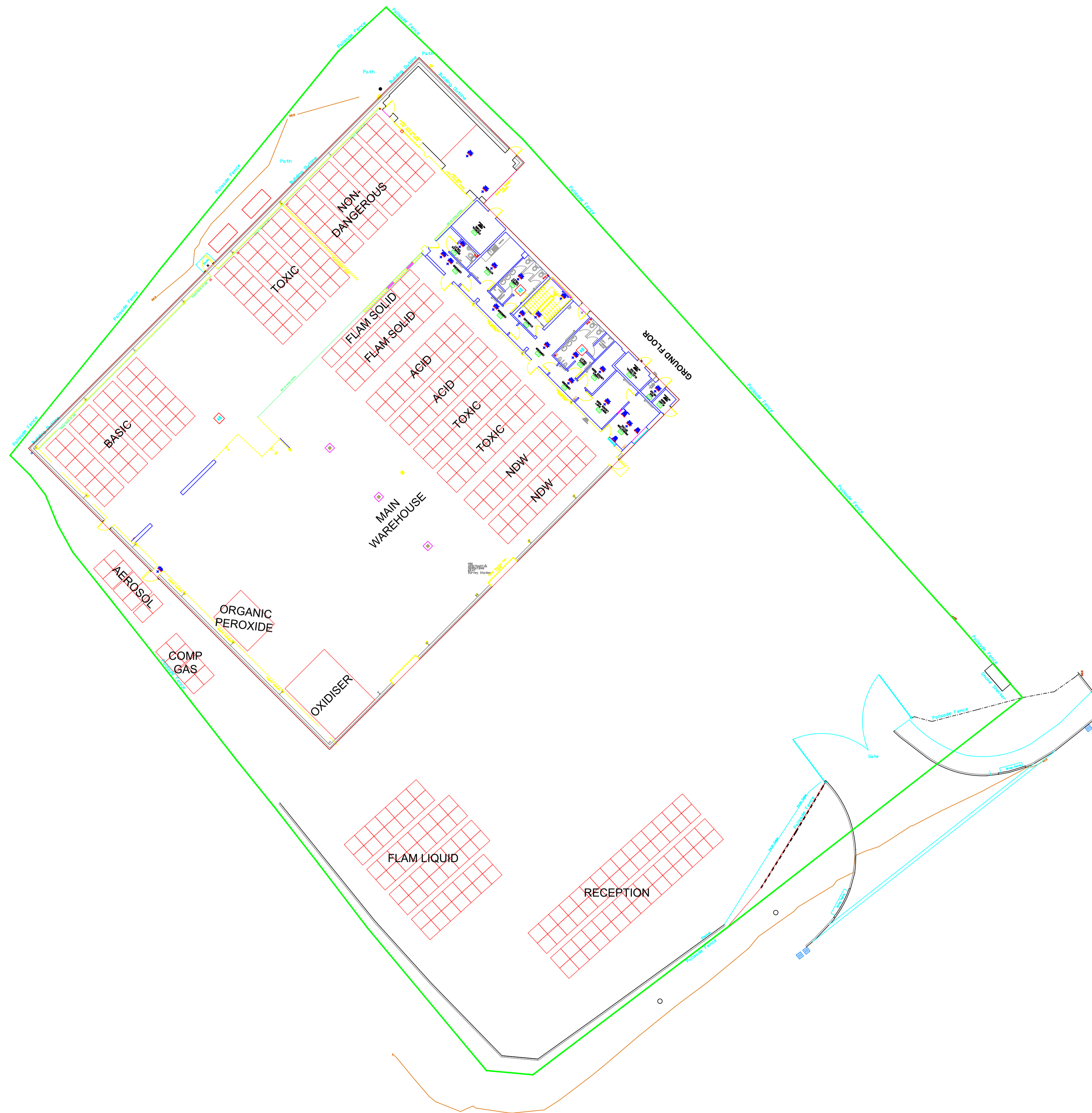
Project  
Newcastle Waste Management Centre

Title  
External storage layout

|          | Initials | Date     | Scale                | Sheet size |
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| Checked  | N/A      | N/A      |                      |            |
| Approved | N/A      | N/A      | © Copyright Reserved |            |

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Estates department,  
Kingswood House, Cannock, Staffordshire WS11 8JP  
Tel: 0203 567 2311

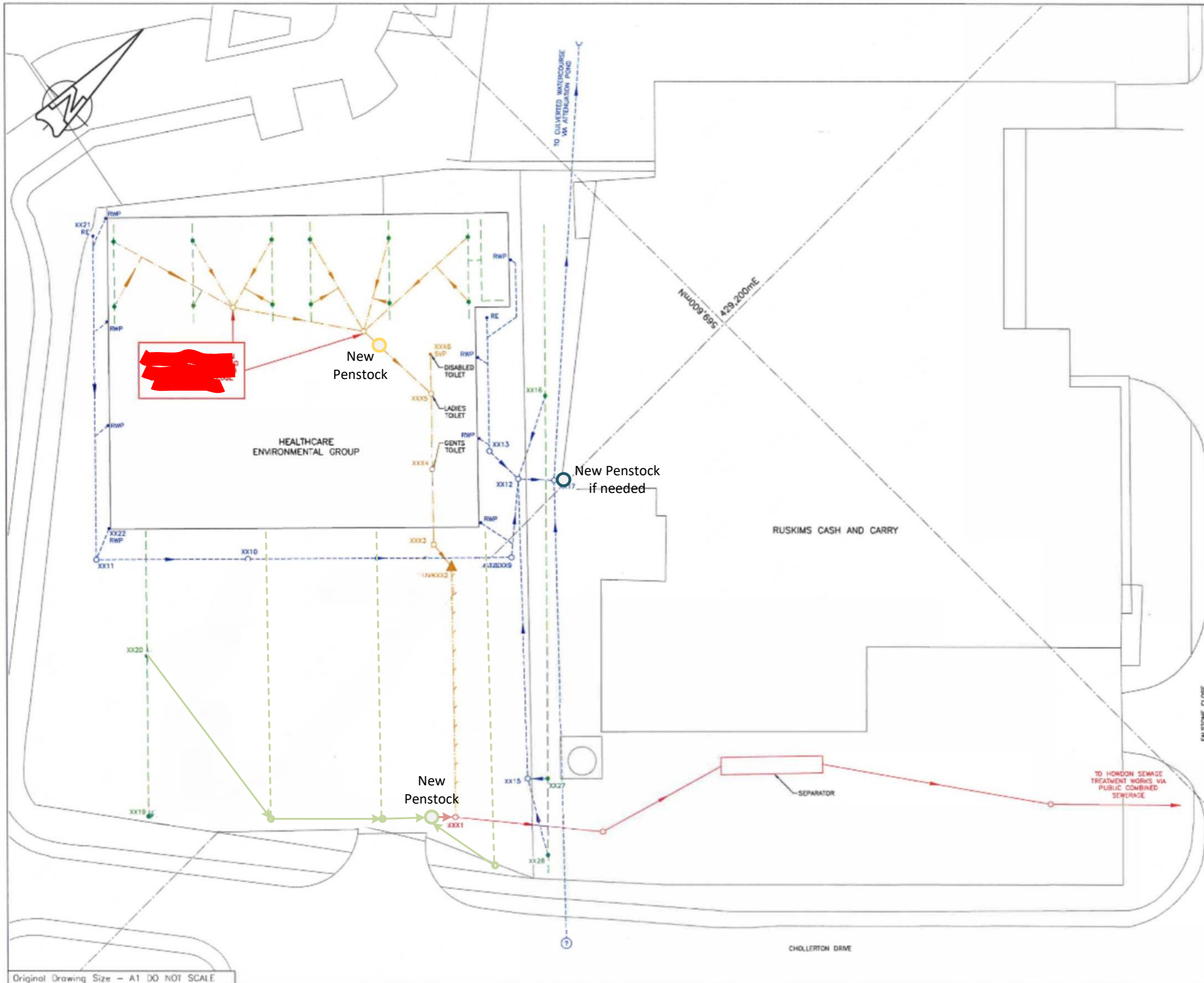
Project  
Newcastle Waste Management Centre

Title  
Site Layout and Permit boundary

| Drawn    | Initials | Date     | Scale                | Sheet size |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| BC       | BC       | 18.04.23 | 1:200                | A1         |
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|-------------|------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|
| REV         | DATE       | BY | CHK | APP |             |
| 4           | 26/07/2015 |    |     |     | FIRST ISSUE |
| REVISIONS   |            |    |     |     |             |
| REV         | DATE       | BY | CHK | APP |             |
|             |            |    |     |     |             |

- NOTES:
1. CO-ORDINATES RELATE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID.
  2. DRAINAGE LAYOUT IS BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY AMEC FOSTER WHEELER AND KWK FLOW ON 29TH JULY 2015.
  3. FOR PIPELINE DIAMETERS REFER TO KWK FLOW CCTV SURVEY REPORT REF. J10788.

- LEGEND:
- COMBINED DRAIN/SEWER
  - - -○- - - SURFACE WATER DRAIN/SEWER
  - - -○- - - FOUL DRAIN/SEWER
  - - -○- - - FOUL RISING MAIN
  - - -○- - - CHANNEL DRAIN
  - x CAPPED END (SURFACE WATER)
  - x CAPPED END (FOUL)
  - RE RODDING EYE
  - RWP RAINWATER DOWN PIPE
  - SVP SOIL VENT PIPE
  - ▲ FOUL PUMPING STATION

Drawing Scale:  
NTS

Drawing Title:  
Preliminary proposed drainage separation

Client:  
Veolia Environmental Ltd

Design & Build Contractor:  
Construct Bids Limited  
The henley Building  
Newtown Road  
Henley On Thames  
RG9 1HG



Dwg ref: CBL171/01/Rev-

**APPENDIX B**  
**EMS AND PROCEDURES (SOP MATRIX)**



# Veolia's Management System

Environmental Control | November 2021

## Scope and Structure

All the activities undertaken as part of the Company's business are carried out in a controlled and legal manner, to ensure safety in operations, prevent damage and adverse environmental impacts. The management system structure allows us to meet and exceed the expectations of our customers and stakeholders, including regulatory authorities.

Veolia operates under an integrated management system that defines the business procedures, formulated to assist in meeting business objectives across the entire scope of Veolia's activities. The system is externally certified to ISO:14001 and therefore is subject to both internal and external audits to ensure compliance and to promote continual improvement. The Management System is an electronic platform, allowing widespread access across the business. The structure of the Management System revolves around Veolia Minimum Requirements and their associated toolkits, which are activity specific documents setting the minimum standards for Veolia locations that cover holistic risk.

In addition, there may be site specific procedures and working instructions which are maintained at site level, which can include matrices that demonstrate implementation of the management system.

All business representatives within Veolia work closely together to ensure that the information reflects a standardised and coordinated Veolia approach to the way we do business. Documents are regularly reviewed and communicated to employees and stakeholders.

Veolia is externally certificated to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and ISO 22301 and Competence Management System (CMS) by Lloyds Register who routinely audit a sample of sites to check compliance and adherence to the standards.

## Certification details

| Standard  | Certification Number | Date of issue     | Expiry Date       |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ISO 14001:2015<br>ISO 9001:2015<br>ISO 45001:2018<br>ISO 50001:2011<br>ISO 22301:2012<br>SSIP | 10349301             | 1st April 2021    | 31st March 2024   |
| Competence Management System - compost sites operating under an environmental permit          | 10405494             | 11th October 2021 | 10th October 2024 |

## Environmental Aspects and Impacts

Veolia has a documented procedure to identify the operation's activities carried out on site, evaluate environmental aspects and impacts, and manage and minimise these where possible. Normal and abnormal operating conditions are considered, as well as direct and indirect aspects, incidents, potential emergency situations, and past, current and planned activities. Sites are required to review this annually or after any significant operational changes and amend accordingly.



# Veolia's Management System

Environmental Control | November 2021



## Objectives and Targets

Procedures are in place for the management, identification and review of objectives and targets. Sites are responsible for ensuring that specific targets are set, which both drive continual improvement on a site basis and contribute to overall strategic objectives.

## Training and Competence

Veolia has a dedicated people development department that offers a wide range of training across the business, including Environmental Awareness and Environmental Permitting courses to enable managers and supervisors to responsibly manage sites in line with company procedures and legal requirements. COTC courses and refreshers are also offered to ensure technical competency standards are maintained. Further site based training is offered in the form of environmental updates examples include spill response, EWC codes and Hazardous waste changes.

All new staff are subject to a company induction which provides them with the tools to carry out their roles in a safe and competent manner

## Reporting

Veolia uses AVA to monitor the environmental performance of sites and contracts. AVA enables trends to be identified and the appropriate action to be taken to mitigate and minimise environment related issues.

AVA is an internet based reporting system. This web-based tool allows all environmental accidents, incidents and near-misses to be reported by any user. There is also a function that allows for the reporting of any communication from an enforcing authority such as the Environment Agency including CAR reports. The system assigns an accountable person to take actions, in order to ensure continual improvement and appropriate controls are put in place.

Annual reporting is completed using our company wide global report, which contributes to the tracking and monitoring of our environmental and operational attributes.

## Legislation

Veolia regularly reviews current legislation with industry groups, trade associations (ESA, CIA, and CIWM), regulatory bodies and internal staff to ensure that we are abreast of and implement appropriately any new legislative requirements that would affect our operations and our clients. This enables the review of new legislation, raising awareness and coordinating responses on draft legislation and consultations.

Veolia subscribes to CEDREC and Pegasus, a specialist organisation who translate complex laws into plain English for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, providing expert relevant information that covers both Health & Safety and Environmental legislation. CEDREC's team of expert legal authors are able to provide a combination of legal expertise and practical experience thus offering a succinct overview of any relevant piece of legislation.



# Veolia's Management System

Environmental Control | November 2021



On an annual basis, permitted sites will undertake permit audits to ensure full compliance to the conditions thereof. In addition, all locations will undertake an Other Legal Requirements audit to ensure that legislative requirements are met.

## Auditing

The Head of Assurance has the overall responsibilities for the auditing programme across Veolia, in order to ensure that all parts of the management system, quality, health and safety and environment are evaluated in terms of their adequacy and effectiveness and its compliance with legislation and regulatory requirements. The frequency undertaken in accordance with Veolia minimum requirements. Each year the head of assurance determines and agrees with the external certification body the program of surveillance audits.

Audit reports and associated tasks are logged onto our audit database (AVA) and notified to the relevant managers with a timescale for closure. Evidence is required from the site managers for these tasks to be closed out by the auditor in a timely manner. Audit findings are analysed by Managers in order to detect and eliminate potential causes of non-conformances and thus prevent recurrence, wherever possible.

Analysis of the audit findings are included in the agenda for each Site Management Review. All audit findings that have an impact on the integrity of the Management System are included in the agenda of the Corporate Management Review. All managers must implement any changes to local procedures or other documents found to be necessary as a result of audit findings.

Veolia sites are also subject to external audits from our certification body, Veolia's parent company, Regulators (e.g. HSE and Environment Agency) and customers.









**APPENDIX C**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND H1**



**Environment Agency Permit Application**  
**Environmental Risk Assessment**  
**Newcastle Waste Management Centre**  
**EPR/DP3304BQ/V004**

May 2023

|        |         |          |      | Judgement               |             |                   |                             | Action (by permitting) |               |
|--------|---------|----------|------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Source | Pathway | Receptor | Harm | Probability of exposure | Consequence | Magnitude of risk | Justification for magnitude | Risk management        | Residual risk |

**- Repacking activity -**

|   |                               |                                       |                                |     |        |        |  |  |     |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|-----|
| Point source or fugitive release (not including odour) during repacking and storage | Air transport then inhalation | Local human population and site staff | Harm to human health - illness | Low | Medium | Medium | <p>Packaged waste may contain hazardous properties that are harmful to health.</p> <p>Local residents are often sensitive to dust</p> <p>Waste types accepted are unlikely to generate particulates.</p> | <p>No point source emissions to air from this Installation.</p> <p>Waste is contained at all times in rigid UN approved sealed leak-proof containers such as drums or IBCs and undercover. They are securely sealed at the place of production.</p> <p>Care will be taken to protect the integrity of primary waste packaging at all times to prevent rather than control routine emissions. Packaged waste will not be handled in any manner that may result in a failure of packaging integrity.</p> <p>Primary containers will not be opened during the repacking operation and any loss of containment would be by exception only.</p> <p>If any spillage of waste occurs the operation will cease immediately and will be dealt with using spillage procedures as a precaution.</p> <p>The proposed process is not high rate, high volume so there will be sufficient time available to undertake the operation with the appropriate level of care.</p> <p>The surfaces of the repackaging area and storage areas will allow containment of spilled materials and prevention of any emissions off site.</p> <p>Regular inspection of the area will be carried out.</p> <p>The waste repacking operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening</p> | Low |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|-----|

|   |  |  |                                    |          |        |     |   |   |     |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|----------|--------|-----|---|---|-----|
|   |  |  |                                    |          |        |     |   | <p>distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.</p> <p>These receptors would not be impacted by dust given given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.</p>  |     |
| Release of effluent to surface water during repacking and storage | Transmission through the surface water management drainage network from spillages                                    | Receiving water course                 | Adverse impact to the water course | Very Low | Medium | Low | <p>All waste to be repacked with the Transfer Station Building. This will have dedicated drainage to blind sumps. There is no pathway to the surface water management system</p> <p>The site has a sealed drainage system linked to sewer.</p> <p>Risk assessment should consider the impact to receiving watercourse</p> | <p>Releases to surface water are not likely to present a risk. Unloading is only undertaken in areas with impermeable surfaces and sealed drainage. Any loss of material from primary containment will be by exception and will be dealt with immediately at source in accordance with spillage procedures. Spilt or leaked material (including fluids) will, rather than being disposed of to surface water be cleaned up and disposed of at a suitably authorised waste management facility.</p> <p>Repacking in a building with sealed drainage to blind sumps.</p>  | Low |
| Noise or vibration emitted during processing activity             | Propagation direct from source and secondary pathways (e.g. reflection, diffraction, transmission through buildings) | Occupiers of local sensitive receptors | Nuisance / annoyance               | Very low | Low    | Low | <p>The magnitude of the noise source is very small from the proposed operation</p>  | <p>The waste repacking operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.</p> <p>These receptors would not be impacted by noise/vibration given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.</p> | Low |

|  |                               |  |                      |     |     |     |   |   |     |
|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|
| Point source release of odour from the unloading of vehicles | Air transport then inhalation | Occupiers of local sensitive receptors | Nuisance / annoyance | Low | Low | Low | <p>Loss of primary containment will be by exception.</p> <p>Waste types accepted are unlikely to be odorous</p> | <p>No point source emissions to air from this Installation.</p> <p>Potential odorous wastes will not be received at the site due to rigorous waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures.</p> <p>Waste is contained at all times in rigid UN approved sealed leak-proof containers such as drums or IBCs. They are securely sealed at the place of production.</p> <p>Primary containers will not be opened during the repacking operation and any loss of containment would be by exception only.</p> <p>If any spillage of waste occurs the operation will cease immediately and will be dealt with using spillage procedures as a precaution.</p> <p>The waste repacking operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.</p> <p>These receptors would not be impacted by odour given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.</p> | Low |
|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|

**- Storage activities -**

|  |                                |                                     |  |     |        |        |   |   |          |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|--------|---|---|----------|
| Releases of particulate matter (dusts) | Air transport then inhalation. | Local human population & Site staff | Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness. | Low | Medium | Medium | <p>Local residents are often sensitive to dust</p> <p>Waste types accepted are unlikely to generate particulates.</p> <p>Storage areas within the Transfer Station Building with the exception of Flammable Liquids</p> | <p>Waste is contained at all times in rigid UN approved sealed leak-proof containers such as drums or IBCs. They are securely sealed at the place of production.</p> <p>Waste will remain within primary containment at all times during storage. There is therefore minimal potential for fugitive emissions.</p> <p>Speed restrictions are in place on site for the movement of waste in vehicles to minimise the likelihood of waste material becoming dislodged during transport around the site. Regular maintenance of hardstanding ensures the development of unevenness in the roadways which could dislodge waste material during transit is avoided.</p> <p>The waste storage operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR.</p> | Very low |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--------|--------|---|---|----------|

|  |                             |                              |   |          |        |        |   |  |     |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|--------|--------|---|--|-----|
|  |                             |                              |   |          |        |        |   | <p>There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.</p> <p>These receptors would not be impacted by noise/vibration given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.</p>  |     |
| Contaminated water from storage of waste | Runoff overground           | Surface water or groundwater | Pollution of surface water or groundwater | Very low | Medium | Low    | <p>The site has a sealed drainage system linked to sewer.</p> <p>Storage areas have dedicated drainage to blind sumps.</p>  | <p>Waste is contained at all times in rigid UN approved sealed leak-proof containers such as drums or IBCs. They are securely sealed at the place of production.</p> <p>Water from the yard area will be captured by the sealed drainage system.</p> <p>Effluent arising from the storage / handling areas will be captured within dedicated sumps within the main storage building.</p>   | Low |
| Odour emissions from storage of waste    | Air transport and detection | Local human population       | Nuisances, loss of amenity                | Low      | Medium | Medium | <p>Local residents / businesses could be particularly sensitive to odours of a waste nature.</p> <p>Waste types accepted are unlikely to be odourous.</p> <p>Storage areas within the Transfer Station Building with the exception of Flammable Liquids</p> | <p>Waste is contained at all times in rigid UN approved sealed leak-proof containers such as drums or IBCs. They are securely sealed at the place of production.</p> <p>Potential odorous wastes will not be received at the site due to rigorous waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures.</p> <p>Wastes will be stored and handled in accordance with the Appropriate Measures guidance.</p> <p>Waste failing to meet the acceptance criteria will be stored in a dedicated quarantine area and dealt with appropriately; the maximum storage time for quarantined waste takes account of the potential for odour generation.</p> <p>Storage areas will be regularly monitored to check for pests and vermin, litter, odour, breached containers and spillages.</p> <p>Good housekeeping will be ensured by regular cleaning of the storage area.</p> <p>The waste storage operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA</p> | Low |

|   |   |                        |  |          |        |     |  |  |          |
|---|---|------------------------|--|----------|--------|-----|--|--|----------|
|   |   |                        |  |          |        |     |  | <p>and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.</p> <p>These receptors would not be impacted by odour given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.</p>  |          |
| Release of effluent to surface water from storage | Transmission through the surface water management drainage network from spillages | Receiving water course | Adverse impact to the water course         | Very Low | Medium | Low | <p>All waste to be repacked with the Transfer Station Building. This will have dedicated drainage to blind sumps. There is no pathway to the surface water management system</p> <p>Risk assessment should consider the impact to receiving watercourse</p>  | <p>Releases to surface water are not likely to present a risk. Unloading is only undertaken in areas with impermeable surfaces and sealed drainage. Any loss of material from primary containment will be by exception and will be dealt with immediately at source in accordance with spillage procedures. Spilt or leaked material (including fluids) will, rather than being disposed of to surface water be cleaned up and disposed of at a suitably authorised waste management facility.</p> <p>Repacking in a building with sealed drainage to blind sumps.</p>   | Low      |
| Animals, Pests and insects                        | Atmosphere and land   | Local human population | Nuisances, loss of amenity, harm to health | Low      | Low    | Low | <p>Local residents are often sensitive to pests/insects<br/>Scavenging animals/birds may spread disease<br/>Scavenging animals/birds may spread litter.</p> <p>Waste types accepted are unlikely to be attractive to pests or insects.</p> <p>Storage areas within the Transfer Station Building with the exception of Flammable Liquids</p> | <p>All loads of waste entering the site will be contained within primary packaging. Any abnormal events resulting in loss of primary containment will be dealt with immediately. Therefore the removal of waste material by pests or vermin is very low due in principle to the low availability.</p> <p>Waste failing to meet the acceptance criteria will be stored in a dedicated quarantine area and dealt with appropriately; the maximum storage time for quarantine waste takes account of the potential for odour generation and insect infestation.</p> <p>Wastes will be stored and handled in accordance with the Appropriate Measure guidance.</p> <p>Storage areas will be regularly monitored to check for pests and vermin, breached containers and spillages.</p> <p>Good housekeeping will be ensured by regular cleaning of the storage area.</p> <p>The waste storage operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.</p> <p>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.</p> <p>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is &gt;8km.</p> <p>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest</p> | Very Low |



|   |  |                        |                            |        |     |        |   |  |     |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----|--------|---|--|-----|
|   |  |                        |                            |        |     |        |   | residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.<br><br>These receptors would not be impacted by pests given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site.   |     |
| Escape of litter from storage of wastes | Release from storage and carried off site by wind or on vehicles | Local human population | Nuisances, loss of amenity | Medium | Low | Medium | Local residents / businesses could be particularly sensitive to escaped litter.<br><br>Waste types accepted are unlikely to generate litter | All loads of waste entering the site will be contained within primary packaging so the escape of litter from containment will not be a routine occurrence.<br><br>Repacking of rigids will take place indoors.<br><br>In rare cases where loss of containment does occur this will be dealt with as a priority in accordance with procedures for spillages.<br><br>Visual inspection of litter levels will be undertaken on a daily basis.<br><br>The waste storage operation is not in a sensitive location. The activity is located within the North Tyne Industrial Estate and approximately 20m from the nearest industrial receptor.<br><br>The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR. There are eight Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the 2km screening distance, the nearest one being c200m to the south east.<br><br>Other designated sites include the Durham Coast (SAC), Northumbria Coast (SPA and Ramsar) and Northumberland Marine (SPA) within the 10km screening distance, however distance to these sites is >8km.<br><br>There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the North-West and 550m to the South.<br><br>These receptors would not be impacted by litter given the nature of the operation and their distance away from the site. | Low |

## H1 input data for Newcastle WMC (monitored data from a similar transfer station site at Preston)

| Parameter measured                  | Units | 16/1/20 | 12/2/20 | 27/2/20 | 1/7/20 | 9/7/21 | 15/7/20 | 9/11/20 | 19/11/20 | 11/12/20 | 8/2/21 | 10/3/21 | 25/5/21 | 6/7/21 | 10/8/21 | 12/10/21 | 27/10/21 | 11/1/22 | 11/2/22 | 22/06/22 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Ammonia as N                        | mg/l  | 0.6     | 0.6     |         | 0.4    | 0.3    | 0.7     | 0.9     | 2.2      | 0.3      | 0.5    | 1.2     | 0.4     | 0.5    | 1.3     | 1.4      | 0.8      | -       | -       | -        |
| Suspended solids                    | mg/l  | 17.0    | 36.0    | 39.0    | 50.0   | 44.0   | 82.0    | 96.0    | 60.0     | 61.0     | 100.0  | 24.0    | 257.0   | 21.0   | 68.0    | 24.0     | 42.0     | 10.0    | 9.0     | 34.7     |
| C.O.D. (Settled)                    | mg/l  | 46.0    | 86.0    | 56.0    | 199.0  | 79.0   | 113.0   | 102.0   | 551.0    | 266.0    | 147.0  | 69.0    | 67.0    | 75.0   | 510.0   | 83.0     | 277.0    | -       | -       | -        |
| 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.9     | 0.9     | -       | 0.9    | 0.9    | -       | 0.9     | -        | 0.9      | 0.9    | 0.9     | -       | 0.9    | 0.9     | 0.9      | -        | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.5      |
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.9     | 0.9     | -       | 0.9    | 0.9    | -       | 1.0     | -        | 0.9      | 0.9    | 1.5     | -       | 0.9    | 0.9     | 1.5      | -        | 0.7     | 0.1     | 0.5      |
| 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.8     | 0.8     | -       | 0.8    | 0.8    | -       | 0.8     | -        | 0.8      | 0.8    | 0.8     | -       | 0.8    | 0.8     | 0.8      | -        | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0      |
| Toluene                             | µg/l  | 4.6     | 11.1    | -       | 8.3    | 4.6    | -       | 4.6     | -        | 7.5      | 29.4   | 18.5    | -       | 6.5    | 18.5    | 4.6      | -        | 3.5     | 2.0     | 1.0      |
| Xylene (meta, para)                 | µg/l  | 3.9     | 3.9     | -       | 3.9    | 3.9    | -       | 3.9     | -        | 3.9      | 84.9   | 21.3    | -       | 3.9    | 5.2     | 3.9      | -        | 1.0     | 1.0     | 1.0      |
| Xylene (ortho)                      | µg/l  | 4.6     | 4.6     | -       | 4.6    | 4.6    | -       | 4.6     | -        | 4.6      | 42.4   | 174.0   | -       | 4.6    | 4.6     | 4.6      | -        | 1.0     | 1.0     | 2.7      |
| Dichloromethane                     | µg/l  | 43.5    | 19.5    | -       | 5110.0 | 82.3   | -       | 18.9    | -        | -        | 391.0  | 144.0   | -       | 135.0  | 768.0   | 108.0    | -        | 59.8    | 18.4    | 85.3     |
| Chloroform (trichloromethane)       | µg/l  | 5.7     | 8.4     | -       | 5.4    | 5.4    | -       | 5.4     | -        | 44.4     | 21.5   | 5.8     | -       | 5.4    | 10.9    | 5.4      | -        | 1.0     | 1.0     | 2.0      |
| Carbon tetrachloride                | µg/l  | 0.7     | 1.6     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7    | -       | 0.7     | -        | 0.7      | 0.7    | 0.7     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7     | 0.7      | -        | 1.0     | 1.0     | 1.0      |
| 1,2 dichloroethane                  | µg/l  | 5.9     | 5.9     | -       | 5.9    | 5.9    | -       | 5.9     | -        | 6.6      | -      | 5.9     | -       | 5.9    | 5.9     | 5.9      | -        | 1.0     | 1.0     | 1.5      |
| Trichloroethene (trichloroethylene) | µg/l  | 7.9     | 9.6     | -       | 3.4    | 1.9    | -       | 6.9     | -        | 7.5      | 45.2   | 8.5     | -       | 5.2    | 8.5     | 12.3     | -        | 1.5     | 2.0     | 19.6     |
| Tetrachloroethene                   | µg/l  | 16.0    | 28.8    | -       | 12.1   | 4.6    | -       | 11.9    | -        | 17.2     | 86.9   | 16.4    | -       | 9.5    | 16.4    | 33.0     | -        | 4.6     | 5.6     | 46.6     |
| Methanol                            | mg/l  | 0.4     | 0.4     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7    | 0.4     | 0.4     | -        | 4.3      | -      | 4.3     | -       | 0.4    | 9.4     | 0.4      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Ethanol                             | mg/l  | 0.4     | 0.4     | -       | 0.4    | 0.4    | 0.4     | 2.3     | -        | 3.6      | -      | 3.6     | -       | 0.4    | 4.6     | 0.4      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Propan-1-ol                         | mg/l  | 0.5     | 0.5     | -       | 0.5    | 0.5    | 0.5     | 0.5     | -        | 4.8      | -      | 4.8     | -       | 0.5    | 0.5     | 0.5      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Propan-2-ol                         | mg/l  | 0.7     | 0.7     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7    | 0.7     | 0.7     | -        | 7.2      | -      | 7.2     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7     | 0.7      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Butan-1-ol                          | mg/l  | 0.3     | 0.3     | -       | 0.3    | 0.3    | 0.3     | 0.3     | -        | 3.5      | -      | 3.5     | -       | 0.3    | 0.3     | 0.3      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Butan-2-ol                          | mg/l  | 0.4     | 0.4     | -       | 0.4    | 0.4    | 0.4     | 0.4     | -        | 4.3      | -      | 4.3     | -       | 0.4    | 0.4     | 0.4      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| 2 methyl propan-1-ol                | mg/l  | 0.3     | 0.3     | -       | 0.3    | 0.3    | 0.3     | 0.3     | -        | 2.6      | -      | 2.6     | -       | 0.3    | 0.3     | 0.3      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Ethyl acetate                       | mg/l  | 0.7     | 0.7     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7    | 0.7     | 0.7     | -        | 6.6      | -      | 6.6     | -       | 0.7    | 0.7     | 0.7      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Acetone                             | mg/l  | 0.6     | 0.6     | -       | 6.4    | 0.6    | 0.6     | 0.6     | -        | 5.9      | -      | 5.9     | -       | 0.6    | 0.6     | 0.6      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Butanone                            | mg/l  | 0.2     | 0.2     | -       | 0.2    | 0.2    | 0.2     | 0.2     | -        | 2.3      | -      | 2.3     | -       | 0.2    | 0.2     | 0.2      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one (MIBK)         | mg/l  | 0.2     | 0.2     | -       | 0.2    | 0.2    | 0.2     | 0.2     | -        | 2.5      | -      | 2.5     | -       | 0.2    | 0.2     | 0.2      | -        | -       | -       | -        |
| Arsenic (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 2.0     | 2.0     | 2.0      |
| Cadmium (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.5      |
| Chromium (dissolved)                | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 4.3     | 8.4     | 13.5     |
| Copper (dissolved)                  | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 279.0   | 20.2    | 65.2     |
| Iron (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 463.0   | 519.0   | 1.2      |
| Lead (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 9.0     | 10.4    | 20.4     |
| Manganese (dissolved)               | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 49.5    | 60.2    | 0.1      |
| Mercury (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.1      |
| Nickel (dissolved)                  | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 9.3     | 11.5    | 26.9     |
| Zinc (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | -       | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -       | -        | -        | -      | -       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 1020.0  | 492.0   | 855.0    |

## H1 input data for Newcastle WMC (monitored data from a similar transfer station site at Preston)

| Parameter measured                  | Units | 28/07/22 | 22/08/22 | 06/09/22 | 12/09/22 | 26/09/22 | 21/10/22 | 25/10/22 | 8/11/22 | 17/11/22 | 20/12/22 | 23/01/23 | 04/01/23 | 01/02/23 | 07/03/23 | 21/03/23 | 24/03/23 | Mean   | Maximum | No. samples |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Ammonia as N                        | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.5      | 0.5      | -        | 1.2      | -        | 0.9     | -        | -        | -        | 0.5      | 0.8      | -        | 0.5      | -        | 0.8    | 2.24    | 22          |
| Suspended solids                    | mg/l  | 24.5     | 18.0     | 42.0     | 23.0     | 63.0     | 42.0     | 21.0     | 87.0    | 189.0    | 84.0     | 140.0    | 216.0    | 390.0    | 197.0    | 47.0     | 390.0    | 87.1   | 390     | 35          |
| C.O.D. (Settled)                    | mg/l  | -        | -        | 205.0    | 112.0    | -        | 95.0     | -        | 78.0    | -        | -        | -        | 121.0    | 270.0    | -        | 119.0    | -        | 162.0  | 551     | 23          |
| 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.3      | 0.8      | 0.9      | 0.9      | 0.1      | -        | 2.0      | -       | 0.6      | 9.9      | 0.2      | 0.9      | -        | 1.0      | 0.9      | 0.8      | 1.1    | 9.93    | 27          |
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 4.0      | 4.2      | 2.1      | 1.4      | 0.7      | -        | 2.0      | -       | 0.2      | 0.0      | 3.4      | 0.9      | -        | 16.7     | -        | 4.8      | 2.0    | 16.7    | 26          |
| 1,3,5-trichlorobenzene              | µg/l  | 0.0      | 0.1      | 0.8      | 0.8      | 0.1      | -        | 2.0      | -       | 0.2      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.8      | -        | 0.1      | 0.8      | 0.1      | 0.6    | 2       | 27          |
| Toluene                             | µg/l  | 1.0      | 13.1     | 7.2      | 7.5      | 1.0      | -        | 1.5      | -       | 11.6     | 15.8     | 16.1     | 27.4     | -        | 24.1     | 11.2     | 3.1      | 9.8    | 29.4    | 27          |
| Xylene (meta, para)                 | µg/l  | 1.1      | 4.8      | 3.9      | 3.9      | 1.0      | -        | 4.8      | -       | 18.6     | 1.0      | 2.2      | 3.9      | -        | 7.3      | 3.9      | 1.5      | 7.5    | 84.9    | 27          |
| Xylene (ortho)                      | µg/l  | 1.8      | 5.0      | 4.6      | 4.6      | 1.0      | -        | 5.7      | -       | 12.5     | 2.7      | 2.0      | 4.6      | -        | 26.7     | 4.6      | 6.4      | 12.8   | 174     | 27          |
| Dichloromethane                     | µg/l  | 142.0    | 33.9     | 84.0     | 26.3     | 8.2      | -        | 82.6     | -       | 702.0    | 112.0    | 110.0    | 140.0    | -        | 770.0    | 55.8     | 914.0    | 390.9  | 5110    | 26          |
| Chloroform (trichloromethane)       | µg/l  | 1.9      | 206.0    | 5.4      | 5.4      | 1.0      | -        | 2.5      | -       | 2.4      | 21.8     | 1.4      | 17.9     | -        | 42.2     | 5.4      | 16.5     | 16.9   | 206     | 27          |
| Carbon tetrachloride                | µg/l  | 1.0      | 1.0      | 0.7      | 0.7      | 1.0      | -        | 1.0      | -       | 1.0      | 1.0      | 1.0      | 0.7      | -        | 1.0      | 0.7      | 1.0      | 0.9    | 1.55    | 27          |
| 1,2 dichloroethane                  | µg/l  | 1.7      | 4.0      | 5.9      | 5.9      | 2.1      | -        | 1.0      | -       | 1.9      | 1.0      | 1.0      | 5.9      | -        | 3.8      | 5.9      | 1.9      | 4.0    | 6.59    | 26          |
| Trichloroethene (trichloroethylene) | µg/l  | 17.0     | 29.1     | 6.9      | 4.6      | 11.6     | -        | 2.3      | -       | 93.4     | 52.6     | 11.0     | 5.7      | -        | 118.0    | 6.2      | 33.2     | 19.7   | 118     | 27          |
| Tetrachloroethene                   | µg/l  | 53.0     | 105.0    | 22.5     | 17.8     | 37.7     | -        | 7.1      | -       | 629.0    | 1.0      | 56.1     | 35.1     | -        | 1.6      | 25.5     | 127.0    | 52.9   | 629     | 27          |
| Methanol                            | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.0      | 0.4      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 1.0      | -        | -        | 0.4      | -        | 1.6    | 9.39    | 15          |
| Ethanol                             | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.4      | 0.4      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 1.3      | -        | -        | 0.4      | -        | 1.3    | 4.61    | 15          |
| Propan-1-ol                         | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.5      | 0.5      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.5      | -        | -        | 0.5      | -        | 1.0    | 4.75    | 15          |
| Propan-2-ol                         | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.7      | 0.7      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.7      | -        | -        | 0.7      | -        | 1.6    | 7.19    | 15          |
| Butan-1-ol                          | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.5      | 0.3      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.3      | -        | -        | 0.3      | -        | 0.8    | 3.49    | 15          |
| Butan-2-ol                          | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.4      | 0.4      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.4      | -        | -        | 0.4      | -        | 0.9    | 4.31    | 15          |
| 2 methyl propan-1-ol                | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.3      | 0.3      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.3      | -        | -        | 0.3      | -        | 0.6    | 2.55    | 15          |
| Ethyl acetate                       | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.7      | 0.7      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.7      | -        | -        | 0.7      | -        | 1.5    | 6.61    | 15          |
| Acetone                             | mg/l  | -        | -        | 1.0      | 0.6      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.6      | -        | -        | 0.6      | -        | 1.7    | 6.36    | 15          |
| Butanone                            | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.2      | 0.2      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.2      | -        | -        | 0.2      | -        | 0.5    | 2.28    | 15          |
| 4-methylpentan-2-one (MIBK)         | mg/l  | -        | -        | 0.2      | 0.2      | -        | -        | -        | -       | -        | -        | -        | 0.2      | -        | -        | 0.2      | -        | 0.5    | 2.46    | 15          |
| Arsenic (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | 2.0      | 2.0      | -        | -        | 2.0      | -        | 2.0      | -       | 5.2      | 2.3      | 5.4      | -        | -        | 7.7      | -        | 5.9      | 3.4    | 7.66    | 12          |
| Cadmium (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | 0.5      | 0.5      | -        | -        | 0.5      | -        | 0.5      | -       | 2.2      | 0.6      | 1.2      | -        | -        | 1.0      | -        | 1.4      | 0.8    | 2.16    | 12          |
| Chromium (dissolved)                | µg/l  | 18.6     | 9.2      | -        | -        | 19.7     | -        | 11.4     | -       | 32.5     | 151.0    | 89.9     | -        | -        | 95.3     | -        | 86.3     | 45.0   | 151     | 12          |
| Copper (dissolved)                  | µg/l  | 100.0    | 30.9     | -        | -        | 87.6     | -        | 53.3     | -       | 62.9     | 47.8     | 91.6     | -        | -        | 79.9     | -        | 185.0    | 92.0   | 279     | 12          |
| Iron (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | 0.8      | 0.2      | -        | -        | 0.9      | -        | 0.6      | -       | 7.4      | 5.0      | 8.8      | -        | -        | 9.5      | -        | 10.7     | 85.6   | 519     | 12          |
| Lead (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | 21.7     | 5.6      | -        | -        | 17.9     | -        | 11.4     | -       | 63.8     | 32.6     | 70.1     | -        | -        | 64.2     | -        | 121.0    | 37.3   | 121     | 12          |
| Manganese (dissolved)               | µg/l  | 0.1      | 0.0      | -        | -        | 0.1      | -        | 0.1      | -       | 0.2      | 0.3      | 0.2      | -        | -        | 0.2      | -        | 0.3      | 9.3    | 60.2    | 12          |
| Mercury (dissolved)                 | µg/l  | 0.2      | 0.1      | -        | -        | 0.1      | -        | 0.0      | -       | 1.3      | 0.2      | 0.7      | -        | -        | 0.9      | -        | 1.2      | 0.4    | 1.3     | 12          |
| Nickel (dissolved)                  | µg/l  | 56.3     | 11.5     | -        | -        | 37.5     | -        | 13.2     | -       | 26.6     | 20.5     | 34.9     | -        | -        | 69.5     | -        | 59.5     | 31.4   | 69.5    | 12          |
| Zinc (dissolved)                    | µg/l  | 1240.0   | 171.0    | -        | -        | 820.0    | -        | 761.0    | -       | 1430.0   | 938.0    | 1930.0   | -        | -        | 1530.0   | -        | 2320.0   | 1125.6 | 2320    | 12          |

**APPENDIX D**  
**BAT ASSESSMENTS**

| Waste Treatment BREF BAT reference: Description from BREF document |  | Adherence to BAT | Deviation from BAT   |
|--|--|------------------|--|
| <b>Section 1.1 – General BAT Conclusions</b>                       |  |                  |  |
| BAT 1  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS)  | Yes              | EMS adopted as part of ISO:14001 accreditation   |
| BAT 2  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plant, BAT is to use waste pre-acceptance, acceptance, tracking, segregation and compatibility procedures   | Yes              | Utilising Pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures used by Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer operations. |
| BAT 3  | In order to facilitate the reduction of emissions to water and air, BAT is to establish and to maintain an inventory of waste water and waste gas streams, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1)  | Yes              | n/a  |
| BAT 4  | In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the storage of waste, BAT is to use all of the techniques set out in the guidance such as storage optimisation, capacity and safety.   | Yes              | Utilising existing operational procedures used by Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer operations.          |
| BAT 5  | In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the handling and transfer of waste, BAT is to set up and implement handling and transfer procedures.   | Yes              | as above   |
| BAT 6  | For relevant emissions to water as identified by the inventory of waste water streams (see BAT 3), BAT is to monitor key process parameters (e.g. waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, BOD) at key locations (e.g. at the inlet and/or outlet of the pre-treatment, at the inlet to the final treatment, at the point where the emission leaves the installation). | Yes              | Key parameters will be measured at pre-acceptance/acceptance and prior to discharge                            |

|        |   |                        |  |
|--------|---|------------------------|--|
| BAT 7  | BAT is to monitor emissions to water with at least the frequency set out in the guidance and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.  | Yes                    | n/a  |
| BAT 8  | BAT is to monitor channelled emissions to air with at least the frequency given below, and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.  | n/a for this operation | n/a  |
| BAT 9  | BAT is to monitor diffuse emissions of organic compounds to air from the regeneration of spent solvents, the decontamination of equipment containing POPs with solvents, and the physico-chemical treatment of solvents for the recovery of their calorific value, at least once per year using one or a combination of the techniques given below. | n/a                    | n/a  |
| BAT 10 | BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions.   | Yes                    | n/a  |
| BAT 11 | BAT is to monitor the annual consumption of water, energy and raw materials as well as the annual generation of residues and waste water, with a frequency of at least once per year.   | Yes                    | n/a  |
| BAT 12 | In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements:   | Yes                    | n/a  |
| BAT 13 | In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.   | Yes                    | Odour control measures are appropriate for this operation, given the negligible risks from odour |
| BAT 14 | In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce diffuse emissions to air, in particular of dust, organic compounds and odour, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance   | Yes                    | n/a  |

|        |  |     |   |
|--------|--|-----|---|
| BAT 15 | BAT is to use flaring only for safety reasons or for non-routine operating conditions (e.g. start-ups, shutdowns) by using both of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a   |
| BAT 16 | In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use both of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a   |
| BAT 17 | <p>In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. a protocol containing appropriate actions and timelines;</li> <li>II. a protocol for conducting noise and vibration monitoring;</li> <li>III. a protocol for response to identified noise and vibration events, e.g. complaints;</li> <li>IV. a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), to measure/estimate noise and vibration exposure, to characterise the contributions of the sources and to implement prevention and/or reduction measures.</li> </ul> | n/a | Noise control measures are appropriate for this operation, given the negligible risks from noise  |
| BAT 18 | In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of techniques given in the guidance   | Yes | n/a   |
| BAT 19 | In order to optimise water consumption, to reduce the volume of wastewater generated and to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance.  | n/a | This operation does not use water   |
| BAT 20 | In order to reduce emissions to water, BAT is to treat waste water using an appropriate combination of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | The discharge will capture runoff only. All waste storage and handling areas will be covered and have their own drainage systems. there will be no need for additional treatment, however water quality |

|   |   |     |   |
|---|---|-----|---|
|   |   |     | will be tested periodically prior to discharge  |
| BAT 21  | In order to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and Incidents, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance, as part of the accident management plan (see BAT 1).   | Yes | Set out in the Emergency Plan   |
| BAT 22  | In order to use materials efficiently, BAT is to substitute materials with waste.   | n/a | n/a   |
| BAT 23  | In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use both of the techniques given<br>In the guidance   | Yes | Energy usage is monitored and reported on an annual basis in accordance with permit conditions. |
| BAT 24  | In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to maximise the reuse of packaging, as part of the residues management plan (see BAT 1).   | Yes | n/a   |
| <b>Section 2.1 – General BAT Conclusions: Mechanical Treatment of waste</b>                   |   |     |   |
| BAT 25  | In order to reduce emissions to air of dust, and of particulate-bound metals, PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a   |
| <b>Section 2.2 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment in shredders of metal waste</b> |   |     |   |
| BAT 26  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance, and to prevent emissions due to accidents and incidents, BAT is to use BAT 14g and all of the techniques given below:<br>(a) implementation of a detailed inspection procedure for baled waste before shredding;<br>17.8.2018 L 208/69 Official Journal of the European Union EN<br>(b) removal of dangerous items from the waste input stream and their safe disposal (e.g. gas cylinders, non- depolluted EoLVs, non-depolluted WEEE, items contaminated with PCBs or mercury, radioactive items); | n/a | n/a   |



|   |  |     |     |
|---|--|-----|-----|
|   | (c) treatment of containers only when accompanied by a declaration of cleanliness.   |     |     |
| BAT 27  | In order to prevent deflagrations and to reduce emissions when deflagrations occur, BAT is to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given in the guidance.  | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 28  | In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to keep the shredder feed stable.   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.3 - BAT conclusions for the treatment of WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs</b>      |  |     |     |
| BAT 29  | In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d, BAT 14h and to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given in the guidance | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 30  | In order to prevent emissions due to explosions when treating WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs, BAT is to use either of the techniques given in the guidance   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.4 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment of waste with calorific value</b> |  |     |     |
| BAT 31  | In order to reduce emissions to air of organic compounds, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.5 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical treatment of WEEE containing mercury</b>    |  |     |     |
| BAT 32  | In order to reduce mercury emissions to air, BAT is to collect mercury emissions at source, to send them to abatement and to carry out adequate monitoring.  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.1 - General BAT conclusions for the biological treatment of waste</b>              |  |     |     |
| BAT 33  | In order to reduce odour emissions and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to select the waste input.   | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 34  | In order to reduce channelled emissions to air of dust, organic compounds and odorous compounds, including H <sub>2</sub> S and NH <sub>3</sub> , BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.      | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 35  | In order to reduce the generation of waste water and to reduce water usage, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a |

| <b>Section 3.2 - BAT conclusions for the aerobic treatment of waste</b>                               |   |     |     |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| BAT 36  | In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters.                    | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 37  | In order to reduce diffuse emissions to air of dust, odour and bioaerosols from open-air treatment steps, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.        | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.3 - BAT conclusions for the anaerobic treatment of waste</b>                             |   |     |     |
| BAT 38  | In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters.                    | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.4 - BAT conclusions for the mechanical biological treatment (MBT) treatment of waste</b> |   |     |     |
| BAT 39  | In order to reduce emissions to air, BAT is to use both of the techniques given in the guidance   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.1 – BAT Conclusions for Physico-chemical treatment of waste</b>                          |   |     |     |
| BAT 40  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).             | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 41  | In order to reduce emissions of dust, organic compounds and NH <sub>3</sub> to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.2 – BAT Conclusions for the re-refining of waste oil</b>                                 |   |     |     |
| BAT 42  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).             | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 43  | In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.  | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 44  | In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance                           | n/a | n/a |

| <b>Section 4.3 – BAT Conclusions for the physico-chemical treatment of waste with calorific value</b>  |   |     |     |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| BAT 45   | In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance.  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.4 – BAT Conclusions for the regeneration of spent solvents</b>  |   |     |     |
| BAT 46   | In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the regeneration of spent solvents, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given in the guidance.   | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 47   | In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use a combination of the techniques given in the guidance  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.5 – BAT-AEL for emissions of organic compounds to air from the re-refining of waste oil, the physico- chemical treatment of waste with calorific value and the regeneration of spent solvents</b> |   |     |     |
| Table 6.9  | BAT-associated emission level (BAT-AEL) for channelled emissions of TVOC to air from the re-refining of waste oil, the physico-chemical treatment of waste with calorific value and the regeneration of spent solvents    | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.6 - BAT conclusions for the thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil</b>  |   |     |     |
| BAT 48   | In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance. | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 49   | In order to reduce emissions of HCl, HF, dust and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 4.7 - BAT conclusions for the water washing of excavated contaminated soil</b>  |   |     |     |
| BAT 50   | In order to reduce emissions of dust and organic compounds to air from the storage, handling, and washing steps, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance          | n/a | n/a |

| <b>Section 4.8 - BAT conclusions for the decontamination of equipment containing PCBs</b> |   |     |     |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| BAT 51  | in order to improve the overall environmental performance and to reduce channelled emissions of PCBs and organic compounds to air, BAT is to use all of the techniques given in the guidance. | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 5.1 – BAT Conclusions for treatment of water-based liquid waste</b>            |   |     |     |
| BAT 52  | In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).                       | n/a | n/a |
| BAT 53  | In order to reduce emissions of HCl, NH3 and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the guidance                        | n/a | n/a |

| Chemical Waste Appropriate Measures - Description          |  | Adherence to BAT  | Deviation from BAT |
|--|--|---|--------------------|
| <b>Section 2 – General Management Appropriate Measures</b> |  |   |                    |
| <b>Section 2.1 – Management System</b>                     |  |   |                    |
| Item 1   | <p>You must have and follow an up-to-date, <a href="#">written management system</a> that incorporates the following environmental performance features:</p> <p>You have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>management commitment, including from senior managers</li> <li>an environmental policy that is approved by senior managers and includes the continuous improvement of the facility’s environmental performance</li> </ul> <p>You plan and establish the resources, procedures, objectives and targets needed for environmental performance alongside your financial planning and investment.</p> <p>You implement your environmental performance procedures, paying particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>staff structure and relevant responsibilities</li> <li>staff recruitment, training, awareness and competence</li> <li>communication (for example, of performance measures and targets)</li> <li>employee involvement</li> <li>documentation</li> <li>effective process control</li> <li>maintenance programmes</li> <li>managing change</li> <li>emergency preparedness and response</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia management system as other hazardous waste transfer stations.</p> | <p>n/a</p>         |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● making sure you comply with environmental legislation</li> </ul> <p>You check environmental performance and take corrective or preventative action, paying particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● monitoring and measurement</li> <li>● learning from incidents, near misses and mistakes, including those of other organisations</li> <li>● records maintenance</li> <li>● independent (where practicable) internal or external auditing of the management system to confirm it has been properly implemented and maintained</li> </ul> <p>Senior managers review the management system to check it is still suitable, adequate and effective.</p> <p>You review the development of cleaner technologies and their applicability to site operations.</p> <p>When designing new plant, you make sure you assess the environmental impacts from the plant's operating life and eventual decommissioning.</p> <p>You consider the <a href="#">risks a changing climate</a> poses to your operations. You have appropriate plans in place to assess and manage future risks.</p> <p>You compare your site's performance against relevant sector guidance and standards on a regular basis, known as sectoral benchmarking.</p> <p>You have and maintain the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● inventory of emissions to air and water</li> <li>● residues management plan</li> <li>● accident management plan</li> <li>● <a href="#">site infrastructure plan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">site condition report</a></li> <li>● odour management plan, if required</li> </ul> |  |  |
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|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• noise and vibration management plan, if required</li> <li>• dust management plan, if required</li> <li>• pest management plan, if required</li> <li>• fire prevention plan, if required</li> <li>• <a href="#">climate change risk assessment</a>, if required</li> </ul> <p>Your management system can also include, for example, product or service quality, operational efficiency and <a href="#">health and safety in the workplace</a>.</p>  |  |     |
| <b>Section 2.2 – Staff Competence</b> |   |  |     |
| item 1                                | Your site must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with <a href="#">appropriate qualifications and competence</a> .   | Yes  | n/a |
| item 2                                | The design, installation and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people.  | Yes  | n/a |
| item 3                                | You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government-approved <a href="#">technical competency scheme</a> .   | Yes, TCM will be in place  | n/a |
| item 4                                | <p>The person carrying out the technical appraisal of a waste's suitability for receipt at pre acceptance must have the minimum of a <a href="#">Higher National Certificate</a> (HNC) in chemistry (or equivalent qualification). For the following wastes, technical appraisals must be carried out by a person who has had enough training to determine the suitability of the waste for the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asbestos</li> <li>• contaminated clothing and rags</li> <li>• 'articles', for example waste electronic equipment or batteries</li> <li>• contaminated wood</li> <li>• solid non-hazardous waste other than 'mirror entries' (where waste may be allocated to a hazardous entry or to a non-hazardous entry according to the European List of Waste)</li> </ul> | Yes. All pre-acceptance approvals undertaken by a central technical team. Also approved by senior site-based chemist | n/a |
| item 5                                | If you need to sample, check (other than visually), or test a hazardous waste when you accept it, acceptance must be supervised by someone with the minimum of an HNC in chemistry (or equivalent qualification). At sites where the waste needs only a visual check, the person who receives the waste must have had enough training to be able to identify and manage any non-conformances in the load received.  | Yes  | n/a |

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| item 6  | You must make sure that any required sample is representative of the waste and has been taken by someone technically competent to do so.  | Yes   | n/a |
| item 7  | Any required analysis must be done by someone with the minimum of an HNC in chemistry (or equivalent qualification).  | Yes   | n/a |
| item 8  | Non-supervisory staff must be reliable and technically skilled. Their skills may be based on experience and relevant training.  | Yes   | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.3 – Accident Management Plan</b> |   |   |     |
| item 1  | As part of your written management system you must have a <a href="#">plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents</a> that could result in pollution.  | Yes, the site will have an Emergency Management Plan  | n/a |
| item 2  | The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment.   | Yes   | n/a |
| item 3  | <p>Particular areas to consider may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● waste types</li> <li>● vessels overfilling</li> <li>● failure of plant and equipment (for example over-pressure of vessels and pipework, blocked drains)</li> <li>● failure of containment (for example, bund failure, or drainage sumps overfilling)</li> <li>● failure to contain firefighting water</li> <li>● making the wrong connections in drains or other systems</li> <li>● preventing incompatible substances coming into contact with each other</li> <li>● unwanted reactions and runaway reactions</li> <li>● checking the composition of an effluent before emission</li> <li>● vandalism and arson</li> <li>● extreme weather conditions, such as flooding or very high winds</li> </ul> | Yes, also covered in other management system document, i.e. site storage plan, waste acceptance and waste pre-acceptance procedures | n/a |



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| <p>item 4</p> | <p>You must <a href="#">assess the risk of accidents and their consequences</a>. Risk is the combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur, and the severity of the impact resulting from that hazard. Having identified the hazards, you can assess the risks by addressing 6 questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● how likely is it that the accident will happen?</li> <li>● what may be emitted and how much?</li> <li>● where will the emission go – what are the pathways and receptors?</li> <li>● what are the consequences?</li> <li>● what is the overall significance of the risk?</li> <li>● what can you do to prevent or reduce the risk?</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, undertaken via HAZOP and Major Accident Hazard Risk Assessment</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>item 5</p> | <p>In particular, you must identify any fire risks, for example from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● arson or vandalism</li> <li>● self-combustion, for example due to chemical oxidation</li> <li>● plant or equipment failure and electrical faults</li> <li>● naked lights and discarded smoking materials</li> <li>● hot works (for example welding or cutting), industrial heaters and hot exhausts</li> <li>● reactions between incompatible materials</li> <li>● neighbouring site activities</li> <li>● sparks from loading buckets</li> <li>● hot loads deposited at the site</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes, undertaken via Fire Risk Assessment</p>                            | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>item 6</p> | <p>The depth and type of accident risk assessment you do will depend on the characteristics of the plant and its location. The main factors to take into account are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the plant and its activities</li> <li>● risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors)</li> <li>● nature of the plant and complexity of the activities, and how difficult it is to decide and justify adequate risk control techniques</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |

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| item 7  | Through your accident management plan, you must also identify the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in managing accidents. You must give them clear guidance on how to manage each accident scenario, for example, whether to use containment or dispersion to extinguish fires, or let them burn.  | Yes   | n/a |
| item 8  | You must appoint one facility employee as an emergency co-ordinator who will take lead responsibility for implementing the plan. You must train your employees so they can perform their duties effectively and safely and know how to respond to an emergency.  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 9  | <p>You must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) both before, during and after an accident</li> <li>• have appropriate emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation</li> <li>• have post-accident procedures that include making an assessment of the harm that may have been caused by an accident and the remediation actions you will take</li> <li>• test the plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises</li> </ul> | Yes   | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.4 – Accident Prevention Measures</b> |  |   |     |
| <b>Segregating waste</b>                          |  |   |     |
| Item 1  | You must keep apart incompatible or segregated wastes and substances by their hazardous properties.  | Yes, the storage building will have separate storage bays based on HSG61  | n/a |
| Item 2  | You must segregate incompatible waste types into bays or store them in dedicated buildings. The minimum requirement is to use a kerbed perimeter and separate drainage collection. You must also have measures in place to prevent containers falling over into other storage areas.   | Yes, the storage building will have dedicated drainage in each bay. The site as a whole will be contained with a sealed drainage system | n/a |
| <b>Preventing accidental emissions</b>            |  |   |     |

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| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must make sure you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● process waters</li> <li>● site drainage waters</li> <li>● emergency firefighting water</li> <li>● chemically contaminated waters</li> <li>● spillages of chemicals</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes, a connection to sewer is already in place. Discharge from the site will be controlled</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>You must be able to contain surges and storm water flows. You must provide enough buffer storage capacity to make sure you can achieve this. You can define this capacity using a risk-based approach, for example, by taking into account the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● nature of the pollutants</li> <li>● effects of downstream waste water treatment</li> <li>● sensitivity of the receiving environment</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, the site will have full rainwater management system to deal with all eventualities</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 5</p> | <p>You can only discharge waste water from this buffer storage after you have taken appropriate measures, for example, to control, treat or reuse the water.</p>   | <p>Yes</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 6</p> | <p>You must have spill contingency procedures to minimise the risk of an accidental emission of raw materials, products and waste materials, and to prevent their entry into water.</p>  | <p>Yes. Managed via Spill Control procedures. All storage areas will be bunded with dedicated drainage. In addition the whole site will be sealed.</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 7</p> | <p>Your emergency firefighting water collection system must take account of additional firefighting water flows or firefighting foams. You may need emergency storage lagoons to prevent contaminated firefighting water reaching a receiving water body.</p>  | <p>Yes, the site drainage system will be adequately sized.</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |

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| <p>Item 8</p>                   | <p>You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● overflows</li> <li>● vents</li> <li>● safety relief valves</li> <li>● bursting discs</li> </ul> <p>If this is not advisable on safety grounds, you must focus on reducing the probability of the emission.</p> | <p>n/a</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Security measures</b></p> |   |   |            |
| <p>Item 9</p>                   | <p>You must have security measures (and staff) in place to prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● entry by intruders</li> <li>● damage to equipment</li> <li>● theft</li> <li>● fly-tipping</li> <li>● arson</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes, the site will be adequately protected via fencing and CCTV.</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 10</p>                  | <p>Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● security guards</li> <li>● total enclosure (usually with fences)</li> <li>● controlled entry points</li> <li>● adequate lighting</li> <li>● warning signs</li> <li>● 24-hour surveillance, such as CCTV</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |

| Fire prevention                    |  |  |     |
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| Item 11                            | <p>There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise the likelihood of a fire happening</li> <li>• aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours</li> <li>• minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites</li> </ul>                          | <p>Yes, waste is controlled via pre-acceptance measures. Waste segregation. Fire detection and suppression systems to be installed</p> | n/a |
| Item 12                            | <p>You must have appropriate systems for fire prevention, detection and suppression or extinction.</p>   | <p>Yes, as above</p>   | n/a |
| Item 13                            | <p>You must have suitable procedures and provisions (such as fire resistant stores, automatic alarms and sprinklers) to store certain types of hazardous waste.</p>  | <p>Yes</p>   | n/a |
| Item 14                            | <p>Your facility must have enough water supplies to extinguish fires. You must have an alternative type of fire protection system if you store or treat any water-reactive waste, for example dry powder extinguishers</p>   | <p>Yes</p>   | n/a |
| Item 15                            | <p>You must isolate drainage systems from flammable waste storage areas to prevent fire spreading along the drainage system by solvents or other flammable hydrocarbons.</p>   | <p>Yes, flammable waste bay is bunded. Any spillage would be contained in this bund.</p>   | n/a |
| Item 16                            | <p>You must regularly inspect and clean your site to prevent the build-up of loose combustible material (including waste and dust), particularly around treatment plant, equipment and other potential sources of ignition.</p>  | <p>Yes, although limited potential for litter given the waste types accepted</p>   | n/a |
| Item 17                            | <p>You should share and communicate accident management and fire prevention plans with your local fire and rescue service.</p>   | <p>Yes</p>   | n/a |
| Other accident prevention measures |  |  |     |
| Item 18                            | <p>You must assess areas of the site where explosive atmospheres could occur and, where appropriate, classify them into hazardous zones in accordance with the <a href="#">Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations</a>. Plant and equipment used in these zones must be <a href="#">ATEX compliant</a>.</p> | <p>Yes, DSEAR assessments completed, zones identified &amp; labelled, equipment used in</p>  | n/a |

|                                      |   | these areas is ATEX compliant with the zone   |     |
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| Item 19                              | <p>You must maintain plant control in an emergency – use one or a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alarms</li> <li>• process trips and interlocks</li> <li>• automatic systems based on microprocessor control and valve control</li> <li>• tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters</li> </ul>   | n/a for this operation  | n/a |
| Item 20                              | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and will operate in an emergency</li> <li>• maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme</li> <li>• use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment</li> <li>• have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and after maintenance or other engineering work</li> </ul> | Yes, schedule maintenance program will be in place.   | n/a |
| <b>Record keeping and procedures</b> |   |   |     |
| Item 21                              | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections</li> <li>• investigate accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps you take to stop them reoccurring</li> </ul>  | Yes, using Veolia’s existing systems for recording accidents (AVA) and digital stock control (HAZMAT) | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintain an inventory of substances, which are present (or likely to be) and which could have environmental consequences if they escape – many apparently innocuous substances can damage the environment if they escape</li> <li>have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into contact with</li> </ul>  |   |     |
| <b>Section 2.5 – Contingency Plan and Procedures</b> |  |   |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must have and implement a contingency plan, which makes sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comply with all your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your site, or elsewhere</li> <li>do not exceed storage limits in your permit and you continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste</li> <li>stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted storage capacity</li> </ul> | Yes, via Business Continuity Plan (BCP) | n/a |
| Item 2   | You should 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.   | Yes                                     | n/a |
| Item 3   | You must make your customers aware of your contingency plan, and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.   | Yes                                     | n/a |
| Item 4   | <p>You should consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>can take the waste at short notice</li> <li>are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed – in addition to carrying out their existing activities</li> </ul>  | Yes, set out in BCP                     | n/a |
| Item 5   | You should 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.  | Yes                                     | n/a |

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| Item 6                                     | You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste on your site, you must make sure your site is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 7                                     | <p><b>Treatment sites only</b></p> <p>Your management procedures and contingency plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify known or predictable malfunctions associated with your technology and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them</li> <li>• include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares – or state where you can get them from and how long it would take</li> <li>• have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative maintenance regime</li> <li>• include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly lead to an impact on the environment or human health</li> <li>• identify ‘non-productive’ or redundant items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, mobile plant, reusable waste containers (for example wheeled carts), ducts, filters and security systems</li> <li>• make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance</li> </ul> | n/a for this operation                             | n/a |
| Item 8                                     | If you produce an end-of-waste material at your facility, your contingency planning must consider issues with storage capacity for end-of-waste products and materials that fail the end-of-waste specification.  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 9                                     | Your management system must include procedures for auditing your performance against all of these contingency measures and for reporting the audit results to the site manager.   | Yes, via AVA and Veolia Minimum Requirements (VMR) | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.6 – Plant Decommissioning</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1                                     | You must consider how you will decommission the plant at the design stage, and plan how you will minimise risks during decommissioning.   | Yes  | n/a |



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| <p>Item 2</p> | <p>For existing plants where potential risks are identified, you must have a programme of design improvements. These design improvements need to make sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● avoid using underground tanks and pipework – if it is not economically possible to replace them, you must protect them by secondary containment or a suitable monitoring programme</li> <li>● drain and clean out vessels and pipework before dismantling</li> <li>● use insulation which you can dismantle easily without dust or hazard</li> <li>● use recyclable materials, taking into account operational or other environmental objectives</li> </ul>   | <p>n/a</p>                                  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must have and maintain a decommissioning plan to demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● plant will be decommissioned without causing pollution</li> <li>● the site will be returned to a satisfactory condition</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes, referred to a Site Closure Plan</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>Your decommissioning plan should include details on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● whether you will remove or flush out pipelines and vessels (where appropriate) and how you will empty them of any potentially harmful contents</li> <li>● site plans showing the location of all underground pipes and vessels</li> <li>● the method and resources needed to clear any on-site lagoons</li> <li>● the method for closing any on-site landfills</li> <li>● how asbestos or other potentially harmful materials will be removed, unless we have agreed it is reasonable to leave such liabilities to future owners</li> <li>● methods for dismantling buildings and other structures, and for protecting surface water and groundwater during construction or demolition at your site</li> <li>● any soil testing needed to check for pollution caused by site activities, and information on any remediation needed to return the site to a satisfactory state when you stop activities, as defined by the initial site condition report</li> <li>● the measures proposed, once activities have definitely stopped, to avoid any pollution risk and to return the site of operation to a satisfactory state (including, where appropriate, measures relating to the design and construction of the plant)</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, where applicable</p>                | <p>n/a</p> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the clearing of deposited residues, waste and any contamination resulting from the waste treatment activities</li> </ul>  |  |     |
| Item 5  | You should make sure that equipment taken out of use is decontaminated and removed from the site.  | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 3 - Waste Pre-acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking Appropriate Measures</b> |  |  |     |
| <b>Section 3.1 – Waste Pre-acceptance</b>   |  |  |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must implement waste pre-acceptance procedures so that you know enough about a waste (including its composition) before it arrives at your facility. You need to do this to assess and confirm the waste is technically and legally suitable for your facility. Your procedures must follow a risk-based approach, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the source and nature of the waste</li> <li>its hazardous properties</li> <li>potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions)</li> <li>knowledge about the previous waste holder</li> </ul>   | Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia pre-acceptance procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations. | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>When you receive a customer query, and before the waste arrives at your facility, you must obtain the following in writing or in an electronic form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details of the waste producer including their organisation name, address and contact details</li> <li>the source of the waste (the producer’s business and the specific process that has created the waste)</li> <li>where the holder of the waste is not the producer, details of the waste holder including their organisation name, address and contact details</li> <li>information on the nature and variability of the waste production process and the waste</li> </ul> <p>You must also obtain (in writing or electronic form) details about the waste including:</p> | Yes  | n/a |

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|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description</li> <li>• the List of Waste code (European Waste Classification (EWC) code)</li> <li>• its physical form</li> <li>• its composition (based on safety data sheets, where appropriate, or representative samples and robust laboratory analysis)</li> <li>• any hazardous properties</li> <li>• any persistent organic pollutants (POPs) present</li> <li>• the potential for self-heating, self-reactivity or reactivity to moisture or air</li> <li>• any odour</li> <li>• its age, that is when it first became waste</li> <li>• the type of packaging</li> <li>• an estimate of the quantity you expect to receive in each load and in a year</li> </ul> <p>You must also obtain confirmation that the waste does not contain a radioactive source. If there is a risk of radioactive contamination you must obtain confirmation that the waste is not radioactive, unless your facility is permitted to accept such waste.</p> |   |            |
| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must consider whether specific wastes, from among those you are permitted to receive, have properties that can pose unacceptable risks to the site or process, for example due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a risk of explosion (for example, if ammunition or aerosol canisters are present, or mixing processes that could lead to explosion)</li> <li>• corrosion caused by strong acids</li> <li>• a risk of uncontrolled reactions (for example, if peroxides or strong oxidants are present, or polymerising components such as certain isocyanates)</li> <li>• a risk of the evolution of gases (for example if cyanides, sulphides or dissolved gas are present)</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes, this is part of the central pre-acceptance technical team and by site staff</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>You can verify the pre-acceptance information by contacting or visiting the producer. Dealing with staff directly involved in waste production will help to fully characterise a waste.</p>  | <p>Yes, as required</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |

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| <p>Item 5</p> | <p>You must obtain and analyse a representative sample of a waste if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the chemical composition or variability of the waste is unclear from the information supplied by the customer</li> <li>• there are doubts about whether the sample analysed is representative of the waste</li> <li>• you will treat the waste at your facility (this allows you to carry out tests to determine if the planned treatment will be safe and effective)</li> </ul> <p>Where you rely on a customer sample you must record that you have done this and the reason why the customer sample is acceptable.</p>   | <p>Yes</p>                   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 6</p> | <p>You may not need a representative sample where, for example, the waste is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asbestos</li> <li>• a pure product chemical or aerosol where the chemical composition and hazardous properties are available in a REACH compliant safety data sheet</li> <li>• packaged cosmetics and pharmaceuticals</li> <li>• contaminated clothing, packaging or rags</li> <li>• an 'article', for example batteries, lighting tubes, waste electrical or electronic equipment, end-of-life vehicles or parts of vehicles, metal waste and scrap metal</li> <li>• solid non-hazardous waste (except for mirror entries when the waste composition is unknown)</li> <li>• contaminated wood and roofing material</li> <li>• produced in an emergency – you must not treat or offload such wastes until you have completed a full characterisation</li> </ul> <p>6.1 You also may not need a representative sample if the waste is laboratory smalls in containers of less than 5 litres.</p> | <p>Yes, where applicable</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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|  | <p>Laboratory smalls generally contain pure chemical elements and compounds from laboratories or arise when laboratory stores are cleared.</p> <p>When drums are used for laboratory smalls, a list of the contents must be stored within the drum below the lid, or attached to the drum. Similarly for other types of packages containing laboratory smalls, a list of contents is appropriately stored within (or attached to) the packaging. Each packed drum (or other package) is then labelled with the hazard for carriage, for example under the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) treaty.</p> <p>You should provide packaging guidance to your customer or their intermediary if the person packing the laboratory smalls does not work for you.</p> <p>6.2 You also may not need a representative sample of waste oil for treatment. Pre acceptance sampling is not critical for a waste oil treatment plant, but it would be required if the waste will be treated at a mineral oil refinery. Typically waste oil comes from a large number of small volume sources, such as garages, but its composition is essentially fixed. Waste oil is any mineral-based or synthetic lubrication, or industrial oil which has become unfit for its original use. Waste oil includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● used combustion engine oils</li> <li>● gearbox oils</li> <li>● mineral lubricating oils</li> <li>● oils for turbines</li> <li>● hydraulic oils</li> </ul> <p>Waste oil contaminated with more than 50 ppm of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is not included as a waste oil.</p> <p>6.3 You should obtain a representative sample of the following types of waste oil, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● industrial sites that do not normally produce waste oil</li> <li>● other sources where chemicals and potential contaminants may be handled, for example from chemical manufacturing</li> </ul> |  |  |
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|               | <p>You should advise your customers that they must avoid contaminating waste oil. This is because during treatment low flashpoint solvents or petrol will cause handling difficulties, increase volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and increase the risk of accidents.</p> <p>Contamination with PCBs can transfer those PCBs either to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• product (which may cause dioxin formation if used in a subsequent combustion process)</li> <li>• tank bottom oil sludges</li> <li>• effluent</li> </ul> <p>If you suspect that waste oil has become contaminated, for example by solvents, petrol or PCBs, you must identify the contamination.</p> <p>6.4 If you do not take a pre-acceptance sample of any hazardous waste you must record the reason.</p> <p>6.5 If the customer has a number of containers holding the same waste, you can apply 'the square root of (N) + 1' rule to sampling those containers. Producing a composite sample of this waste may be appropriate. If the waste is variable you will need a sample from each container.</p> |  |            |
| <p>Item 7</p> | <p>After fully characterising a waste, you must technically assess the waste's suitability for treatment or storage to make sure you can meet permit conditions. You must also do this to meet any Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) requirements, because wastes, raw materials and end-of-waste materials all contribute to COMAH limits. You must make sure that the waste complies with the site's treatment capabilities. In the case of water based liquid waste, you may perform laboratory scale tests to predict the treatment's performance, for example on breaking of emulsion or biodegradability.</p>   | <p>Yes, done as part of pre-acceptance procedure</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 8</p> | <p>You can use material flow analysis to help identify the flow and fate of the components in the waste. This analysis can be helpful in choosing the most appropriate forms of treatment for the waste, either directly at the site or at any subsequent treatment site.</p>   | <p>Yes</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |

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| <p>Item 9</p>  | <p>You must keep pre-acceptance records for at least 3 years (in a computerised waste tracking system) following receipt of the waste. If an enquiry from a waste producer does not lead to the receipt of waste, you do not need to keep records.</p>   | <p>Yes, records held within Veolia's electronic Salesforce system</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 10</p> | <p>You must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance if the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● waste changes</li> <li>● process giving rise to the waste changes</li> <li>● waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information</li> </ul> <p>In all cases, you must reassess the information required at pre-acceptance on an annual basis.</p>   | <p>Yes. Pre-acceptance procedures require all loads to be checked</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 11</p> | <p>You must apply odour criteria to decide whether to accept wastes that are already releasing, or have the potential to release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● mercaptans or other VOCs</li> <li>● low molecular weight amines</li> <li>● acrylates</li> <li>● other similarly highly odorous materials</li> </ul> <p>These substances are only suitable for acceptance under special handling requirements.</p>   | <p>Yes, as part of pre-acceptance procedure</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 12</p> | <p>You must keep the roles and responsibilities of sales staff and technical staff separate. If sales staff are involved in waste enquiries then technical staff must do a final technical check before approval. You must keep this final technical check independent of commercial considerations, to make sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● only accept wastes that are suitable for the site</li> <li>● avoid accumulating waste</li> <li>● have enough storage and treatment capacity</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, Sales staff provide representative samples &amp; receive a quote from site but are not involved in acceptance</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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| <p>Item 13</p> | <p>Fully characterising the waste's composition is an essential step in the pre-acceptance procedure because hazardous wastes can be very complex. You must be sure you know what is in the waste so that you can safely handle or treat it. You must select analytical tests based on knowing the process that generates the waste. You must characterise the waste's composition at the pre-acceptance stage. You need to do this to make sure you comply with regulatory requirements and to work out the most appropriate waste storage, transfer or treatment route.</p>   | <p>Yes via customer MSDS. Sampling when required.</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 14</p> | <p>For liquid waste, any or all of the following may be appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● measure the density of the sample</li> <li>● measure the water content</li> <li>● measure the ash content after calcination at 550°C</li> <li>● test whether the stream might inhibit biological treatment</li> <li>● test for cyanide, and if present determine the free and complexed cyanide levels</li> <li>● test for POPs</li> <li>● check the content of volatile and semi volatile substances</li> <li>● check the mass balance of liquid waste</li> </ul> <p>You can also measure the pH, redox potential and electrical conductivity of liquid wastes. For pastes and oils, perform these measurements on a water extract of crude sample using a ratio of 10 l/kg of dry matter. You should mix the water with the sample in a closed container to limit exchanges with the atmosphere.</p> <p>You can also test for the 12 heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Zn) and determine their levels individually and quantitatively. You may use any specific classical method of (partial) extraction of these metals. Where it is present, check specifically for chromium (VI). If the waste is saline (conductivity &gt; 0.15 S/m), measure the chlorides and preferably all the halogens that are soluble in water to make sure you correctly speciate the metals.</p> <p>You can also test for other metal content and other elements (for example silicon, sulphur and phosphorous).</p> | <p>Yes, were sampling is appropriate</p>              | <p>n/a</p> |



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| Item 15 | <p>If you suspect the analysis methods applied to a liquid sample will not extract and quantify the compounds present in any solid particles or in any separate phases, separate the sample into 2 fractions by a suitable method. For example, this could be by filtration, centrifugation or decantation. Then you can determine the mass of each fraction, and perform a comprehensive analysis of the separated liquid fraction and solid fraction, or of each phase.</p>  | Yes, were sampling is appropriate | n/a |
| Item 16 | <p>For solid waste, any or all of the following may be appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measure the bulk density of the sample, without pre-treatment of the sample</li> <li>• measure the water content</li> <li>• measure the ash content after calcination at 550°C</li> <li>• test for cyanide, and if present determine the free and complexed cyanide levels</li> <li>• test for POPs</li> <li>• check the content of volatile and semi volatile substances</li> <li>• check the mass balance of solid waste</li> </ul> <p>You can also measure the pH, redox potential and electrical conductivity on a water extract of crude sample using a ratio of 10 l/kg of dry matter.</p> <p>You can also test for the 12 heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Zn) and determine their levels individually and quantitatively. You may use any specific classical method of (partial) extraction of these metals. Where it is present, check specifically for chromium (VI). If the waste is saline (conductivity &gt; 0.15 S/m), measure the chlorides and preferably all the halogens to make sure you correctly speciate the metals.</p> <p>You can also test for other metal content and other elements (for example silicon, sulphur and phosphorous).</p> | Yes, were sampling is appropriate | n/a |
| Item 17 | <p>When multiple immiscible phases or fractions are present in a waste, you can perform the analysis on each phase and combine them to provide the final result.</p>   | Yes, were sampling is appropriate | n/a |
| Item 18 | <p>Analyses must be carried out by laboratories that have robust quality assurance procedures and use recognised test methods. The EN ISO 17025 accreditation represents best practice.</p>  | Yes, were sampling is appropriate | n/a |

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| Item 19                               | When you agree that you will accept waste from a customer, you should decide and record what parameters you will check at the acceptance stage. The checks could be visual (for example colour, phase, fuming), physical (for example pumpability, form), chemical (for example pH range, maximum acceptable metals content) or odour based parameters. You should define the acceptable tolerance for each acceptance test result and record which of these criteria could lead to further testing, non-conformance or rejection. The person checking the waste for acceptance can also decide on their own additional parameters. | Yes, appropriate checks will be carried dependant upon waste types   | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.2 – Waste Acceptance</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1                                | You must follow waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste you receive match your pre-acceptance information. This is to confirm that the waste is as expected and you can accept it. If it is not, you must confirm that you can accept it as a non-conforming waste, or you must reject it.   | Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia waste acceptance procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations. | n/a |
| Item 2                                | <p>Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the source, nature and age of the waste</li> <li>• the waste's hazardous properties</li> <li>• potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions)</li> <li>• potential for self-heating, self-reactivity or reactivity to moisture or air</li> <li>• knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)</li> </ul>  | Yes, as above  | n/a |
| Item 3                                | Other than in an emergency (for example, taking waste from an emergency incident clean-up), you must only receive pre-booked wastes onto site that have been adequately pre-accepted and are consistent with the pre-acceptance information.  | Yes, senior site management to approve all in coming wastes  | n/a |
| Item 4                                | All relevant storage areas (quarantine, reception and general) and treatment processes in your facility must have physical capacity for the waste you receive. You must not receive waste if this capacity is not available. The amount of waste you receive must also comply with storage limits in your permit and the limits set under COMAH.  | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 5 | You must visually check wastes or their packaging and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site. The extent of the initial visual check is determined by the waste type and how it is packaged.  | Yes. Suitable visual checks will be carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure | n/a   |
| Item 6 | You must check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before you accept the waste. If you believe the incoming waste classification and description is incorrect or incomplete, then you must address this with the customer during waste acceptance. You must record any non-conformances. If you have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, you must document this. | Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure                                | n/a   |
| Item 7 | You must have clear criteria for non-conforming wastes including rejection of such waste. You must also have a written procedure for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming wastes, including notifying the relevant customer or waste producer, and the regulator.   | Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure                                | n/a   |
| Item 8 | You must weigh each load of waste on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork, unless alternative reliable systems are available (for example, based upon density and volume). You must record the weight in the computerised waste tracking system.  | No weighbridge on site  | Alternative measures including:<br>Deliveries may be accompanied by a weighbridge ticket<br>Delivery vehicles may have on board weighing equipment<br>Level indicator reading on receiving vehicles<br>Volume of capacity of vehicles<br>Volume of capacity of delivered containers and the number of containers<br>Dip Stick or site glasses<br>Volume to weight conversion tonnes |
| Item 9 | The person carrying out waste acceptance checks must be trained to effectively identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, complying with this guidance and your permit conditions.   | Yes   | n/a   |

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| Item 10                                  | If there is a known risk of radioactive contamination, you must check the waste to determine that it does not include radioactive material, unless you are permitted to accept these materials.  | Yes, however radioactive materials will not be accepted at this site.   | n/a |
| Item 11                                  | You must minimise the manual handling of waste. You should use mechanical unloading technologies where it is possible, safe and practicable to do so.  | Yes, with the use of Fork Lift Trucks and manual handling equipment.  | n/a |
| Item 12                                  | Offloading, sampling, general storage, reception and quarantine areas must have an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage, to prevent any spillage entering the storage systems or escaping off site.  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 13                                  | The designated sampling point or reception area must be close to the laboratory or checking area and needs to be visible.  | Yes   | n/a |
| <b>Acceptance of containerised waste</b> |  |   |     |
| Item 14                                  | After you have completed the initial visual inspection and confirmatory checks, you must offload waste containers into a dedicated reception area to await detailed checks or sampling. Wastes that do not require further checking can go directly into the appropriate storage area. You must not unload wastes if you do not have enough space.   | Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure  | n/a |
| Item 15                                  | <p>All waste containers must be fit for purpose, and, where appropriate, be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● in sound condition</li> <li>● undamaged</li> <li>● not corroded, if metal</li> <li>● have well-fitting lids</li> <li>● suitable for the contents</li> <li>● with caps, valves and bungs in place and secure</li> </ul> <p>You must risk assess containers, particularly those made of plastic, if they have exceeded the manufacturer's use by date.</p> | <p>Yes. All packages inspected. Drivers trained not to pick up damaged packaging. Damaged packages will be repackaged as appropriate.</p> <p>Non-conformances recorded on AVA, Quarantine area demarcated on site</p> | n/a |

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|         | You must quarantine non-conforming containers and deal with them immediately and appropriately. You must record all non-conformances.  |   |     |
| Item 16 | You must check, and where appropriate sample and analyse, the contents of all containers in the reception area within one working day of receipt. You must then transfer compliant containers to the relevant appropriate storage area on site.  | There may be occasions when this is not possible, particularly at busy times. However every effort will be made to ensure that the timescale is adhered to. | n/a |
| Item 17 | You must move non-compliant containers to a dedicated quarantine area unless you can safely store the waste in a general storage area with other compatible wastes whilst you investigate the non-conformance. You must label non-compliant containers to identify that they are quarantined. You must record the non-conformance and where the waste is stored. If you use a dedicated quarantine area, you must segregate or isolate incompatible wastes. You must contain and abate wastes which are quarantined due to odour | Yes, carried out as per the waste acceptance procedure  | n/a |
| Item 18 | Quarantine storage must be for a maximum of 5 working days. You must have written procedures for dealing with wastes you hold in quarantine, and a maximum storage volume. For some limited and specific cases (for example the detection of radioactivity), you can extend quarantine storage time if the Environment Agency agrees.  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 19 | Where containers hold laboratory smalls, you must open each container held in reception within one working day of receipt to check that the contents remain undamaged and that the inventory is as expected. All of the contents in each drum must be compatible. Once checked the container can be moved to the appropriate storage area. Laboratory smalls that need to be sorted must be moved to a dedicated repackaging area and repackaged immediately.  | There may be occasions when this is not possible, particularly at busy times. However every effort will be made to ensure that the timescale is adhered to. | n/a |
| Item 20 | You must make sure that all waste packages you receive are marked or labelled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a description of the waste that also gives its chemical identity and composition</li> <li>• a unique tracking system reference</li> <li>• the date of arrival on site</li> <li>• a hazard code or codes (using a product or transport symbol)</li> </ul>  | Yes, utilising Veolia's HAZMAT system   | n/a |

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|                                  | The unique reference must allow you to track the waste and easily identify the producer of the waste.  |  |     |
| Item 21                          | If waste containers are received shrink-wrapped on pallets, or you shrink-wrap containers, you can label the shrink wrap with all the relevant information. If a shrink wrapped load is split, you must make sure you mark or label each individual container with all the relevant information.   | Yes, carried out as per operating procedures | n/a |
| Item 22                          | Where bar code systems are used for labelling, the hazardous property of the waste and the date of receipt of the container must be directly visible.  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 23                          | You should, wherever possible, keep wastes segregated in reception, to minimise the risk of incompatible materials reacting together.  | Yes, as reasonably practicable               | n/a |
| <b>Acceptance of bulk wastes</b> |  |  |     |
| Item 24                          | <p>Bulk loads (liquid or solid) can only be offloaded after they have been fully verified as compliant. You must not accept a non-compliant bulk load for interim storage except in an emergency. Verification testing should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checking consistency with the pre-acceptance information</li> <li>• compatibility with the receiving vessel contents</li> <li>• where appropriate, checking treatability by using laboratory scale simulation</li> </ul> | n/a for this operation                       | n/a |
| Item 25                          | Deliveries in a tanker must be accompanied by a 'wash out' certificate or a declaration of the previous load so that contamination by this route can be checked.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 26                          | Samples from tankers should wherever possible be taken representatively by taking a core sample from the top hatch and from a suitable gantry. You must sample from each compartment where the tanker is divided into multiple compartments. If you have to take a sample from the back valve, you must take precautions to avoid spillages.   | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Acceptance sampling</b>       |  |  |     |

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| <p>Item 27</p> | <p>You must representatively sample all wastes, bulk or containerised (including from every container) at the acceptance stage, and carry out verification and compliance testing. You must not just rely on the written information supplied. The requirement to sample does not apply to some wastes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● pure product chemicals</li> <li>● asbestos</li> <li>● contaminated clothing, packaging or rags</li> <li>● ‘articles’</li> <li>● laboratory smalls</li> <li>● packaged cosmetics and pharmaceuticals</li> <li>● solid non-hazardous waste (except for mirror entries when the waste composition is unknown)</li> <li>● contaminated wood and roofing material</li> <li>● waste received directly from a householder</li> <li>● green wastes and food wastes</li> </ul> <p>Where a sample is not required, you must still visually check the waste is as expected and that no contrary materials are present. You must record the reason why you did not sample the waste in your computerised waste tracking system.</p> <p>You must empty and repack containers of contaminated clothing, packaging or rags to check for items that should not be there.</p> <p>You must obtain a representative sample and analyse waste oil, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● industrial sites that do not normally produce waste oil</li> <li>● other sources where chemicals and potential contaminants may be handled, for example from chemical manufacturing</li> </ul> | <p>No, not practical.<br/>Where samples are not obtained these will be recorded on HAZMAT</p> | <p>Waste sampling carried out, where required, to confirm the identity of the material. Reliance on basic chemical testing and visual verification.</p> |
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|         | For other waste oil you must obtain a representative sample of the waste but you do not have to analyse it unless a problem is found at the treatment plant.  |                              |     |
| Item 28 | A representative sample is one that takes account of the full variation and any partitioning of the load so you can account for worst case scenarios.   | Yes                          | n/a |
| Item 29 | You must take a sample from every container. You can make a composite sample if each of the containers making up the composite holds the same waste and the waste is known not to be variable. You must obtain a representative sample by taking a core sample down to the base of the container. You must make sure you replace lids, bungs and valves immediately after sampling.                                 | No, see answer under Item 27 |     |
| Item 30 | On-site sampling must take place under the supervision of the site's qualified staff. Where a driver arrives at the site with a sample taken elsewhere, the sample: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must be verified as representative, reliable and obtained by a person technically competent to take it</li> <li>• is only acceptable if it was taken for specific health or safety purposes</li> </ul> | Yes                          | n/a |
| Item 31 | Sampling must not increase the risk of incompatible substances coming into contact with one another, for example within a sump serving the sampling point, or due to contaminated sampling equipment.   | Yes                          | n/a |
| Item 32 | You must have suitable absorbents and spill kit material available to deal with any spills.   | Yes - spill kits available   | n/a |
| Item 33 | You must keep a record of the sampling regime, process and justification in your computerised waste tracking system.  | Yes, recorded on HAZMAT      | n/a |
| Item 34 | You should keep acceptance samples on site for at least 2 working days after you have:  | Yes, where samples are taken | n/a |



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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treated a waste and removed its treatment residues from the facility</li> <li>• transferred a waste from your site</li> </ul> <p>Where you are transferring waste oil from your site you must keep acceptance samples for at least 2 working days after the waste has been treated off site. You must analyse the waste oil sample if a problem is found at the off-site treatment plant. You only need to keep samples that you did not analyse at acceptance.</p> |   |     |
| Item 35 | <p>You must have a sampling and analysis procedure. You must design it based on the risk factors for the waste, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the type of waste (for example hazardous or non-hazardous)</li> <li>• knowledge of the customer (for example waste producer)</li> <li>• the impact of potential mixing or blending and the possibilities for subsequent treatment</li> </ul>   | Yes, as per the Waste Sampling Procedure. | n/a |
| Item 36 | <p>You must check any relevant physico-chemical parameters using, for example, viscometry, infrared, chromatography and mass spectrometry.</p>   | Yes, where samples are taken              | n/a |
| Item 37 | <p>Sampling procedures must be customised for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bulk liquid</li> <li>• bulk solids</li> <li>• large and small containers or vessels (the number of samples increases with the number of containers or vessels and the variability of the waste)</li> <li>• laboratory smalls</li> </ul>  | Yes, as per the Waste Sampling Procedure. | n/a |
| Item 38 | <p>You must determine and record the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the sampling regime for each load, together with your justification for selecting each option</li> <li>• where and how the sample was taken</li> </ul>  | Yes, where samples are taken              | n/a |

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|                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the capacity of the sampled vessel (for samples from drums, an additional parameter would be the total number of drums)</li> <li>the number of samples and degree of consolidation</li> <li>the operating conditions at the time of sampling</li> </ul>   |  |     |
| Item 39                             | <p>Wherever possible you should sample waste in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">EN 14899 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Framework for the preparation and application of a sampling plan</a></li> <li><a href="#">CEN/TR 15310-1 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on the selection and application of criteria for sampling under various conditions</a></li> <li><a href="#">CEN/TR 15310-2 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on sampling techniques</a></li> <li><a href="#">CEN/TR 15310-3 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on procedures for sub-sampling in the field</a></li> <li><a href="#">CEN/TR 15310-4 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on procedures for sample packaging, storage, preservation, transport and delivery</a></li> <li><a href="#">CEN/TR 15310-5 Characterization of waste. Sampling of waste materials. Guidance on the process of defining the sampling plan</a></li> </ul> <p>For more information see guidance on the <a href="#">classification and assessment of waste WM3</a>.</p> | Yes, where samples are taken                       | n/a |
| <b>Testing and analysis</b>         |  |  |     |
| Item 40                             | You must test each waste for acceptance according to the parameters decided at pre-acceptance, plus any appropriate additional checks. You should record the results of the tests in the computerised waste tracking system. You should note and investigate any discrepancies.  | Yes, where samples are taken                       | n/a |
| Item 41                             | Analysis of waste must be carried out by a laboratory with suitably recognised test methods. Where the waste received is hazardous, the laboratory should be on site, or routinely available at another site capable of providing test results within one working day of receipt of the waste at your site.  | Yes, in accordance with various testing procedures | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.3 – Waste Tracking</b> |  |  |     |

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| Item 1 | <p>You must use a computerised tracking system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of the waste quarantine, reception, general and bulk storage areas of your facility, including treatment residues and end-of-waste product materials.</p>  | Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT system                 | n/a |
| Item 2 | <p>Your waste tracking system must hold all the information generated during:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● pre-acceptance</li> <li>● acceptance</li> <li>● non-conformance or rejection</li> <li>● storage</li> <li>● repackaging</li> <li>● treatment</li> <li>● removal off site</li> </ul> <p>This information must be easily accessible.</p>  | Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems | n/a |
| Item 3 | <p>You must create records and update them to reflect deliveries, on-site treatment and despatches. Your tracking system will also operate as a waste inventory and stock control system. It must include this information as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the date the waste arrived on site</li> <li>● the original producer's details</li> <li>● the previous holder</li> <li>● a unique reference number</li> <li>● waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information</li> <li>● any analysis results</li> <li>● the package type and size</li> <li>● the intended treatment or transfer route</li> <li>● accurate records of the nature and quantity of wastes held on site, including all hazards – and identifying the primary hazards</li> </ul> | Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where the waste is located on site</li> <li>• where the waste is in the designated treatment or transfer route</li> <li>• the names of staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options</li> <li>• details that link each container accepted to its consignment or transfer note</li> <li>• details of any non-conformances and rejections</li> </ul>  |  |     |
| Item 4  | <p>The tracking system must be able to report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time</li> <li>• a breakdown by type of the waste quantities you are storing pending treatment or transfer</li> <li>• a breakdown of the waste quantities by hazardous property</li> <li>• an indication of where a batch or consignment of waste is located on a site plan</li> <li>• the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits authorised by your permit</li> <li>• the length of time the waste has been on site</li> <li>• the quantity of end-of-waste product materials on site at any one time, where applicable</li> </ul> | Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT and Salesforce systems      | n/a |
| Item 5  | You must store back-up copies of computer records off site. Records must be easily accessible in an emergency.  | Yes, backed up on Veolia servers                       | n/a |
| Item 6  | You must hold acceptance records for a minimum of 2 years after you have treated the waste or removed it off site. You may have to keep some records for longer if they are required for other purposes, for example, hazardous waste consignment notes.  | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 4 – Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling Appropriate Measures</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1  | You must store waste in locations that minimise the handling of waste. Waste handling must be carried out by competent staff using appropriate equipment.   | Yes, FLT's and staff trained to use suitable equipment | n/a |
| Item 2  | 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 secure area of your facility to prevent unauthorised access and vandalism.  | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 3 | <p>Where relevant, you must conform to <a href="#">HSE standards</a> and in particular to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">HSG51 Storage of flammable liquids in containers</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">HSG71 Chemical warehousing: storage of packaged dangerous substances</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">HSG76 Warehousing and storage: a guide to health and safety</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">HSG140 Safe use and handling of flammable liquids</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">HSG176 Storage of flammable liquids in tanks</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">CS21 Storage and handling of organic peroxides</a></li> </ul> | Yes, the site will adopt the same Veolia operating procedures as other hazardous waste transfer stations. | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>You must clearly document the maximum storage capacity of your site and the designated storage areas. You must not exceed these maximum capacities. You should define capacity in terms of, for example, maximum tank or vessel capacities, tonnage and numbers of skips, pallets or containers. You must regularly monitor the quantity of stored waste on site and designated areas and check against the allowed maximum capacities.</p>  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>You must clearly mark hazardous waste storage areas and provide signs showing the maximum quantity and hazardous properties of wastes that can be stored there</p>   | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 6 | <p>. Storage area drainage infrastructure must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● contain all possible contaminated run-off</li> <li>● prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other</li> <li>● make sure that fire cannot spread</li> </ul>   | Yes, the storage building will have segregated bays with dedicated drainage                               | n/a |
| Item 7 | <p>Secondary and tertiary containment systems must conform to CIRIA guidance <a href="#">C736 Containment systems for the prevention of pollution</a>.</p>  | Yes, where applicable   | n/a |
| Item 8 | <p>You must store containerised wastes that are sensitive to air, light, heat, moisture or extreme ambient temperatures under cover protected from such ambient conditions. Covered areas must have good ventilation. This applies to any such container:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● held in general storage, reception storage (pending acceptance) or quarantine</li> <li>● being emptied, repackaged or otherwise managed</li> </ul>   | Yes, operation includes covered reception area and storage building                                       | n/a |

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|         | For example, waste held in fibre or cardboard primary or secondary packaging should be stored under cover in a dry area and not exposed to rain or moisture. It must be kept off floors to prevent damage by damp.   |   |  |
| Item 9  | You must store wastes in sealed metal containers under cover if they have the potential for self-heating or self-reactivity. You must monitor the containers for heat build-up. Such wastes include rags and filter materials contaminated with metal swarf, low boiling point oils or low flash point solvents  | No  | Material packaging will be assessed based on pre-acceptance information. However the blanket approach of using metal containers is not compatible with existing disposal options |
| Item 10 | <p>Wherever practicable you should store all other wastes under cover. Covered areas must have good ventilation. This applies to any such container:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• held in general storage, reception storage (pending acceptance) or quarantine</li> <li>• being emptied, repackaged or otherwise managed</li> </ul> <p>Under cover storage provides better protection for containers than open air storage and minimises the generation of contaminated water. Covered storage also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lowers temperature fluctuations that can cause pressure build up in containers</li> <li>• reduces the degradation of containers through weathering</li> </ul> | Yes, operation includes covered reception area and storage building | n/a  |
| Item 11 | You must not store hazardous waste in open-topped containers. Empty open-topped containers should be kept in a building or undercover to prevent rainwater ingress.  | Yes   | n/a  |
| Item 12 | You must not store or hold wastes on site in vehicles or vehicle trailers unless you are receiving them or preparing them for imminent transfer (meaning that you will remove them from site within 24 hours, or 72 hours if over a weekend).  | Yes   | n/a  |

BAT Assessment (Chemical Waste Appropriate Measures)

Newcastle Waste Management Centre

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| Item 13 | You should pay particular attention to avoid the build-up of static electricity when you are storing or handling flammable wastes and materials. You should use leak detection systems and alarms (for example VOC alarms) and automatic fire suppression equipment based on a recorded risk assessment.  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 14 | You must provide adequate bunding of all storage areas, and containment and treatment of any water run-off.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 15 | You must not accumulate waste. You must treat wastes, or remove them from the site, as soon as possible. Generally you should do this within one month of receipt but all wastes must be removed within 6 months of receipt. This applies even when the waste might be used as a reactant. Where a shorter time period is given in a permit condition you must comply with the permit for that waste. Where a waste is stored for longer than allowed you must inform the Environment Agency. | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 16 | All stored containers must keep the labelling they had at acceptance. If the label is damaged or no longer legible you should replace the label with that same information.   | Yes. Daily inspections.  | n/a |
| Item 17 | You must handle and store containers so that the label is easily visible and continues to be legible.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 18 | You should keep solid waste dry and avoid the dilution of hazardous waste.  | Yes, all waste stored under cover  | n/a |
| Item 19 | You must keep clean rainwater and clean cooling water separate from wastes and waste waters.  | Yes, yard runoff separate from storage areas   | n/a |
| Item 20 | You must keep incompatible wastes segregated so that they cannot come into contact with one another. You must store flammable wastes apart from other wastes to prevent fire spreading between them and other materials. You must use sealed drainage systems to prevent leaks and spillages contaminating other wastes.  | Yes in accordance with operating procedures. Site to be designed to comply with this | n/a |
| Item 21 | There must be pedestrian and vehicular access (for example, forklift) at all times to the whole storage area so that you can retrieve containers without removing others that may be blocking access – other than removing those in the same row.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 22 | You must store all waste containers in a way that allows easy inspection. You must maintain safe access, with a gap of at least 0.7m between rows of bulk containers or palletised wastes.  | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 23 | You must move drums and other mobile containers between different locations (or loaded for removal off site) following written procedures. You must then amend your waste tracking system to record these changes.  | Yes  | n/a   |
| Item 24 | You must stack bags and boxes of waste no more than 1m high on a pallet. You must not stack pallets more than 2 high.   | Yes for pallets<br>No for stacked bags and boxes | Bags and boxes >1m high are common place. No action taken if these are secure |
| Item 25 | You must stack containers specifically designed for stacking, and no more than 2.2m high on a pallet.   | Yes  | n/a   |
| Item 26 | You must store all other containers on pallets. You must not stack these pallets more than 2 high, except for empty containers which can be stacked 3 high.   | Yes  | n/a   |
| Item 27 | Stacked bags, boxes and containers must be stable. They must be secured with, for example, banding or shrink-wrap, if required. The packages must not extend beyond (over-hang) the sides of the pallet. Any shrink-wrap used must be clear or transparent so that you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers. You must be careful not to damage any packages during stacking.   | Yes  | n/a   |
| Item 28 | All waste containers must remain fit for purpose. You must check any containers (and pallets they may be stored on) daily and record non-conformances. Non-compliant containers and pallets must be made safe. You must immediately and appropriately manage any unsound, poorly labelled or unlabelled containers (for example, by relabelling, over drumming and transferring the container's contents). You must risk assess, approve and record the use of containers, tanks and vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beyond their specified design life</li> <li>• where you use them for a purpose, or substances, other than the ones they were designed for</li> </ul> | Yes  | n/a   |
| Item 29 | You must not handle waste or its packaging in a way that might damage its integrity, unless it is appropriate to destroy a waste or its packaging, for example by shredding. You must not, for example, walk on or throw waste or waste packages.   | Yes  | n/a   |



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| Item 30 | You should, where applicable and based on a recorded risk assessment, make inert the atmosphere of tanks containing organic liquid waste with a flashpoint less than 21°C. This can be done, for example, by using nitrogen gas.   | n/a                                 | n/a |
| Item 31 | You must <a href="#">store asbestos waste double bagged or wrapped, in sealed, closed and locked containers</a> . You must not store asbestos waste loose. You must not put asbestos wastes into bays or transfer it between different skips or containers. You must not use mechanical equipment, for example loading shovels, chutes and conveyors to move asbestos waste. | Yes                                 | n/a |
| Item 32 | You must not stack wheeled containers on top of one another. Do not stack empty wheeled containers into one another more than 2.2m high.   | Yes                                 | n/a |
| Item 33 | All containers that need them should have a lid or bung, and the lid or bung must be closed except when the container is being sampled, having waste added into it or having waste removed from it.  | Yes                                 | n/a |
| Item 34 | You must not stack skips containing waste. Skips containing hazardous waste must be enclosed when not being loaded or unloaded. You should store loose bulk hazardous wastes under cover.  | Yes                                 | n/a |
| Item 35 | You can use racking systems to store waste but you must consider segregation, ability to inspect, separation and fire suppression measures. Racking systems must be designed and constructed in accordance with <a href="#">HSG76 Warehousing and storage</a> .  | n/a                                 | n/a |
| Item 36 | You must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contain wash waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site.</li> <li>prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains</li> </ul>  | n/a, no wash water                  | n/a |
| Item 37 | You must <a href="#">manage waste in a way that prevents pests or vermin</a> . You must have specific measures and procedures in place to deal with wastes that are identified as causing pests or vermin.   | Yes, using external pest contractor | n/a |
| Item 38 | 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.   | Yes                                 | n/a |

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| Item 39             | You must <a href="#">train forklift drivers</a> in the handling of palletised goods, to minimise forklift truck damage to the integrity of containers and infrastructure.   | Yes, use of trained personnel only | n/a |
| Item 40             | <p>You must not carry out activities that represent a clear fire risk within any storage area. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grinding</li> <li>• welding or brazing of metalwork</li> <li>• smoking</li> <li>• parking normal road vehicles, except while unloading or loading</li> <li>• <a href="#">recharging batteries</a></li> </ul>  | Yes                                | n/a |
| <b>Bulk storage</b> |   |                                    |     |
| Item 41             | <p>Where relevant, bulk storage systems must conform to <a href="#">CIRIA guidance</a>, and in particular to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">C535 Above ground proprietary prefabricated oil storage tank systems</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">C598 Chemical storage tank systems - good practice</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">C736 Containment systems for the prevention of pollution</a></li> </ul>  | n/a                                | n/a |
| Item 42             | You must use tanks and associated equipment that are suitably designed, constructed and maintained. You must do a risk assessment to validate the design and operation of bulk storage systems. Before you use new tanks and equipment you must check they are working correctly. You must periodically examine and test that your tanks meet the standards set out in EEMUA <a href="#">Publication 231: The mechanical integrity of plant containing hazardous substances</a> . | n/a                                | n/a |
| Item 43             | You should vent bulk storage tanks and silos through suitable abatement.  | n/a                                | n/a |
| Item 44             | You must locate bulk storage vessels on an impermeable surface which is resistant to the material being stored. The surface must have self-contained drainage to prevent any spillage entering the storage systems or escaping off site. Impermeable surfaces must have sealed construction joints.   | n/a                                | n/a |
| Item 45             | You must provide bunds for all tanks containing liquids (whether waste or otherwise) which could be harmful to the environment if spilled. Bunds must meet the CIRIA <a href="#">C535</a> or <a href="#">C736</a> standard and:   | n/a                                | n/a |

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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be impermeable, stable and resistant to the stored materials</li> <li>• have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps), and drain to a blind collection point</li> <li>• have pipework routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces</li> <li>• be designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings</li> <li>• have a capacity calculated following the relevant CIRIA guidance</li> <li>• have regular visual inspections – you must pump out or remove any contents under manual control after you have checked for contamination</li> <li>• be fitted with a high level probe and an alarm (as appropriate) if not frequently inspected</li> <li>• have tanker connection points within the bund where possible – if not possible you must provide adequate containment for spillages or leakage</li> <li>• have programmed engineering inspections (extending to water testing if structural integrity is in doubt)</li> <li>• be emptied of rainwater regularly to maintain the containment capacity</li> </ul> |     |     |
| Item 46 | You must control sludge build up and foam in tanks, for example by regularly sucking out the sludge and using anti foaming agents.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 47 | You should equip storage and treatment tanks with an automatic level monitoring system and an associated alarm or trip system. These systems must be sufficiently robust (for example, be able to work if sludge and foam are present) and regularly maintained. You must fit tanks with suitable overflow protection.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 48 | You must be able to close all connections to vessels, tanks and secondary containment via suitable valves. You must fit a valve close to the tank if you have bottom outlets, and have at least 2 isolation points in case of valve failure.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 49 | You must direct overflow pipes to a contained drainage system (for example the relevant secondary containment) or to another vessel where suitable control measures are in place  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 50 | <p>Tanks, pipework and fittings must be examined by a competent person, following a written scheme. The scope and frequency of examination must also be determined by a competent person. You must work out how often to carry out these internal examinations using a risk assessment approach. This should be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tank service</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance history</li> <li>• known and potential damage mechanisms and their rates of attack</li> </ul> <p>You should also do intermediate external examinations. You must act on the results of the examinations and do any necessary repairs to ensure the tanks remain fit for service. You must keep the results of examinations and repairs.</p>   |     |     |
| Item 51  | <p>You must have systems in place to make sure that loading, unloading and storage are safe, considering any associated risks. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• having piping and instrumentation diagrams</li> <li>• using ticketing systems</li> <li>• using key locked coupling systems</li> <li>• having colour coded points, fittings and hoses</li> <li>• using specific coupling or hose sizes for certain waste transfers</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 52  | <p>As a general rule, you must not use open topped tanks, containers, vessels or pits to store or treat hazardous or liquid wastes.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Transfer of waste into and from tankers</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 53  | <p>All pipes, hoses, connections, couplings and transfer lines must be fit for purpose and resistant to the wastes being stored. You must use a suitable pipework coding system (for example, RAL European standard colour coding).</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 54  | <p>Site staff must supervise loading and unloading activities, either directly or via CCTV.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 55  | <p>You must make sure that transfers into and from tankers only take place after you have completed any relevant verification and compatibility testing, and then only with the approval of an appropriate chemist or manager. The approver must specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which batch or load of material is to be transferred</li> <li>• the receiving storage vessel</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |

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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the equipment required, including spillage control and recovery equipment</li> <li>any special provisions relevant to that batch or load including minimising odour and other fugitive emissions</li> </ul>   |     |     |
| Item 56 | You must have in place systems to prevent 'tanker drive off' (a vehicle pulling away whilst still coupled).  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 57 | You must make sure that the transfer of waste from tankers is only carried out by competent staff. You must give them enough time, so they are not under pressure to work more quickly than is deemed acceptable.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 58 | <p>You must have measures in place to make sure that couplings are a correct fit. This will prevent couplings from loosening or becoming detached. You should provide, maintain and clean your own couplings and hoses to guarantee their integrity and fitness. You should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make sure you take special care so that a coupling is able to withstand the maximum shut valve pressure of the transfer pump</li> <li>maintain a sound coupling at each end of the transfer hose, even when a gravity feed system is in place, and protect the transfer hose</li> <li>control potential leaks from coupling devices by using simple systems such as drip trays</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 59 | You must make sure that transfers into and from tankers only take place in bunded areas designed to contain a worst case spillage. You must have emergency storage for leaking vehicles to minimise any acute incidents caused by a seal on a tanker failing.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 60 | You should have systems and procedures in place to make sure that wastes due to be transferred comply with the <a href="#">carriage of dangerous goods</a> when they are packaged and transported.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 61 | You must make sure that the transfer of waste from a tanker to a drum or vice versa is done in a dedicated area. A minimum of 2 trained and competent staff, working to formal written instructions, must perform the transfer. They must check any pipes and valves before and during the transfer. You must fit dip pipes with a shut-off valve to control the dispensing into containers and prevent overfilling.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 62 | You must make a record of any spillages. You must retain spillages within the bunded areas and collect them promptly using, for example, pumps or absorbents.  | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 63                | You must make sure that tankers are not used as blending or reaction vessels as this is not their designed purpose.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 64                | You must take operational and design precautions when mixing or blending wastes, depending on the composition and consistency of the wastes (for example when vacuuming dusty or powdery wastes).   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 65                | Where you use rotary-type pumps, they must be equipped with a pressure control system and safety valve.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 66                | You must pump sludges. Do not pour them   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 67                | When loading and offloading odorous, flammable or volatile liquids between bulk storage tanks and tankers, you must use vapour balance lines to transfer the displaced vapours from the receiving vessel to the vessel you are pumping from.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 68                | You must follow safe operating procedures designed to reduce the risk of explosion and fugitive emissions when you transfer waste from powder tankers into silos. You must use trained and competent personnel.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 69                | You must carry out routine maintenance to prevent failure of the plant or equipment. This may include the failure of a pump seal or the blockage of a filter pot commonly used at transfer points.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 70                | You must continue using the waste tracking system that began at the pre-acceptance stage for the whole time waste is kept at the site.  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Aerosol storage</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 71                | You must store aerosol canisters under cover in secure, well-ventilated containers, and within caged storage areas. You must also store them in a well-vented place that is not subject to extreme temperatures or direct sunlight. You must not store canisters in open containers to prevent the risk of them spreading fires by 'missiling' or 'ejection'. | Yes | n/a |
| Item 72                | You must segregate aerosol canisters from other flammable wastes and potential sources of ignition. Preferably put them in a separate building, or use a fire resistant enclosure or fire   | Yes | n/a |

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|   | wall. You must not hold any combustible material within the storage area, other than the canister's packaging, containers and the pallets on which they stand.  |                        |     |
| Item 73                                 | You must provide suitable containment measures (for example drip trays) for aerosol canisters held in containers which cannot collect and hold free liquids released from the canisters. Or you should transfer them to secure containers that are able to hold free liquid   | Yes                    | n/a |
| Item 74                                 | During storage, lids on containers holding aerosol canisters must remain securely closed at all times when not being filled, emptied or internally inspected. When not in use, the doors or hatches of cages must remain closed and locked.   | Yes                    | n/a |
| Item 75                                 | You must not overfill containers used to store canisters. Overfilling can result in canisters being actuated and discharging their contents, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under the weight of the canisters above them</li> <li>• when the container lid is closed</li> <li>• when containers are stacked</li> </ul>  | Yes                    | n/a |
| Item 76                                 | Cages used to store aerosol canister containers must be robust, fire resistant and of an appropriate mesh size (based upon the size of the canisters being stored). This is to constrain the canisters and prevent any ejection. Where the cage is not constructed with a mesh roof, the mesh wall panels must extend into the roof space of the storage area to make sure that the structure is completely enclosed. | Yes                    | n/a |
| Item 77                                 | You should store aluminium canisters separately from steel canisters (especially rusting canisters). This will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent thermite sparks during storage, handling and treatment</li> <li>• allow the different metals to be more easily recovered</li> </ul>  | Yes, where practicable | n/a |
| <b>Sorting, repackaging and bulking</b> |   |                        |     |
| Item 78                                 | Sorting is the placing together of containers with other waste containers of the same type, without emptying the contents from the container. You must have a permit that specifically allows you to carry out storage activities (coded D15 or R13).   | Yes                    | n/a |

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| Item 79 | <p>Repackaging is the removal of waste from a container, or into a container. This may involve bulking it with other wastes of the same type from other containers. You must have a permit that specifically allows you to carry out repackaging activities (coded D14 or R12).</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 80 | <p>Bulking of waste that is not regarded as repackaging includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discharging from a tanker to bulk storage of wastes of the same type</li> <li>• tank to tank transfer where both tanks contain wastes of the same type</li> </ul> <p>These activities are storage (coded D15 or R13).</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 81 | <p>You must only bulk or repackage wastes together if they are materially the same. They must not react when they are bulked and they must not change the waste's composition.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 82 | <p>If a waste is mixed with other similar wastes, where the resulting mixture does not have significantly different characteristics from the mixed wastes (for example blending compatible combustible or flammable wastes as a fuel), this activity is mixing or blending (coded D13 or R12). Any other mixing that changes a waste is treatment.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 83 | <p>You must have a permit that specifically allows you to <a href="#">mix hazardous waste</a> with any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non-hazardous waste</li> <li>• hazardous waste in a different category</li> <li>• non-waste</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 84 | <p>You must not mix, bulk or repackage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wastes which could be recovered with other wastes if this means that the waste must now be sent for disposal or a lower form of recovery</li> <li>• liquid wastes or infectious wastes with other wastes for the purpose of landfilling</li> <li>• oils where this could affect their regeneration or recycling</li> <li>• wastes containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) with another material solely to generate a mixture below the defined low POPs content</li> <li>• waste to deliberately dilute it</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |



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| Item 85   | You must transfer wastes from containers into other storage vessels using a dip pipe, not by pouring.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 86   | Repackaging or mixing must only take place in a dedicated area or store which has the plant and equipment needed to deal with the specific risks of that process. For example, this could include abatement or <u>local exhaust ventilation</u> .               | Yes, repackaging in the storage building only        | n/a |
| Item 87   | Except for small packages with a volume less than 5 litres, or damaged containers, you must move containers using mechanical means. For example, use a forklift truck with a rotating drum handling fitting, or using pumps for liquids.                        | Yes, FLT's to be used                                | n/a |
| Item 88   | You must label containers of repackaged or mixed wastes so that you can identify their contents and origin through the tracking system. After repackaging, you must move the bulked materials and emptied containers to an appropriate segregated storage area. | Yes, using Veolia's HAZMAT system                    | n/a |
| Item 89   | You must have a risk assessment and carry out appropriate <u>compatibility testing</u> to make sure that bulked wastes will not react with each other, or with the container into which they are being placed.  | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Laboratory smalls</b>                                |   |  |     |
| Item 90   | Where possible, you should sort and segregate laboratory smalls at source so that you do not need to reopen or re-sort containers.  | Yes, chempac chemists perform this on customer sites | n/a |
| Item 91   | If you sort laboratory smalls for compatibility reasons you must carry this out in a dedicated area of a building, with self-contained drainage.  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 92   | You must write and follow procedures for the segregation, sorting and repackaging of laboratory smalls.   | Yes, following the Laboratory Chemical Procedure     | n/a |
| <b>Section 5 – Waste Treatment Appropriate Measures</b> |   |  |     |
| <b>Section 5.1 – General Waste Treatment</b>            |   |  |     |
| Item 1  | Waste treatment must have a clear and defined benefit. You must fully understand, monitor and optimise the waste treatment process to make sure that you treat waste effectively and  | n/a  | n/a |

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|               | <p>efficiently. You must not treat waste to deliberately dilute it. The treated output material must meet your expectations and be suitable for its intended disposal or recovery route. You must identify and characterise emissions from the process, and take appropriate measures to control them at source.</p>  |            |            |
| <p>Item 2</p> | <p>You must have up-to-date written details of your treatment activities, and the abatement and control equipment you are using. This should include information about the characteristics of the waste you will treat and the waste treatment processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● simplified process flowsheets that show the origin of any emissions</li> <li>● details of emission control and abatement techniques for emissions to air and water, including details of their performance</li> <li>● diagrams of the main plant items where they have environmental relevance, for example, storage, tanks, treatment and abatement plant design</li> <li>● details of chemical reactions and their reaction kinetics and energy balance</li> <li>● details of physical treatment processes for example thermal desorption, distillation, phase separation, shredding, filtration, compaction, centrifuging, heating, cooling or washing</li> <li>● details of biological treatment processes</li> <li>● details of any effluent treatment</li> <li>● a description of any flocculants or coagulants used</li> <li>● an equipment inventory, detailing plant type and design parameters, for example, time, temperature, pressure</li> <li>● waste types to be subjected to the process</li> <li>● the control system philosophy and how the control system incorporates environmental monitoring information</li> <li>● process flow diagrams (schematics)</li> <li>● venting and emergency relief provisions</li> <li>● a summary of operating and maintenance procedures</li> <li>● process instrumentation diagrams</li> <li>● monitoring points and monitoring schedules</li> </ul> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must have up-to-date written details of the measures you will take during abnormal operating conditions to make sure you continue to comply with your permit. Abnormal operating conditions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● unexpected releases</li> <li>● start-up</li> <li>● momentary stoppages</li> <li>● shut-down</li> </ul>   | <p>n/a</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>You should use material flow analysis for relevant contaminants in the waste to help identify their flow and fate. You should use the analysis to determine the appropriate treatment for the waste either directly at the site or at any subsequent treatment site.</p> <p>Material flow analysis considers the contaminant quantity in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● waste input</li> <li>● different waste treatment outputs</li> <li>● waste treatment emissions</li> </ul> <p>You should use the analysis and your knowledge of the fate of the contaminants to make sure you correctly treat and either destroy or remove them.</p> <p>The use of material flow analysis is risk-based, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the hazardous properties of the waste</li> <li>● the risks posed by the waste in terms of process safety</li> <li>● occupational safety and environmental impact</li> <li>● knowledge of the previous waste holder(s)</li> </ul> <p>A treatment process may destroy certain substances in the waste. It could also put substances into the air, water or ground, or have residues which are sent for disposal. The</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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|        | weight of these outputs should be minimised. The treatment may produce residues for recovery or reuse and the weight of these substances should be maximised.  |     |     |
| Item 5 | <p>You must not proceed with the treatment if your risk assessment or material flow analysis indicates that losses from a process will cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the breach of an environmental quality standard</li> <li>• the breach of a benchmark</li> <li>• a significant environmental impact</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 6 | <p>You must clearly define the objectives and reaction (chemical, physical or biological) processes for each treatment process. You must define the end point to the process so that you can monitor and control the reaction. You must define the suitable inputs to the process, and the design must take into account the likely variables expected within the waste stream. You must sample and analyse the waste to check that an adequate end point has been reached.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7 | <p>For each new reaction, you must assess the proposed mixes of wastes and reagents before treatment by carrying out a scale laboratory test mix of the wastes and reagents to be used. You must predetermine a batch 'recipe' for all reactions and mixes of wastes. You must also take into account the potential scale up effects, for example, the increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heat of reaction with increased reaction mass relative to the reactor volume</li> <li>• residence time within the reactor and modified reaction properties</li> </ul> <p>Your treatment must comply with <a href="#">HSG143 Designing and operating safe chemical reaction processes</a>.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 8 | <p>The reactor vessel and plant must be specifically designed, commissioned and operated to be fit for purpose. The designs need to consider chemical process hazards and a hazard assessment of the chemical reactions. They also need to consider prevention and protective measures and process management, such as:</p>  | n/a | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working instructions</li> <li>• staff training</li> <li>• appropriate process control measures</li> <li>• monitoring systems, alarms and interlocks</li> <li>• plant maintenance</li> <li>• checks</li> <li>• audits</li> <li>• emergency procedures</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 9  | To track and control the process of change, you must have a written procedure for proposing, considering and approving changes to technical developments or procedural or quality changes.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 10   | Where an emission is expected, all treatment or reactor vessels must be enclosed. Only vent them to the atmosphere via an appropriate scrubbing and abatement system (subject to explosion relief).   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 11   | You must monitor the reaction to make sure it is under control and proceeding towards the anticipated result. Vessels used for treatment must be equipped appropriately, for example with high level, pH and temperature monitors. These monitors must be automatic and continuous, linked to a clear display in the control room or laboratory, and have an audible alarm. Your risk assessment may require you to link process monitors to cut-off devices. | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 5.2 - Aerosol Canister Treatment</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 1  | <p>Any aerosol treatment process must be fit for purpose. It must be specifically designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• treat canisters and recover their materials and residues</li> <li>• manage potentially flammable substances</li> <li>• prevent explosive atmospheres</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 2 | You must design and operate the treatment process (for example, the waste feed rate, duration of treatment cycle and gas or liquid extraction) so that the canisters' residual contents are fully discharged and removed safely and efficiently.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 3 | <p>You must locate the treatment plant in a designated covered area or ventilated building. This must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have impermeable surfaces and sealed drainage</li> <li>• be located away from stored combustible materials, other sources of ignition and sensitive receptors</li> </ul> <p>You must design the treatment area to avoid the potential build-up of flammable gases that are heavier than air, for example in sumps or similar sunken areas.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>The treatment process must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• designed by a competent person</li> <li>• carried out in an enclosed and sealed system, fitted with an appropriate gas extraction system</li> <li>• provided with a means to contain or control an explosion</li> <li>• strong enough to contain an explosion (typically up to 10 bar over-pressure), or have explosion relief directed to a safe space or explosion suppression fitted.</li> </ul> <p>Design, operation and explosion relief provisions must satisfy the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation. The gas extraction system must be interlocked with plant operation, so that the plant cannot operate unless the system is working.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 5 | You must carry out the aerosol treatment process, including tipping and loading, within a controlled inert atmosphere. For example, you could use gas extraction and nitrogen gas injection to displace air from the plant and purge it before and after a treatment cycle. If  | n/a | n/a |

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|         | the inerting system fails or high oxygen levels are detected, the treatment should stop automatically. Similarly, if you use ventilation to prevent an explosive atmosphere forming, the equipment should automatically stop operating when the lower explosion limit is approached.   |     |     |
| Item 6  | You must make sure you have checked and sorted all canisters before feeding them into the treatment process. This makes sure you exclude incompatible or untreatable wastes (for example, expanding foams).  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7  | You should process batches of aluminium and steel cans separately to make it easier to recycle the metals recovered from the treatment process and prevent thermite reactions.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 8  | You must keep waste sorting and storage distinct and separate from the treatment process.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 9  | For safety, and to prevent wastes accumulating on site, you must make sure you identify available and reliable recovery or disposal routes. You should have contracts in place to take: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the residues or materials recovered from the treatment process</li> <li>any canisters you have accepted but cannot treat on site</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 10 | You must make sure that as a minimum, all LPG piping systems comply with <a href="#">UKLPG Code of Practice 22</a> . They must be securely sealed and tested and have a procedure in place for regular inspection.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 11 | Containers and tanks holding liquids collected from the treatment process should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compatible with the materials held</li> <li>fully earthed</li> <li>UN tested</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>integrally sound</li> <li>designed and constructed to prevent the release of fugitive emissions to air (including odour) and ground, whilst allowing for emergency venting where necessary</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 12  | <p>You should store containers that cannot be enclosed (for example skips containing recovered metal which are open to allow ventilation and drying) in well-ventilated, covered storage areas. This will prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rainwater collecting (and becoming contaminated)</li> <li>the materials held corroding or deteriorating</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 13  | <p>You should not collect or hold flammable liquids in plastic drums or non-conductive plastic IBCs. Containers used to collect and hold flammable liquids from the treatment process should preferably be constructed from steel, or at least anti-static plastic. They should be designed so that they can be sealed for handling and storing. You must only use anti-static plastic containers to collect and hold flammable liquids if you are holding them separate from other wastes, within a self-contained bund.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 14  | <p>You must collect, and allow to dry, any residues that remain on the recovered metals before they are stored or sent for recycling.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 5.3 - Record keeping for all treatment residues</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must record in the computerised waste tracking system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that a waste has been treated</li> <li>what the treatment residues are and their weight</li> <li>what end-of-waste products have been made and their weight</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 6 – Emissions Control Appropriate Measures</b>      |   |     |     |
| <b>Section 6.1 – Point source emissions to air</b>             |   |     |     |



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| Item 1 | You must contain storage tanks, silos and waste treatment plant (including shredders) to make sure you collect, extract and direct all process emissions to an appropriate abatement system for treatment before release.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 2 | You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions as part of the site's inventory of emissions to air.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 3 | You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to air, following the Environment Agency's <a href="#">risk assessment methodology</a> .   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>To reduce point source emissions to air (for example, dust, volatile organic compounds and odour) from the treatment of waste, you must use an appropriate combination of abatement techniques, including one or more of the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● adsorption (for example, activated carbon)</li> <li>● biofiltration</li> <li>● wet scrubbing</li> <li>● fabric filters</li> <li>● high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filtration</li> <li>● condensation and cryogenic condensation</li> <li>● cyclonic separation</li> <li>● electrostatic precipitation</li> <li>● thermal oxidation</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 5 | You must assess and design vent and stack locations and heights to make sure dispersion capability is adequate. Where monitoring is required, including for odour, you must install suitable monitoring points.  | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 6   | <p>Your procedures must make sure you correctly install, operate, monitor and maintain abatement equipment. For example, this includes monitoring and maintaining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● appropriate flow and chemical concentration of scrubber liquor</li> <li>● the handling and disposal or regeneration of spent scrubber or filter medium</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7   | <p>You should design and operate abatement systems to minimise water vapour plumes.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.2 - Fugitive emissions to air (including odour)</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of <a href="#">dust, mud and litter</a> and <a href="#">odour</a>.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2   | <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. Where that is not possible, you must minimise these emissions. Storage and treatment plant includes associated equipment and infrastructure such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● shredders</li> <li>● conveyors</li> <li>● skips or containers</li> <li>● building fabric, including doors and windows</li> <li>● pipework and ducting</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 3   | <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>  | n/a | n/a |

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| <p>Item 4</p> | <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"> <li>• take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions</li> <li>• prioritise their treatment or transfer</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 5</p> | <p>Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• store and handle such wastes within a building or enclosed equipment</li> <li>• keep buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system</li> <li>• where possible, locate air extraction points close to potential emissions sources</li> <li>• use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips</li> <li>• use fast-acting or 'airlock' doors that default closed</li> <li>• keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required</li> <li>• minimising drop height</li> <li>• use misting systems and wind barriers to prevent dust</li> </ul> | <p>Waste storage and repacking will be carried out within a building. All waste contained within sealed packaging</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 6</p> | <p>You must set up a leak detection and repair programme and use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors, tanks).</p>   | <p>n/a</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 7</p> | <p>You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers. You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. This must also include protective equipment such as air ventilation and extraction systems, curtains and fast-action doors used to prevent and contain fugitive releases.</p>  | <p>Yes</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |

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| Item 8  | Your inspection, maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.  | n/a.   | n/a |
| Item 9  | 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.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 10 | If you wash containers or tanks, you must design and operate the washing process and associated equipment in a way that prevents fugitive emissions to air. For example, you could do this activity in a contained or enclosed system.  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 11 | 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. The plant should not operate unless it is enclosed and contained, for example, only working when the loading door on the hopper has been closed or sealed. Dust and microbial emissions from the shredder plant must be contained and extracted to an appropriate abatement system, for example HEPA air filtration. | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 12 | Where a <a href="#">dust management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance  | n/a due to types of waste accepted at the site       | n/a |
| Item 13 | You must have procedures to minimise the amount of time odorous wastes spend in your storage and handling systems (for example, pipes, conveyors, hoppers, tanks). In particular, you must have provisions to manage waste during periods of peak volume.   | odorous wastes will be screen out at pre-acceptance. | n/a |
| Item 14 | You must have measures to contain, collect and treat odorous emissions, including using contained buildings and plant or equipment with appropriate air extraction and  | n/a see above  | n/a |

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|         | abatement. We do not consider masking agents to be appropriate measures for the treatment of odorous emissions.   |     |     |
| Item 15 | You must monitor and maintain odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance. For example, you should make sure that scrubber liquors are maintained at the correct pH and replenished or replaced at an appropriate frequency.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 16 | You must store contaminated waters that have potential for odours in covered or enclosed tanks or containers vented through suitable abatement.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 17 | <p>Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards, for example either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dynamic olfactometry according to EN 13725 to determine the odour concentration</li> <li>EN 16841-1 or -2 to determine the odour exposure</li> </ul> <p>If you are using alternative methods for which no EN standards are available (for example, estimating odour impact), you should use ISO, national or other international standards to make sure you use data of an equivalent scientific quality. You must set out the monitoring frequency in the odour management plan.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 18 | <p>Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must also set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan. It must be part of your management system and include all of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actions and timelines to address any issues identified</li> <li>a procedure for odour monitoring</li> <li>a procedure for responding to odour incidents, for example, complaints</li> <li>an odour prevention and reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), characterise the contributions of the sources and prevent and reduce them</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 19   | Where an <a href="#">odour management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.  | n/a   | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.3 – Emissions of Noise and Vibration</b> |  |   |     |
| Item 1  | You should design the facility so that potential sources of noise (including building exits and entrances) are away from sensitive receptors and boundaries. You should locate buildings, walls, and embankments so they act as noise screens.   | Yes, site located within a much larger industrial estate setting. | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must employ appropriate measures to control noise, for example, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adequately maintaining plant or equipment parts which may become more noisy as they deteriorate – for example, bearings, air handling plant, building fabric, and specific noise attenuation kit associated with plant or machinery</li> <li>• closing doors and windows of enclosed areas and buildings</li> <li>• avoiding noisy activities at night or early in the morning</li> <li>• minimising drop heights and the movement of waste and containers</li> <li>• using broadband (white noise) reversing alarms and enforcing the on-site speed limit</li> <li>• using low-noise equipment, for example, drive motors, fans, compressors and pumps</li> <li>• adequately training and supervising staff</li> <li>• where possible, providing additional noise and vibration control equipment for specific sources of noise – for example, noise reducers or attenuators, insulation, or sound-proof enclosures</li> </ul> | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 3  | <p>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. This must be part of the environmental management system, and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actions and timelines to address any issues identified</li> <li>• a procedure for noise and vibration monitoring</li> </ul>   | n/a   | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a procedure for responding to identified noise and vibration events, for example, complaints</li> </ul>  |  |     |
| Item 4   | <p>Your noise and vibration management plan should also include a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the sources of noise and vibration</li> <li>• measure or estimate noise and vibration exposure</li> <li>• characterise the contributions of the sources</li> <li>• implement prevention and reduction measures</li> </ul>  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 5   | <p>Where a <a href="#">noise and vibration management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.</p>   | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.4 – Point Source Emissions to Water and Sewer</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site’s point source emissions to water and sewer as part of the site’s inventory of emissions.</p>   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 2   | <p>You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to water and sewer, following the Environment Agency’s <a href="#">risk assessment guidance</a>.</p>   | Yes, refer to H1 assessment work included within this application  | n/a |
| Item 3   | <p>Discharges to water or sewer must comply with the conditions of an environmental permit or trade effluent consent. Relevant sources of waste water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water or condensate collected from treatment processes</li> <li>• waste compactor run-off</li> <li>• vehicle washing</li> <li>• vehicle oil and fuel leaks</li> <li>• washing of containers</li> <li>• spills and leaks in waste storage areas</li> </ul> | <p>Yes. Low potential for the generation of effluent. Storage areas undercover with dedicated drainage system. Only roof water and yard runoff to be discharged.</p> | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>loading and unloading areas</li> </ul>  |   |     |
| Item 4  | <p>To reduce emissions to water and sewer, if you need to treat waste water before discharge or disposal, you must use an appropriate combination of treatment techniques, including one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary or primary treatment – for example, equalisation, neutralisation or physical separation</li> <li>physico-chemical treatment – for example, adsorption, distillation or rectification, precipitation, chemical oxidation or reduction, evaporation, ion exchange, or stripping</li> <li>biological treatment – for example, activated sludge process or membrane bioreactor</li> <li>nitrogen removal – for example, nitrification and denitrification</li> <li>solids removal – for example, coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration or flotation</li> </ul> | Yes, yard water to be treated via an interceptor prior to discharge to sewer. | n/a |
| Item 5  | You must direct wash waters from cleaning containers to a foul sewer or sealed drainage system for on-site re-use or off-site disposal. You may need to pre-treat the waters to meet any limits on the effluent discharge consent. Discharges of wash waters to surface water or storm drains are not acceptable.  | n/a   | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.5 – Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water</b> |  |   |     |
| Item 1  | You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on <a href="#">emissions to water</a> and <a href="#">leaks from containers</a> .   | Yes, the site will be fully bunded and have sealed a drainage system          | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must have these in all operational areas of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an impermeable surface</li> <li>spill containment kerbs</li> <li>sealed construction joints</li> </ul>   | Yes   | n/a |



|        |  |  |     |
|--------|--|--|-----|
|        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a sealed drainage system</li> </ul>   |  |     |
| Item 3 | <p>You must have measures in place to prevent overflows and failures from tanks and vessels, including where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>overflow detectors and alarms</li> <li>directing over-flow pipes to a contained drainage system</li> <li>locating tanks and packaged liquids in suitable secondary containment (bunds)</li> <li>providing isolation mechanisms (for example, closing valves) for tanks, vessels and secondary containment</li> </ul> | n/a, no tanks on site  | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>You must collect and treat separately each water stream generated at the facility, for example, surface run-off water or process water. Separation must be based on pollutant content and treatment required. In particular you must make sure you segregate uncontaminated water streams from those that require treatment.</p>  | Yes, Roof water and yard water to be managed separately.             | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>You must use suitable drainage infrastructure to collect surface drainage from areas of the facility where you store, handle and treat waste. You must also collect wash waters and occasional spillages. Depending on the pollutant content, you must either recirculate what you have collected or send it for further treatment.</p>   | Yes, storage building to have dedicated drainage systems in each bay | n/a |
| Item 6 | <p>You must have design and maintenance provisions in place to detect and repair leaks. These must include regularly monitoring, inspecting and repairing equipment and minimising underground equipment and infrastructure.</p>   | Yes  |     |
| Item 7 | <p>You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents</li> <li>the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment</li> </ul>   | Yes, drainage system to be sized accordingly                         | n/a |
| Item 8 | <p>You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse water held in the buffer storage before discharging.</p>  | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 9  | <p>You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directing liquid effluent and wash waters to foul sewer or collecting them in a sealed system for off-site disposal – you must not discharge them to surface or storm drains</li> <li>• where possible, using biodegradable and non-corrosive washing and cleaning products</li> <li>• storing all detergents, emulsifiers and other cleaning agents in suitable bunded or containment facilities, within a locked storage area, or in a building away from any surface water drains</li> <li>• preparing cleaning solutions in contained areas of the site and never in areas that drain to the surface water system</li> </ul> | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 10 | Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of <u>oils and fuels</u> .   | n/a, no fuel tanks on site                                       | n/a |
| Item 11 | You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow and test it.  | Yes in accordance with Spillage Response Plan and Emergency Plan | n/a |
| Item 12 | Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately.   | Yes, as above  | n/a |
| Item 13 | You must keep spill kits at locations close to areas where a spillage could occur and make sure relevant staff know how to use them. Make sure kits are replenished after use.  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 14 | You must stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make proprietary sorbent materials, sand or drain mats available.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 15 | You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 16 | Container washing equipment must be contained and located in a designated area of the facility that has self-contained drainage. The equipment must be designed to collect and contain all wash waters, including any spray. Trained staff must operate, inspect and maintain it regularly.   | n/a  | n/a |

|   |  |     |     |
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| Item 17   | <p>For sub-surface structures, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish and record the routing of all site drains and sub-surface pipework</li> <li>• identify all sub-surface sumps and storage vessels</li> <li>• engineer systems to minimise leakages from pipes and make sure they are detected quickly if they do occur, particularly where <a href="#">hazardous substances</a> are involved</li> <li>• provide secondary containment or leakage detection for sub-surface pipework, sumps and storage vessels</li> <li>• establish an inspection and maintenance programme for all sub-surface structures, for example, pressure tests, leak tests, material thickness checks or CCTV</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 18   | <p>For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collection capacities</li> <li>• surface thicknesses</li> <li>• strength and reinforcement</li> <li>• falls</li> <li>• materials of construction</li> <li>• permeability</li> <li>• resistance to chemical attack</li> <li>• inspection and maintenance procedures</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 19   | <p>You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Section 7 - Emissions Monitoring and Limits Appropriate Measures</b> |  |     |     |
| <b>Section 7.1 – Emissions to Air</b>                                   |  |     |     |

|   |  |   |            |
|---|--|---|------------|
| <p>Item 1</p>   | <p>Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to air, such as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• average values and variability of flow and temperature</li> <li>• average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability</li> <li>• flammability, lower and higher explosive limits and reactivity</li> <li>• presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety – for example, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust</li> </ul>  | <p>n/a, no point point source emissions</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Section 7.2 – Emissions to Water or Sewer</b></p>           |  |   |            |
| <p>Item 1</p>   | <p>Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to water or sewer, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• average values and variability of flow, pH, temperature, and conductivity</li> <li>• average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability – for example, COD (chemical oxygen demand) and TOC (total organic carbon), nitrogen species, phosphorus, metals, priority substances or micropollutants</li> <li>• data on bio-eliminability – for example, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), BOD to COD ratio, Zahn-Wellens test, biological inhibition potential, for example, inhibition of activated sludge</li> </ul> | <p>Yes</p>                                  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 2</p>   | <p>For relevant emissions to water or sewer identified by the emissions inventory, you must monitor key process parameters (for example, waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, or BOD) at key locations. For example, these could either be at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inlet or outlet (or both) of the pre-treatment</li> <li>• inlet to the final treatment</li> <li>• point where the emission leaves the facility boundary</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes</p>                                  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Section 8 - Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures</b></p> |  |   |            |

| Section 8.1. Energy Efficiency (installations only) |  |     |     |
|---|--|-----|-----|
| Item 1  | <p>You must create and implement an energy efficiency plan at your facility. This must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>define and calculate the specific energy consumption of the activity (or activities) you do and waste stream(s) you treat</li> <li>set annual key performance indicators – for example, specific energy consumption (expressed in kWh/tonne of waste processed)</li> <li>plan periodic improvement targets and related actions</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must regularly review and update your energy efficiency plan as part of your facility's management system.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 3  | <p>You must have and maintain an energy balance record for your facility. This must provide a breakdown of your energy consumption and generation (including any energy or heat exported) by the type of source (electricity, gas, conventional liquid fuels, conventional solid fuels and waste). You should provide Sankey diagrams or energy balances to show how energy is used in your waste treatment processes.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4  | <p>You must regularly review and update your energy balance record as part of your facility's management system, alongside the energy efficiency plan.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5  | <p>You must have operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures in place in relevant areas, for example for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air conditioning, process refrigeration and cooling systems (leaks, seals, temperature control, evaporator or condenser maintenance)</li> <li>the operation of motors and drives</li> <li>compressed gas systems (leaks, procedures for use)</li> <li>steam distribution systems (leaks, traps, insulation)</li> <li>space heating and hot water systems</li> <li>lubrication to avoid high friction losses</li> <li>boiler operation and maintenance, for example, optimising excess air</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |

|  |  |                           |     |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>other maintenance relevant to the activities within the facility</li> </ul>   |                           |     |
| Item 6   | <p>You must have measures in place to avoid gross energy inefficiencies. These should include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>insulation</li> <li>containment methods (such as seals and self-closing doors)</li> <li>avoiding unnecessary discharge of heated water or air (for example, by fitting timers and sensors)</li> </ul> | Yes                       | n/a |
| Item 7   | <p>You should implement additional <a href="#">energy efficiency measures</a> at the facility as appropriate, following our guidance.</p>  | Yes                       | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.2. - Raw Materials (installations only)</b> |  |                           |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must maintain a list of the raw materials used at your facility and their properties. This includes auxiliary materials and other substances that could have an environmental impact.</p>   | n/a, diesel use only      | n/a |
| Item 2   | <p>You must regularly review the availability of alternative raw materials and use any suitable ones that are less hazardous or polluting. This should include, where possible, substituting raw materials with waste or waste-derived products.</p>   | Yes                       | n/a |
| Item 3   | <p>You must justify the continued use of any substance for which there is a less hazardous alternative.</p>  | n/a                       | n/a |
| Item 4   | <p>You must have quality assurance procedures in place to control the content of raw materials.</p>  | n/a                       | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.3. – Water Use (installations only)</b>     |  |                           |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must make sure you optimise water consumption to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce the volume of waste water you generate</li> <li>prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to soil and water</li> </ul>  | Yes, for welfare use only | n/a |

|               |   |   |            |
|---------------|---|---|------------|
| <p>Item 2</p> | <p>Measures you must take include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● implementing a water saving plan (involving establishing water efficiency objectives, flow diagrams and water mass balances)</li> <li>● optimising the use of wash waters (for example, dry cleaning instead of hosing down and using trigger controls on all washing equipment)</li> <li>● recirculating and reusing water streams within the plant or facility, if necessary after treatment</li> <li>● reducing the use of water for vacuum generation (for example, using liquid ring pumps with high boiling point liquids), where relevant</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes, where applicable</p>                                    | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must review water use (a water efficiency audit) at least every 4 years.</p>   | <p>Yes</p>  | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>You must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● produce flow diagrams and water mass balances for your activities</li> <li>● establish water efficiency objectives and identify constraints on reducing water use beyond a certain level (usually this will be site specific)</li> <li>● identify the opportunities for maximising reuse and minimising use of water</li> <li>● have a timetabled improvement plan for implementing additional water reduction measures</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes, where applicable</p>                                    | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 5</p> | <p>To reduce water use and associated emissions to water, you should apply these general principles in sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● use water efficient techniques at source where possible</li> <li>● reuse water within the process, by treating it first if necessary – if not practicable, use it in another part of the process or facility that has a lower water quality requirement</li> <li>● if you cannot use uncontaminated roof and surface water in the process, you should keep it separate from other discharge streams – at least until after you have treated the contaminated streams in an effluent treatment system and have carried out final monitoring</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, Roof water and yard water to be managed separately.</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

|   |   |                       |     |
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| Item 6  | You should establish the water quality requirements associated with each activity and identify whether you can substitute water from recycled sources. Where you can, include it in your improvement plan.  | Yes, where applicable | n/a |
| Item 7  | Where there is scope for reuse (possibly after some form of treatment) you should keep less contaminated water streams, such as cooling waters, separate from more contaminated streams.  | n/a                   | n/a |
| Item 8  | You must minimise the volume of water you use for cleaning and washing down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vacuuming, scraping or mopping in preference to hosing down</li> <li>• reusing wash water (or recycled water) where practicable</li> <li>• using trigger controls on all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment</li> </ul>   | n/a                   | n/a |
| Item 9  | You must directly measure fresh water consumption and record it regularly at every significant usage point, ideally on a daily basis.   | Yes                   | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.4. – Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal</b> |   |                       |     |
| Item 1  | You must have and implement a residues management plan that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimises the generation of residues from waste treatment</li> <li>• optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging</li> <li>• makes sure you properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical</li> </ul> | Yes                   | n/a |
| Item 2  | Where you must dispose of waste, you must do a detailed assessment to identify the best environmental options for waste disposal.   | Yes                   | n/a |
| Item 3  | You must regularly review options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. You must do this as part of your management system to make sure you are using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable.   | Yes                   | n/a |



| Healthcare Waste Appropriate Measures - Description        |   | Adherence to BAT  | Deviation from BAT |
|--|---|---|--------------------|
| <b>Section 2 - General Management Appropriate Measures</b> |   |   |                    |
| <b>Section 2.1 - Management System</b>                     |   |   |                    |
| Item 1   | <p>You must have and follow an up-to-date, written management system that incorporates the following features.</p> <p>You have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>management commitment, including from senior managers</li> <li>an environmental policy that is approved by senior managers and includes the continuous improvement of the facility's environmental performance</li> </ul> <p>You plan and establish the resources, procedures, objectives and targets needed for environmental performance alongside your financial planning and investment.</p> <p>You implement your environmental performance procedures, paying particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>staff structure and relevant responsibilities</li> <li>staff recruitment, training, awareness and competence</li> <li>communication (for example, of performance measures and targets)</li> <li>employee involvement</li> <li>documentation</li> <li>effective process control</li> <li>maintenance programmes</li> <li>the management of change</li> <li>emergency preparedness and response</li> <li>making sure you comply with environmental legislation</li> </ul> <p>You check environmental performance and take corrective or preventative action, paying particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monitoring and measurement</li> <li>learning from incidents, near misses and mistakes, including those of other organisations</li> <li>records maintenance</li> <li>independent (where practicable) internal or external auditing of the management system to confirm it has been properly implemented and maintained</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites</p> | <p>n/a</p>         |

|   |  |   |     |
|---|--|---|-----|
|   | <p>Senior managers review the management system to check it is still suitable, adequate and effective. You review the development of cleaner technologies and their applicability to site operations. When designing new plant, you make sure you assess the environmental impacts from the plant's operating life and eventual decommissioning.</p> <p>You consider the risks a changing climate poses to your operations. You have appropriate plans in place to assess and manage future risks. You compare your site's performance against relevant sector guidance and standards on a regular basis, known as sectoral benchmarking.</p> <p>You have and maintain the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● inventory of emissions to air and water</li> <li>● residues management plan</li> <li>● accident management plan</li> <li>● site infrastructure plan</li> <li>● site condition report</li> <li>● odour management plan, if required</li> <li>● noise and vibration management plan, if required</li> <li>● dust management plan, if required</li> <li>● pest management plan, if required</li> <li>● fire prevention plan, if required</li> <li>● climate change risk assessment, if required</li> </ul> |   |     |
| <b>Section 2.1 - Staff Competence</b>         |  |   |     |
| item 1  | Your site must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with <a href="#">appropriate qualifications and competence</a> .  | Yes   | n/a |
| item 2  | The design and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people.   | Yes   | n/a |
| item 3  | You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government-approved <a href="#">technical competency scheme</a> .  | Yes, TCM in place                                       | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.3 – Accident Management Plan</b> |  |   |     |
| item 1  | As part of your written management system you must have a <a href="#">plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents</a> that could result in pollution.   | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures | n/a |

|        |   | and practices used at other Veolia sites                               |     |
|--------|---|--|-----|
| item 2 | The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment.   | Yes  | n/a |
| item 3 | Particular areas to consider may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● waste types</li> <li>● vessels overflowing</li> <li>● failure of plant and equipment (for example over-pressure of vessels and pipework, blocked drains)</li> <li>● failure of containment (for example, bund failure, or drainage sumps overflowing)</li> <li>● failure to contain firefighting water</li> <li>● making the wrong connections in drains or other systems</li> <li>● preventing incompatible substances coming into contact with each other</li> <li>● unwanted reactions and runaway reactions</li> <li>● checking the composition of an effluent before emission</li> <li>● vandalism and arson</li> <li>● extreme weather conditions, for example flooding or very high winds</li> <li>●</li> </ul> | Yes  | n/a |
| item 4 | You must <a href="#">assess the risk of accidents and their consequences</a> . Risk is the combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur, and the severity of the impact resulting from that hazard. Having identified the hazards, you can assess the risks by addressing 6 questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● how likely is it that the accident will happen?</li> <li>● what may be emitted and how much?</li> <li>● where will the emission go – what are the pathways and receptors?</li> <li>● what are the consequences?</li> <li>● what is the overall significance of the risk?</li> <li>● what can you do to prevent or reduce the risk?</li> </ul>   | Yes  | n/a |
| item 5 | In particular, you must identify any fire risks, for example from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● arson or vandalism</li> <li>● self-combustion, for example due to chemical oxidation</li> </ul>   | Yes, waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire. | n/a |

|   |  |     |     |
|---|--|-----|-----|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plant or equipment failure and electrical faults</li> <li>• naked lights and discarded smoking materials</li> <li>• hot works (for example welding or cutting), industrial heaters and hot exhausts</li> <li>• reactions between incompatible materials</li> <li>• neighbouring site activities</li> <li>• sparks from loading buckets</li> <li>• hot loads deposited at the site</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| item 6  | <p>The depth and type of accident risk assessment you do will depend on the characteristics of the plant and its location. The main factors to take into account are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the plant and its activities</li> <li>• risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors)</li> <li>• nature of the plant and complexity of the activities, and how difficult it is to decide and justify adequate risk control techniques</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| item 7  | <p>Through your accident management plan, you must also identify the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in managing accidents. You must give them clear guidance on how to manage each accident scenario, for example, whether to use containment or dispersion to extinguish fires, or let them burn.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| item 8  | <p>You must appoint one facility employee as an emergency coordinator who will take lead responsibility for implementing the plan. You must train your employees so they can perform their duties effectively and safely and know how to respond to an emergency.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 9  | <p>You must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) both before, during and after an accident</li> <li>• have appropriate emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation</li> <li>• have post-accident procedures that include making an assessment of the harm that may have been caused by an accident and the remediation actions you will take</li> <li>• test the plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Section 2.4 - Accident Prevention Measures</b> |  |     |     |

| Segregating Waste |  |  |     |
|-------------------|--|--|-----|
| Item 2            | You must keep apart incompatible or segregated wastes and substances by their hazardous properties.  | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites   | n/a |
| Item 3            | You must segregate incompatible waste types into bays or store them in dedicated buildings. The minimum requirement is to use a kerbed perimeter and separate drainage collection. You must also have measures in place to prevent containers falling over into other storage areas.   | Yes, separate bay(s) within the Transfer Station Building. In addition to self contained drainage. | n/a |
| Item 4            | <p>You must make sure you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• process waters</li> <li>• site drainage waters</li> <li>• emergency firefighting water</li> <li>• chemically contaminated waters</li> <li>• spillages of chemicals</li> </ul>   | Yes, however the potential for effluent to be generated is negligible                              | n/a |
| Item 5            | <p>You must be able to contain surges and storm water flows. You must provide enough buffer storage capacity to make sure you can achieve this. You can define this capacity using a risk-based approach, for example, by taking into account the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nature of the pollutants</li> <li>• effects of downstream waste water treatment</li> <li>• sensitivity of the receiving environment</li> </ul> | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 6            | You can only discharge waste water from this buffer storage after you have taken appropriate measures, for example, to control, treat or reuse the water.  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 7            | You must have spill contingency procedures to minimise the risk of an accidental emission of raw materials, products and waste materials, and to prevent their entry into water.   | Yes  | n/a |

|                          |   |  |     |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----|
| Item 8                   | Your emergency firefighting water collection system must take account of additional firefighting water flows or firefighting foams. You may need emergency storage lagoons to prevent contaminated firefighting water reaching a receiving water body.  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 9                   | <p>You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● overflows</li> <li>● vents</li> <li>● safety relief valves</li> <li>● bursting discs</li> </ul> <p>If this is not advisable on safety grounds, you must focus on reducing the probability of the emission.</p> | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Security measures</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 10                  | <p>You must have security measures (and staff) in place to prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● entry by intruders</li> <li>● damage to equipment</li> <li>● theft</li> <li>● fly-tipping</li> <li>● arson</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites<br/>CCTV to be installed</p> | n/a |
| Item 11                  | <p>Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● security guards</li> <li>● total enclosure (usually with fences)</li> <li>● controlled entry points</li> <li>● adequate lighting</li> <li>● warning signs</li> <li>● 24-hour surveillance, such as CCTV</li> </ul>  | <p>Yes, CCTV to be installed.</p>  | n/a |

| <b>Fire prevention</b>                    |   |  |     |
|---|---|--|-----|
| Item 12                                   | <p>There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise the likelihood of a fire happening</li> <li>• aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours</li> <li>• minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites</li> </ul> | Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.                   | n/a |
| Item 13                                   | You must have appropriate systems for fire prevention, detection and suppression or extinction.   | Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.                   | n/a |
| Item 14                                   | You must have suitable procedures and provisions to store certain types of hazardous waste, for example, fire resistant stores, automatic alarms and possibly sprinklers.   | Yes, however waste types are not considered to pose additional risk from fire.                   | n/a |
| Item 15                                   | Your facility must have enough water supplies to extinguish fires. You must have an alternative type of fire protection system if you store or treat any water-reactive waste, for example dry powder extinguishers   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 16                                   | You must isolate drainage systems from flammable waste storage areas to prevent fire spreading along the drainage system by solvents or other flammable hydrocarbons.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 17                                   | You must regularly inspect and clean your site to prevent the build-up of loose combustible material (including waste and dust), particularly around treatment plant, equipment and other potential sources of ignition.  | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| <b>Other accident prevention measures</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 18                                   | <p>You must maintain plant control in an emergency – use one or a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alarms</li> <li>• process trips and interlocks</li> <li>• automatic systems based on microprocessor control and valve control</li> </ul>        | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters</li> </ul>   |   |            |
| Item 19   | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and will operate in an emergency</li> <li>maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme</li> <li>use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment</li> <li>have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and after maintenance or other engineering work</li> <li>where relevant, use equipment and protective systems designed for use in potentially explosive atmospheres</li> </ul>                       | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Record keeping and procedures</b></p>                 |   |   |            |
| Item 20   | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections</li> <li>investigate accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps you take to stop them reoccurring</li> <li>maintain an inventory of substances, which are present (or likely to be) and which could have environmental consequences if they escape – many apparently innocuous substances can damage the environment if they escape</li> <li>have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into contact with</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Section 2.5 - Contingency Plan and Procedures</b></p> |   |   |            |
| Item 1  | <p>You must have and implement a contingency plan, which makes sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comply with all your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your site, or elsewhere</li> <li>do not exceed storage limits in your permit and you continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites</p> | <p>n/a</p> |



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|        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted storage capacity</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 2 | You should 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 3 | You must make your customers aware of your contingency plan, and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>You should consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>can take the waste at short notice</li> <li>are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed – in addition to carrying out their existing activities</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5 | You should 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6 | You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste on your site, you must make sure your site is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7 | <p>Your management procedures and contingency plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify known or predictable malfunctions associated with your technology and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them</li> <li>include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares – or state where you can get them from and how long it would take</li> <li>have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative maintenance regime</li> <li>include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly lead to an impact on the environment or human health</li> <li>identify 'non-productive' or redundant items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, mobile plant, reusable waste containers (for example wheeled carts), ducts, filters and security systems</li> <li>make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 8 | You must carry out appropriate disinfection procedures when maintaining equipment (or parts of equipment) contaminated with untreated clinical waste. Using personal protective equipment (PPE), although essential to protect workers from exposure, should not be your primary control measure.  | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 9  | If you produce an end-of-waste material at your facility, your contingency planning must consider issues with storage capacity for end-of-waste products and materials that fail the end-of-waste specification.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 10   | Your management system must include procedures for auditing your performance against all of these contingency measures and for reporting the audit results to the site manager.  | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 3 - Waste Pre-acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking Appropriate Measures</b> |  |  |     |
| <b>Section 3.1 - Waste Pre-acceptance</b>   |  |  |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must implement waste pre-acceptance procedures so that you know enough about a waste (including its composition) before it arrives at your facility. You need to do this to assess and confirm the waste is technically and legally suitable for your facility. Your procedures must follow a risk-based approach, considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the source and nature of the waste</li> <li>its hazardous properties</li> <li>potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions)</li> <li>knowledge about the previous waste holder</li> </ul>   | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must make sure that the advice you give to waste producers about segregating and packaging waste follows the Safe Management of Healthcare Waste (HTM 07 01). Where HTM 07 01 does not specify the colour of packaging for a particular type of waste, the waste producer should use the most appropriate colour. They should take into account the nature of the waste and the waste disposal or recovery route needed. For example, it should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>yellow if the waste requires waste incineration</li> <li>orange if alternative treatment is appropriate</li> <li>black or black and yellow if municipal incineration is appropriate</li> <li>or (if possible) an additional non-conflicting colour code</li> </ul> | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 3  | If you receive waste from a country that does not use the same waste segregation process or colour-coded packaging as set out in HTM 07 01, you must get additional information from the producer. This must confirm the segregation practices and colour-coding they have used so that you can fully understand the waste stream and send it for appropriate treatment.   | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 4 | <p>You must get the following information in writing when you receive a customer query:</p> <p>details of the waste producer (for example, medical practice) including address and contact details</p> <p>the specific source of the waste – for example, pharmacy, veterinary, primary care, dental, acute care, laboratory</p> <p>details of the waste streams and types produced, including their quantity, physical form, composition, properties, classification and description (you must carry out more detailed checks as part of your audit of the waste pre-acceptance report)</p> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>Before the waste arrives at your facility you must get a representative waste pre-acceptance audit report from the waste producer. You do not need an audit report for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● waste produced at domestic premises</li> <li>● waste produced at care homes that do not provide nursing care</li> <li>● healthcare wastes from non-healthcare activities – as classified under chapter 20 of the LoW</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6 | <p>The audit report must include the following general information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the name, address and contact details of the healthcare waste practice</li> <li>● the type of practice, for example, hospital, veterinary clinical, general practice</li> <li>● dates for when the audit started and ended</li> <li>● a description of the audit, the procedures employed, the auditors, their affiliation and their competence</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7 | <p>It must also include a list (or diagram) of the different wards, departments, or functional areas that exist within the premises. This should detail all the specific processes producing relevant wastes at the practice, for example, pharmacy, primary care, dental acute or laboratory.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 8 | <p>The audit report must identify and list which waste types are produced by each ward, department or area within the premises. The waste types the audit should identify include:</p> <p>cytotoxic and cytostatic contaminated material</p> <p>other pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutically contaminated material – for example, medicinally contaminated syringes, intravenous (IV) therapy bags, tubing, bottles, vials, ampoules</p>  | Yes | n/a |

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|                | <p>waste chemicals – for example, laboratory agents, auto-analyser bottles, diagnostic kits, disinfectants</p> <p>human or animal tissue and associated chemical preservatives</p> <p>sharps, and whether they are contaminated with medicines (even if fully discharged)</p> <p>other infectious wastes</p> <p>dental amalgam</p> <p>non-hazardous offensive wastes</p> <p>other non-hazardous wastes, including municipal waste and autoclaved wastes</p> <p>gypsum wastes other than the limited quantities correctly described as infectious</p>   |            |            |
| <p>Item 9</p>  | <p>For each of the waste types identified and listed by unit, department or area, the audit report must detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the waste’s written description, type and classification, including List of Waste (LoW) codes</li> <li>● the type and colour-coding of the container or packaging the waste is placed in</li> <li>● how the packaging is labelled</li> <li>● physical form and composition</li> <li>● hazardous properties</li> </ul> <p>It must also identify whether the correct waste type was present in the container or packaging when it was checked during the audit. It must also compare the waste to its proposed waste classification or description.</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 10</p> | <p>The audit report must include information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the segregation practices for wastes placed in storage areas and bulk containers or carts</li> <li>● specific storage requirements, for example, cold storage or freezing</li> <li>● the contents of a representative number of each type of bulk container that were checked visually</li> <li>● discussions held with staff that establish the validity of the segregation and storage standards, and the observation and recording of actual practice</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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| Item 11 | <p>The audit report must include a comparison of practice with the requirements of HTM 07-01 Safe management of healthcare waste and of Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste – technical guidance WM3. For example, the medical practice should have an:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● acceptable and working definition of cytotoxic and cytostatic waste where applicable</li> <li>● offensive waste stream for healthcare waste</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 12 | <p>The report must also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the findings made for each waste stream, and where applicable, the changes made as a result of this or previous audits</li> <li>● information on waste policies, staff training, internal audit regimes, and environmental management systems</li> <li>● the estimated quantity of each waste expected to be delivered to the operator from the medical practice per year and in a typical load</li> <li>● confirmation that waste does not contain a radioactive source or, when there is a risk of radioactive contamination, confirmation that the waste is not radioactive, unless the permit for your site allows you to accept these materials</li> <li>● safety data sheets for single stream product chemicals, laboratory chemicals or pharmaceuticals (if available)</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 13 | <p>The waste producer is responsible for making sure that a waste pre-acceptance audit is carried out for their premises. The audit report must not be completed wholly over the phone or using online tools. Physical presence at the practice is needed. This may be provided by an appropriately trained and experienced member of site staff or an external auditor.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 14 | <p>Where a medical practice produces 5 tonnes or more of healthcare waste per year, the first audit must cover the entire practice. If this is satisfactory, and identifies consistent practice, you can reduce the scope of each subsequent annual audit to cover at least one third of the units, wards and departments. A 3 year audit cycle must include all units, wards and departments. If a medical practice produces less than 5 tonnes of healthcare waste per year each audit should include the entire practice. It should be clear in the audit report which units, wards and departments have been inspected.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 15 | <p>You must obtain and assess a waste pre-acceptance audit report before you take delivery of the first batch of waste from each medical practice. You must then do this at the following minimum frequencies, every:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months for each medical practice that produces 5 tonnes or more of clinical waste in any calendar year</li> <li>● 2 years for each veterinary practice, dental practice and laboratory that produces less than 5 tonnes of clinical waste in any calendar year</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |

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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 years for other clinical waste healthcare producers</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 16 | <p>The audit report will no longer be valid for pre-acceptance purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• once the time intervals are exceeded</li> <li>• if the producer makes significant changes to on-site practices</li> <li>• if the waste changes</li> <li>• if you find that the waste received contains significant non-conformances to the pre-acceptance information – for example, it contains a waste type that was not included in the pre-acceptance audit of the producer</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 17 | <p>The staff doing the assessment of the waste pre-acceptance audit report must have the professional skills, training and experience needed. They must have a clear understanding of healthcare waste and its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• composition</li> <li>• classification</li> <li>• packaging and transport</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 18 | <p>These staff must also understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the wastes associated with specific healthcare activities</li> <li>• any conditions within the permit that relate to these wastes</li> <li>• the requirement to complete waste consignment and transfer notes</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 19 | <p>If the audit report is partially incomplete or inadequate, because it does not meet all the requirements set out in appropriate measures 1 to 18, you must request the missing information (or another audit report). You must assess this before you accept the waste.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 20 | <p>If the audit report is acceptable (it meets all the requirements set out in appropriate measures 1 to 18) you must technically assess the suitability of the wastes for on-site treatment (or transfer) to make sure you can meet your permit conditions. You must not accept wastes which are not suitable.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 21 | <p>You must keep records that relate to pre-acceptance for a minimum of 3 years in a computerised process control system. For example, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• audit reports</li> <li>• assessment of the reports</li> <li>• additional information received</li> <li>• your assessment that the waste is acceptable</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 22 | <p>If an enquiry from a waste producer does not lead to receiving waste, you do not need to keep records.</p>  | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 23 | <p>You must keep separate the roles and responsibilities of sales staff and technical staff. If sales staff are involved in waste enquiries then technical staff must do a final technical assessment before approval. You must use this final technical check, independent of commercial considerations, to make sure that you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>only accept wastes that are suitable for the site</li> <li>avoid accumulating waste</li> <li>have enough storage and treatment capacity</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 24 | <p>The waste facility operator is responsible for making sure they carry out appropriate pre-acceptance checks and subsequent assessments on the waste received from each producer. You can employ a third party to carry out these checks and assessments for you, for example, if you receive the waste from a waste transfer station. Where this is the case you must meet the following measures as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the third party must provide you with details of any audit tools or methodologies and assessment criteria used – these must meet the standards in this guidance</li> <li>you must periodically review their pre-acceptance checks and assessments (at least annually) to make sure pre-acceptance checks, subsequent assessments, waste classification and descriptions meet the standards in this guidance</li> <li>if you employ others to carry out the pre-acceptance checks and assessments for you these must cover all relevant producers from whom you collect waste, including new customers</li> <li>you must keep records of the third party's pre-acceptance checks and assessments and a summary report that demonstrates they have carried out the correct checks on wastes from relevant producers</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 25 | <p>The summary report must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>list the producer types, for example, dental practice</li> <li>detail the waste types and waste streams produced and destined for the permitted facility, including details of their composition, classification and any hazardous properties</li> <li>describe the containers or packaging used for each waste stream (including colours)</li> <li>confirm that the relevant appropriate measures for waste pre-acceptance have been completed for all relevant producers – where this is not the case for a particular producer, the report must state what has been done</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 26 | <p>The summary report must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>confirm any issues the third party has identified and what action they have taken with the producers about the wastes affected</li> <li>be updated if any details about the producers or the wastes change</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 27 | <p>The information in the summary report must be relevant to the waste types that your facility is permitted to accept. It must be taken from the pre-acceptance audits carried out on the relevant producer premises, which must comply with the requirements of this guidance.</p>   | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 28                               | The operator must be able to get (without unreasonable delay) a copy of the pre-acceptance audit report and assessment about any individual producer. This may be needed for operational reasons or because an Environment Agency officer asks to see it.   | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.2 - Waste Acceptance</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1                                | You must implement waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste you receive match your pre-acceptance information. This is to confirm that the waste is as expected and you can accept it. If it is not, you must confirm that you can accept it as a non-conforming waste, or you must reject it.  | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| Item 2                                | Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the source, nature and age of the waste</li> <li>the waste's hazardous properties</li> <li>potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions)</li> <li>knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)</li> </ul>                                 | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 3                                | Other than in an emergency (for example, taking waste from an emergency incident clean-up), you must only receive pre-booked wastes onto site that have been adequately pre-accepted and are consistent with the pre-acceptance information.  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 4                                | All relevant storage areas (quarantine, reception and general) and treatment processes in your facility must have physical capacity for the waste you receive. You must not receive wastes if this capacity is not available. The amount of waste you receive must also comply with storage limits in your permit and the limits set under COMAH.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 5                                | You must visually check wastes or their packaging and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 6                                | You must weigh each consignment of waste on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork, unless alternative reliable systems are available (for example, based on volume). You must record the weight in the computerised waste tracking system.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 7                                | You must check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before you accept the waste. If you believe the incoming waste classification and description is incorrect or incomplete, then you must address this with the customer during waste acceptance. You must record any non-conformances. If you have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, you must document this. | Yes  | n/a |



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| Item 8  | After you have completed the initial visual inspection and confirmatory checks, you must offload waste containers into a dedicated reception or storage area. You must not unload wastes if you do not have enough space.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 9  | Once offloaded, and as soon as practicable to do so, you must assess the waste and verify it for acceptance.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 10 | You must carry out a thorough visual check of all loads of waste you receive (for example, in carts or similar bulk containers, or on pallets) to identify any non-conforming items. If a specific customer has no non-conformances for 3 months or 6 collections (whichever is the longer period) you can reduce the visual inspection of their waste to a spot check of 1 cart, bulk container or pallet in 10.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 11 | If you later identify a non-conforming waste during a spot check, you must take measures to prevent a recurrence (including contacting the customer). You must reinstate thorough visual checks on all loads from that customer until there are no non-conformances for the period stated in appropriate measure 10 (in this section).  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 12 | The person carrying out waste acceptance checks (the visual inspection of the waste) must be trained to identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, complying with this guidance and the conditions of your permit.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 13 | <p>You do not need to open healthcare waste bags, sharps boxes, rigid bins or similar packages during the thorough visual check for non-conforming items. The waste pre-acceptance checks determine their contents, and you can verify this by referring to the appropriate colour coded waste packaging. The objective of the thorough visual check is to identify non-conforming items that may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● unknown</li> <li>● undocumented</li> <li>● unexpected packaging types or colours</li> <li>● a waste type that the facility is not permitted for</li> </ul> <p>For example, this could be a cytotoxic or cytostatic sharps box, or rigid yellow bin of unknown content, buried at the bottom of a cart or bulk container under orange clinical waste bags received for alternative treatment.</p> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 14 | Typically, waste is visually checked during cart-to-cart transfers or unloading or tipping operations. It is either directly inspected by the trained operative or via a surveillance camera and screen. If you use the latter, the camera and screen must operate in colour and have a resolution and clarity that is good enough to easily and reliably identify any non-conforming items, so they can be removed.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 15 | You must minimise the manual handling of waste. You should use mechanical unloading technologies where it is possible and practicable to do so  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 16 | On arrival, bagged waste must be in, or unloaded into, carts or other rigid, leak proof bulk containers for storage and handling around the site. You must securely close the lid of the cart or other bulk container when you are not loading waste into or out of it.   | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 17 | On arrival, rigid containers (bins or boxes) must be in, or unloaded onto, enclosed bulk containers (for example, carts) or pallets for storage and handling around the site. To prevent spillages, you must store and handle rigid containers and packaging that contain waste (for example, bins or boxes) in an upright, stable and controlled manner, as far as it is practicable to do so.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 18 | Where you use pallets, containers must be stable, stacked upright no more than 2.2m high, and secured with shrink wrap. The containers must not extend beyond (over-hang) the sides of the pallet. The shrink wrap must be clear or transparent so that you can identify waste types, damaged containers, leaks or spillages and incorrectly stacked containers.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 19 | Waste packages must be in sound condition. All containers (boxes and bins) must have well-fitting lids or other secure closing mechanisms. You must deal immediately with any non-conforming packages or put them in a bulk container. You must put non-conforming packages into quarantine to be dealt with appropriately. You must record all non-conformances.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 20 | You must have clear and unambiguous criteria that you use to reject non-conforming wastes. You must also have a written procedure for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming wastes, including notifying the relevant customer or waste producer to prevent reoccurrence.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 21 | You must mark or label all waste packages received with a unique identifier. The unique identifier must allow you to track the waste (see appropriate measures for waste tracking) and easily identify the producer of the waste, its type and hazardous properties, and its receipt date.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 22 | If you receive or store waste packages in a bulk container (for example, a wheeled cart), provided they are from the same producer and contain a single waste stream, you can mark or label the unique identifier on the bulk container for as long as the waste remains in there. Similarly, if you receive waste packages on a pallet, provided they are from the same producer and contain a single waste stream, you can mark or label the pallet with the unique identifier for as long as the waste remains on it. If you split a bulk or palletised load, you must mark or label each container with the unique identifier so that you can track them. | Yes | n/a |
| Item 23 | You must hold all records about waste received on a computerised waste tracking system. This must be able to cross-reference all the available waste stream information for a receipt using the unique identifier. You must update the tracking system whenever you move or treat a waste on site, or send it off site. You must follow your written procedures when you move wastes between different locations (or off site).   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 24 | If there is a known risk of radioactive contamination (for example, a site is thought to use radioactive materials but it is not clear if all the suitable systems are in place to manage and segregate the wastes produced), you must check the waste to determine that it does not include radioactive material, unless you are permitted to accept these materials.  | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 25                             | Your facility must have a dedicated waste quarantine area located within a building.   | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 26                             | Quarantine storage must be for a maximum of 5 working days. You must have written procedures for dealing with wastes you hold in quarantine, and a maximum storage volume. For some limited and specific cases (for example, the detection of radioactivity), you can extend quarantine storage time if the Environment Agency agrees. The maximum storage time must take account of the potential for odour generation, insect infestation and storage conditions, such as refrigeration (for example, for anatomical waste). Quarantine storage must be separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area. | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 27                             | The waste offloading, reception and quarantine areas must have an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage to prevent any spills entering the storage systems or escaping off site. All surfaces must be of a type and quality that can be disinfected effectively.  | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 3.3 - Waste Tracking</b> |  |  |     |
| Item 1                              | You must use a computerised tracking system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of the waste quarantine, reception, general and bulk storage areas of your facility, including treatment residues and end-of-waste product materials.  | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| Item 2                              | <p>Your waste tracking system must hold all the information generated during:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● pre-acceptance</li> <li>● acceptance</li> <li>● non-conformance or rejection</li> <li>● storage</li> <li>● repackaging</li> <li>● treatment</li> <li>● removal off site</li> </ul> <p>This information must be easily accessible.</p>   | Yes  | n/a |

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| <p>Item 3</p> | <p>You must create records and update them to reflect deliveries, on-site treatment and despatches. Your tracking system will also operate as a waste inventory and stock control system. It must include this information as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the date the waste arrived on site</li> <li>● the original producer's details</li> <li>● the previous holder</li> <li>● a unique reference number</li> <li>● waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information</li> <li>● any analysis results</li> <li>● the package type and size</li> <li>● the intended treatment or transfer route</li> <li>● accurate records of the nature and quantity of wastes held on site, including all hazards – and identifying the primary hazards</li> <li>● where the waste is located on site</li> <li>● where the waste is in the designated treatment or transfer route</li> <li>● the names of staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options</li> <li>● details that link each container accepted to its consignment or transfer note</li> <li>● details of any non-conformances and rejections</li> </ul> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 4</p> | <p>The tracking system must be able to report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time</li> <li>● a breakdown by type of the waste quantities you are storing pending treatment or transfer</li> <li>● a breakdown of the waste quantities by hazardous property</li> <li>● an indication of where a batch or consignment of waste is located on a site plan</li> <li>● the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits authorised by your permit</li> <li>● the length of time the waste has been on site</li> <li>● the quantity of end-of-waste product materials on site at any one time, where applicable</li> </ul>   | <p>Yes</p> | <p>n/a</p> |

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| Item 5  | <p>If you receive loose, packaged items (for example, bags or boxes of waste not in labelled bulk containers) collected from multiple premises (for example, collections from smaller producers such as doctor surgeries, dental practices or tattoo parlours) your systems and procedures must allow you to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• track the waste back to the original load received at the facility</li> <li>• see associated waste acceptance information and records</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6  | <p>If you add individual packages of waste (for example, bags or boxes) to a bulk container or pallet at your facility, your waste labelling and tracking system (including barcode systems) must be able to record this along with the date of the earliest package received. For example, by marking or labelling the container or pallet with the unique identifiers of the packages it holds and the earliest receipt date.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7  | <p>You must store back-up copies of computer records off site. Records must be easily accessible in an emergency.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 8  | <p>You must hold acceptance records for a minimum of 2 years after you have treated the waste or removed it off site. You may have to keep some records for longer if they are required for other purposes, for example, hazardous waste consignment notes.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Section 4 - Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling Appropriate Measures</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must not store individual bags and containers (for example, bins and boxes) of waste loose.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must store and handle bagged waste on site in fully enclosed, lockable, rigid, leak-proof and weather proof bulk containers (for example, carts).</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 3  | <p>Rigid waste containers (bins and 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in enclosed bulk containers (for example, carts)</li> <li>• on pallets, stacked no more 2.2m high (including the height of the pallet)</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4  | <p>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 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 the facility that has self-contained drainage.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 5  | <p>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.</p>   | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 6  | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7  | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 8  | 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 9  | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 10 | 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).   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 11 | <p>You must store and handle infectious wastes that are not pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical or palletised wastes in a secure building. You may however store these infectious wastes outside at facilities that were operating before we published this guidance, but only if you meet all of these conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is not technically or economically feasible to store them in a building</li> <li>• alternative storage arrangements provide an equivalent level of environmental protection to storage in a building</li> <li>• you carry out an appropriate site-specific environmental risk assessment which includes (but is not limited to) an assessment of fugitive emissions to land and water (including odour), pests and flood risk</li> <li>• the waste is in bulk containers that remain closed and locked at all times, except when waste is being loaded or unloaded from them</li> <li>• you hold the bulk containers in a secure area of the site that has impermeable surfacing and sealed drainage</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 12 | 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.   | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 13 | 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 a weekend).  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 14 | 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.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 15 | 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 16 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 17 | <p>You must store different healthcare wastes according to waste type and destination. You must store the following wastes types in separate storage areas or containers. This is to prevent physical contact or a leak from one contaminating another waste type or its packaging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● clinical waste bags for incineration</li> <li>● clinical waste bags for alternative treatment</li> <li>● offensive hygiene waste</li> <li>● cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines, including contaminated sharps</li> <li>● other waste medicines, including contaminated sharps</li> <li>● non-medicinally contaminated sharps</li> <li>● dental amalgam</li> <li>● x-ray photographic fixer</li> <li>● x-ray photographic developer</li> <li>● other photographic waste (for example, film)</li> <li>● other chemicals, which you must store in accordance with the relevant measures set out in HSG 71<br/>Chemical warehousing: The storage of packaged dangerous substances</li> <li>● anatomical waste and animal carcasses</li> <li>● non-infectious gypsum wastes (for example, plaster casts and moulds)</li> <li>● infectious gypsum wastes</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 18 | 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 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 19 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 20  | You must clearly establish the maximum storage times of wastes held on site. Wastes should be treated on, or removed from, the site as soon as possible. You must not store relevant wastes on site for longer than these maximum storage times.  | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Maximum storage times for different types of healthcare waste</b> |   |     |     |
|  | <p>You can store the following waste types for up to 7 days if outside, or for up to 14 days if stored in a building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● infectious clinical waste</li> <li>● offensive waste</li> <li>● treated waste from alternative treatment plant (for example, autoclave floc)</li> </ul> <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>You can store the following waste types for up to 6 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs</li> <li>● other medicines or drugs</li> <li>● dental amalgam</li> <li>● other chemicals or other wastes</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 21  | <p>You must prioritise the treatment or off-site transfer of waste based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● its type</li> <li>● age on arrival (if known)</li> <li>● date of arrival</li> <li>● duration of storage on site</li> <li>●</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 22  | 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 condition.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 23  | 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 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  | Yes | n/a |



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|         | 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.   |     |     |
| Item 24 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 25 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 26 | 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.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 27 | You must inspect bulk containers (for example, carts) used to transport waste before each reuse to make sure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they have been cleaned and disinfected</li> <li>• they are physically sound</li> <li>• the locking mechanism works</li> <li>• they meet the relevant requirements of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 28 | The methods you use for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and containers must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• physically remove contamination</li> <li>• be capable of achieving disinfection across the broad spectrum of micro-organisms with the parameters used (time, concentration, temperature, quantity)</li> <li>• not produce emissions of pathogenic bioaerosols or chemical agents, or must make sure these emissions are contained and managed appropriately</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 29 | You must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contain wash-waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site</li> <li>• prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains</li> <li>• prevent healthcare waste items from being discharged to water (including to sewer)</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 30 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 31 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 32 | 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.   | Yes | n/a |

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| Item 33   | 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 34   | 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 35   | Your site inventory must be able to track and link all incoming consignments of waste to specific outgoing waste loads and their documentation.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 36   | 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.   | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Section 5 - Compaction of healthcare waste</b>         |  |     |     |
| Item 1  | You must not compact or compress infectious clinical waste by mechanical or manual means.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 2  | You can compact offensive waste if you are specifically authorised to do this under an environmental permit. You must have appropriate measures in place to prevent pollution from, for example, odorous emissions to air, or releasing liquids to surface water.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 3  | <p>You should limit the compaction of offensive waste to 'light compaction' to minimise the risk of pollution, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the design and operation of the compaction process is unlikely to result in any bags splitting</li> <li>• it is only carried out to move bags along a bulk container – for example, by operating at low hydraulic pressure</li> </ul>                           | n/a | n/a |
| Item 4  | If you compact or compress any offensive wastes you must use detailed procedures to contain and minimise the release of body fluids, micro-organisms and liquid discharges. You must carry out monitoring to demonstrate that your procedures and associated measures are effective. You must have a permit for a D14 or R12 repackaging operation to carry out light compaction.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 5  | Heavier compaction is likely to result in bags splitting and lead to the release of emissions to air, or liquids to surface or groundwater. If you subject offensive waste to heavier compaction, you must have appropriate measures in place to make sure that you fully capture, contain and abate (if required) all such emissions. You must have a permit for a D9 or R12 treatment operation to carry out heavier compaction. | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 6 - Emissions Control Appropriate Measures</b> |  |     |     |
| <b>Section 6.1 - Point source emissions to air</b>        |  |     |     |

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| Item 1 | You must contain waste treatment plant (including shredders) to make sure you collect, extract and direct all process emissions to an appropriate abatement system for treatment before release.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 2 | You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions as part of the site's inventory of emissions to air. You must include the speciation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) if you have identified them in the emissions inventory and it is practicable to do so.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 3 | You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to air, following the Environment Agency's <a href="#">risk assessment methodology</a> .   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>A wide range of pharmaceuticals and chemicals are used in healthcare. If processed these can result in emissions of volatile chemicals to air or, via condensers, to foul sewer.</p> <p>Your waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures should prevent healthcare waste containing (or contaminated with) chemicals or pharmaceuticals entering the treatment process – unless your plant is permitted and validated to treat this type of waste. You should then provide abatement to treat and remove any residual emissions.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>To reduce point source emissions to air (for example, dust, volatile organic compounds and odour) from the treatment of waste, you must use an appropriate combination of abatement techniques, including one or more of the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● adsorption (for example, activated carbon)</li> <li>● biofiltration</li> <li>● wet scrubbing</li> <li>● fabric filters</li> <li>● high efficiency particulate filtration (HEPA)</li> <li>● condensation</li> <li>● cyclonic separation</li> <li>● electrostatic precipitation</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 6 | You must assess and design vent and stack locations and heights to make sure dispersion capability is adequate. Where monitoring is required, including for odour, you must install suitable monitoring points.  | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 7   | <p>Your procedures must make sure you correctly install, operate, monitor and maintain abatement equipment. For example, this includes monitoring and maintaining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appropriate flow and chemical concentration of scrubber liquor</li> <li>• the handling and disposal or regeneration of spent scrubber or filter medium</li> </ul>   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 8   | You must have operating procedures to identify, prevent and control potential emissions of pathogens.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 9   | You must use HEPA filters to prevent bioaerosol emissions from relevant point sources.  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 10  | <p>Your procedures must make sure that HEPA filters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitored (for example, by measuring the pressure drop across the filter) and maintained to achieve a minimum particle removal efficiency of 99.97% for particles <math>\geq 0.3\mu\text{m}</math> diameter</li> <li>• safely removed and disposed of</li> </ul>  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 11  | You should design and operate abatement systems to minimise water vapour plumes.  | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.2 - Fugitive emissions to air (including odour)</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1   | You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of <a href="#">dust, mud and litter</a> and <a href="#">odour</a> .  | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| Item 2   | <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. Where that is not possible, you must minimise these emissions. Storage and treatment plant includes associated equipment and infrastructure such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shredders</li> <li>• conveyors</li> <li>• skips or containers</li> <li>• new Clinical Building fabric, including doors and windows</li> <li>• pipework and ducting</li> </ul> | Yes  | n/a |

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| Item 3 | 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.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4 | <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"> <li>● take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions</li> <li>● prioritise their treatment or transfer</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● store and handle the waste within an enclosed building</li> <li>● use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips</li> <li>● keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required for loading or unloading</li> <li>● 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</li> <li>● use fast-acting or 'airlock' doors that default closed</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6 | You must set up a leak detection and repair programme and use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors, tanks).   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7 | You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers or carts.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 8 | Your maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.  | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 9  | 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.   | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 10 | You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. This must also include protective equipment such as air ventilation and extraction systems, curtains and fast-action doors used to prevent and contain fugitive releases.   | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 11 | 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.  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 12 | 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. The plant should not operate unless it is enclosed and contained, for example, only working when the loading door on the hopper has been closed or sealed. Dust and microbial emissions from the shredder plant must be contained and extracted to an appropriate abatement system, for example HEPA air filtration. | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 13 | Where a <a href="#">dust management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 14 | You must have procedures to minimise the amount of time odorous wastes spend in your storage and handling systems (for example, pipes, conveyors, hoppers, tanks). In particular, you must have provisions to manage waste during periods of peak volume.   | Yes, all waste to be kept within primary containers | n/a |
| Item 15 | 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.  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 16 | You must monitor and maintain odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance. For example, you should make sure that scrubber liquors are maintained at the correct pH and replenished or replaced at an appropriate frequency.  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 17 | Contaminated waters have potential for odours and you must store them in covered or enclosed tanks or containers.   | n/a   | n/a |

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| Item 18   | <p>Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards, for example either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dynamic olfactometry according to EN 13725 to determine the odour concentration</li> <li>EN 16841-1 or -2 to determine the odour exposure</li> </ul> <p>If you are using alternative methods for which no EN standards are available (for example, estimating odour impact), you should use ISO, national or other international standards to make sure you use data of an equivalent scientific quality. You must set out the monitoring frequency in the odour management plan.</p> | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 19   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must also set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan. It must be part of your management system and include all of the following elements:</li> <li>actions and timelines to address any issues identified</li> <li>a procedure for conducting odour monitoring</li> <li>a procedure for responding to identified odour incidents, for example, complaints</li> <li>an odour prevention and reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), to characterise the contributions of the sources and to implement prevention and reduction measures</li> </ul>   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 20   | <p>Where an <a href="#">odour management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.</p>  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 21   | <p>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.</p>  | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.3 - Emissions of Noise and Vibration</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You should design the facility so that potential sources of noise (including building exits and entrances) are away from sensitive receptors and boundaries. You should locate buildings, walls, and embankments so they act as noise screens.</p>   | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures and practices used at other Veolia sites | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must employ appropriate measures to control noise, for example, including:</p>   | Yes  | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequately maintaining plant or equipment parts which may become more noisy as they deteriorate – for example, bearings, air handling plant, new Clinical Building fabric, and specific noise attenuation kit associated with plant or machinery</li> <li>closing doors and windows of enclosed areas and buildings</li> <li>avoiding noisy activities at night or early in the morning</li> <li>minimising drop heights and the movement of waste and containers</li> <li>using broadband (white noise) reversing alarms and enforcing the on-site speed limit</li> <li>using low-noise equipment, for example, drive motors, fans, compressors and pumps</li> <li>adequately training and supervising staff</li> <li>where possible, providing additional noise and vibration control equipment for specific sources of noise – for example, noise reducers or attenuators, insulation, or sound-proof enclosures</li> </ul> |   |     |
| Item 3   | <p>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. This must be part of the environmental management system, and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actions and timelines to address any issues identified</li> <li>a procedure for noise and vibration monitoring</li> <li>a procedure for responding to identified noise and vibration events, for example, complaints</li> </ul>  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 4   | <p>Your noise and vibration management plan should also include a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify the sources of noise and vibration</li> <li>measure or estimate noise and vibration exposure</li> <li>characterise the contributions of the sources</li> <li>implement prevention and reduction measures</li> </ul>  | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 5   | <p>Where a <a href="#">noise and vibration management plan</a> is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.</p>   | n/a   | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.4 - Point Source Emissions to Water and Sewer</b> |   |   |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must identify the main chemical constituents of the site's point source emissions to water and sewer as part of the site's inventory of emissions.</p>   | Yes, The clinical waste operation will adopt procedures | n/a |



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|        |  | <p>and practices used at other Veolia sites</p> <p>The storage and repack of additional healthcare waste codes is not expected to generate emissions. If they do these will be captured in the sump and can subsequently be pumped out for disposal off site</p> |     |
| Item 2 | <p>You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to water and sewer, following the Environment Agency's <a href="#">risk assessment guidance</a>.</p>  | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 3 | <p>Discharges to water or sewer must comply with the conditions of an environmental permit or trade effluent consent. Relevant sources of waste water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● process water or condensate collected from treatment processes</li> <li>● waste compactor runoff</li> <li>● vehicle washing</li> <li>● vehicle oil and fuel leaks</li> <li>● washing of reusable sharps bins</li> <li>● washing of healthcare waste carts</li> <li>● spills and leaks in waste storage areas</li> <li>● loading and unloading areas</li> </ul> | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>To reduce emissions to water and sewer, if you need to treat waste water before discharge or disposal, you must use an appropriate combination of treatment techniques, including one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● preliminary or primary treatment – for example, equalisation, neutralisation or physical separation</li> <li>● physico-chemical treatment – for example, adsorption, distillation or rectification, precipitation, chemical oxidation or reduction, evaporation, ion exchange, or stripping</li> </ul>     | n/a  | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>biological treatment – for example, activated sludge process or membrane bioreactor</li> <li>nitrogen removal – for example, nitrification and denitrification</li> <li>solids removal – for example, coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration or flotation</li> </ul> |  |     |
| Item 5  | You must direct waste compactor runoff to foul sewer or a sealed drainage system for on-site reuse or off-site disposal. Discharges to surface water or storm drains are not acceptable.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 6  | You must not discharge sharps or medicines (for example, resulting from the washing of reusable sharps bins) to surface water, storm drainage or foul sewer.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 7  | You must direct wash waters from cleaning healthcare waste carts or containers to foul sewer or a sealed drainage system for off-site disposal. You may need to pre-treat the waters to meet any limits on the effluent discharge consent.   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 8  | The contents of healthcare waste containers (bags, bins and boxes) must not enter foul, surface or storm drainage systems. You must clean up spilt or leaked material (including fluids) and dispose of them at a suitably authorised waste management facility rather than disposing of them to sewer.                      | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 9  | For chemical treatment processes, you must consider whether you need to neutralise effluent (disinfectant) before discharging to water or sewer.   | n/a  | n/a |
| <b>Section 6.5 - Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water</b> |  |  |     |
| Item 1  | You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on <a href="#">emissions to water</a> and <a href="#">leaks from containers</a> .   | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will be carried out within a building.</p> <p>The primary packaging will not be opened.</p> <p>All packaging will be repacked into sealed bins.</p> | n/a |
| Item 2  | You must have these in all operational areas of the facility:  | Yes  | n/a |

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|        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an impermeable surface</li> <li>• spill containment kerbs</li> <li>• sealed construction joints</li> <li>• a sealed drainage system</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 3 | <p>You must have measures in place to prevent overflows and failures from tanks and vessels, including where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overflow detectors and alarms</li> <li>• directing over-flow pipes to a contained drainage system</li> <li>• locating tanks and packaged liquids in suitable secondary containment (bunds)</li> <li>• providing isolation mechanisms (for example, closing valves) for tanks, vessels and secondary containment</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 4 | <p>You must collect and treat separately each water stream generated at the facility, for example, surface run-off water or process water. Separation must be based on pollutant content and treatment required. In particular you must make sure you segregate uncontaminated water streams from those that require treatment.</p>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5 | <p>You must use suitable drainage infrastructure to collect surface drainage from areas of the facility where you store, handle and treat waste. You must also collect wash waters and occasional spillages. Depending on the pollutant content, you must either recirculate what you have collected or send it for further treatment.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6 | <p>You must have design and maintenance provisions in place to detect and repair leaks. These must include regularly monitoring, inspecting and repairing equipment and minimising underground equipment and infrastructure.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7 | <p>You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents</li> <li>• the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 8 | <p>You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse water held in the buffer storage before discharging.</p>  | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 9  | <p>You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• directing liquid effluent and wash-waters to foul sewer or collecting them in a sealed system for off-site disposal – you must not discharge them to surface or storm drains</li> <li>• where possible, using biodegradable and non-corrosive washing and cleaning products</li> <li>• storing all detergents, emulsifiers and other cleaning agents in suitable bunded or containment facilities, within a locked storage area, or in a building away from any surface water drains</li> <li>• preparing cleaning or disinfection solutions in contained areas of the site and never in areas that drain to the surface water system</li> </ul> | <p>Yes, for cleaning the Clinical Bay(s) only. Any effluent that is generated will be captured in the dedicated drainage sumo, prior to being pumped out for disposal off site.</p> | n/a |
| Item 10 | <p>Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of <a href="#">oils and fuels</a>.</p>  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 11 | <p>You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow and test it.</p>   | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 12 | <p>Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately. These should follow the manufacturer’s health and safety advice for any products or substances involved.</p>   | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 13 | <p>You must keep spill kits at locations close to areas where a spillage could occur and make sure relevant staff know how to use them. Make sure kits are replenished after use.</p>   | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 14 | <p>You must stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make proprietary sorbent materials, sand or drain mats available.</p>  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 15 | <p>You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.</p>  | Yes   | n/a |
| Item 16 | <p>Bin or cart washing equipment must be purpose-built, contained and located in a designated area of the facility provided with self-contained drainage. The cart or bin wash must be designed to collect and contain all wash waters, including any spray. Trained staff must operate, inspect and maintain it regularly.</p>   | n/a   | n/a |
| Item 17 | <p>For sub-surface structures, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish and record the routing of all site drains and sub-surface pipework</li> <li>• identify all sub-surface sumps and storage vessels</li> <li>• engineer systems to minimise leakages from pipes and make sure they are detected quickly if they do occur, particularly where <a href="#">hazardous substances</a> are involved</li> <li>• provide secondary containment or leakage detection for sub-surface pipework, sumps and storage vessels</li> </ul>  | n/a   | n/a |

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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish an inspection and maintenance programme for all sub-surface structures, for example, pressure tests, leak tests, material thickness checks or CCTV</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 18 | <p>For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collection capacities</li> <li>surface thicknesses</li> <li>strength and reinforcement</li> <li>falls</li> <li>materials of construction</li> <li>permeability</li> <li>resistance to chemical attack</li> <li>inspection and maintenance procedures</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 19 | <p>You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.</p>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 20 | <p>You must bund all above-ground tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment. Bunds must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be impermeable and resistant to the stored materials</li> <li>have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps) and drain to a blind collection point</li> <li>have pipework routed within banded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces</li> <li>be designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings</li> <li>have a capacity greater than 110% of the largest tank or 25% of the total tankage, whichever is the larger</li> <li>have regular visual inspections – any contents must be pumped out or otherwise removed under manual control after checking for contamination</li> <li>be fitted with a high-level probe and an alarm (as appropriate) if not frequently inspected</li> <li>have tanker connection points within the bund (where possible), otherwise provide adequate containment</li> <li>have programmed engineering inspections – normally visual, but extending to water testing if structural integrity is in doubt</li> <li>be emptied of rainwater regularly to maintain their containment capacity</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |

**Section 7 - Emissions Monitoring and Limits Appropriate Measures**

**Section 7.1 - Emissions to Air**

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| <p>Item 1</p>                           | <p>Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to air, such as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• average values and variability of flow and temperature</li> <li>• average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability</li> <li>• flammability, lower and higher explosive limits and reactivity</li> <li>• presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety – for example, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust</li> </ul>                        | <p>Yes, The clinical waste operation will be carried out within a dedicated building.</p> <p>The primary packaging will not be opened.</p> <p>All packaging will be repacked into sealed bins.</p> <p>No additional emissions to air</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p><b>Chemical Emissions to Air</b></p> |  |  |            |
| <p>Item 2</p>                           | <p>You may not need to carry out chemical emissions monitoring if both of these conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you have carried out waste pre-acceptance and acceptance checks by following the guidance on Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking appropriate measures</li> <li>• you are not treating wastes containing or contaminated with chemicals or medicines</li> <li>• You will need to confirm this through your site specific emissions inventory and environmental risk assessment.</li> </ul>   | <p>n/a</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Item 3</p>                           | <p>If your treatment plant treats pharmaceutically or chemically contaminated wastes, for example, medicinally contaminated sharps (even if fully discharged), you must propose and agree with the Environment Agency emission limits and monitoring requirements for relevant substances. This will be based on an assessment of the range of pharmaceuticals and chemicals in use and their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• occurrence and concentration within the waste</li> <li>• properties and behaviour when subjected to the treatment process</li> <li>• predicted environmental impact</li> </ul> | <p>n/a</p>   | <p>n/a</p> |

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|                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical emission limits and monitoring requirements</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 4                            | <p>You should apply the following emission limits and monitoring requirements for point source emissions to air where they are relevant, based on your facility’s emissions inventory and environmental risk assessment. You must comply with any other emission limits or monitoring requirements in your environmental permit.</p> <p>Here are the emission limits for dust. When using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fabric filters – an emission limit (including unit) of 5 mg/m3</li> <li>other abatement techniques – a higher emission limit of 10 mg/m3 may be appropriate</li> </ul> <p>For dust, the monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>frequency is once every 6 months</li> <li>standard or method is BS EN 13284-1</li> </ul> <p>You should report results as the average value of 3 consecutive measurements of at least 30 minutes each.</p> <p>For total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) the emission limit is 30 mg/m3, and the monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>frequency is once every 6 months</li> <li>standard or method is BS EN 12619</li> </ul> <p>You should report results as the average value of 3 consecutive measurements of at least 30 minutes each.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Microbial emissions to air</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 5                            | You must demonstrate that emissions from the plant are controlled during both site commissioning and routine operation.   | n/a | n/a |

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| Item 6  | You must monitor and assess microbial emissions using tracer spore suspensions. You can use alternative indicators if you can demonstrate that microbial emissions only come from the waste on site (not from other environmental sources) and are present in enough numbers to provide the same level of test sensitivity.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7  | You must comply with the following guidance when monitoring microbial emissions from alternative treatment plant.  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Microbial emissions monitoring frequency</b>                             |  |     |     |
| Item 8  | <p>You must test all devices during commissioning validation and then periodically.</p> <p>For process bioaerosol emissions monitoring, when you have used a suspension of bacillus spores, you must test as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• devices which shred or macerate untreated waste – test them during site commissioning and then annually if proven and agreed</li> <li>• other devices – test them during site commissioning and then every 4 years</li> </ul> <p>Microbial emissions monitoring methodology</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 9  | You must not use spore strips for bioaerosol emissions monitoring.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 10   | The quantity of spores must be a minimum of 1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> spores per gram of total waste load.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 11   | Waste loads processed by the plant during the emissions monitoring tests must be representative of the waste types and waste streams that will be accepted for treatment.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 12   | You must follow an appropriate assessment methodology, which will depend on whether the waste is shredded or macerated before treatment.   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>For technologies that shred or macerate the waste prior to treatment</b> |  |     |     |



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|  | You must prepare and dispense (in a laboratory environment) a dry or liquid suspension of bacillus spores in a number of sealed, small volume plastic containers. Disperse the spores throughout the waste load and process.   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>For other technologies</b>                |  |     |     |
|  | <p>You must prepare and dispense (in a laboratory environment) dry or liquid suspensions of bacillus spores, both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>loosely on dressings in waste inside containers, such as bags and boxes</li> <li>inside worst case challenge load containers like suction canisters and chest drains</li> </ul> <p>You must disperse the spores throughout the waste load processed.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 13                                      | The monitoring must consist of both air monitoring and surface monitoring.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 14                                      | You must design your monitoring programme so you take enough samples to quantitatively relate the results to the input dose. The number of samples and location of sampling points will depend on the nature of the process and size of the device.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 15                                      | <p>You must take samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>before processing the seeded waste (controls)</li> <li>at intervals during processing the seeded waste – the intervals must relate to the process stages and the timing of potential emissions</li> <li>then periodically for at least 2 hours after the cycle is complete</li> </ul> <p>Through the monitoring programme, you should aim to produce a quantitative ‘estimate’ of the total number of tracer organisms emitted from the device, relative to the input dose by each route.</p> | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Monitoring microbial emissions to air</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 16                                      | <p>You must carry out air monitoring from all of these points, at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identified emission points from the process</li> </ul>   | n/a | n/a |

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|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the site boundaries</li> <li>any other relevant locations within the site – for example, near open vehicle access doors to the building housing the plant</li> </ul>   |     |     |
| Item 17 | You must use active (centrifugal or vacuum) impaction onto agar using Anderson or slit samplers (or equivalent) to sample for bioaerosols. Your data submissions must contain information indicating the recovery efficiency of the method used.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 18 | <p>You must conduct air monitoring throughout the emissions monitoring exercise. Individual sample times must coincide with the steps in the treatment process where emissions may occur, for example, during the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passage of seeded waste through a shredder</li> <li>unloading of treated material</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 19 | <p>Monitoring must consider all the main sources of emissions that are present at a site, including point source emissions and fugitive emissions.</p> <p>The main point source emission to air is from venting exhaust gases. You must always treat exhaust gases, for example, by filtering through a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Monitoring is needed to demonstrate that treating the gases has been effective. You must monitor at each emission point.</p> <p>Common sources of fugitive emissions include the following:</p> <p>a. Macerating untreated clinical waste</p> <p>This is potentially the most significant source of pathogenic bioaerosols. Your monitoring must demonstrate that the containment measures in place are effective.</p> <p>b. Macerating treated clinical waste</p> <p>This treatment reduces the number of microorganisms but does not eliminate them. Your monitoring must demonstrate if additional containment measures are needed.</p> <p>c. Maintenance or access ports</p> | n/a | n/a |

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|  | <p>You must carry out monitoring to make sure that these do not compromise the integrity of the plant and are effectively sealed during operation so emissions are not released. Failed seals and joints may also result in emissions.</p> <p>d. Bin washing</p> <p>Cleaning mobile containers may generate pathogenic bioaerosols. Chemical agents used for disinfection may also become aerosolised.</p> <p>Your monitoring must demonstrate if additional containment measures are needed by contaminating these containers with a liquid 'spill' of not less than 100ml and equivalent to 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> spores per gram of waste typically present in the cart.</p> |     |     |
| <b>Monitoring fugitive microbial emissions to surfaces</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 20  | To support the air monitoring, you must use enough settle plates to form a grid-like pattern around the device or site.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 21  | The exposure time for each plate, and replacement frequency during testing, should consider contaminants and total microbial load.   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 22  | <p>You must use a regular exposure time and a series of plates at each sampling point. You must also use a grid placement to calculate the total number of organisms that have settled per hour during the monitoring period for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● each grid square</li> <li>● the whole site</li> </ul> <p>You should compare this to the input dose to provide a quantitative release estimate for the process.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Microbial emission limits</b>                           |  |     |     |

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| <p>Item 23</p> | <p>You must compare and assess the results of microbial emissions monitoring against the emission limits that follow. This is to demonstrate that the containment and treatment of microbial emissions is effective.</p> <p>Here are the microbial emission limits for emissions to air and surfaces:</p> <p>a. Point source emissions to air</p> <p>For emissions of bacillus spores to air, the limits are 1,000 cfu (colony forming units) per cubic metre.</p> <p>The limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seed dose.</p> <p>The units of the limit (per cubic metre) relate to the overall monitoring period so the limit applies to each individual sample of air, with a calculation made to report the result per cubic metre.</p> <p>b. Fugitive emissions to air</p> <p>For fugitive emissions to air, where sample points are more than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 300 cfu per cubic metre.</p> <p>c. Fugitive emissions to surfaces</p> <p>For fugitive emissions of bacillus spores to surfaces, where sample points are less than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 20,000 cfu per square metre per hour.</p> <p>For fugitive emissions to surfaces, where sample points are more than 10m from the treatment plant, the emissions limit for bacillus spores is 5,000 cfu per square metre per hour.</p> <p>In both cases, the limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seeding dose.</p> <p>The units relate to the overall monitoring period so the cfu limit applies to each individual:</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sample of air – a calculation is made to report the result per cubic metre</li> <li>settle plate (this is not an average) – a calculation is made to adjust for surface area of a settle plate and exposure time (for example, if you use settle plates for only 15 minutes of every hour then you must multiply the result by 4)</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| <b>Section 7.2 - Emissions to Water or Sewer</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 1   | <p>Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to water or sewer, such as:</p> <p>average values and variability of flow, pH, temperature and conductivity</p> <p>average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability – for example, COD (chemical oxygen demand) and TOC (total organic carbon), nitrogen species, phosphorus, metals, priority substances or micropollutants</p> <p>data on bio-eliminability – for example, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), BOD to COD ratio, Zahn-Wellens test, biological inhibition potential, for example, inhibition of activated sludge</p> | n/a | n/a |
| Item 2   | <p>For relevant emissions to water or sewer identified by the emissions inventory, you must carry out monitoring of key process parameters (for example, waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, or BOD) at key locations.</p> <p>For example, these could either be at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inlet or outlet (or both) of the pre-treatment</li> <li>inlet to the final treatment</li> <li>point where the emission leaves the facility boundary</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Chemical emissions to water or sewer</b>      |  |     |     |
| Item 3   | <p>You may not need to carry out chemical or pharmaceutical emissions monitoring if both of these apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>you have carried out waste pre-acceptance and acceptance checks following the guidance in the section Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking appropriate measures</li> </ul>  | n/a | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>you are not treating the wastes containing or contaminated with chemicals or medicines</li> </ul> <p>You will need to confirm this through your site specific emissions inventory.</p>   |     |     |
| Item 4  | <p>If your treatment plant is authorised to process medicinally or chemically contaminated waste, for example, medicinally contaminated sharps (even if fully discharged), you must propose and agree with the Environment Agency emission limits and monitoring requirements for relevant substances. You will need to assess the range of chemicals and pharmaceuticals in use and their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>occurrence and concentration within the waste</li> <li>properties and behaviour when subjected to the treatment process</li> <li>predicted environmental impact</li> </ul> | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Microbial emissions to water or sewer</b>            |   |     |     |
| Item 5  | <p>Where the treatment process produces a wastewater you must also monitor this at intervals during the microbial emissions tests. You must follow the method and frequency of the test set out in the section on microbial emissions to air.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 6  | <p>You must representatively sample wastewater for microbial emissions before it enters the drainage system and as near to the point of origin (the treatment plant) as possible.</p>   | n/a | n/a |
| Item 7  | <p>You must compare and assess the results of microbial emissions monitoring against the following emission limit to demonstrate that the treatment of microbial emissions is effective.</p>  | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Emission limits for microbial emissions to water</b> |   |     |     |

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|   | <p>The emission limit for bacillus spores to water or sewer is 300 cfu per litre.</p> <p>This limit is based on a seeding dose of 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> spores per gram of waste load. You should adjust it accordingly if you use a higher or lower seed dose.</p> <p>These units relate to the overall monitoring period so the cfu limit applies to each individual sample of water taken, with a calculation made to report the result per litre.</p>                       | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 8 - Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures</b>  |  |     |     |
| <b>Section 8.1 - Energy Efficiency (installations only)</b> |  |     |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must create and implement an energy efficiency plan at your facility. This must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>define and calculate the specific energy consumption of the activity (or activities) you do and waste stream(s) you treat</li> <li>set annual key performance indicators – for example, specific energy consumption (expressed in kWh/tonne of waste processed)</li> <li>plan periodic improvement targets and related actions</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2  | You must regularly review and update your energy efficiency plan as part of your facility's management system.   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 3  | You must have and maintain an energy balance record for your facility. This must provide a breakdown of your energy consumption and generation (including any energy or heat exported) by the type of source (electricity, gas, conventional liquid fuels, conventional solid fuels and waste). You should provide Sankey diagrams or energy balances to show how energy is used in your waste treatment processes.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4  | You must regularly review and update your energy balance record as part of your facility's management system, alongside the energy efficiency plan.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 5  | <p>You must have operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures in place in relevant areas, for example for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air conditioning, process refrigeration and cooling systems (leaks, seals, temperature control, evaporator or condenser maintenance)</li> <li>the operation of motors and drives</li> <li>compressed gas systems (leaks, procedures for use)</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• steam distribution systems (leaks, traps, insulation)</li> <li>• space heating and hot water systems</li> <li>• lubrication to avoid high friction losses</li> <li>• boiler operation and maintenance, for example, optimising excess air</li> <li>• other maintenance relevant to the activities within the facility</li> </ul> |  |     |
| Item 6  | <p>You must have measures in place to avoid gross energy inefficiencies. These should include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• insulation</li> <li>• containment methods (such as seals and self-closing doors)</li> <li>• avoiding unnecessary discharge of heated water or air (for example, by fitting timers and sensors)</li> </ul>        | Yes  | n/a |
| Item 7  | <p>For alternative treatment plant that thermally disinfect waste, we do not consider treating non-infectious waste appropriate unless you provide detailed justification. This should take into account the purpose and benefit of the treatment process and its energy consumption.</p>   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 8  | <p>You should implement additional <a href="#">energy efficiency measures</a> at the facility as appropriate, following our guidance.</p>   | Yes  | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.2 - Raw Materials (installations only)</b> |   |  |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must maintain a list of the raw materials used at your facility and their properties. This includes auxiliary materials and other substances that could have an environmental impact.</p>  | Yes, but there is not expected to be any raw material used in this process, other than water for washing and disinfecting the floor. | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>You must regularly review the availability of alternative raw materials and use any suitable ones that are less hazardous or polluting. This should include, where possible, substituting raw materials with waste or waste-derived products.</p>  | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 3  | <p>You must justify the continued use of any substance for which there is a less hazardous alternative.</p>   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 4  | <p>You must have quality assurance procedures in place to control the content of raw materials.</p>   | n/a  | n/a |
| Item 5  | <p>For facilities that treat waste using chemical disinfection, you must consider the following when you select and use raw materials:</p>  | n/a  | n/a |



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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• using the optimum amount of disinfectant that maintains effective treatment</li> <li>• disinfectants that might have a lower environmental impact (for example hazardous properties, bioaccumulation, degradability, emissions)</li> <li>• minimising or reducing the quantity of, or neutralising, the residual active disinfectant in the outputs from the treatment process</li> <li>• the potential for components of the waste, for example organic matter, to inhibit or react with the chemical disinfectant</li> </ul>   |     |     |
| Item 6  | Processing waste that is not infectious with disinfectant is not consistent with minimising the use of raw materials. If you want to disinfect non-infectious waste you need to support your application to treat such waste. You must provide a detailed justification demonstrating that you meet the requirement to minimise raw material use.   | n/a | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.3 - Water Use (installations only)</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 1  | <p>You must make sure you optimise water consumption to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the volume of waste water you generate</li> <li>• prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to soil and water</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2  | <p>Measures you must take include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementing a water saving plan (involving establishing water efficiency objectives, flow diagrams and water mass balances)</li> <li>• optimising the use of wash waters (for example, dry cleaning instead of hosing down and using trigger controls on all washing equipment)</li> <li>• recirculating and reusing water streams within the plant or facility, if necessary after treatment</li> <li>• reducing the use of water for vacuum generation (for example, using liquid ring pumps with high boiling point liquids), where relevant</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 3  | You must review water use (a water efficiency audit) at least every 4 years.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4  | <p>You must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• produce flow diagrams and water mass balances for your activities</li> <li>• establish water efficiency objectives and identify constraints on reducing water use beyond a certain level (usually this will be site specific)</li> </ul>   | Yes | n/a |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the opportunities for maximising reuse and minimising use of water</li> <li>• have a timetabled improvement plan for implementing additional water reduction measures</li> </ul>  |     |     |
| Item 5   | <p>To reduce water use and associated emissions to water, you should apply these general principles in sequence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use water efficient techniques at source where possible</li> <li>• reuse water within the process, by treating it first if necessary – if not practicable, use it in another part of the process or facility that has a lower water quality requirement</li> <li>• if you cannot use uncontaminated roof and surface water in the process, you should keep it separate from other discharge streams – at least until after you have treated the contaminated streams in an effluent treatment system and have carried out final monitoring</li> </ul> | Yes | n/a |
| Item 6   | You should establish the water quality requirements associated with each activity and identify whether you can substitute water from recycled sources. Where you can, include it in your improvement plan.  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 7   | Where there is scope for reuse (possibly after some form of treatment) you should keep less contaminated water streams, such as cooling waters, separate from more contaminated streams.  | n/a | n/a |
| Item 8   | <p>You must minimise the volume of water you use for cleaning and washing down by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vacuuming, scraping or mopping in preference to hosing down</li> <li>• reusing wash water (or recycled water) where practicable</li> <li>• using trigger controls on all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 9   | You must directly measure fresh water consumption and record it regularly at every significant usage point, ideally on a daily basis.   | Yes | n/a |
| <b>Section 8.4 - Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal</b> |   |     |     |
| Item 1   | <p>You must have and implement a residues management plan that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimises the generation of residues from waste treatment</li> <li>• optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging</li> <li>• makes sure you properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical</li> </ul>  | Yes | n/a |
| Item 2   | Where you must dispose of waste, you must do a detailed assessment to identify the best environmental options for waste disposal.   | Yes | n/a |

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|--------|---|-----|-----|
| Item 3 | You must regularly review options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. You must do this as part of your management system to make sure you are using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable. | Yes | n/a |
| Item 4 | If you provide or advise producers on healthcare waste packaging, consider:<br>reducing the quantity of packaging accompanying the waste, for example making sure that containers are being used efficiently<br>using packaging that is either reusable or suitable for recycling             | Yes | n/a |

**APPENDIX E**  
**SITE CONDITION REPORT**



# Site Condition Report

Newcastle Waste Management Centre  
Version 1

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## **Executive summary**

### **Purpose of this report**

This document is the Application Site Condition Report (SCR) for the proposed Hazardous waste transfer facility located at Unit BT99/10, Chollerton Drive, North Tyne Industrial Estate, Longbenton in Newcastle upon Tyne ('the Installation'). Veolia ES (UK) Limited proposes to adapt an existing healthcare treatment and transfer site. The site was a commercial property before that and is understood to have been a dairy distribution depot and prior to that a chilled food storage facility. An application to permit operation of the proposed Installation is being made under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016. The activities undertaken within the Installation constitute a prescribed process for the purposes of the Regulations, as defined in Section 5.3 and 5.6 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

The Application SCR is intended to describe the condition of the land and groundwater at the point at which an application for an environmental permit is made by the operator. The Application SCR must consider the existing condition of the site through consideration of the former land-uses and pollution history of the site.

The SCR is intended to enable Veolia to demonstrate that reasonable steps to protect the land and groundwater from contamination have been undertaken during the lifetime of the Installation. The SCR is intended to be a 'live' document which is maintained throughout the lifetime of the operations at the Installation, from permit application through operation to permit surrender.

The Application SCR detailed herein has been undertaken in general accordance with Environment Agency, Guidance for Applications, H5: Site Conditions Reports (v3, April 2013). In accordance with H5 guidance Sections 1 to 3 have been completed for the permit application stage. Healthcare is required to maintain Sections 4 to 7 during the lifetime of the Installation. Sections 8 to 10 are required to be completed as part of an application to surrender the Environmental Permit. The Sections of the SCR are summarised below.

### **Environmental Permit Site Condition Report**

#### **Permit Application SCR:**

Section 1 Introduction and Site Details

Section 2 Condition of the Land at Permit Issue

Section 3 Permitted Activities

#### **Operational Phase:**

Section 4 Changes to the Activity

Section 5 Measures Taken to Protect Land

Section 6 Pollution Incidents that may have had an Impact on Land, and their Remediation.

Section 7 Soil Gas and Water Quality Monitoring

**Permit Surrender SCR:**

Section 8 Decommissioning and Removal of Pollution Risk

Section 9 Reference Data and Remediation (where relevant)

Section 10 Statement of Site Condition



| <b>1.0 SITE DETAILS</b>  |  |
|--|--|
| Name of the applicant  | Veolia ES (UK) Limited   |
| Activity address   | Newcastle Waste Management Centre<br>Unit BT 99/10,<br>Chollerton Drive,<br>North Tyne Industrial Estate,<br>Newcastle Upon Tyne<br>NE12 9SZ   |
| National grid reference  | NZ 29182 69550   |
| Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender | Permit Application Supporting Statement (April 2023)<br><br>Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015).                |
| Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)                     | Permit Application Supporting Statement (April 2023):<br>Appendix A<br><br>Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015). |

## 2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue

Environmental setting including:

- geology
- hydrogeology
- surface waters

### 2.1 Geology

#### Ground Surface

Internally the ground surface comprises a level concrete and screed floor with no signs of cracking, there were a few signs of recent repairs to the concrete.

Externally >95% of the Installation has a reinforced concrete hardstanding which covers the entirety of the south and west sides of the building up to the boundary palisade fence. The concrete hardstand has a number of cracks and evidence of patching from recent repairs/upgrades to underground utilities. In general, breaks between the concrete slabs are filled with what appear to be wooden baffles. The large hardstanding to the south of the building has a number of ACO drains (a shallow trench drain with grill cover) which flow to foul sewer) some of which have become filled with weeds in places, and there is evidence of former ACO drains that have been removed and replaced with concrete. Except at the Installation entrance, kerbing is present at the south-western corner of the building and the eastern Installation boundary that would limit the potential for liquid spillages to reach permeable ground.

In the north and east of the site, the space between the building and the site boundary is landscaped with gravel and concrete paving slabs on which existing cooling units stand.

There will be a requirement for some resealing of the joints prior to the site being Operated by Veolia.

#### Made Ground

BGS geological mapping reveals that the site is entirely underlain by Made Ground. In addition, Made Ground in association with construction of the existing Installation and underground utilities is anticipated.

Recorded Made Ground underlying the site is likely to be associated with the formation of a slag heap on the site. This slag heap is likely to have been formed by the deposition of wastes including colliery spoil and coal burning wastes placed onto the original land surface or buried in a landfill. BGS historical records (detailed below) indicate that Made Ground is likely to comprise colliery spoil.

#### Superficial Geology

BGS mapping indicates that the wider area is underlain by natural superficial deposits of Glacial Till comprising a heterogenic mix of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. These deposits are also likely to underlie the

Made Ground detailed above (see review of BGS Historical Records below).

#### Bedrock Geology

BGS mapping reveals that the Installation is underlain by the Pennine Middle Coal Measures of Carboniferous age. The Coal Measures comprise cyclical sequences of mudstone, siltstone, sandstone and coal seams.

The geology of the wider area is generally dominated by the Middle Coal Measures. To the north of the Installation the Yellow Sands Formation of sandstone is identified approximately 360m from the Installation.

The Installation is not underlain by geological faults or coal seams. The nearest geological fault is identified approximately 150m west of the Installation. The fault is shown to trend in a general north-northwest direction and has a 10m downthrow on the western side of the fault.

#### BGS Historical Records

The BGS GeoIndex website reveals that there are seven publically available historical records within the vicinity of the site. These are located between approximately 50m and 120m to the north and northwest of the Installation and relate to trial pit excavated for the adjacent facility.

The nearest trial pit record (NZ26NE1112) reveals that ground conditions comprised Made Ground of sandy clay, shale fill, colliery spoil, organic matter, shale and sandstone fragments to a depth of 2.40m below ground level (bgl). The remaining trial pit records reveal that Made Ground of similar composition is widespread and extends to depths between 1.80m and 2.00m bgl. Made Ground in each of the trial pits is was underlain by natural deposits comprising firm to stiff occasionally slightly sandy and slightly gravelly clay to a depths up to 3.00m bgl which was the maximum trial pit depth.

The available historical records indicate that groundwater is likely to be present at depths between 1.75m and 2.40m bgl.

#### Coal Authority

The Coal Authority Mining Report reveals that the Installation is within the likely zone of influence from three seams of coal working at depths between 160m and 350m bgl, last working in 1949.

The Coal Authority report states that any movement caused by these workings should have ceased by now.

The Coal Authority has no records of any mine entries being within, or within 20m of the boundary of the Installation.

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|  | <p>The location of the Installation has not been worked by open cast methods according to the Coal Authority.</p> <p>The Coal Authority Mining Report is presented within Appendix C of Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015).</p> <p><u>Other Mineral Extraction</u></p> <p>There are no BGS Recorded Mineral Sites within the boundary of the Installation.</p> <p><u>Previous Ground Investigation</u></p> <p>No previous ground investigation information is available for the Installation.</p> <p><b>2.2 Hydrogeology</b></p> <p><u>Groundwater</u></p> <p>Information on the underlying groundwater has been provided by the Envirocheck Report (Appendix B) of Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) and the Environment Agency website.</p> <p>Glacial Till underlying the Installation is classified by the Environment Agency as an Unproductive Strata under the Water Framework Directive. These are deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for potable water supply or base flow to rivers.</p> <p>Although, the Installation is underlain by an unproductive superficial aquifer, given the likely composition of Made Ground there is the potential that the Installation will be underlain by perched groundwater.</p> <p>The Middle Coal Measures underlying the Installation are classified by the Environment Agency as a Secondary A Aquifer. These are rocks capable of providing local potable water supplies and which in some cases form an important source of base flow to rivers. In the wider area the Yellow Sands Formation to the north of the Installation is classified a Principle Aquifer. These are rocks that have a high permeability and usually provide a high level of water storage and as such may support potable water supplies and/or base flow to rivers on a regional scale.</p> <p><u>Groundwater Vulnerability</u></p> <p>The Installation is shown to be underlain by a Minor Aquifer with a High groundwater vulnerability class as determined by the Environment Agency. High vulnerability areas those where the ground conditions are able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater and are characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability drift deposits.</p> <p><u>Groundwater Abstractions</u></p> |
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The Envirocheck Report in Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) reveals that there are no groundwater abstractions within 1km of the Installation site.

#### Drinking Water Safeguard Zones

According to the Environment Agency website the Installation is not within a groundwater Drinking Water Safeguard Zone.

### **2.3 Hydrology**

#### Surface Watercourses

According to the Envirocheck Report in Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) the nearest surface watercourse is located approximately 65m north of the Installation. This record relates to primary flow of Secondary and Tertiary Rivers (as classified by the Environment Agency in the River Network Map) located within an area of open ground to the north of the Installation. According to the Envirocheck Report the watercourse flows westward through an Extended Culvert to join the Longbenton Letch, a Primary River approximately 495m west of the Installation.

#### Drinking Water Safeguard Zones

According to the Environment Agency website the Installation is not within a surface water Drinking Water Safeguard Zone.

#### Consented Activities

The current permit includes two discharges:

W1 - emission to Longbenton Letch via public surface water drainage system for uncontaminated surface water drainage from external yard areas

S1 - emission to Northumbrian Water Howden Wastewater Treatment Works for boiler blowdown, bin washing effluent, condensate from autoclave treatment and internal drainage

Modifications to the drainage will be made by Veolia and this includes diverting clean roof water only to W1. External yard water will discharge to sewer via S1. Any limited volumes of effluent generated within the building will be retained in a sealed drainage system prior to being disposed of off site.

#### Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters

The Envirocheck Report in Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) reveals that there have been no Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters relating to the Installation site. In the wider area

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|   | <p>there are five records within 1km to the north, northeast and northwest of the Installation, between approximately 380m and 780m from the Installation. These releases were to the Longbenton Letch (downstream of the Installation) and another unnamed tributary of the River Tyne.</p> <p>There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.</p> <p><u>Flooding</u></p> <p>The Envirocheck Report and Environment Agency website reveal that the Installation is not within an area at risk of flooding by rivers or sea.</p>   |
| <p>Pollution history including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pollution incidents that may have affected land</li> <li>• historical land-uses and associated contaminants</li> <li>• any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination</li> <li>• evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures</li> </ul> | <p><b>2.4 Substantiated Pollution Incident Register Records</b></p> <p>There have been no known Substantiated Pollution Incident Register Records in relation to the existing building onsite.</p> <p>The Envirocheck Report in the Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) reveals that there is a Substantiated Pollution Incident Register record approximately 65m north of the site. The incident is recorded to have been a Water Impact Category 3 (Minor Incident), Air Impact Category 2 (Significant Incident) and had No Impact to the Land. The pollutant is noted to have been contaminated water.</p> <p>There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.</p> <p><b>2.5 Pollution Incidents to Controlled Water</b></p> <p>There have been no known pollution incidents to controlled water in relation to the building.</p> <p>In the wider area the Envirocheck Report of Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) identifies five pollution incidents to controlled waters, the nearest of which was located approximately 380m northeast of the Installation on Chollerton Drive. A second pollution incident is identified approximately 440m north of the Installation. The receiving water for both of these incidents is likely to have been the Longbenton Letch, potentially upstream of the Installation.</p> <p>There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.</p> <p><b>2.6 Waste Activities</b></p> <p>The Envirocheck Report of Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) reveals that a BGS and Local Authority Recorded Landfill site was situated approximately 170m south of the Installation. The landfill is now closed but was licensed to dispose of inert,</p> |

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|   | <p>industrial, commercial and household wastes and liquid sludge. The Envirocheck Report indicates that the landfill operated from June 1965 which is prior to the Control of Pollution Act 1974. As such, given that there is no information on the pollution controls there is a potential that the landfill may be a source of contaminated leachates which may have affected groundwater quality in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>In the wider area there are a further nine landfill records within 1km of the Installation. In addition, there are five Licensed Waste Management Facilities including a vehicle salvage facility approximately 470m southwest of the Installation.</p> <p><b>2.7 Previous Installation Use &amp; Records</b></p> <p>No Environmental Permit records or Site Condition Surrender Reports are available for the previous uses of the existing building with the exception of the Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) for the previous Operator - Healthcare Environmental Services Limited latterly Cliniwaste Health South Limited.</p> <p>There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.</p>  |
| <p>Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)</p> | <p><b>2.8 Historical land-uses and associated contaminants.</b></p> <p><u>Previous Land Uses</u></p> <p>A review of the land use history of the Installation was conducted by reviewing the historical maps provided by the Envirocheck Report presented in Appendix B of Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) and is summarised below.</p> <p><u>Site History</u></p> <p>In the first edition map (1865) the Installation site is shown to be open agricultural land. In the 1951 map the site is shown to be located within an area of marshy ground and is adjacent to the south of a slag heap which extended from the northern boundary to a railway line approximately 185m north of the site. By the 1970 map the slag heap is shown to have extended southwards to cover the Installation site and extends southward to a sports ground approximately 20m from the site. In 1973 the slag heap is renamed a tip. The slag heap is last shown in the 1977 map after which the site is shown to be vacant until the 2006 map when the current building is identified. There are then no obvious significant changes to the site between 2006 and the present day.</p> <p><u>History of Surrounding Area</u></p> <p>In the first edition map the Installation site is shown to be within an area dominated by agricultural open space. In the near vicinity of the site (&lt;250m) the first edition map identifies the Hope Pit and Swallow Pit</p> |

(including slag heaps) located approximately 200m southwest and 250m east, respectively. In addition, the Killingworth Tile Works, containing earth-workings is identified approximately 100m to the north and the Killingworth Wagonway is identified approximately 150m east. In the wider area further industrial land uses including Ridge Pit and old coal shafts have been identified within 1km of the Installation site.

In the 1890 map a railway line is shown trending northeast to southwest approximately 150m to north. By 1897 the Killingworth Tile Works has been demolished leaving a number of ponds to the north of the site. By the 1920-21 map, the wider area is shown to have been developed with additional industrial land uses including Benton Square Quarry, Moor Edge Colliery, brick works, air shafts and old quarries. There are then no obvious significant changes to the near vicinity or wider area of the site until the 1950-52 map when a slag heap is identified approximately 20m north of the site.

In the 1952-66 map the slag heap is shown to be present and contains one long earth-working in the north and smaller earth-workings along the west of the slag heap. In addition, a Works (unspecified) is identified approximately 100m southwest of the site. There are then no obvious significant changes to the surroundings until the 1979 map when industrial estates containing numerous Works (unspecified), a Factory (unspecified) and a Depot are identified to the northeast and southwest of the Installation site. In the 1982-88 map there is further development of the North Tyne and Longbenton Industrial Estates to the northeast and southwest. In addition, the map indicates redevelopment of the railway line to the north of the site by 1988. In the 1993 map several electrical substations are identified in all orientations from the Installation, the nearest of which is located approximately 50m north. There are no obvious significant changes between the 1993 map and the latest map (2015).

#### Potential Existing Sources of Contamination

##### Onsite Sources:

The slag heap/tip land use is a potential source for a range of contaminants depending on the nature of the material deposited onto the site. BGS historical records indicate that the slag heap was likely to have been a colliery spoil heap. Potential contaminants that may already be present on the land or in the groundwater may include the following:

- Metals & Metalloids (e.g. arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and nickel);
- Non-metals/Inorganics (e.g. sulphates);
- Abnormal pH;
- Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs);
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs, e.g. fuels and oil contaminants);
- Phenols; and
- Asbestos.

In addition to the above, potential contaminants in association with the Facilities former use as a Healthcare waste treatment and transfer site, dairy and cold storage



facility include glycols and fuel (TPH) spills and leaks which may have resulted in localised contamination of the site.

#### Offsite Sources

The Envirocheck Report and site walkover has identified a number of potential offsite sources of contamination which include historical landfilling approximately 170m south, former slag heaps adjacent to the north and west and industrial/commercial activities surrounding the Installation. Potential contaminants that may already be present on the land or in the groundwater as a result of surrounding land uses may include the following:

- Metals & Metalloids (e.g. arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and nickel);
- Non-metals/Inorganics (e.g. cyanide and sulphates);
- Abnormal pH;
- Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs);
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs, e.g. fuels and oil contaminants); and
- Phenols.

#### **2.9 Visual and/or olfactory evidence of existing contamination.**

The site walkover identified a number of existing minor oil or fuel stains on the internal and external concrete hard standings.

There was no olfactory evidence of existing contamination.

#### **2.10 Evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures.**

The site walkover noted a number of minor cracks and repairs to the concrete hardstanding throughout the site. There was also a need to reseal some joints. The condition of hardstanding will be checked by Veolia and further repairs made as necessary.

#### **2.11 Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports.**

No previous site investigations are known to have been undertaken at the Installation.

#### **2.12 Baseline soil and groundwater reference data.**

No ground investigations have been undertaken to provide baseline soil and groundwater data for the Installation.

Given the extent of hardstanding at the site and for most of the activities that will be carried out (see Section 3) there is very little risk of releases to ground occurring. Given the activities will be undertaken above ground and internally on concrete and screed hardstanding, it is considered that baseline soil and groundwater data will not be required for the installation.

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| Baseline soil and groundwater reference data | see above |
|--|-----------|

| <b>3.0 Permitted activities</b>   |   |
|---|---|
| Permitted activities  | <p>This application is to substantially vary the existing permit (EPR/DP3304BQ/T003) with the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Risk Surrender of the S5.3 Part A(1)(a)(ii) Autoclave activity (Activity A1) and Boiler (Activity A3). These are no longer required and have both been decommissioned and removed from site.</li> <li>• Surrender the DAA Activity A4 - Bin cleaning facility. This is no longer required but is still installed.</li> <li>• Substantial Variation of the S5.3 Part A(1)(a)(iv) hazardous waste repackaging activity (Activity A2) to add a significant number of EWC codes.</li> <li>• Remove the current waste activity A6 and add a hazardous waste storage activity - S5.6 Part A(1)(a) as a new activity, as storage tonnages will be in excess of 50 tonnes.</li> <li>• Substantially vary the waste activity (Activity A7) to include additional EWC codes, increase the tonnages and allow repackaging.</li> <li>• Add Surface Water Management and Collection as a DAA.</li> </ul> |
| Non-permitted activities undertaken   | n/a   |
| <p>Document references for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plan showing activity layout; and</li> <li>• environmental risk assessment.</li> </ul> | <p>Permit Application Supporting Statement: April 2023 – Appendix A (Site Plans)</p> <p>Permit Application Supporting Statement: April 2023 – Appendix C (Environmental Risk Assessment)</p> <p>Permit Application Supporting Statement: April 2023 – Appendix F (Site Condition Report and Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015).</p>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>4.0 Changes to the activity</b>  |  |
| <b>Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?</b>  |  |
| <b>Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?</b>   |  |
| <b>Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?</b> |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b>  |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>5.0 Measures taken to protect land</b>  |  |
|  |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b> |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation</b> |  |
|   |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b>  |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)</b> |  |
|   |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b>                          |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk</b> |  |
|  |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b>               |  |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)</b> |  |
|  |  |
| <b>Checklist of supporting information</b>                 |  |

|   |
|---|
| <b>10.0 Statement of site condition</b> |
|   |

**APPENDIX F**  
**TECHNICAL COMPETENCE**



# Fire Prevention Plan

## Newcastle Waste Management Centre

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Date: May 2023

Version: 1.0

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## Version History

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| Revision Number | Date of Issue | Status              | Reason for revision |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1.0             | May 2023      | Draft for EA review | New Plan            |
|                 |               |                     |                     |
|                 |               |                     |                     |

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# 1. Process Overview

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## 1.1. Overview

**This is a draft report. All text in red is subject to confirmation once the site becomes operational.**

A waste transfer station is required to expand Veolia's Chempac<sup>1</sup> business and its hazardous waste transfer activities in the North East region.. This will include a small scale healthcare waste storage and repackaging operation, to align it with Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer facilities.

The waste accepted at the Newcastle WMC will be a combination of:

- Packaged solid and liquid non-hazardous wastes in drums, Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and other packages. Examples of non-hazardous waste received in these containers might include non-hazardous unused products from a range of industries such as scientific research, pharmaceutical, education, FMCG and food & drink manufacture. In addition, process waste streams from industrial, commercial and domestic producers that do not contain hazardous chemical components or the components are deemed in low enough concentration as to be non-hazardous are likely to be stored on site from a variety of customers.
- Packaged solid and liquid hazardous wastes in drums, Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and other packages. A wide range of materials will be accepted for storage and transfer in this category including but not limited to oily rags, contaminated PPE and lab equipment, waste organic and inorganic solvents, WEEE, unused laboratory reagents, unused and off batch specification products, empty contaminated containers, hazardous household waste, a range of battery types, gas cylinders, aerosols. These will originate from a large range of industrial, commercial and domestic producers.



<sup>1</sup>Chempac is a specialist service offered by Veolia for the management of packaged waste. The service is carried out by mobile chemists who will identify, list, pack, collect and ultimately dispose or recover hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

These wastes will make up the majority of the waste types accepted at the site. Hazardous wastes will include the following properties:

- Flammable
- Toxic
- Caustic
- Acidic
- Oxidising

**This Fire Prevention Plan covers the storage of combustible non-hazardous wastes only.** These wastes will be stored in a dedicated area of the Transfer Station building and may occupy a row or several rows within one of the bays, given their limited volume. Some wastes such as non hazardous wood and metal wastes will be segregated and stored in dedicated areas (for pallets) or skips.

Waste inputs are anticipated to be approximately 20,000 tonnes per year.

All waste will be received in a covered reception bay and stored and processed within the larger transfer station storage building. Storage of the packaged waste is undertaken in accordance with the controlled plan for each bay, with incompatible materials kept apart. It is unlikely that materials such as air reactives, peroxides or controlled drugs will be accepted.

Treatments will be limited to repackaging, this may include the following:

- Repacking of laboratory chemicals to suit the disposal outlet i.e. breaking liquids down to <40ltrs per drum or reducing heavy metal content per drum by repacking.
- Consolidation of smaller containers into larger ones for ease of transport.
- All waste will remain in its primary packaging.

Waste packaging such as uncontaminated cardboard, steel drums, IBCs and uncontaminated wooden pallets will be recovered where appropriate.

## 1.2. Detailed stages

### ***Reception***

For deliveries of drummed and packaged materials a series of checks and documentation verification takes place. Any required waste sampling and analysis is done after the delivery has been offloaded into the covered reception area. Offloading is authorised by a chemist once the accompanying list has been evaluated to ensure that the site is aware of any special hazards/unloading instructions.

All waste containers and their contents will be visually inspected by a qualified chemist. If the waste container contents are assessed to be potentially hazardous to visually inspect, then the chemist will record the reason for no visual inspection. Liquids in bulk containers (205 litre drums and 1000 litre IBC's) will be pH tested and the result recorded to assess for hazardous properties and identify any discrepancies in pre-acceptance information. Based on these observations and tests the chemist will determine if the waste requires sampling and further testing such as identifying the flashpoint, compatibility, any oxidising potential and any presence of water. The chemist will assign a storage destination on site or may decide to quarantine the waste if it does not meet the pre acceptance information or accompanying paperwork, any quarantined waste will be stored in a dedicated secondary container for further assessment.

After categorisation, the drums are barcoded to provide traceability via a unique record.

### ***Storage***

Materials are then stored in the Transfer Station Building. Storage of the packaged waste is undertaken in accordance with the controlled plan for each bay, with incompatible materials kept apart. It is unlikely that materials such as air reactives, peroxides or controlled drugs will be accepted.

As mentioned earlier, all packaged wastes will receive a barcode label once accepted at the site, which logs each item electronically. It contains important hazard and commercial data, which the operators and computer systems utilise during movement and transfer. The barcode information is held electronically, allowing inventory management and commercial information to be readily available.

Systems are also in place, from the initial enquiry stage onwards, to identify materials relevant to the HSE quantities allowed on site. Flammable wastes, very toxic, toxic, environmentally hazardous, aerosol wastes and named components are identified and allocated appropriately to the stock. This data is incorporated into the barcode system. On arrival, labelling and lists are reviewed, and inspection outcomes considered, in order to re-assess the incoming material against these pre accepted classifications. Any changes are incorporated into the barcode label to define the material's actual final classification to ensure accurate segregation and appropriate precautions in handling. Wherever practical, location information is included in the packaged waste record to increase the level of information available in the event of an emergency.

The following sets out the approximate capacity of the Transfer Station Building (NB: 1 pallet equates to approximately 1 tonne):

- Clinical Area, which would hold approximately 32 x 770 litre Bins - refer to information set out later in this section for this particular operation.
- Non Dangerous Storage Area, which would hold approximately 96 Pallets
- Toxic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Basic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Acidic Solid/Liquid Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Flammable Solids Area, which would hold approximately 60 Pallets
- Oxidises Area, which would hold approximately 24 Pallets
- Water Reactives Area, which would hold approximately 10 Pallets
- Organic Peroxides Area, which would hold approximately 5 Pallets
- Non Dangerous Storage Area, which would hold approximately 48 Pallets
- WEEE Waste Area, which would hold approximately 10 Pallets

Note that one of the lines within a bay may be used for the storage of non-hazardous waste. Potentially this material would be located within the Toxic bay.

The storage of non-hazardous waste will be in dedicated lines within the bays of the storage area. As per HSG71 Table 2, non-dangerous materials in non-combustible packaging that present a low fire risk can be stored in the separation area between

dangerous goods, therefore, non-hazardous wastes stored in UN approved packaging will be able to be stored in bays with compatible hazardous wastes allowed in Table 2.

The Covered Reception area will hold approximately 44 pallets. The outside Flammable Liquid area will hold approximately 60 pallets.

### ***Repackaging***

Wastes assessed by Chemists that are appropriate for repackaging are recorded and moved to a dedicated repackaging area. They are then repacked into the appropriate containers with other compatible wastes by a chemist, and the repacked containers are moved by fork truck to the appropriate area of the Transfer Station Building.

The chemists repack the materials specified into open top 205 litre drums which are bought specifically for this purpose. Each newly created repacked drum is re-barcoded and moved into the appropriate Transfer Station Building for storage prior to transfer.

### ***Transfer***

Waste will not be stored for more than six months prior to transfer off site for recovery or disposal.

The layout of the site is set out in VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan, in Section 19.

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## 2. Detailed Process Stages

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### 2.1 Waste Inputs

The procedures applicable to the operation at the site are:

- Process Flow for Waste Pre-Acceptance and Technical Assessment

Waste will be processed in an efficient manner to ensure prompt turnaround to reduce any possible delays or cancellations to incoming and outgoing transport as well as reducing the amount of time waste spends in the reception bay area.

Waste will normally be processed in the order delivered, unless wastes have been delivered with a high hazard potential which need to be processed and stored appropriately first. The senior chemist will manage the storage bays so that waste can be processed without breaching their capacity. In order for higher hazard wastes to be stored safely and in as short a time as possible they may be stored in the appropriate locations prior to receiving their unique barcodes. Chemists will record these wastes and ensure retrospective labelling as soon as practical to do so.

Any incorrectly declared deliveries will be quarantined immediately and dealt with in line with local procedures and guidance as detailed in the permit and management system.

Pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures will be in place for all waste accepted at the site to ensure that unpermitted wastes and wastes not able to be processed are not accepted.

In the event that a fire results in the reception bay a IR camera initiated fire suppression system would be activated resulting in a water deluge of the bay. In addition local fire fighting measures such as water and dry powder fire extinguishers will be available and a manual release for the water deluge system installed. In any fire event the emergency management plan would be enacted and the fire service called. Although each incident will

be event-specific the site management / fire marshal shall be responsible for managing the situation.

## 2.2 Storage & Loading

The site will be configured to store palletised waste in various packages within dedicated storage bays. The maximum package size would be an IBC (1,000 litres or 1m<sup>3</sup>). Clearly this is relatively small in comparison to municipal and commercial non-hazardous transfer stations.

In addition, Veolia will employ a series of mitigation measures to manage the risk of fire. These include 24hr CCTV coverage, fire detection and suppression systems and an efficient turnaround of wastes.

The internal bays of the Transfer Station Building will be constructed of pre-cast concrete. Non-hazardous combustible waste will be allocated its own dedicated line(s) within the bays. Non hazardous waste in combustible packaging e.g. oily rags, cardboard and wood, would not be stored in bays containing flammable wastes.

In addition, skips containing non-hazardous wood and metal will be provided.

This configuration prevents the spread of fire and enables any fire to be isolated quickly.

The nature of the waste streams transferred do not suffer adversely from seasonal variations and therefore a consistent input and output is obtained throughout the year.

Under normal operating conditions the waste will be stored for no longer than six months prior to being processed and/or transferred off site. In practice, combustible non hazardous wastes may be transferred shortly after receipt to reduce the amount of combustible material on site and ensure capacity for higher value hazardous waste materials.

## 2.3 Leaks & Spillages

Leaks and spillages that may occur from site vehicles or damaged packaging will be contained using the range of absorbent pads, booms and granules contained within the spill kits available at various locations on site. All individual storage bays as well as the reception bay contain their own individual isolated sumps to contain any spills and leaks and prevent interceptor contamination. In the event of a spill these would be emptied using pumps into drums/IBC's/tankers for appropriate disposal off site.

The location of the spill kits are shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

Any spillage event will be considered an environmental incident and will be recorded and reported through the online incident reporting system.

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## 3. Managing Common Causes of Fires

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### 3.1 Arson

The Veolia site area is securely fenced around its entire perimeter with 2.4m fencing, together with lockable gates across the site entrance. In addition the site will be installed with manned CCTV coverage with complete out of hours coverage provided by Absolute Security Systems Ltd.

### 3.2 Plant & Equipment

All plant (2 electric FLT's) and equipment will be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

The site, including all plant and equipment will be subject to recorded daily checks/pre-use checks to confirm there is no build-up of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff. Daily checks are recorded for the site as a whole and pre-use checks for all vehicles.

A pre-use checklist is completed for all mobile plant. If an issue is identified then a defect is recorded and management is notified. Once appropriate repairs are completed the defect form is signed off and filed. Only plant fitted with the appropriately zoned explosion protection measures (e.g. pyroban) will be operated within zoned areas classified under DSEAR regulations.

Unused plant will be kept away from combustible waste. The FLT's will be kept in a dedicated area away from the reception and storage bays. As shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

All electrical installations repairs and maintenance will be carried out by suitably qualified electricians certified to NICEIC.



Portable appliance testing and fixed electrical systems are checked every 12 months (6 months on small handheld equipment). A full fixed wiring condition report will be completed every 3 years.

### 3.3 Smoking Policy & Procedures

Veolia operates a Smoke Free Policy and has Smoke Free Procedures in place for the Newcastle WMC facility.

There are smoking areas available off-site. These are located on the adjacent Veolia site.

### 3.4 Hot Works & Ignition Sources

Hot works will be carried out when required by external contractors and will be subject to a job-specific hot works permit, risk assessment and fire watch requirements. Gas cylinders and aerosols will be stored in lockable cages in a designated area, as shown on [drawing ref: VES\\_TD\\_NWMC\\_100\\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan](#).

Site operatives will be on continuous fire watch throughout operational hours and will be trained in the signs of self-heating and fire by means of tool-box talks and other methods as needed. Specific fire watch inspections will be made at the end of each day.

There will be no naked flames, space heaters, furnaces, incinerators or other sources of ignition within 6m of any combustible waste. The only exception to this will be as part of the flash point lab instrument, all flashpoint tests will be completed in the designated lab and under the fume hood with extraction and with only a very small sample of waste.

There will be a small diesel tank installed for the back up system for the fire water pumping system.

ELV's will not be accepted at the site.

### 3.5 Cleaning Regime

Daily site inspections will be carried out for the build-up of loose combustible waste. Any areas identified by the inspection will be cleaned as soon as reasonably practicable. The inspections will be carried out by the site supervisor.

All plant is cleaned down of dust, fluff and loose material at the end of each working day, or sooner if required. All plant is maintained and serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations. All plant inspected on a per use basis and records of checks and defect reporting will be recorded. Alternative plant will be hired at short notice should it be required.

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## 4. Preventing Self Combustion

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### 4.1 Stock Rotation & Storage Times

Under normal operating conditions the waste will be stored for no longer than six months prior to being processed and/or transferred off site. In practice, combustible non hazardous wastes may be transferred shortly after receipt to reduce the amount of combustible material on site and ensure capacity for higher value hazardous waste materials.

### 4.2 Monitoring

Stored waste will be visually monitored throughout the working day for signs of heat build-up and signs of combustion.

In the event that any waste does exhibit signs of self heating it will be removed from the storage location and taken to the quarantine area for further inspection and assessment. If no evidence of heating or elevated temperature is found the waste will be returned to its storage bay.

In the event that there is any evidence of self heating or combustion the waste or will be dowsed using fire extinguishers, fire hose or the fire service called based on the judgement of the duty manager and the fire marshal. Once the duty manager / fire marshal is satisfied that there is no longer a risk of further self heating / combustion the waste will be returned to its storage bay.

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## 5. Waste Piles

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The site will be configured to store palletised waste in various packages within dedicated storage bays. The maximum package size would be either an IBC (1,000 litres or 1m<sup>3</sup>) within the Transfer Station building or an 8 yard skip (6m<sup>3</sup>) in the outside yard area.

Within the Transfer Station building, waste will be stored in a bay with storage heights limited to a maximum of 2 pallets high (2.4m).

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## 6. Preventing Fire Spreading

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### 6.1 Separation Distances

All combustible non-hazardous wastes will be stored 6m from other buildings or other combustible or flammable materials, unless separated by a fire-retardant concrete bay wall. as shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

### 6.2 Fire Walls & Bays

The internal bay division walls are set out on drawing VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.. All internal and external storage and reception bay walls are fire rated.

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## 7. Fire Quarantine Area

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There is a dedicated fire quarantine area located in the yard area. This area is capable of containing 1 IBC/pallet or other packages if required. The quarantine area is located on impermeable paving.

If there is a fire in the wood/metal skip this will be managed without moving the skip. The skip will be located at least 6m away from other wastes.

The location of the quarantine area is shown on drawing: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

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## 8. Fire Detection

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Regular visual Inspections of waste streams for signs of smoke will be carried out as follows.

All loads arriving at the site will be visually inspected as they arrive. Non-conforming loads will be recorded within the online waste tracking system.

A triple knock IR camera activated water deluge fire suppression system is installed in the transfer station storage bay and reception bay. The maintenance of the system will be covered by a maintenance contract covering maintenance as per manufacturer's recommendations. There will also be manual release points for manual activation of the system.

The exterior of the premises is also fitted with CCTV coverage with out of hours monitoring.

In the event of a fire being detected out of hours, site management would be contacted via and would attend the site. A rota system will be in place ensuring that the out of hours monitoring service will always have a minimum of two contacts available on a 24/7 basis 365 days a year.

Emergency contact procedures and contact details are contained within section 15.

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## 9. Fire Suppression

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A fire suppression system covering the Transfer Station building and Reception Bay is installed. The fire fighting water storage tank contains 781m<sup>3</sup> of water. There are 2 elements to the fire suppression system. A dry pipe system offers roofline protection across the facility and is activated via 'triple knock' effect from the detection system i.e. 3 separate detection devices will be required for the system to activate. A water storage tank containing 781m<sup>3</sup> supplies the system and is fed via a primary electric pump, a primary diesel pump and a further back up diesel pump. The main pumps are located in the pumphouse next to the water storage tank on the adjacent waste transfer site, the back up pump will be located on the hazardous waste transfer. The system is designed, installed and maintained in accordance with a UKAS accredited scheme. The maintenance of the system will be covered by a maintenance contract covering maintenance as per manufacturer's recommendations and a UKAS accredited scheme.

A copy of the UKAS certification will be set out in Section 18 of this report, once the system has been installed.

Based on a maximum package size of 1m<sup>3</sup> in the Transfer Station Building or an 8 yard skip (6m<sup>3</sup>) outside the system provides in excess of 6.66l/min per m<sup>3</sup> for a minimum of 3 hours. Equating to 1,2m<sup>3</sup> of water for the IBC and 7.2m<sup>3</sup> for the skip. The site is fitted with a direct hydrant coupling allowing the fire service to extract water using their own pumps. This would be used in the event of a skip fire.

One fire hydrant is present on site, which are fed from the mains, these are located as shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

Fire extinguishers will also be located in various locations around the site to manage small fires that may arise as a result of the operation; in the case of a large fire the evacuation plan will be put in place to exit the site and allow the fire services to intervene. As a minimum fire extinguishers will be located at the site entrance / exits. These are located as shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.



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## 10. Fire Fighting

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In the event of a fire taking place within the permitted area, the most effective fire strategy would be to extinguish any fire as soon as possible and therefore a 'controlled burn' would not be a favourable option.

The on-site resources available for firefighting include but are not limited to; fire extinguishers, hoses, fire suppression system and trained fire marshals. However, it should be noted that, with the exception of the fire suppression system, the use of these resources prior to the arrival of the Fire Service will be very limited by Health and Safety procedures. The primary use of fire extinguishers is to facilitate the escape of personnel in the event of a fire, they may also be used to quickly extinguish very small / localised fires. The FLTs will be utilised to move non-burning waste away from risk of catching fire and into the quarantine area, this would normally only be carried out under the supervision of the fire service. The primary resource for fire suppression or extinguishing will be the automatic fire suppression system, followed by the attendance of the Fire Service.

In addition to on-site resources, Veolia as a large waste management company has the resources, including financial, to deal with a fire-related incident and the subsequent aftermath such as contingency arrangements and fire water management.

All Veolia controlled vehicles using the site will be fitted with appropriate fire extinguishers.

The nearest Fire Station is Byker Community Fire Station, Union Road. Located 4.5 miles from the site (15 minutes normal driving time).

## 11. Water Supplies

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Based on a maximum package size of 1m<sup>3</sup> in the Transfer Station building or 6m<sup>3</sup> within a skip in the yard, the system provides in excess of 6.66l/min per m<sup>3</sup> for a minimum of 3 hours. The site is also fitted with a direct hydrant coupling allowing the fire service to extract water using their own pumps.

Water flow rates for the hydrant are 950 litres/minute. Water flow rates for the suppression system are 6,160 litres/minute for each of the two pumps.

The location of the hydrant is shown on drawing ref: VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan.

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## 12. Fire Water Management

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In the event of a fire within the building (or outside skip) and the activation of the fire suppression system, the penstock valves to the surface water drainage system would be closed. This will enable fire water to be captured in the yard area.

Based on the limited volume of non-hazardous combustible waste that is likely to be stored at Newcastle, there will be capacity to contain any potentially contaminated fire fighting water, calculated at 7.2m<sup>3</sup> (skip fire).

The site has an approximate retention volume of 300m<sup>3</sup> of water, taking into consideration the yard area and surface water storage tank. This is more than adequate to contain fire water from an IBC or skip fire.

Any fire emerging at a Veolia facility is notified to the 24/7 internal business crisis line.

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## 13. Amenity Issues

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The facility is located in a predominantly industrial / commercial area. There are a number of residential properties within 1km of the site. The closest residential areas are approximately 200m to the north west and 550m to the South.

Should any fire create large amounts of smoke to be blown off site, the Manager / Supervisor will contact any nearby neighbours downwind of the site as a courtesy.

Key receptors within 1km of the permit boundary have been identified and are shown on the 1km receptor drawing no. VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_000 - Key Receptor Plan.

The only major transport link within 1km of the permit boundary is the railway running roughly 125m north of the permit boundary. The A19 dual carriageway is 1.85km to the east and the A1058 dual carriageway is 2.1km to the south..

The Letch watercourse receives uncontaminated surface water runoff from the site. This runs approximately 1.5km north west of the site.

This site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR.

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## 14. Contingency Measures

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In the event of a fire and to ensure effective waste removal and protection of the environment, and in the event of a closure of the intended outlet for the material treated on the site, the following contingency delivery points will be utilised according to tonnage requirements and availability;

Internal Transfer and Treatment Facilities:

- Empire Treatment Works (WS9 8BL)
- Preston Waste Management Centre (PR2 5NQ)
- Stewartby Waste Management Facility (MK43 9LY)

To ensure effective control of incoming waste in the event of a breakdown and/or non-availability at the facility, the following contingency delivery points are available, to ensure the protection of the environment;

Internal Transfer and Treatment Facilities:

- Empire Treatment Works (WS9 8BL)
- Preston Waste Management Centre (PR2 5NQ)
- Stewartby waste Management Facility (MK43 9LY)

Following the extinguishing of a fire and only when the site is cleared of all fire damaged wastes, fire water and the infrastructure repaired, checked and drainage systems cleaned and reinstated will the site be in a position to re-open. Prior to re-opening the local Environment Agency officer will be contacted and evidence provided to demonstrate the site is fit for purpose.

## 15. Fire Drills

---

A fire drill will be carried out every 6 months. Following each drill an assessment is undertaken and any lessons learned will be implemented. The fire alarm system will be functionally tested every week. A number of the site staff will be specifically trained and appointed as Fire Marshalls.

The fire drill will vary on each occasion and cannot be prescribed in advance. The precise nature of the drill will be decided by the fire marshal and operational management based on factors such as perceived risk, incidents at other facilities, experience of staff, consultation with H&S advisers etc. The drills will generally be focused around the FPP and Emergency Plan.

## 16. Emergency Management Plan

|   |   |   |             |
|---|---|---|-------------|
| Site Name   | Newcastle Waste Management Centre   | Environmental Permit Reference:<br>EPR/DP3304BQ |             |
| Address<br>Grid Reference   | Unit BT 99/10, Chollerton Drive, North Tyne Industrial Estate,<br>Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE12 9SZ<br><br>NZ 29182 69550 |   |             |
| Operating Hours   | 07:00-17:00 Mon to Fri<br>07:00-12:00 Sat<br>We may look to operate this facility 24 hours a day in future.           |   |             |
| Facility Type:  | Hazardous waste transfer station  | <u>No of Staff</u><br>Office:<br>Operations:    | 9<br>5<br>4 |
| Site Manager:   | Neil Mason<br>Gayle Macdonald   |   |             |
| <b>Route from nearest main junction</b><br>Bridgehouse Lane to A580 to M57                |   |   |             |
| <b>RESPONSIBILITIES/CONTACTS</b><br><b>In the event of an emergency/incident contact:</b> |   |   |             |
| Emergency Coordinator 1   | Neil Mason  | 07824 561256                                    |             |
| Emergency Coordinator 2   | Gayle Macdonald   | 07831 552 723                                   |             |
| Area Manager  | Nicola Henshaw  | 07867 163208                                    |             |
| Business Line Director  | Bernat Llorens  | 07442 499254                                    |             |
| R&A Manager   | Chris Linnet (H&S)<br>Michael Jones(Env)  | 07787 861071<br>07557 287947                    |             |
| Crisis Hotline  | <b>08450 710755</b>   |   |             |
| Emergency Spill Response  | <b>08007838020</b>  |   |             |
| Emergency Services Direct Dial  | <b>999</b>  |   |             |

## 17. Management System

Veolia ES (UK) Limited has a detailed management system which is audited to the three main standards, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001.

The following documentation should be considered during any planning, reviewing or auctioning of the above plan.

| Document Name  | Description   | Reference Number |
|--|---|------------------|
| <b>Environmental Aspects/Impacts Register</b>        | A review of the site and its operations to calculate its impact on the environment using a matrix scoring system. By highlighting any risks, measures are implemented to reduce the risk  | ENV/2/004/001    |
| <b>Register of Significant Environmental Aspects</b> | A summary of the above with relevant control methods assigned to each point   | Local            |
| <b>Objectives &amp; Targets</b>                      | Continual improvement register undertaken by each contract. Local objectives set including environmental targets  | SYS/2/003/001    |
| <b>Monitoring and Measurement of ENV performance</b> | This document establishes the overarching procedures for monitoring and measuring Environmental Performance. It also outlines the process for ensuring alignment with VES corporate requirements  | ENV/2/002        |
| <b>Environmental notification system</b>             | This procedure sets out the process by which employees may identify health, safety and environmental concerns and near misses. It is not mandatory but may be used to record matters where immediate access to RIVO is not available. It also provides a mechanism for providing feedback to the originator of the concern / near miss    | HS/2/31          |
| <b>RIVO</b>  | RIVO is the Veolia's online reporting tool for observations, accidents, incidents and near misses. This tool is also used to register site visits from recognised authorities. Permit reviews are also undertaken via this portal. All reports registered are monitored via the QHSE department, department heads and regional directors. | NA               |
| <b>Regulatory Documents</b>                          | These included WML, Permits and exemptions as well as working plans   | Local            |
| <b>Business Continuity Plan</b>                      | This document covers the most significant impacts that could occur with recovery time objectives set against each activity type as to ensure compliance with regulatory   | SYS/2/028/001    |

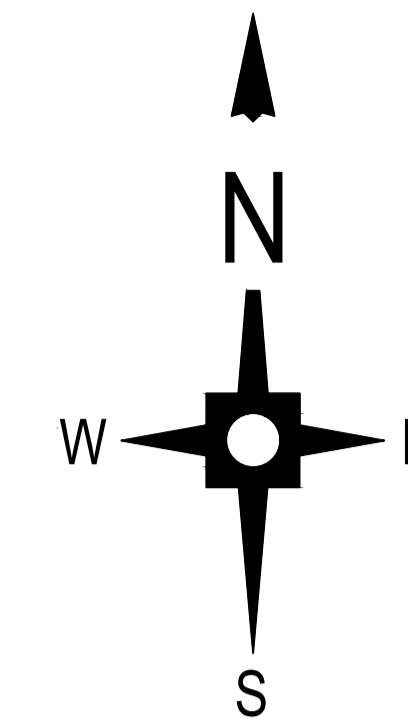


authorities whilst minimising business disruption. The plan is reviewed yearly or earlier if it is needed to be activated and is subject to plan exchange and drills.

**Document reference numbers are correct at the point this document was reviewed, some environmental documentation is cross fed into H&S documents**

## 18. Fire Suppression System Certification

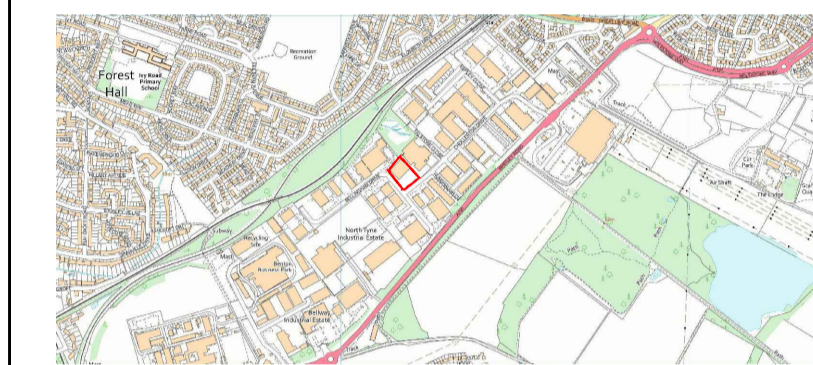
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2. DETAILS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
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4. IN CASE OF ANY DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DRAWING AND THE WORKS INFORMATION, THE WORKS INFORMATION WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE AND THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE INTENDED TO COMPLY WITH THE WORKS INFORMATION AND SHALL DO SO.
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SITE LOCATION PLAN



SITE BOUNDARY



| Rev | Description of revision | Drawn | Chkd | App | Date |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|
|     |                         |       |      |     |      |



Technical Direction,  
8th Floor, 210 Pentonville Road, London. N1 9JY  
Tel: 0207 812 5185

Project  
**NEWCASTLE WMC  
CHOLLERTON DRIVE  
NE12 9SZ**

**FIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

| Drawn | Initials | Date     | Scale | Sheet size |
|-------|----------|----------|-------|------------|
|       | RB       | 23.05.23 | 1:250 | A1         |

| Checked | Approved |
|---------|----------|
|         |          |

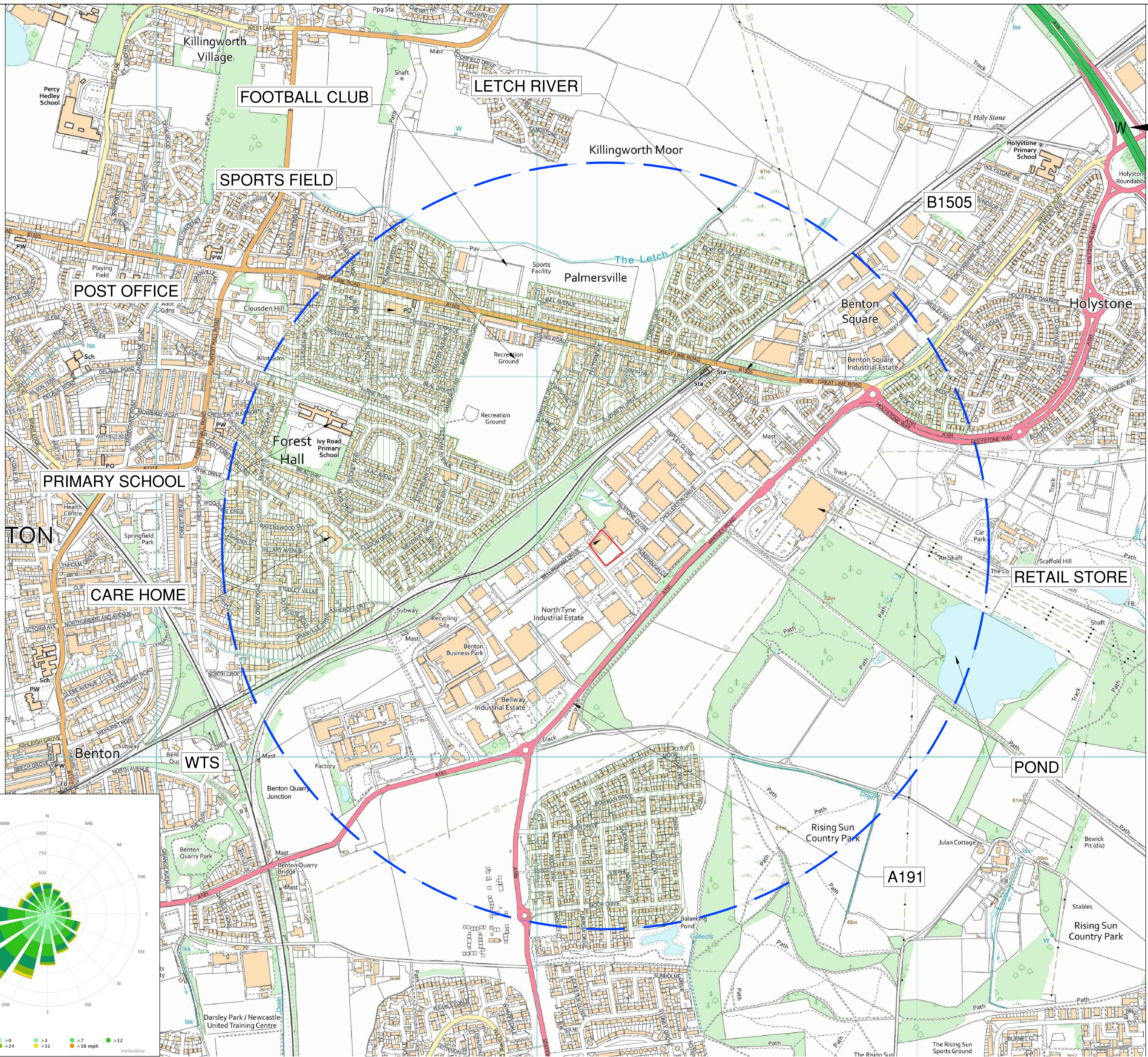
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Job No. NWMC

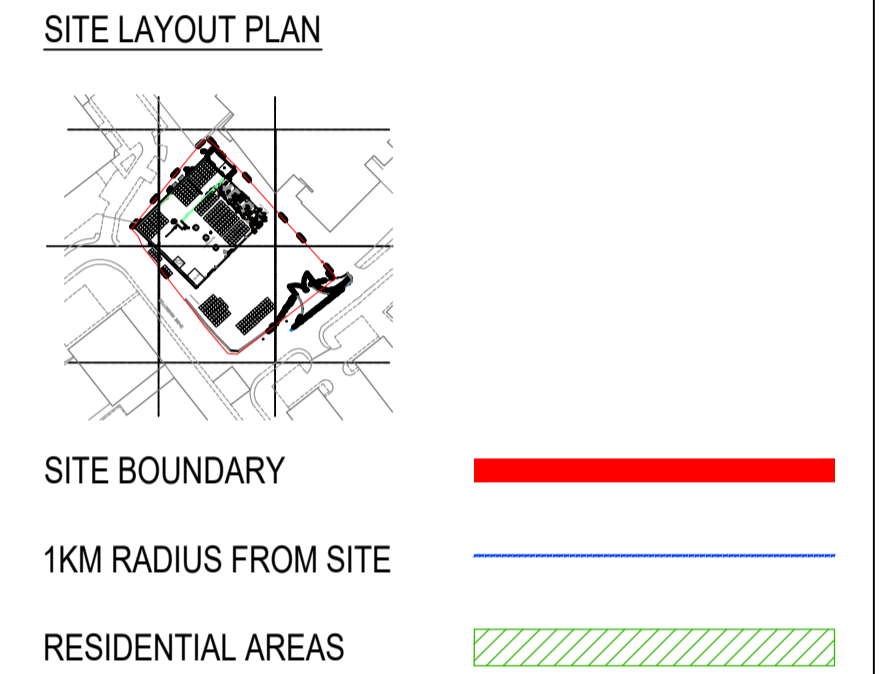
## 19. Drawings

VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_001 - Site Fire Protection Plan

VES\_TD\_NWMC\_100\_000 - Key Receptor Plan



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| Rev | Description of revision | Drawn | Chkd | App | Date |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|
|     |                         |       |      |     |      |

**VEOLIA**

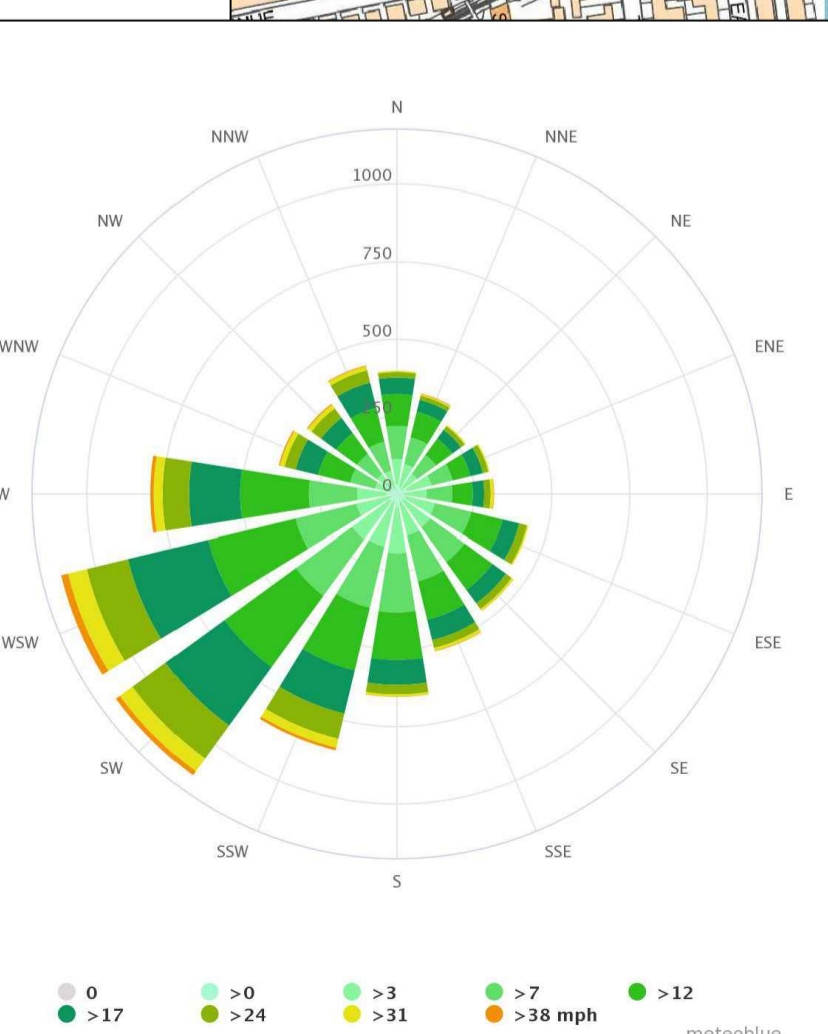
Technical Direction,  
8th Floor, 210 Pentonville Road, London. N1 9JY  
Tel: 0207 812 5185

Project **NEWCASTLE WMC  
CHOLLERTON DRIVE  
NE12 9SZ**

**KEY RECEPTOR PLAN**

| Drawn    | Initials | Date     | Scale | Sheet size |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|------------|
| Checked  | RB       | 23.05.23 |       | A1         |
| Approved |          |          |       |            |

PERMITTING



**APPENDIX G**  
**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN**



# Operator Competence Certificate

**Title:**

**Transfer of Hazardous Waste**

**This Certificate is awarded to**

**Christopher Mark Priestley**

Verification date: 11/03/2020

Authorised:

Learner ID: 29030

Certificate No.: 5162664

Date of Issue: 11/03/2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. James".

WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Jones".

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



The Chartered Institution  
of Wastes Management

This certificate is jointly awarded by WAMITAB and the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM) and provides evidence to meet the Operator Competence requirements of the Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations, which came into force on 6 April 2008.



00145483



**Qualification Title:**

**WAMITAB Level 4 High Risk Operator Competence for  
Managing Transfer of Hazardous Waste**

**Qualification Accreditation Number:**

601/8504/1

**This Certificate is awarded to  
Christopher Mark Priestley**

Verification date: 11/03/2020

Authorised:

Learner ID: 29030

Certificate No.: 5162664

Date of Issue: 11/03/2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris James".

Chris James  
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer



Regulated by

**Ofqual**

For more information see <https://register.ofqual.gov.uk>

Corff dyfarnu cydnabyddedig



Recognised awarding body



The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.

00145481





## Credit certificate

This certificate determines credit awarded to:

**Christopher Mark Priestley**

### Units gained:

|            |  | Credit Value | Credit Level |
|------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| A/508/0756 | Maintain health and safety in the waste resource management industry               | 4            | L4           |
| F/508/0757 | Manage the environmental impact of work activities                                 | 3            | L4           |
| J/508/0758 | Organise the transportation of loads on a waste management facility                | 4            | L4           |
| F/508/0760 | Manage the movement, sorting and storage of waste                                  | 5            | L4           |
| R/508/0861 | Control work activities on a waste management facility                             | 6            | L4           |
| K/508/0882 | Identify and implement improvements to waste management operations                 | 3            | L4           |
| M/508/0883 | Control maintenance and other engineering operations                               | 5            | L4           |
| T/508/0884 | Procedural Compliance  | 4            | L4           |
| A/508/0885 | Manage and maintain systems for responding to emergencies                          | 3            | L4           |
| F/508/0886 | Manage the reception of hazardous waste  | 7            | L4           |
| Y/508/0974 | Manage an inspection visit at your site from regulatory bodies                     | 6            | L4           |
| F/508/0984 | Manage transfer and disposal from hazardous waste transfer and recovery operations | 12           | L5           |

Verification date: 11/03/2020

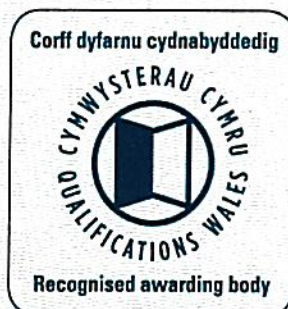
Authorised:

Chris James  
WAMITAB Chief Executive Officer

Learner ID: 29030

Certificate No.: 5162664

Date of Issue: 11/03/2020



The qualifications regulators logos on this certificate indicate that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Qualifications Wales regulates this qualification where it is awarded to learners assessed wholly or mainly in Wales.



00145482



# Continuing Competence Certificate

This certificate confirms that

**Christopher Priestley**

Has met the relevant requirements of the Continuing Competence scheme for the following award(s) which will remain current for two years from 05/08/2021

|      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| TSH  | Transfer - Hazardous Waste     |
| TSNH | Transfer - Non Hazardous Waste |
| CW   | Clinical Waste                 |

**Expiry Date:**  
**05/08/2023**

Verification date: 04/08/2021

Authorised:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Hockley".

Director of Qualifications and Standards

Learner ID: 29030

Certificate No.: 5182759

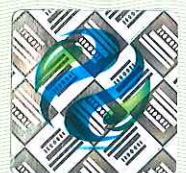
Date of Issue: 05/08/2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Brown".

CIWM Chief Executive Officer



The Chartered Institution  
of Wastes Management



00159264

**APPENDIX H**  
**STEWARTBY PERMIT**

# Notice of variation and consolidation with introductory note

**The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010**

Veolia ES (UK) Limited  
Stewartby Waste Management Facility  
Green Lane  
Stewartby  
Bedfordshire  
MK43 9LY

**Variation application number**

EPR/QP3237SC/V003

**Permit number**

EPR/QP3237SC

# Stewartby Waste Management Facility

## Permit number EPR/QP3237SC

### Introductory note

#### **This introductory note does not form a part of the notice.**

Under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (schedule 5, part 1, paragraph 19) a variation may comprise a consolidated permit reflecting the variations and a notice specifying the variations included in that consolidated permit.

Schedule 1 of the notice specifies the conditions that have been varied and schedule 2 comprises a consolidated permit which reflects the variations being made. All the conditions of the permit have been varied and are subject to the right of appeal.

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) was transposed in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2013 on 27 February 2013. This variation implements the changes brought about by the IED for “existing facilities operating newly prescribed activities” and completes the transition of this facility from a waste operation to an IED Installation.

Veolia ES (UK) Limited are operating a hazardous and non-hazardous industrial and commercial waste transfer station. The facility is located off Green Lane, Stewartby. It is bordered on the northwest by Stewartby Landfill. Kimberley Sixth Form College is present to the south of the site and Stewartby Lake is present to the west.

The site can accept up to 15,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous and 15,000 tonnes per annum of non hazardous waste, including pesticides, organic peroxides, water reactive compounds, chlorinated and non chlorinated solvents, and organic and inorganic acids and bases. Operations at the facility comprise the following installation activities under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 Schedule 1 Part 2:

- Section 5.3 Part A(1) (a) (iii) ‘Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or Section 5.1’;
- Section 5.3 Part A(1) (a) (iv) ‘Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving repackaging prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or Section 5.1’; and
- Section 5.6 Part A(1) (a) ‘Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 or 5.6 A(1) (b)’.

In addition to the installation activities, Veolia ES (UK) Limited are also permitted to undertake the following waste operations:

- Temporary storage of non-hazardous waste;
- Treatment of non-hazardous waste by blending, bulking and repackaging; and
- Installation and operation of a paint recycling plant for the bulking and blending of up to 3,650 tonnes/year of non-hazardous waste paints.

The site was historically operated under Waste Management licences EAWML 75018 and 70059. These were superseded on 29 September 2006 by permit EPR/QP3237SC. This was varied by EPR/QP3237SC/V002 on 10 December 2013 to implement the changes required to reflect implementation of the IED. The V002 variation erroneously identified the storage, bulking and blending of non-hazardous waste as a directly associated activity (DAA) to the hazardous waste operations.

This variation seeks to rectify this by identifying the non-hazardous waste activities as waste operations. Furthermore, it permits the bulking and blending of non-hazardous waste paints for recovery. It also adds

two more EWC codes to the list of acceptable wastes for the installation activities: 16 03 07\* metallic mercury and 19 03 08\* partly stabilised mercury.

The schedules specify the changes made to the permit.

The status log of a permit sets out the permitting history, including any changes to the permit reference number.

| <b>Status log of the permit</b>   |                       |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>  | <b>Date</b>           | <b>Comments</b>  |
| Application QP3237SC  | Duly made<br>26/08/05 |  |
| Application withdrawn   | 03/11/05              |  |
| Application resubmitted by<br>Veolia ES Onyx                                  | Duly made<br>11/11/05 |  |
| Permit issued<br>EPR/QP3237SC<br>EAWML 75214                                  | 29/09/06              | Company name subsequently changed to<br>Veolia ES (UK) Limited.      |
| Agency variation<br>determined<br>EPR/QP3237SC/V002                           | 10/12/13              | Agency variation to implement the<br>changes introduced by IED.      |
| Application<br>EPR/QP3237SC/V003<br>(variation and consolidation)             | Duly made<br>24/03/15 | Application to vary and update the permit<br>to modern conditions.   |
| Variation determined<br>EPR/QP3237SC<br>EAWML 402363<br>Billing ref: UP3235AA | 24/03/16              | Varied and consolidated permit issued in<br>modern condition format. |

End of introductory note

# Notice of variation and consolidation

## The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

The Environment Agency in exercise of its powers under regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 varies and consolidates

### Permit number

**EPR/QP3237SC**

### Issued to

**Veolia ES (UK) Limited** (“the operator”)

whose registered office is

**210 Pentonville Road  
London  
N1 9JY**

company registration number 02481991

to operate a regulated facility at

**Stewartby Waste Management Facility  
Green Lane  
Stewartby  
Bedfordshire  
MK43 9LY**

to the extent set out in the schedules.

The notice shall take effect from 24/03/2016

| Name           | Date       |
|----------------|------------|
| Rebecca Warren | 24/03/2016 |

Authorised on behalf of the Environment Agency

## **Schedule 1**

All conditions have been varied by the consolidated permit as a result of the application made by the operator.

## **Schedule 2 – consolidated permit**

Consolidated permit issued as a separate document.



# Permit

## The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

### Permit number

**EPR/QP3237SC**

This is the consolidated permit referred to in the variation and consolidation notice for application EPR/QP3237SC/V003 authorising,

**Veolia ES (UK) Limited** (“the operator”),

whose registered office is

**210 Pentonville Road**

**London**

**N1 9JY**

company registration number 02481991

to operate an installation and waste operations at

**Stewartby Waste Management Facility**

**Green Lane**

**Stewartby**

**Bedfordshire**

**MK43 9LY**

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

| Name           | Date       |
|----------------|------------|
| Rebecca Warren | 24/03/2016 |

Authorised on behalf of the Environment Agency

# Conditions

## 1 Management

### 1.1 General management

1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:

- (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
- (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.

1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.

1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of it kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.

1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

### 1.2 Energy efficiency

1.2.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6) the operator shall:

- (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that energy is used efficiently in the activities;
- (b) review and record at least every four years whether there are suitable opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of the activities; and
- (c) take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

### 1.3 Efficient use of raw materials

1.3.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6) the operator shall:

- (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials and water are used efficiently in the activities;
- (b) maintain records of raw materials and water used in the activities;
- (c) review and record at least every four years whether there are suitable alternative materials that could reduce environmental impact or opportunities to improve the efficiency of raw material and water use; and
- (d) take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

### 1.4 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

1.4.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures to ensure that:

- (a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive is applied to the generation of waste by the activities; and
- (b) any waste generated by the activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and
- (c) where disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.

1.4.2 The operator shall review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made and take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

## 2 Operations

### 2.1 Permitted activities

2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in schedule 1 table S1.1 (the “activities”).

2.1.2 Waste authorised by this permit shall be clearly distinguished from any other waste on the site.

### 2.2 The site

2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land shown edged in green on the site plan at schedule 7 to this permit.

### 2.3 Operating techniques

2.3.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6) the activities shall, subject to the conditions of this permit, be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in the documentation specified in schedule 1, table S1.2, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

2.3.2 If notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a revision of any plan or other documentation (“plan”) specified in schedule 1, table S1.2 or otherwise required under this permit which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution relevant to that plan, and shall implement the approved revised plan in place of the original from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

2.3.3 Any raw materials or fuels listed in schedule 2 table S2.1 shall conform to the specifications set out in that table.

2.3.4 Waste shall only be accepted if:

- (a) it is of a type and quantity listed in schedule 2 tables S2.2, S2.3 and S2.4; and (b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder.

2.3.5 The operator shall ensure that where waste produced by the activities is sent to a relevant waste operation, that operation is provided with the following information, prior to the receipt of the waste:

- (a) the nature of the process producing the waste;
- (b) the composition of the waste;
- (c) the handling requirements of the waste;
- (d) the hazardous property associated with the waste, if applicable; and
- (e) the waste code of the waste.

2.3.6 The operator shall ensure that where waste produced by the activities is sent to a landfill site, it meets the waste acceptance criteria for that landfill.

## **2.4 Hazardous waste storage and treatment**

2.4.1 Hazardous waste shall not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste or with other waste, substances or materials, unless it is authorised by schedule 1 table S1.1 and appropriate measures are taken.

## **2.5 Vehicle depollution and dismantling**

2.5.1 The storage (including temporary storage) and treatment of waste motor vehicles shall meet the requirements of article 6(1) of the End-of-Life Vehicles Directive.

## **2.6 WEEE storage**

2.6.1 Spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers shall be provided and used as necessary.

2.6.2 WEEE shall be stored in areas provided with a weatherproof covering where appropriate or in containers providing a weatherproof covering where appropriate.

## **2.7 Improvement programme**

2.7.1 The operator shall complete the improvements specified in schedule 1 table S1.3 by the date specified in that table unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

2.7.2 Except in the case of an improvement which consists only of a submission to the Environment Agency, the operator shall notify the Environment Agency within 14 days of completion of each improvement.

## **3 Emissions and monitoring**

### **3.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits**

3.1.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this condition if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.

3.1.2 The operator shall:

(a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution from emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits;

(b) implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.1.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container.

### **3.2 Odour**

3.2.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the odour.

3.2.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to odour, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an odour management plan which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution from odour;
- (b) implement the approved odour management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

### **3.3 Noise and vibration**

3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the noise and vibration.

3.3.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to noise and vibration, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution from noise and vibration;
- (b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

### **3.4 Pests**

3.4.1 The activities shall not give rise to the presence of pests which are likely to cause pollution, hazard or annoyance outside the boundary of the site. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this condition if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved pests management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise the presence of pests on the site.

3.4.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a pests management plan which identifies and minimises risks of pollution from pests;
- (b) implement the pests management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

### **3.5 Fire prevention**

3.5.1 The operator shall take all appropriate measures to prevent fires on site and minimise the risk of pollution from them including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved fire prevention plan.

3.5.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to a risk of fire, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a fire prevention plan which prevents fires and minimises the risk of pollution from fires;
- (b) implement the fire prevention plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

## 4 Information

### 4.1 Records

4.1.1 All records required to be made by this permit shall:

- (a) be legible;
- (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
- (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible, or are capable of retrieval; and
- (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, or in the case of the following records until permit surrender:
  - (i) off-site environmental effects; and
  - (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land and groundwater.

4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by this permit, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

### 4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by the permit to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2.2 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6) a report or reports on the performance of the activities over the previous year shall be submitted to the Environment Agency by 31 January (or other date agreed in writing by the Environment Agency) each year. The report(s) shall include as a minimum:

- (a) a review of the results of the monitoring and assessment carried out in accordance with the permit including an interpretive review of that data;
- (b) the annual production /treatment data set out in schedule 4 table S4.1; and
- (c) the performance parameters set out in schedule 4 table S4.2 using the forms specified in table S4.3 of that schedule.

4.2.3 The operator shall, unless notice under this condition has been served within the preceding four years, submit to the Environment Agency, within six months of receipt of a written notice, a report assessing whether there are other appropriate measures that could be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to minimise pollution.

4.2.4 Within 1 month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.

### 4.3 Notifications

4.3.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6), in the event:

- (a) that the operation of the activities gives rise to an incident or accident which significantly affects or may significantly affect the environment, the operator must immediately—
  - (i) inform the Environment Agency,

- (ii) take the measures necessary to limit the environmental consequences of such an incident or accident, and
  - (iii) take the measures necessary to prevent further possible incidents or accidents;
- (b) of a breach of any permit condition the operator must immediately—
- (i) inform the Environment Agency, and
  - (ii) take the measures necessary to ensure that compliance is restored within the shortest possible time;
- (c) of a breach of permit condition which poses an immediate danger to human health or threatens to cause an immediate significant adverse effect on the environment, the operator must immediately suspend the operation of the activities or the relevant part of it until compliance with the permit conditions has been restored.

4.3.2 Any information provided under condition 4.3.1 shall be confirmed by sending the information listed in schedule 5 to this permit within the time period specified in that schedule.

4.3.3 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A7 to A9), the Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of:

- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution;
- (b) the breach of a limit specified in the permit; or
- (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.

4.3.4 Any information provided under condition 4.3.3 shall be confirmed by sending the information listed in schedule 5 to this permit within the time period specified in that schedule.

4.3.5 Where the Environment Agency has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform the Environment Agency when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to the Environment Agency at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.

4.3.6 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters, except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:

Where the operator is a registered company:

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

Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:

- (c) any change in the operator's name or address; and
- (d) any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.

In any other case:

- (e) the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
- (f) any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
- (g) any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case of them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

4.3.7 Where the operator proposes to make a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension of the activities, which may have consequences for the environment and the change is not otherwise the subject of an application for approval under the Regulations or this permit:

- (a) the Environment Agency shall be notified at least 14 days before making the change; and
- (b) the notification shall contain a description of the proposed change in operation.

4.3.8 The Environment Agency shall be given at least 14 days notice before implementation of any part of the site closure plan.

## **4.4 Interpretation**

4.4.1 In this permit the expressions listed in schedule 6 shall have the meaning given in that schedule.

4.4.2 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A1 to A6), in this permit references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except where reference is made to notification being made “immediately” in which case it may be provided by telephone.

4.4.3 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 (A7 to A9), in this permit references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except where reference is made to notification being made “without delay”, in which case it may be provided by telephone.



# Schedule 1 – Operations

| <b>Table S1.1 activities</b> |  |   |  |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Activity reference</b>    | <b>Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations</b>   | <b>Description of specified activity and WFD Annex I and II operations</b>  | <b>Limits of specified activity and waste types</b>  |
| A1                           | S5.3 A(1)(a)(iii) Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or Section 5.1. | <p>D13 – Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12.</p> <p>R3 – Recycling/ reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents.</p> | <p>From the evaluation, receipt, blending and bulking, repacking of same type materials, and storage of hazardous waste materials to dispatch off-site for disposal or recovery.</p> <p>Blending to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.2.</p> |

|    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| A2 | S5.3 A(1)(a)(iv) Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving repackaging prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or Section 5.1. | D14 – Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13.<br><br>R3 – Recycling/ reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. | <p>From the evaluation, receipt, blending and bulking, repacking of same type materials, and storage of waste materials to dispatch off-site for disposal or recovery.</p> <p>Repackaging of hazardous wastes including contaminated rags, laboratory smalls, and other hazardous wastes for the purpose of disposal or recovery.</p> <p>There shall be no treatment of lead acid batteries, other than sorting and separating from other wastes, and repackaging for dispatch off-site.</p> <p>Bulking and repackaging to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.2.</p> |
|----|--|---|---|

| <b>Table S1.1 activities</b> |  |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <b>Activity reference</b>    | <b>Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations</b> | <b>Description of specified activity and WFD Annex I and II operations</b> | <b>Limits of specified activity and waste types</b> |
|                              |  |  |   |

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| A3                                      | S5.6 A(1) (a) – Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 or 5.6 A(1) (b) | <p>D15 – Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).</p> <p>R13 – Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).</p> | <p>Storage to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Refrigeration units shall not be stored for more than 3 months without prior written approval from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Free storage of refrigeration units shall not exceed a maximum storage height of 3.5 metres.</p> <p>There shall be no treatment of end-of-life vehicles or WEEE other than sorting and separation of other wastes, and repackaging for dispatch off-site.</p> <p>Lead acid batteries shall be stored in containers with an impermeable, acid resistant base and a cover that prevents ingress of water.</p> <p>Wastes shall be stored for no longer than 6 months prior to disposal or recovery.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.2. Maximum 15,000 tonnes per year.</p> |
| <b>Directly Associated Activity</b>     |   |  |  |
| A4<br>Drum decontamination and crushing | decontamination and crushing of metal or plastic drums or similar containments to enable their recovery.  | <p>R4 - Recycling /reclamation of metals and metal compounds</p> <p>R5 – Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials</p>  | <p>From the receipt of drums and similar containments, decontamination and crushing to dispatch off site for recovery and/or disposal.</p> <p>Decontamination and crushing to be undertaken on an</p>  |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | impermeable surface with sealed drainage. |
|--|--|--|---|

**Table S1.1 activities**

| <b>Activity reference</b>              | <b>Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations</b>   | <b>Description of specified activity and WFD Annex I and II operations</b>  | <b>Limits of specified activity and waste types</b>                        |
|--|--|---|--|
| A5                                     | Raw material storage   | Storage of raw materials including gas oil and hydraulic oil.   | From the receipt of raw materials to dispatch for use within the facility. |
| A6                                     | Surface water collection and management  | Collection, storage and dispatch off-site of site surface water.  | From the collection of site surface water to dispatch off-site.            |
| <b>Activity reference</b>              | <b>Description of activities for waste operations</b>  | <b>Limits of activities</b>   |  |
| A7<br>Storage of non hazardous waste   | <p>D15 – Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).</p> <p>R13 – Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).</p> | <p>Temporary storage of non-hazardous waste prior to treatment by bulking, blending or repackaging within the facility or dispatch off-site for disposal or recovery.</p> <p>Storage to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Wastes shall be stored for no longer than 1 year prior to disposal and 3 years prior to recovery.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.3. Maximum 15,000 tonnes per year.</p> |  |
| A8<br>Treatment of non-hazardous waste | <p>D13 – Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12.</p> <p>D14 – Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13.</p> <p>R3 – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents.</p>   | <p>Treatment operations shall be limited to blending, bulking, and repacking of same type materials prior to dispatch off-site for disposal or recovery.</p> <p>Treatment to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.3.</p>   |  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>A9<br/>Treatment of non-hazardous paints</p> | <p>R3 – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents.</p> | <p>Treatment operations shall be limited to the blending of non-hazardous waste paints for the purpose of recovery.</p> <p>No more than 10 tonnes per day of non hazardous waste paints shall be treated by the R3 operation.</p> <p>Treatment to be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.</p> <p>Waste types suitable for acceptance are limited to those specified in Table S2.4.</p> |
|---|---|--|

| <b>Table S1.2 Operating techniques</b> |  |                      |
|--|--|----------------------|
| <b>Description</b>                     | <b>Parts</b>   | <b>Date Received</b> |
| Application                            | The response to section 2.1, excluding 2.1.3, in the Application. Includes Appendix 13 “Glossary of Procedures”. | 11/11/05             |
| Application                            | Supporting information provided with the submitted application   | 24/03/15             |
| Additional information                 | OPGEN101 Pre-acceptance Procedure Stewartby Waste Management Facility  | 07/12/15             |
|  | OPGEN102 Waste Acceptance Procedure Stewartby Waste Management Facility  | 07/12/15             |
|  | OPGEN103 Storage Protocol Stewartby Waste Management Facility  | 07/12/15             |

| <b>Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements</b> |  |             |
|--|--|-------------|
| <b>Reference</b>                                     | <b>Requirement</b>   | <b>Date</b> |
| IP1  | The Operator shall produce and implement written procedures (and any amendments to them) that accord with section 2.1.1 of Sector Guidance Note S5.06, December 2004, to assess waste prior to acceptance at the site. | Complete    |
| IP2  | The Operator shall produce and implement written procedures (and any amendments to them) that accord with section 2.1.2 of Sector Guidance Note S5.06, December 2004.  | Complete    |
| IP3  | The Operator shall produce and implement written procedures (and any amendments to them) that accord with section 2.1.3 of Sector Guidance Note S5.06, December 2004.  | Complete    |

|     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| IP4 | The Operator shall provide evidence that their Environmental management Systems are externally accredited to ISO14001 and/or registered under EMAS.   | Complete |
| IP5 | The Operator shall colour-code the manholes on site according to their connections to the sealed water drainage, foul sewer or other drainage system. | Complete |

## Schedule 2 – Waste types, raw materials and fuels

| Table S2.1 Raw materials and fuels |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Raw materials and fuel description | Specification |
| -                                  | -             |

| Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities |
|--|
|--|

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>  |
|                         | <b>WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS</b>              |
| <b>01 03</b>            | <b>wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals</b>   |
| 01 03 04*               | acid-generating tailings from processing of sulphide ore  |
| 01 03 05*               | other tailings containing hazardous substances  |
| 01 03 07*               | other wastes containing hazardous substances from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals              |
| <b>01 04</b>            | <b>wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals</b>   |
| 01 04 07*               | wastes containing hazardous substances from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals                |
| <b>01 05</b>            | <b>drilling muds and other drilling wastes</b>  |
| 01 05 05*               | oil-containing drilling muds and wastes   |
| 01 05 06*               | drilling muds and other drilling wastes containing hazardous substances   |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING</b> |
| <b>02 01</b>            | <b>wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing</b>                                  |
| 02 01 08*               | agrochemical waste containing hazardous substances  |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD</b>                  |
| <b>03 01</b>            | <b>wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture</b>   |
| 03 01 04*               | sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer containing hazardous substances                              |
| <b>03 02</b>            | <b>wastes from wood preservation</b>  |
| 03 02 01*               | non-halogenated organic wood preservatives  |
| 03 02 02*               | organochlorinated wood preservatives  |
| 03 02 03*               | organometallic wood preservatives   |
| 03 02 04*               | inorganic wood preservatives  |
| 03 02 05*               | other wood preservatives containing hazardous substances  |
|                         |   |
| <b>04 01</b>            | <b>wastes from the leather and fur industry</b>   |
| 04 01 03*               | degreasing wastes containing solvents without a liquid phase  |

**Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>  |
| <b>04 02</b>            | <b>wastes from the textile industry</b>   |
| 04 02 14*               | wastes from finishing containing organic solvents   |
| 04 02 16*               | dyestuffs and pigments containing hazardous substances  |
| 04 02 19*               | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances                         |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL</b> |
| <b>05 01</b>            | <b>wastes from petroleum refining</b>   |
| 05 01 02*               | desalter sludges  |
| 05 01 03*               | tank bottom sludges   |
| 05 01 04*               | acid alkyl sludges  |
| 05 01 05*               | oil spills  |
| 05 01 06*               | oily sludges from maintenance operations of the plant or equipment                              |
| 05 01 07*               | acid tars   |
| 05 01 08*               | other tars  |
| 05 01 09*               | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances                         |
| 05 01 11*               | wastes from cleaning of fuels with bases  |
| 05 01 12*               | oil containing acids  |
| 05 01 15*               | spent filter clays  |
| <b>05 06</b>            | <b>wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal</b>  |
| 05 06 01*               | acid tars   |
| 05 06 03*               | other tars  |
| <b>05 07</b>            | <b>wastes from natural gas purification and transportation</b>                                  |
| 05 07 01*               | wastes containing mercury   |
|                         |   |
| <b>06 01</b>            | <b>wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of acids</b>                 |
| 06 01 01*               | sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid  |
| 06 01 02*               | hydrochloric acid   |
| 06 01 03*               | hydrofluoric acid   |
| 06 01 04*               | phosphoric and phosphorous acid   |



|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 06 01 05*    | nitric acid and nitrous acid   |
| 06 01 06*    | other acids  |
| <b>06 02</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of bases</b>   |
| 06 02 01*    | calcium hydroxide  |
| 06 02 03*    | ammonium hydroxide   |
| 06 02 04*    | sodium and potassium hydroxide   |
| 06 02 05*    | other bases  |
| <b>06 03</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides</b> |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
| 06 03 11*   | solid salts and solutions containing cyanides   |
| 06 03 13*   | solid salts and solutions containing heavy metals   |
| 06 03 15*   | metallic oxides containing heavy metals   |
| <b>06 04</b>  | <b>metal-containing wastes other than those mentioned in 06 03</b>  |
| 06 04 03*   | wastes containing arsenic   |
| 06 04 04*   | wastes containing mercury   |
| 06 04 05*   | wastes containing other heavy metals  |
| <b>06 05</b>  | <b>sludges from on-site effluent treatment</b>  |
| 06 05 02*   | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances                                     |
| <b>06 06</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of sulphur chemicals, sulphur chemical processes and desulphurisation processes</b> |
| 06 06 02*   | wastes containing hazardous sulphides   |
| <b>06 07</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of halogens and halogen chemical processes</b>                                      |
| 06 07 01*   | wastes containing asbestos from electrolysis  |
| 06 07 02*   | activated carbon from chlorine production   |
| 06 07 03*   | barium sulphate sludge containing mercury   |
| 06 07 04*   | solutions and acids, for example contact acid   |
| <b>06 08</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of silicon and silicon derivatives</b>  |
| 06 08 02*   | wastes containing hazardous chlorosilanes   |
| <b>06 09</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes</b>                     |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 06 09 03*    | calcium-based reaction wastes containing or contaminated with hazardous substances                        |
| <b>06 10</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of nitrogen chemicals, nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture</b> |
| 06 10 02*    | wastes containing hazardous substances  |
| <b>06 13</b> | <b>wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified</b>                                   |
| 06 13 01*    | inorganic plant protection products, wood-preserving agents and other biocides.                           |
| 06 13 02*    | spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)  |
| 06 13 04*    | wastes from asbestos processing   |
| 06 13 05*    | soot  |
|              |   |
| <b>07 01</b> | <b>wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals</b>         |
| 07 01 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 01 03*    | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 01 04*    | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 01 07*    | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues   |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>                       |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
| 07 01 08*   | other still bottoms and reaction residues                                     |
| 07 01 09*   | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents                                 |
| 07 01 10*   | other filter cakes and spent absorbents                                       |
| 07 01 11*   | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances       |
| <b>07 02</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres</b> |
| 07 02 01*   | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors                                    |
| 07 02 03*   | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors              |
| 07 02 04*   | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors                    |
| 07 02 07*   | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues                               |
| 07 02 08*   | other still bottoms and reaction residues                                     |
| 07 02 09*   | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents                                 |
| 07 02 10*   | other filter cakes and spent absorbents                                       |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 07 02 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| 07 02 14*    | wastes from additives containing hazardous substances   |
| 07 02 16*    | wastes containing hazardous silicones   |
| <b>07 03</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)</b>   |
| 07 03 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 03 03*    | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 03 04*    | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 03 07*    | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues   |
| 07 03 08*    | other still bottoms and reaction residues   |
| 07 03 09*    | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents   |
| 07 03 10*    | other filter cakes and spent absorbents   |
| 07 03 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>07 04</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of organic plant protection products (except 02 01 08 and 02 01 09), wood preserving agents (except 03 02) and other biocides</b> |
| 07 04 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 04 03*    | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 04 04*    | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors  |
| 07 04 07*    | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues   |
| 07 04 08*    | other still bottoms and reaction residues   |
| 07 04 09*    | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents   |
| 07 04 10*    | other filter cakes and spent absorbents   |
| 07 04 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| 07 04 13*    | solid wastes containing hazardous substances  |
| <b>07 05</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals</b>  |
| 07 05 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors  |

**Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>          |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| 07 05 03*               | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors |
| 07 05 04*               | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors       |
| 07 05 07*               | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues                  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 07 05 08*    | other still bottoms and reaction residues  |
| 07 05 09*    | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 05 10*    | other filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 05 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| 07 05 13*    | solid wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>07 06</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics</b>  |
| 07 06 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 06 03*    | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 06 04*    | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 06 07*    | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues  |
| 07 06 08*    | other still bottoms and reaction residues  |
| 07 06 09*    | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 06 10*    | other filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 06 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| <b>07 07</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified</b>  |
| 07 07 01*    | aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 07 03*    | organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 07 04*    | other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors   |
| 07 07 07*    | halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues  |
| 07 07 08*    | other still bottoms and reaction residues  |
| 07 07 09*    | halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 07 10*    | other filter cakes and spent absorbents  |
| 07 07 11*    | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances  |
|              | <b>WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS</b> |
| <b>08 01</b> | <b>wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish</b>   |
| 08 01 11*    | waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances  |
| 08 01 13*    | sludges from paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances  |
| 08 01 15*    | aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances  |
| 08 01 17*    | wastes from paint or varnish removal containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances   |

**Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>  |
| 08 01 19*               | aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances       |
| 08 01 21*               | waste paint or varnish remover  |
| <b>08 03</b>            | <b>wastes from MFSU of printing inks</b>  |
| 08 03 12*               | waste ink containing hazardous substances   |
| 08 03 14*               | ink sludges containing hazardous substances   |
| 08 03 16*               | waste etching solutions   |
| 08 03 17*               | waste printing toner containing hazardous substances  |
| 08 03 19*               | disperse oil  |
| <b>08 04</b>            | <b>wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)</b>                            |
| 08 04 09*               | waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances                          |
| 08 04 11*               | adhesive and sealant sludges containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances                          |
| 08 04 13*               | aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances      |
| 08 04 15*               | aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances |
| 08 04 17*               | rosin oil   |
| <b>08 05</b>            | <b>wastes not otherwise specified in 08</b>   |
| 08 05 01*               | waste isocyanates   |
|                         |   |
| <b>09 01</b>            | <b>wastes from the photographic industry</b>  |
| 09 01 01*               | water-based developer and activator solutions   |
| 09 01 02*               | water-based offset plate developer solutions  |
| 09 01 03*               | solvent-based developer solutions   |
| 09 01 04*               | fixer solutions   |
| 09 01 05*               | bleach solutions and bleach fixer solutions   |
| 09 01 06*               | wastes containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic wastes  |
| 09 01 11*               | single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03                              |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 09 01 13*    | aqueous liquid waste from on-site reclamation of silver other than those mentioned in 09 01 06 |
|              |  |
| <b>10 01</b> | <b>wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)</b>                      |
| 10 01 04*    | oil fly ash and boiler dust  |
| 10 01 09*    | sulphuric acid   |
| 10 01 13*    | fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel  |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 10 01 14*   | bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration containing hazardous substances                  |
| 10 01 16*   | fly ash from co-incineration containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 01 18*   | wastes from gas cleaning containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 01 20*   | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances                                |
| 10 01 22*   | aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing containing hazardous substances                                  |
| <b>10 02</b>  | <b>wastes from the iron and steel industry</b>   |
| 10 02 07*   | solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 02 11*   | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil   |
| 10 02 13*   | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances                            |
| <b>10 03</b>  | <b>wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 03 04*   | primary production slags   |
| 10 03 08*   | salt slags from secondary production   |
| 10 03 09*   | black drosses from secondary production  |
| 10 03 15*   | skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities |
| 10 03 17*   | tar-containing wastes from anode manufacture   |
| 10 03 19*   | flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 03 21*   | other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing hazardous substances                 |
| 10 03 23*   | solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 03 25*   | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances                            |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 10 03 27*    | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil                                    |
| 10 03 29*    | wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses containing hazardous substances |
| <b>10 04</b> | <b>wastes from lead thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 04 01*    | slags from primary and secondary production   |
| 10 04 02*    | dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production                             |
| 10 04 03*    | calcium arsenate  |
| 10 04 04*    | flue-gas dust   |
| 10 04 05*    | other particulates and dust   |
| 10 04 06*    | solid wastes from gas treatment   |
| 10 04 07*    | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment   |
| 10 04 09*    | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil                                    |
| <b>10 05</b> | <b>wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 05 03*    | flue-gas dust   |
| 10 05 05*    | solid waste from gas treatment  |
| 10 05 06*    | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment   |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 10 05 08*   | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil   |
| 10 05 10*   | dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities |
| <b>10 06</b>  | <b>wastes from copper thermal metallurgy</b>   |
| 10 06 03*   | flue-gas dust  |
| 10 06 06*   | solid wastes from gas treatment  |
| 10 06 07*   | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment  |
| 10 06 09*   | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil   |
| <b>10 07</b>  | <b>wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 07 07*   | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil   |
| <b>10 08</b>  | <b>wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 08 08*   | salt slag from primary and secondary production  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 10 08 10*    | dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities |
| 10 08 12*    | tar-containing wastes from anode manufacture   |
| 10 08 15*    | flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 08 17*    | sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment containing hazardous substances                                 |
| 10 08 19*    | wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil   |
| <b>10 09</b> | <b>wastes from casting of ferrous pieces</b>   |
| 10 09 05*    | casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing hazardous substances                        |
| 10 09 07*    | casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring containing hazardous substances                            |
| 10 09 09*    | flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 09 11*    | other particulates containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 09 13*    | waste binders containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 09 15*    | waste crack-indicating agent containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>10 10</b> | <b>wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces</b>   |
| 10 10 05*    | casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, containing hazardous substances                       |
| 10 10 07*    | casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, containing hazardous substances                           |
| 10 10 09*    | flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 10 11*    | other particulates containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 10 13*    | waste binders containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 10 15*    | waste crack-indicating agent containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>10 11</b> | <b>wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products</b>   |
| 10 11 09*    | waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, containing hazardous substances                             |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 10 11 11*   | waste glass in small particles and glass powder containing heavy metals (for example from cathode ray tubes) |
| 10 11 13*   | glass-polishing and -grinding sludge containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 11 15*   | solid wastes from flue-gas treatment containing hazardous substances   |



|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 10 11 17*    | sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| 10 11 19*    | solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>10 12</b> | <b>wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products</b>   |
| 10 12 09*    | solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| 10 12 11*    | wastes from glazing containing heavy metals  |
| <b>10 13</b> | <b>wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them</b>  |
| 10 13 09*    | wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture containing asbestos  |
| 10 13 12*    | solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| <b>10 14</b> | <b>waste from crematoria</b>   |
| 10 14 01*    | waste from gas cleaning containing mercury   |
|              | <b>WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO-METALLURGY</b>  |
| <b>11 01</b> | <b>wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing, anodising)</b> |
| 11 01 05*    | pickling acids   |
| 11 01 06*    | acids not otherwise specified  |
| 11 01 07*    | pickling bases   |
| 11 01 08*    | phosphatising sludges  |
| 11 01 09*    | sludges and filter cakes containing hazardous substances   |
| 11 01 11*    | aqueous rinsing liquids containing hazardous substances  |
| 11 01 13*    | degreasing wastes containing hazardous substances  |
| 11 01 15*    | eluate and sludges from membrane systems or ion exchange systems containing hazardous substances   |
| 11 01 16*    | saturated or spent ion exchange resins   |
| 11 01 98*    | other wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>11 02</b> | <b>wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes</b>  |
| 11 02 02*    | sludges from zinc hydrometallurgy (including jarosite, goethite)   |
| 11 02 05*    | wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes containing hazardous substances  |
| 11 02 07*    | other wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>11 03</b> | <b>sludges and solids from tempering processes</b>   |
| 11 03 01*    | wastes containing cyanide  |

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 11 03 02* | other wastes |
|-----------|--------------|

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| <b>11 05</b>  | <b>wastes from hot galvanising processes</b>   |
| 11 05 03*   | solid wastes from gas treatment  |
| 11 05 04*   | spent flux   |
|   | <b>WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS</b>        |
| <b>12 01</b>  | <b>wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics</b>        |
| 12 01 06*   | mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions)                      |
| 12 01 07*   | mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)                         |
| 12 01 08*   | machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens  |
| 12 01 09*   | machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens   |
| 12 01 10*   | synthetic machining oils   |
| 12 01 12*   | spent waxes and fats   |
| 12 01 14*   | machining sludges containing hazardous substances  |
| 12 01 16*   | waste blasting material containing hazardous substances  |
| 12 01 18*   | metal sludge (grinding, honing and lapping sludge) containing oil                                      |
| 12 01 19*   | readily biodegradable machining oil  |
| 12 01 20*   | spent grinding bodies and grinding materials containing hazardous substances                           |
| <b>12 03</b>  | <b>wastes from water and steam degreasing processes (except 11)</b>                                    |
| 12 03 01*   | aqueous washing liquids  |
| 12 03 02*   | steam degreasing wastes  |
|   | <b>OIL WASTES AND WASTES OF LIQUID FUELS (except edible oils, and those in chapters 05, 12 and 19)</b> |
| <b>13 01</b>  | <b>waste hydraulic oils</b>  |
| 13 01 01*   | hydraulic oils, containing PCBs  |
| 13 01 04*   | chlorinated emulsions  |
| 13 01 05*   | non-chlorinated emulsions  |
| 13 01 09*   | mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 13 01 10*    | mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils                    |
| 13 01 11*    | synthetic hydraulic oils  |
| 13 01 12*    | readily biodegradable hydraulic oils                            |
| 13 01 13*    | other hydraulic oils  |
| <b>13 02</b> | <b>waste engine, gear and lubricating oils</b>                  |
| 13 02 04*    | mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils     |
| 13 02 05*    | mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 02 06*    | synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils                     |
| 13 02 07*    | readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils         |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 13 02 08*   | other engine, gear and lubricating oils  |
| <b>13 03</b>  | <b>waste insulating and heat transmission oils</b>   |
| 13 03 01*   | insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs   |
| 13 03 06*   | mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 |
| 13 03 07*   | mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils                                    |
| 13 03 08*   | synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils  |
| 13 03 09*   | readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils  |
| 13 03 10*   | other insulating and heat transmission oils  |
| <b>13 04</b>  | <b>bilge oils</b>  |
| 13 04 01*   | bilge oils from inland navigation  |
| 13 04 02*   | bilge oils from jetty sewers   |
| 13 04 03*   | bilge oils from other navigation   |
| <b>13 05</b>  | <b>oil/water separator contents</b>  |
| 13 05 01*   | solids from grit chambers and oil/water separators   |
| 13 05 02*   | sludges from oil/water separators  |
| 13 05 03*   | interceptor sludges  |
| 13 05 06*   | oil from oil/water separators  |
| 13 05 07*   | oily water from oil/water separators   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 13 05 08*    | mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators                     |
| <b>13 07</b> | <b>wastes of liquid fuels</b>  |
| 13 07 01*    | fuel oil and diesel  |
| 13 07 02*    | petrol   |
| 13 07 03*    | other fuels (including mixtures)   |
| <b>13 08</b> | <b>oil wastes not otherwise specified</b>  |
| 13 08 01*    | desalter sludges or emulsions  |
| 13 08 02*    | other emulsions  |
|              | <b>WASTE ORGANIC SOLVENTS, REFRIGERANTS AND PROPELLANTS<br/>(except 07 and 08)</b> |
| <b>14 06</b> | <b>waste organic solvents, refrigerants and foam/aerosol propellants</b>           |
| 14 06 01*    | chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC   |
| 14 06 02*    | other halogenated solvents and solvent mixtures                                    |
| 14 06 03*    | other solvents and solvent mixtures  |
| 14 06 04*    | sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents                            |
| 14 06 05*    | sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents                                  |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
|   | <b>WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED</b>   |
| <b>15 01</b>  | <b>packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)</b>   |
| 15 01 10*   | packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances  |
| 15 01 11*   | metallic packaging containing a hazardous solid porous matrix (for example asbestos), including empty pressure containers   |
| <b>15 02</b>  | <b>absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing</b>  |
| 15 02 02*   | absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances   |
|   |   |
| <b>16 01</b>  | <b>end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)</b> |
| 16 01 04*   | end-of-life vehicles  |
| 16 01 07*   | oil filters   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 16 01 08*    | components containing mercury  |
| 16 01 09*    | components containing PCBs   |
| 16 01 10*    | explosive components (for example air bags)  |
| 16 01 11*    | brake pads containing asbestos   |
| 16 01 13*    | brake fluids   |
| 16 01 14*    | antifreeze fluids containing hazardous substances  |
| 16 01 21*    | hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14                  |
| <b>16 02</b> | <b>wastes from electrical and electronic equipment</b>   |
| 16 02 09*    | transformers and capacitors containing PCBs  |
| 16 02 10*    | discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09                      |
| 16 02 11*    | discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC  |
| 16 02 12*    | discarded equipment containing free asbestos   |
| 16 02 13*    | discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12             |
| 16 02 15*    | hazardous components removed from discarded equipment  |
| <b>16 03</b> | <b>off-specification batches and unused products</b>   |
| 16 03 03*    | inorganic wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| 16 03 05*    | organic wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| 16 03 07*    | metallic mercury   |
| <b>16 05</b> | <b>gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals</b>  |
| 16 05 04*    | gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances                                    |
| 16 05 06*    | laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>                        |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 16 05 07*   | discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances |
| 16 05 08*   | discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>16 06</b>  | <b>batteries and accumulators</b>  |
| 16 06 01*   | lead batteries   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 16 06 02*    | Ni-Cd batteries  |
| 16 06 03*    | mercury-containing batteries   |
| 16 06 06*    | separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators   |
| <b>16 07</b> | <b>wastes from transport tank, storage tank and barrel cleaning (except 05 and 13)</b>                     |
| 16 07 08*    | wastes containing oil  |
| 16 07 09*    | wastes containing other hazardous substances   |
| <b>16 08</b> | <b>spent catalysts</b>   |
| 16 08 02*    | spent catalysts containing hazardous transition metals or hazardous transition metal compounds             |
| 16 08 05*    | spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid   |
| 16 08 06*    | spent liquids used as catalysts  |
| 16 08 07*    | spent catalysts contaminated with hazardous substances   |
| <b>16 09</b> | <b>oxidising substances</b>  |
| 16 09 01*    | permanganates, for example potassium permanganate  |
| 16 09 02*    | chromates, for example potassium chromate, potassium or sodium dichromate                                  |
| 16 09 03*    | peroxides, for example hydrogen peroxide   |
| 16 09 04*    | oxidising substances, not otherwise specified  |
| <b>16 10</b> | <b>aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment</b>   |
| 16 10 01*    | aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances  |
| 16 10 03*    | aqueous concentrates containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>16 11</b> | <b>waste linings and refractories</b>  |
| 16 11 01*    | carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances         |
| 16 11 03*    | other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances                |
| 16 11 05*    | linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances                  |
|              | <b>CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)</b>               |
| <b>17 01</b> | <b>concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics</b>  |
| 17 01 06*    | mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing hazardous substances |
| <b>17 02</b> | <b>wood, glass and plastic</b>   |
| 17 02 04*    | glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances                               |

**Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>  |
| <b>17 03</b>            | <b>bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products</b>  |
| 17 03 01*               | bituminous mixtures containing coal tar   |
| 17 03 03*               | coal tar and tarred products  |
| <b>17 04</b>            | <b>metals (including their alloys)</b>  |
| 17 04 09*               | metal waste contaminated with hazardous substances  |
| 17 04 10*               | cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances  |
| <b>17 05</b>            | <b>soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil</b>   |
| 17 05 03*               | soil and stones containing hazardous substances   |
| 17 05 05*               | dredging spoil containing hazardous substances  |
| 17 05 07*               | track ballast containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>17 06</b>            | <b>insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials</b>  |
| 17 06 01*               | insulation materials containing asbestos  |
| 17 06 03*               | other insulation materials consisting of or containing hazardous substances   |
| 17 06 05*               | construction materials containing asbestos  |
| <b>17 08</b>            | <b>gypsum-based construction material</b>   |
| 17 08 01*               | gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with hazardous substances  |
| <b>17 09</b>            | <b>other construction and demolition wastes</b>   |
| 17 09 01*               | construction and demolition wastes containing mercury   |
| 17 09 02*               | construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors) |
| 17 09 03*               | other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances   |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)</b>  |
| <b>18 01</b>            | <b>wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans</b>  |
| 18 01 03*               | wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection   |
| 18 01 06*               | chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances  |
| 18 01 08*               | cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines  |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 18 01 10*    | amalgam waste from dental care  |
| <b>18 02</b> | <b>wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals</b>          |
| 18 02 02*    | wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection |
| 18 02 05*    | chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances  |
| 18 02 07*    | cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines  |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
|   | <b>WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE</b> |
| <b>19 01</b>  | <b>wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste</b>  |
| 19 01 05*   | filter cake from gas treatment   |
| 19 01 06*   | aqueous liquid wastes from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid wastes   |
| 19 01 07*   | solid wastes from gas treatment  |
| 19 01 10*   | spent activated carbon from flue-gas treatment   |
| 19 01 11*   | bottom ash and slag containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 01 13*   | fly ash containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 01 15*   | boiler dust containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 01 17*   | pyrolysis wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>19 02</b>  | <b>wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)</b>  |
| 19 02 04*   | premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste   |
| 19 02 05*   | sludges from physico/chemical treatment containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 02 07*   | oil and concentrates from separation   |
| 19 02 08*   | liquid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 02 09*   | solid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| 19 02 11*   | other wastes containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>19 03</b>  | <b>stabilised/solidified wastes</b>  |
| 19 03 04*   | wastes marked as hazardous, partly stabilised other than 19 03 08  |
| 19 03 06*   | wastes marked as hazardous, solidified   |



|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 19 03 08*    | partly stabilised mercury   |
| <b>19 04</b> | <b>vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification</b>  |
| 19 04 02*    | fly ash and other flue-gas treatment wastes   |
| 19 04 03*    | non-vitrified solid phase   |
| <b>19 07</b> | <b>landfill leachate</b>  |
| 19 07 02*    | landfill leachate containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>19 08</b> | <b>wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified</b>                     |
| 19 08 06*    | saturated or spent ion exchange resins  |
| 19 08 07*    | solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers                                   |
| 19 08 08*    | membrane system waste containing heavy metals   |
| 19 08 10*    | grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation other than those mentioned in 19 08 09     |
| 19 08 11*    | sludges containing hazardous substances from biological treatment of industrial waste water |

| <b>Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
| 19 08 13*   | sludges containing hazardous substances from other treatment of industrial waste water  |
| <b>19 10</b>  | <b>wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes</b>   |
| 19 10 03*   | fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances   |
| 19 10 05*   | other fractions containing hazardous substances   |
| <b>19 11</b>  | <b>wastes from oil regeneration</b>   |
| 19 11 01*   | spent filter clays  |
| 19 11 02*   | acid tars   |
| 19 11 03*   | aqueous liquid wastes   |
| 19 11 04*   | wastes from cleaning of fuel with bases   |
| 19 11 05*   | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances   |
| 19 11 07*   | wastes from flue-gas cleaning   |
| <b>19 12</b>  | <b>wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified</b> |
| 19 12 06*   | wood containing hazardous substances  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 19 12 11*    | other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing hazardous substances                              |
| <b>19 13</b> | <b>wastes from soil and groundwater remediation</b>  |
| 19 13 01*    | solid wastes from soil remediation containing hazardous substances   |
| 19 13 03*    | sludges from soil remediation containing hazardous substances  |
| 19 13 05*    | sludges from groundwater remediation containing hazardous substances   |
| 19 13 07*    | aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation containing hazardous substances                                    |
|              | <b>MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS</b> |
| <b>20 01</b> | <b>separately collected fractions (except 15 01)</b>   |
| 20 01 13*    | solvents   |
| 20 01 14*    | acids  |
| 20 01 15*    | alkalines  |
| 20 01 17*    | photochemicals   |
| 20 01 19*    | pesticides   |
| 20 01 21*    | fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste   |
| 20 01 23*    | discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons   |
| 20 01 26*    | oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25   |
| 20 01 27*    | paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances  |
| 20 01 29*    | detergents containing hazardous substances   |
| 20 01 31*    | cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines   |

**Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>Annual throughput shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| 20 01 33*               | batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries |
| 20 01 35*               | discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components ( 6 )  |
| 20 01 37*               | wood containing hazardous substances   |

**Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>        |
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>  |
|                         | <b>WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS</b>              |
| <b>01 01</b>            | <b>wastes from mineral excavation</b>   |
| 01 01 01                | wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation  |
| 01 01 02                | wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation  |
| <b>01 03</b>            | <b>wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals</b>   |
| 01 03 06                | tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05  |
| 01 03 08                | dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 03 07   |
| 01 03 09                | red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 10   |
| <b>01 04</b>            | <b>wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals</b>   |
| 01 04 08                | waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07   |
| 01 04 09                | waste sand and clays  |
| 01 04 10                | dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 04 07   |
| 01 04 11                | wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07  |
| 01 04 12                | tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11       |
| 01 04 13                | wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07   |
| <b>01 05</b>            | <b>drilling muds and other drilling wastes</b>  |
| 01 05 04                | freshwater drilling muds and wastes   |
| 01 05 07                | barite-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06                            |
| 01 05 08                | chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06                          |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING</b> |
| <b>02 01</b>            | <b>wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing</b>                                  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 02 01 01     | sludges from washing and cleaning   |
| 02 01 02     | animal-tissue waste   |
| 02 01 03     | plant-tissue waste  |
| 02 01 04     | waste plastics (except packaging)   |
| 02 01 06     | animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site  |
| 02 01 07     | wastes from forestry  |
| 02 01 09     | agrochemical waste other than those mentioned in 02 01 08   |
| 02 01 10     | waste metal   |
| <b>02 02</b> | <b>wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin</b>  |
| 02 02 01     | sludges from washing and cleaning   |
| 02 02 02     | animal-tissue waste   |
| 02 02 03     | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing  |
| 02 02 04     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment   |
| <b>02 03</b> | <b>wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation</b> |
| 02 03 01     | sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation  |
| 02 03 02     | wastes from preserving agents   |
| 02 03 03     | wastes from solvent extraction  |
| 02 03 04     | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing  |
| 02 03 05     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment   |
| <b>02 04</b> | <b>wastes from sugar processing</b>   |
| 02 04 01     | soil from cleaning and washing beet   |
| 02 04 02     | off-specification calcium carbonate   |
| 02 04 03     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment   |
| <b>02 05</b> | <b>wastes from the dairy products industry</b>  |
| 02 05 01     | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing  |
| 02 05 02     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment   |
| <b>02 06</b> | <b>wastes from the baking and confectionery industry</b>  |
| 02 06 01     | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing  |
| 02 06 02     | wastes from preserving agents   |
| 02 06 03     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>02 07</b> | <b>wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)</b> |
| 02 07 01     | wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials                                   |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 02 07 02  | wastes from spirits distillation   |
| 02 07 03  | wastes from chemical treatment   |
| 02 07 04  | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing   |
| 02 07 05  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment  |
|   | <b>WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD</b>           |
| <b>03 01</b>  | <b>wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture</b>                                      |
| 03 01 01  | waste bark and cork  |
| 03 01 05  | sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04                |
| <b>03 03</b>  | <b>wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing</b>   |
| 03 03 01  | waste bark and wood  |
| 03 03 02  | green liquor sludge (from recovery of cooking liquor)  |
| 03 03 05  | de-inking sludges from paper recycling   |
| 03 03 07  | mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard   |
| 03 03 08  | wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling  |
| 03 03 09  | lime mud waste   |
| 03 03 10  | fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation                                      |
| 03 03 11  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10                                     |
|   |  |
| <b>04 01</b>  | <b>wastes from the leather and fur industry</b>  |
| 04 01 01  | fleshings and lime split wastes  |
| 04 01 02  | liming waste   |
| 04 01 04  | tanning liquor containing chromium   |
| 04 01 05  | tanning liquor free of chromium  |
| 04 01 06  | sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment containing chromium   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 04 01 07     | sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium                     |
| 04 01 08     | waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium |
| 04 01 09     | wastes from dressing and finishing  |
| <b>04 02</b> | <b>wastes from the textile industry</b>   |
| 04 02 09     | wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)                 |
| 04 02 10     | organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)                              |
| 04 02 15     | wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 04 02 14                                |
| 04 02 17     | dyestuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16                               |
| 04 02 20     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19              |
| 04 02 21     | wastes from unprocessed textile fibres  |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 04 02 22  | wastes from processed textile fibres   |
|   | <b>WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL</b>                    |
| <b>05 01</b>  | <b>wastes from petroleum refining</b>  |
| 05 01 10  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 05 01 09                                     |
| 05 01 13  | boiler feedwater sludges   |
| 05 01 14  | wastes from cooling columns  |
| 05 01 16  | sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation  |
| 05 01 17  | bitumen  |
| <b>05 06</b>  | <b>wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal</b>   |
| 05 06 04  | waste from cooling columns   |
| <b>05 07</b>  | <b>wastes from natural gas purification and transportation</b>   |
| 05 07 02  | wastes containing sulphur  |
|   |  |
| <b>06 03</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides</b>                                       |
| 06 03 14  | solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13                                      |
| 06 03 16  | metallic oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>06 05</b> | <b>sludges from on-site effluent treatment</b>  |
| 06 05 03     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02                              |
| <b>06 06</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of sulphur chemicals, sulphur chemical processes and desulphurisation processes</b> |
| 06 06 03     | wastes containing sulphides other than those mentioned in 06 06 02  |
| <b>06 09</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes</b>                     |
| 06 09 02     | phosphorous slag  |
| 06 09 04     | calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03  |
| <b>06 11</b> | <b>wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers</b>                                     |
| 06 11 01     | calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production  |
| <b>06 13</b> | <b>wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified</b>                                     |
| 06 13 03     | carbon black  |
|              |   |
| <b>07 01</b> | <b>wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals</b>           |
| 07 01 12     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11                              |
| <b>07 02</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres</b>                               |
| 07 02 12     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 02 11                              |
| 07 02 13     | waste plastic   |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>  |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
| 07 02 15  | wastes from additives other than those mentioned in 07 02 14  |
| 07 02 17  | wastes containing silicones other than those mentioned in 07 02 16  |
| <b>07 03</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)</b>   |
| 07 03 12  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11  |
| <b>07 04</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of organic plant protection products (except 02 01 08 and 02 01 09), wood preserving agents (except 03 02) and other biocides</b> |
| 07 04 12  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11  |
| <b>07 05</b>  | <b>wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals</b>  |
| 07 05 12  | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 07 05 14     | solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13  |
| <b>07 06</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics</b>  |
| 07 06 12     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11   |
| <b>07 07</b> | <b>wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified</b>  |
| 07 07 12     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11   |
|              | <b>WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS</b> |
| <b>08 01</b> | <b>wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish</b>   |
| 08 01 12     | waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11   |
| 08 01 14     | sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13   |
| 08 01 16     | aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15   |
| 08 01 18     | wastes from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17  |
| 08 01 20     | aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19   |
| <b>08 02</b> | <b>wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)</b>  |
| 08 02 01     | waste coating powders  |
| 08 02 02     | aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials   |
| 08 02 03     | aqueous suspensions containing ceramic materials   |
| <b>08 03</b> | <b>wastes from MFSU of printing inks</b>   |
| 08 03 07     | aqueous sludges containing ink   |
| 08 03 08     | aqueous liquid waste containing ink  |
| 08 03 13     | waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12   |
| 08 03 15     | ink sludges other than those mentioned in 08 03 14   |
| 08 03 18     | waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17  |
| <b>08 04</b> | <b>wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)</b>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 08 04 10  | waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09  |



|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 08 04 12     | adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11                          |
| 08 04 14     | aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13      |
| 08 04 16     | aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 15 |
|              |  |
| <b>09 01</b> | <b>wastes from the photographic industry</b>   |
| 09 01 07     | photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds                            |
| 09 01 08     | photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds                               |
| 09 01 10     | single-use cameras without batteries   |
| 09 01 12     | single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11               |
|              |  |
| <b>10 01</b> | <b>wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)</b>                    |
| 10 01 01     | bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)               |
| 10 01 02     | coal fly ash   |
| 10 01 03     | fly ash from peat and untreated wood   |
| 10 01 05     | calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form                   |
| 10 01 07     | calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form                  |
| 10 01 15     | bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14 |
| 10 01 17     | fly ash from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 16                          |
| 10 01 19     | wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18       |
| 10 01 21     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 01 20               |
| 10 01 23     | aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing other than those mentioned in 10 01 22                 |
| 10 01 24     | sands from fluidised beds  |
| 10 01 25     | wastes from fuel storage and preparation of coal-fired power plants                          |
| 10 01 26     | wastes from cooling-water treatment  |
| <b>10 02</b> | <b>wastes from the iron and steel industry</b>   |
| 10 02 01     | wastes from the processing of slag   |
| 10 02 02     | unprocessed slag   |
| 10 02 08     | solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07                       |
| 10 02 10     | mill scales  |
| 10 02 12     | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 11                   |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 10 02 14 | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13 |
| 10 02 15 | other sludges and filter cakes   |

**Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| <b>10 03</b>            | <b>wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy</b>  |
| 10 03 02                | anode scraps   |
| 10 03 05                | waste alumina  |
| 10 03 16                | skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15   |
| 10 03 18                | carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17                             |
| 10 03 20                | flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 03 19   |
| 10 03 22                | other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) other than those mentioned in 10 03 21                      |
| 10 03 24                | solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23   |
| 10 03 26                | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25                                 |
| 10 03 28                | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27   |
| 10 03 30                | wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29                       |
| <b>10 04</b>            | <b>wastes from lead thermal metallurgy</b>   |
| 10 04 10                | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09   |
| <b>10 05</b>            | <b>wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy</b>   |
| 10 05 01                | slags from primary and secondary production  |
| 10 05 04                | other particulates and dust  |
| 10 05 09                | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08   |
| 10 05 11                | dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10   |
| <b>10 06</b>            | <b>wastes from copper thermal metallurgy</b>   |
| 10 06 01                | slags from primary and secondary production  |
| 10 06 02                | dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production  |
| 10 06 04                | other particulates and dust  |
| 10 06 10                | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09   |
| <b>10 07</b>            | <b>wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy</b>  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 10 07 01     | slags from primary and secondary production                                |
| 10 07 02     | dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production                  |
| 10 07 03     | solid wastes from gas treatment  |
| 10 07 04     | other particulates and dust  |
| 10 07 05     | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment                                |
| 10 07 08     | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07 |
| <b>10 08</b> | <b>wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy</b>                    |
| 10 08 04     | particulates and dust  |
| 10 08 09     | other slags  |
| 10 08 11     | dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10                 |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 10 08 13  | carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12                             |
| 10 08 14  | anode scrap  |
| 10 08 16  | flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 08 15   |
| 10 08 18  | sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17                            |
| 10 08 20  | wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19   |
| <b>10 09</b>  | <b>wastes from casting of ferrous pieces</b>   |
| 10 09 03  | furnace slag   |
| 10 09 06  | casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05                   |
| 10 09 08  | casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07                       |
| 10 09 10  | flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 09 09   |
| 10 09 12  | other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 09 11  |
| 10 09 14  | waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13   |
| 10 09 16  | waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15  |
| <b>10 10</b>  | <b>wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces</b>   |
| 10 10 03  | furnace slag   |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 10 10 06     | casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05 |
| 10 10 08     | casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07     |
| 10 10 10     | flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 10 09  |
| 10 10 12     | other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 10 11   |
| 10 10 14     | waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13  |
| 10 10 16     | waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15                               |
| <b>10 11</b> | <b>wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products</b>  |
| 10 11 03     | waste glass-based fibrous materials   |
| 10 11 05     | particulates and dust   |
| 10 11 10     | waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09       |
| 10 11 12     | waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11  |
| 10 11 14     | glass-polishing and -grinding sludge other than those mentioned in 10 11 13                       |
| 10 11 16     | solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15                       |
| 10 11 18     | sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17           |
| 10 11 20     | solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 19               |

**Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| <b>10 12</b>            | <b>wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products</b>                           |
| 10 12 01                | waste preparation mixture before thermal processing  |
| 10 12 03                | particulates and dust  |
| 10 12 05                | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment  |
| 10 12 06                | discarded moulds   |
| 10 12 08                | waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)                                 |
| 10 12 10                | solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09   |
| 10 12 12                | wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11   |
| 10 12 13                | sludge from on-site effluent treatment   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>10 13</b> | <b>wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them</b>  |
| 10 13 01     | waste preparation mixture before thermal processing  |
| 10 13 04     | wastes from calcination and hydration of lime  |
| 10 13 06     | particulates and dust (except 10 13 12 and 10 13 13)   |
| 10 13 07     | sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment  |
| 10 13 10     | wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09   |
| 10 13 11     | wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10   |
| 10 13 13     | solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12   |
| 10 13 14     | waste concrete and concrete sludge   |
|              | <b>WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO-METALLURGY</b>  |
| <b>11 01</b> | <b>wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing, anodising)</b> |
| 11 01 10     | sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09  |
| 11 01 12     | aqueous rinsing liquids other than those mentioned in 11 01 11   |
| 11 01 14     | degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13   |
| <b>11 02</b> | <b>wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes</b>  |
| 11 02 03     | wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes  |
| 11 02 06     | wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05   |
| <b>11 05</b> | <b>wastes from hot galvanising processes</b>   |
| 11 05 01     | hard zinc  |
| 11 05 02     | zinc ash   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
|   | <b>WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS</b>                    |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>12 01</b> | <b>wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics</b>   |
| 12 01 01     | ferrous metal filings and turnings  |
| 12 01 02     | ferrous metal dust and particles  |
| 12 01 03     | non-ferrous metal filings and turnings  |
| 12 01 04     | non-ferrous metal dust and particles  |
| 12 01 05     | plastics shavings and turnings  |
| 12 01 13     | welding wastes  |
| 12 01 15     | machining sludges other than those mentioned in 12 01 14  |
| 12 01 17     | waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16  |
| 12 01 21     | spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20   |
|              | <b>WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED</b>   |
| <b>15 01</b> | <b>packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)</b>   |
| 15 01 01     | paper and cardboard packaging   |
| 15 01 02     | plastic packaging   |
| 15 01 03     | wooden packaging  |
| 15 01 04     | metallic packaging  |
| 15 01 05     | composite packaging   |
| 15 01 06     | mixed packaging   |
| 15 01 07     | glass packaging   |
| 15 01 09     | textile packaging   |
| <b>15 02</b> | <b>absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing</b>  |
| 15 02 03     | absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02  |
|              |   |
| <b>16 01</b> | <b>end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)</b> |
| 16 01 03     | end-of-life tyres   |
| 16 01 06     | end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components   |
| 16 01 12     | brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11   |
| 16 01 15     | antifreeze fluids other than those mentioned in 16 01 14  |
| 16 01 16     | tanks for liquefied gas   |
| 16 01 17     | ferrous metal   |

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 16 01 18 | non-ferrous metal |
|----------|-------------------|

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 16 01 19  | plastic  |
| 16 01 20  | glass  |
| 16 01 22  | components not otherwise specified   |
| <b>16 02</b>  | <b>wastes from electrical and electronic equipment</b>   |
| 16 02 14  | discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13   |
| 16 02 16  | components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15                                 |
| <b>16 03</b>  | <b>off-specification batches and unused products</b>   |
| 16 03 04  | inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03  |
| 16 03 06  | organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05  |
| <b>16 05</b>  | <b>gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals</b>  |
| 16 05 05  | gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04  |
| 16 05 09  | discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08                                   |
| <b>16 06</b>  | <b>batteries and accumulators</b>  |
| 16 06 04  | alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)   |
| 16 06 05  | other batteries and accumulators   |
| <b>16 08</b>  | <b>spent catalysts</b>   |
| 16 08 01  | spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)        |
| 16 08 03  | spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified                 |
| 16 08 04  | spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07)   |
| <b>16 10</b>  | <b>aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment</b>   |
| 16 10 02  | aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01   |
| 16 10 04  | aqueous concentrates other than those mentioned in 16 10 03  |
| <b>16 11</b>  | <b>waste linings and refractories</b>  |
| 16 11 02  | carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01         |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 16 11 04     | other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03 |
| 16 11 06     | linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05  |
|              | <b>CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)</b>       |
| <b>17 01</b> | <b>concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics</b>  |
| 17 01 01     | concrete   |
| 17 01 02     | bricks   |
| 17 01 03     | tiles and ceramics   |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 17 01 07  | mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06                            |
| <b>17 02</b>  | <b>wood, glass and plastic</b>   |
| 17 02 01  | wood   |
| 17 02 02  | glass  |
| 17 02 03  | plastic  |
| <b>17 03</b>  | <b>bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products</b>   |
| 17 03 02  | bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01   |
| <b>17 04</b>  | <b>metals (including their alloys)</b>   |
| 17 04 01  | copper, bronze, brass  |
| 17 04 02  | aluminium  |
| 17 04 03  | lead   |
| 17 04 04  | zinc   |
| 17 04 05  | iron and steel   |
| 17 04 06  | tin  |
| 17 04 07  | mixed metals   |
| 17 04 11  | cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10  |
| <b>17 05</b>  | <b>soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil</b>                          |
| 17 05 04  | soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03   |



|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 17 05 06     | dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05  |
| 17 05 08     | track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07   |
| <b>17 06</b> | <b>insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials</b>   |
| 17 06 04     | insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03   |
| <b>17 08</b> | <b>gypsum-based construction material</b>  |
| 17 08 02     | gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01   |
| <b>17 09</b> | <b>other construction and demolition wastes</b>  |
| 17 09 04     | mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03   |
|              | <b>WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)</b>                                 |
| <b>18 01</b> | <b>wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans</b>   |
| 18 01 01     | sharps (except 18 01 03)   |
| 18 01 02     | Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)   |
| 18 01 04     | wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection(for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers) |

**Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b> | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b>   |
| <b>Waste code</b>       | <b>Description</b>   |
| 18 01 07                | chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06   |
| 18 01 09                | medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08   |
| <b>18 02</b>            | <b>wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals</b>   |
| 18 02 01                | sharps (except 18 02 02)   |
| 18 02 03                | wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection  |
| 18 02 06                | chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05   |
| 18 02 08                | medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07   |
|                         | <b>WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE</b> |
| <b>19 01</b>            | <b>wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste</b>  |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 19 01 02     | ferrous materials removed from bottom ash   |
| 19 01 12     | bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11  |
| 19 01 14     | fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13  |
| 19 01 16     | boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15  |
| 19 01 18     | pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17   |
| 19 01 19     | sands from fluidised beds   |
| <b>19 02</b> | <b>wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)</b> |
| 19 02 03     | premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes   |
| 19 02 06     | sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05                                    |
| 19 02 10     | combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09  |
| <b>19 03</b> | <b>stabilised/solidified wastes</b>   |
| 19 03 05     | stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04  |
| 19 03 07     | solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06  |
| <b>19 04</b> | <b>vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification</b>  |
| 19 04 01     | vitrified waste   |
| 19 04 04     | aqueous liquid wastes from vitrified waste tempering  |
| <b>19 05</b> | <b>wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes</b>  |
| 19 05 01     | non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes  |
| 19 05 02     | non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste  |
| 19 05 03     | off-specification compost   |
| <b>19 06</b> | <b>wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste</b>   |
| 19 06 03     | liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste  |
| 19 06 04     | digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 19 06 05  | liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste  |

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 19 06 06     | digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste  |
| <b>19 07</b> | <b>landfill leachate</b>  |
| 19 07 03     | landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02  |
| <b>19 08</b> | <b>wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified</b>   |
| 19 08 01     | screenings  |
| 19 08 02     | waste from desanding  |
| 19 08 05     | sludges from treatment of urban waste water   |
| 19 08 09     | grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats  |
| 19 08 12     | sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11                                    |
| 19 08 14     | sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13   |
| <b>19 09</b> | <b>wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use</b>                                |
| 19 09 01     | solid waste from primary filtration and screenings  |
| 19 09 02     | sludges from water clarification  |
| 19 09 03     | sludges from decarbonation  |
| 19 09 04     | spent activated carbon  |
| 19 09 05     | saturated or spent ion exchange resins  |
| 19 09 06     | solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers   |
| <b>19 10</b> | <b>wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes</b>   |
| 19 10 01     | iron and steel waste  |
| 19 10 02     | non-ferrous waste   |
| 19 10 04     | fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03  |
| 19 10 06     | other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05  |
| <b>19 11</b> | <b>wastes from oil regeneration</b>   |
| 19 11 06     | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 19 11 05  |
| <b>19 12</b> | <b>wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified</b> |
| 19 12 01     | paper and cardboard   |
| 19 12 02     | ferrous metal   |
| 19 12 03     | non-ferrous metal   |
| 19 12 04     | plastic and rubber  |
| 19 12 05     | glass   |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 19 12 07 | wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06 |
| 19 12 08 | textiles                                   |

**Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities**

| Maximum quantity | The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes                                    |
|------------------|--|
| Waste code       | Description  |
| 19 12 09         | minerals (for example sand, stones)  |
| 19 12 10         | combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)  |
| 19 12 12         | other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11                      |
| <b>19 13</b>     | <b>wastes from soil and groundwater remediation</b>  |
| 19 13 02         | solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01  |
| 19 13 04         | sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03   |
| 19 13 06         | sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05  |
| 19 13 08         | aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 07                             |
|                  | <b>MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS</b> |
| <b>20 01</b>     | <b>separately collected fractions (except 15 01)</b>   |
| 20 01 01         | paper and cardboard  |
| 20 01 02         | glass  |
| 20 01 08         | biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste  |
| 20 01 10         | clothes  |
| 20 01 11         | textiles   |
| 20 01 25         | edible oil and fat   |
| 20 01 28         | paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27   |
| 20 01 30         | detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29  |
| 20 01 32         | medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31   |
| 20 01 34         | batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33  |
| 20 01 36         | discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35                                    |
| 20 01 38         | wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37   |
| 20 01 39         | plastics   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 20 01 40     | metals   |
| 20 01 41     | wastes from chimney sweeping                             |
| <b>20 02</b> | <b>garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)</b> |
| 20 02 01     | biodegradable waste                                      |
| 20 02 02     | soil and stones  |
| 20 02 03     | other non-biodegradable wastes                           |
| <b>20 03</b> | <b>other municipal wastes</b>                            |
| 20 03 01     | mixed municipal waste                                    |
| 20 03 02     | waste from markets                                       |

| <b>Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste storage and treatment activities</b> |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>   | <b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>   | <b>Description</b>   |
| 20 03 03  | street-cleaning residues   |
| 20 03 04  | septic tank sludge   |
| 20 03 06  | waste from sewage cleaning   |
| 20 03 07  | bulky waste  |

| <b>Table S2.4 Permitted waste types and quantities for non-hazardous waste paint recycling operation</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Maximum quantity</b>  | <b>Annual throughput of the non-hazardous waste paint recycling operation shall not exceed 3,650 tonnes</b><br><b>The aggregated annual throughput of all non-hazardous waste received on site shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes</b> |
| <b>Waste code</b>  | <b>Description</b>  |
|  | <b>WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF [COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS]</b>  |
| <b>08 01</b>   | <b>wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish</b>  |
| 08 01 12   | waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11  |

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## **Schedule 3 – Emissions and monitoring**

There are no emission limits or associated monitoring requirements.

## Schedule 4 – Reporting

Parameters, for which reports shall be made, in accordance with conditions of this permit, are listed below.

| <b>Table S4.1: Annual production/treatment</b> |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Parameter</b>                               | <b>Units</b> |
| Waste received                                 | tonnes       |
| Waste dispatched                               | tonnes       |

| <b>Table S4.2 Performance parameters</b> |                                |              |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Parameter</b>                         | <b>Frequency of assessment</b> | <b>Units</b> |
| Water usage                              | Annually                       | tonnes       |
| Energy usage                             | Annually                       | MWh          |
| Total raw material used                  | Annually                       | tonnes       |

| <b>Table S4.3 Reporting forms</b> |  |                     |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| <b>Media/parameter</b>            | <b>Reporting format</b>  | <b>Date of form</b> |
| Water usage                       | Form WaterUsage1 or other form as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency  | 24/03/16            |
| Energy usage                      | Form Energy1 or other form as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency      | 24/03/16            |
| Other performance indicators      | Form Performance1 or other form as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency | 24/03/16            |
| Waste returns                     | E-waste returns  | --                  |

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## **Schedule 5 – Notification**

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

If any information is considered commercially confidential, it should be separated from non-confidential information, supplied on a separate sheet and accompanied by an application for commercial confidentiality under the provisions of the EP Regulations.



## Part A

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Permit Number                  |  |
| Name of operator               |  |
| Location of Facility           |  |
| Time and date of the detection |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>(a) Notification requirements for any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution</b> |  |
| <b>To be notified within 24 hours of detection</b>  |  |
| Date and time of the event  |  |
| Reference or description of the location of the event   |  |
| Description of where any release into the environment took place  |  |
| Substances(s) potentially released  |  |
| Best estimate of the quantity or rate of release of substances  |  |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop any emission   |  |
| Description of the failure or accident.   |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>(b) Notification requirements for the breach of a limit</b>                      |  |
| <b>To be notified within 24 hours of detection unless otherwise specified below</b> |  |
| Emission point reference/ source  |  |
| Parameter(s)  |  |
| Limit   |  |
| Measured value and uncertainty  |  |
| Date and time of monitoring   |  |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission                       |  |

| Time periods for notification following detection of a breach of a limit |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Parameter  | Notification period |
|  |                     |
|  |                     |
|  |                     |

| (c) Notification requirements for the detection of any significant adverse environmental effect |  |
|---|--|
| To be notified within 24 hours of detection   |  |
| Description of where the effect on the environment was detected                                 |  |
| Substances(s) detected  |  |
| Concentrations of substances detected   |  |
| Date of monitoring/sampling   |  |

**Part B – to be submitted as soon as practicable**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.  |  |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident   |  |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission |  |
| The dates of any unauthorised emissions from the facility in the preceding 24 months.  |  |

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Name*     |  |
| Post      |  |
| Signature |  |
| Date      |  |

\* authorised to sign on behalf of the operator

## **Schedule 6 – Interpretation**

“accident” means an accident that may result in pollution.

“animal waste” means any waste consisting of animal matter that has not been processed into food for human consumption.

“application” means the application for this permit, together with any additional information supplied by the operator as part of the application and any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 to the EP Regulations.

“authorised officer” means any person authorised by the Environment Agency under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in section 108(4) of that Act.

“building” means a construction that has the objective of providing sheltering cover and minimising emissions of noise, particulate matter, odour and litter.

“compost” means solid particulate material that is the result of composting, which has been sanitised and stabilised, and which confers beneficial effects when added to soil, used as a component of growing media or used in another way in conjunction with plants.

“digestate” means material resulting from an anaerobic digestion process.

“disposal” means any of the operations provided for in Annex I to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits” means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from the emission points specified in schedule 3 or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

“emissions to land” includes emissions to groundwater.

“EP Regulations” means The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2010 No.675 and words and expressions used in this permit which are also used in the Regulations have the same meanings as in those Regulations.

“groundwater” means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“impermeable surface” means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the pavement surface.

“Industrial Emissions Directive” means DIRECTIVE 2010/75/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions

“MCERTS” means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.

“pests” means Birds, Vermin and Insects.

“quarter” means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

“recovery” means any of the operations provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“sealed drainage system” in relation to an impermeable surface, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:

- no liquids will run off the surface otherwise than via the system
- all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump, except where liquids may be lawfully discharged to foul sewer.

“treated wood” means any wood that has been chemically treated (e.g. to enhance or alter the performance of the original wood). Treatments may include penetrating oils, tar oil preservatives, water-borne

Permit number  
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preservatives, organic-based preservatives, boron and organo-metallic based preservatives, boron and halogenated flame retardants and surface treatments (including paint and venner).

“Waste code” means the six digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk.

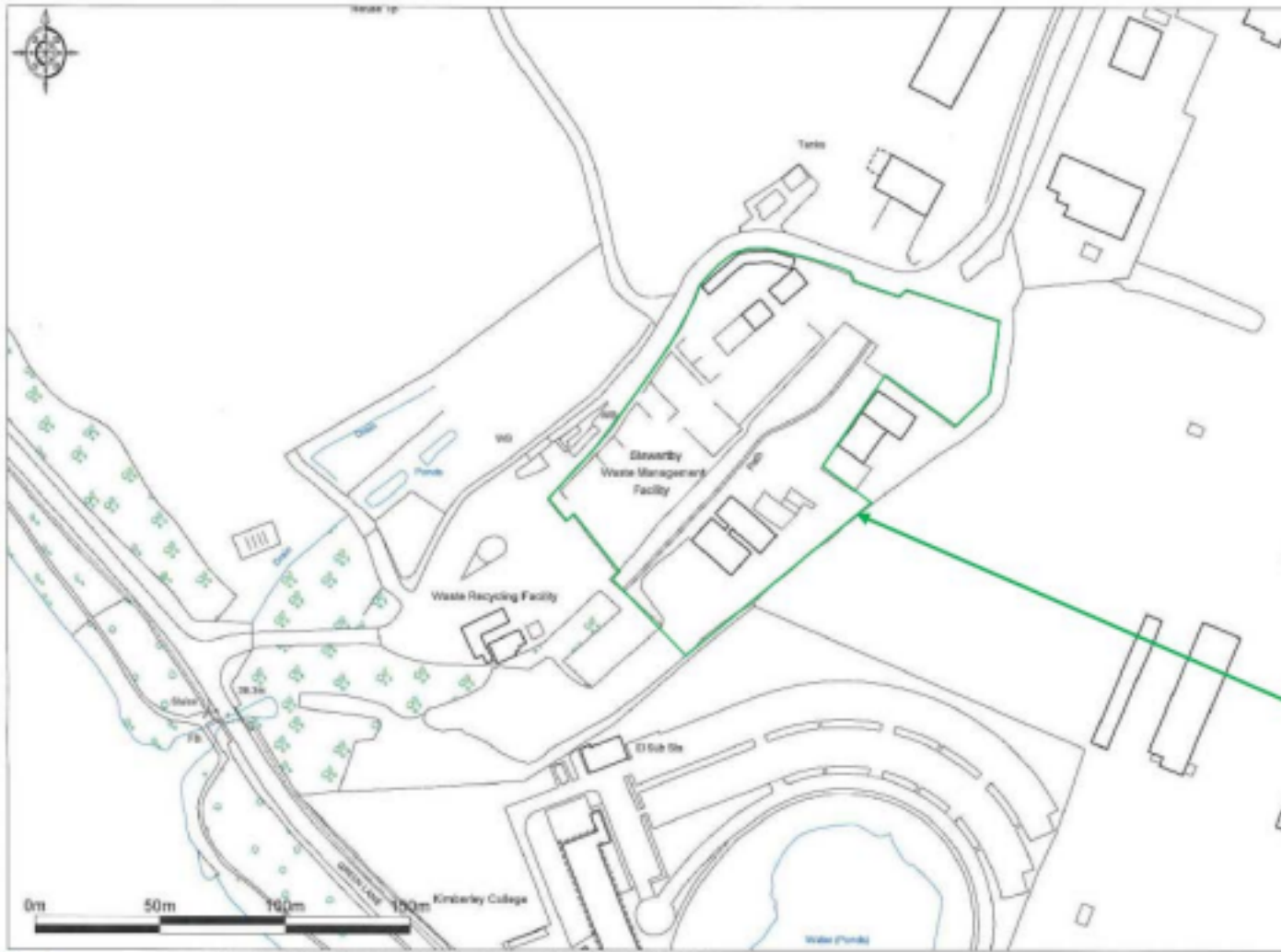
“Waste Framework Directive” or “WFD” means Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“year” means calendar year ending 31 December.

Where a minimum limit is set for any emission parameter, for example pH, reference to exceeding the limit shall mean that the parameter shall not be less than that limit.

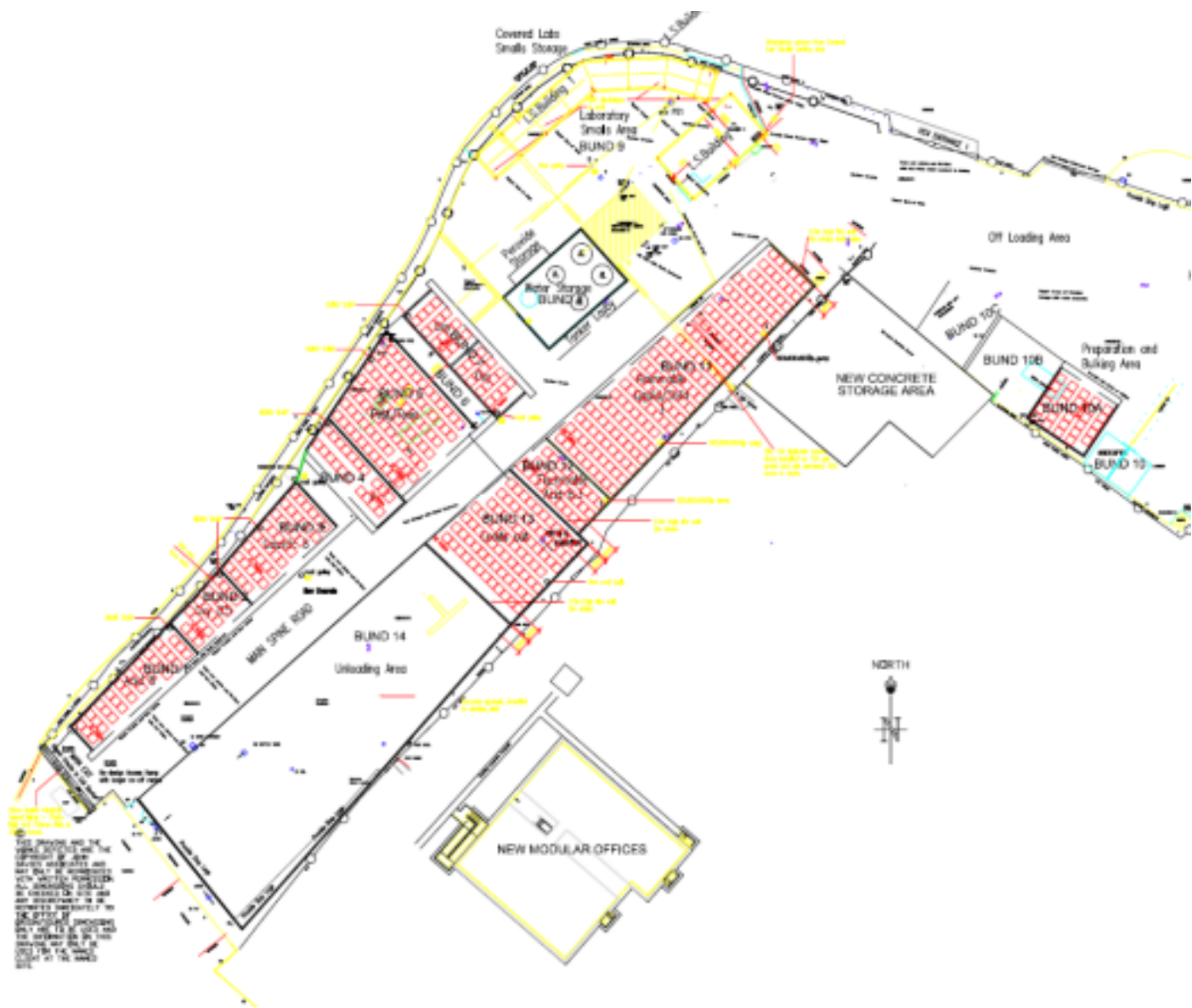
Unless otherwise stated, any references in this permit to concentrations of substances in emissions into air means:

- in relation to emissions from combustion processes, the concentration in dry air at a temperature of 273K, at a pressure of 101.3 kPa and with an oxygen content of 3% dry for liquid fuels, 3% or 5% for gaseous fuels, 6% dry for solid fuels; and/or
- in relation to emissions from non-combustion sources, the concentration at a temperature of 273K and at a pressure of 101.3 kPa, with no correction for water vapour content.



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Date: 04/02/15, assumed boundaries, Scale 1:2500



END OF PERMIT  
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 EPR/QP3237SC 52

**Permit Number: EPR/QP3237SC Operator: Veolia ES (UK) Limited**

**Facility: Stewartby Waste Management Facility**

**Reporting of Water Usage for the year  
Form Number: WaterUsage1/24/03/16**

| Water Source             | Usage (m <sup>3</sup> /year) | Speci |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Mains water              |                              |       |
|                          |                              |       |
|                          |                              |       |
| <b>TOTAL WATER USAGE</b> |                              |       |

Operator's comments:

Signed ..... Date.....

(authorised to sign as representative of Operator)



**Permit Number: EPR/QP3237SC Operator: Veolia ES (UK) Limited**

**Facility: Stewartby Waste Management Facility**

**Reporting of Energy Usage for the year  
Form Number: Energy1/24/03/16**

| Energy Source | Energy Usage |                      |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
|               | Quantity     | Primary Energy (MWh) |
| Electricity * | MWh          |                      |
| Gas Oil       | tonnes       |                      |
|               |              |                      |
|               |              |                      |
|               |              |                      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | -            |                      |

\* Conversion factor for delivered electricity to primary energy = 2.4

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Operator's comments: |
|----------------------|

Signed ..... Date.....

(Authorised to sign as representative of Operator)

**Permit Number: EPR/QP3237SC Operator: Veolia ES (UK) Limited**

**Facility: Stewartby Waste Management Facility**  
**Form Number: Performance1/24/03/16**

**Reporting of other performance indicators for the period DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY**

| Parameter               | Units  |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Total raw material used | tonnes |

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Operator's comments: |
|----------------------|

Signed ..... Date.....

(Authorised to sign as representative of Operator)

**APPENDIX I**  
**LOW RISK SURRENDER REPORT**

# Partial Surrender Report

EPR/DB3304BQ

## Newcastle Waste Management Centre

Veolia ES (UK) Limited

**Report prepared by: Andrew Nash**

*Environmental Permitting Manager*  
United Kingdom & Ireland

**May 2023**

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**Included:**

Appendix A – Site Plans  
Appendix B – Photographs

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## 1. Introduction

This report supports the application for a partial surrender of activities listed in permit reference: EPR/DP3304BQ - Newcastle Waste Management Centre.

Veolia seeks to change the operation from a clinical waste treatment plant to a hazardous waste transfer station facility. Consequently, there are activities listed on the permit that require surrendering. These are as follows:

- Activity A1 (the autoclave) - S5.3 Part A(1)(a)(ii) - Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day; involving physico-chemical treatment.
- Activity A3 (DAA - Steam Generation) - 5Mth gas boiler
- Activity A4 (DAA - Bin cleaning facility)

It should be noted that only the binwash remains at the time of writing. The autoclave, shredder, boiler and all other equipment associated with the activities listed above has been decommissioned and removed from the building. This was carried out prior to Veolia's acquisition of the site. The binwash will also be removed prior to Veolia commencing operations.

Given the circumstances; the lack of equipment left to remove from site and their previous location entirely within a building, the potential for environmental pollution from the surrender of these activities is negligible. Therefore it appears logical to apply a Low Risk surrender for these activities.

## 2. Site History

The site was formerly operated as a clinical waste treatment and transfer facility. It was originally permitted in 2015 to Healthcare Environmental Services Limited (EPR/LP3936AB) before the permit was transferred to Cliniwaste Health South Limited (EPR/DP3304BQ) in 2020.

Veolia ES (UK) Limited (Veolia) acquired the site in early 2023 and submitted a permit application to transfer the permit in early March 2023, with the reference EPR/DP3304BQ/T003. The transfer was Determined on 9th May 2023.

As of April 2023 Veolia seeks to vary the permit to operate a hazardous waste transfer station. Veolia Hazardous Waste has for several years been looking to expand its regional treatments model into the North-East of England, an active industrial region with chemical, agrochemical, pharmaceutical and petrochemical customers. The North-East region is not covered by Veolia's Hazardous Wastes regional treatments model at present. Veolia offers a wide range of solutions when compared to local competitors and are able to collect small quantities, single pallets more cost effectively.

The site will operate as a transfer station for the temporary storage of packaged waste prior to transfer off site for recovery or disposal at suitably permitted facilities. There will also be some repackaging of waste to make it easier for onward transfer. This will include a small scale healthcare waste storage and repackaging operation, to align it with Veolia's other hazardous waste transfer facilities. The site will consist of the following:

- Transfer Station Building for the temporary storage and repackaging of various types of hazardous and non hazardous wastes, including fire management infrastructure.
- Covered Waste Reception and Flammable Liquid storage areas.
- Sealed drainage throughout.

The new transfer station will be constructed and operated by Veolia ES (UK) Limited.

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### 3. The Site and Surroundings

The property is situated approximately 8.6 km (5.4 miles) to the north east of Newcastle City Centre. It is approached via the A191, which links with the A19, approximately 1.5 km (1 mile) to the north east.

It forms part of the North Tyne Industrial Estate, which principally accommodates a mixture of industrial and trade counter units. Occupiers include Emblematic, Showermania, Infinite Edge, First For Fabrics, Travis Perkins, Tile Giant, Access 2 and KE Enterprises, amongst others. Refer to site location plan within Appendix A.

The site occupies approximately 4,800m<sup>2</sup>, of which approximately 1,600m<sup>2</sup> is occupied by the transfer station building.

The only major transport link within 1km of the permit boundary is the railway running roughly 125m north of the permit boundary. The A19 dual carriageway is 1.85km to the east and the A1058 dual carriageway is 2.1km to the south..

The whole of the site is surfaced in reinforced concrete with a sealed drainage system to prevent uncontrolled release of contaminants. Externally, clean and uncontaminated roof and yard water is directed to a public surface water drainage system. The building has its own drainage system to manage effluents generated by the clinical waste treatment operation. This system is connected to sewer and ultimately runs to Northumbrian Water's Howdon WWTW.

As a result of the site being surfaced in concrete hard standing, all areas of the site on which waste may be handled or situated have an impervious base. In meeting these conditions, the site has done everything expected to prevent the pollution of the ground and in accordance with the site permit.



The site had sufficient infrastructure in place to prevent the contamination of the ground and groundwater beneath the site and it is not deemed appropriate to carry out an intrusive investigation, due to the low risk activities that have taken place.

Overall, it is deemed unnecessary to carry out a full site condition report as the site handled low risk healthcare waste and the concrete hard standing provided a barrier to any potential contamination.

At the time of writing the site has ceased receiving waste and the building has been cleared of waste. All equipment associated with the autoclave operation has been removed, with the exception of the bin washer (as mentioned in Section 1 above).

Photographs of the current condition of the site are set out in Appendix B.

## 4. Ecology

The site is located 420m north west of the Shallow Pond and Plantation Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and 2.27km west of the Silverlink Biodiversity Park LNR.

This site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

The Letch watercourse receives uncontaminated surface water runoff from the site. This runs approximately 1.5km north west of the site.

However given the following factors the risk posed by the operation on the surrounding habitats is deemed to be negligible:

- The waste operation has been carried out entirely with a building
- The waste itself is not of a dusty nature, so effects of windblown dust are limited
- Concrete hard standing in the building and in the vicinity around the building will prevent any groundwater or soil emissions. A formal drainage network across the site directs any uncontaminated rainfall runoff to the public surface water drainage system that links to Longbenton Letch to the north west. Given this and the distance to the LNR's the source-pathway-receptor linkage is not viable.

## 5. Pollution Incidents that may had an effect on the land

There have been no known Substantiated Pollution Incident Register Records in relation to the existing building onsite.

The Envirocheck Report in the Application Site Condition Report - Amec Foster Wheeler (May 2015) reveals that there is a Substantiated Pollution Incident Register record approximately 65m north of the site. The incident is recorded to have been a Water Impact Category 3 (Minor Incident), Air Impact Category 2 (Significant Incident) and had No Impact to the Land. The pollutant is noted to have been contaminated water.

There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.

## 6. Environmental Monitoring

Bioaerosol monitoring would have been carried out by the previous Operators, in accordance with the requirements of Table S3.4 of the permit.

## 7. Site Inspection

There were no details provided by Cliniwaste on pollution incidents or permit compliance during the transfer to Veolia.

## 8. Conclusion and Statement of Site Condition

The site has been permitted as a clinical waste treatment and transfer station since August 2015. The storage, treatment and transfer of waste was in accordance with Environmental Permit EPR/LP3936AB and latterly EPR/DB3304BQ. The operation was carried out entirely within a building and all equipment associated with the autoclave activity has been removed (with the exception of a bin washer which is soon to be removed).

The site engineering and Management Systems in place during the operational phase ensured that the waste would have been contained and there was negligible impact on the surrounding area from nuisance issues.

Whilst the site will cease to operate as a clinical waste treatment facility it will continue to be used as a hazardous waste transfer station.

Given the history and current condition of the site it is believed that the partial surrender of this permit, via a Low Risk Surrender is justified.

## Appendix A

### Site Plans

Figure 1: Existing Site Layout

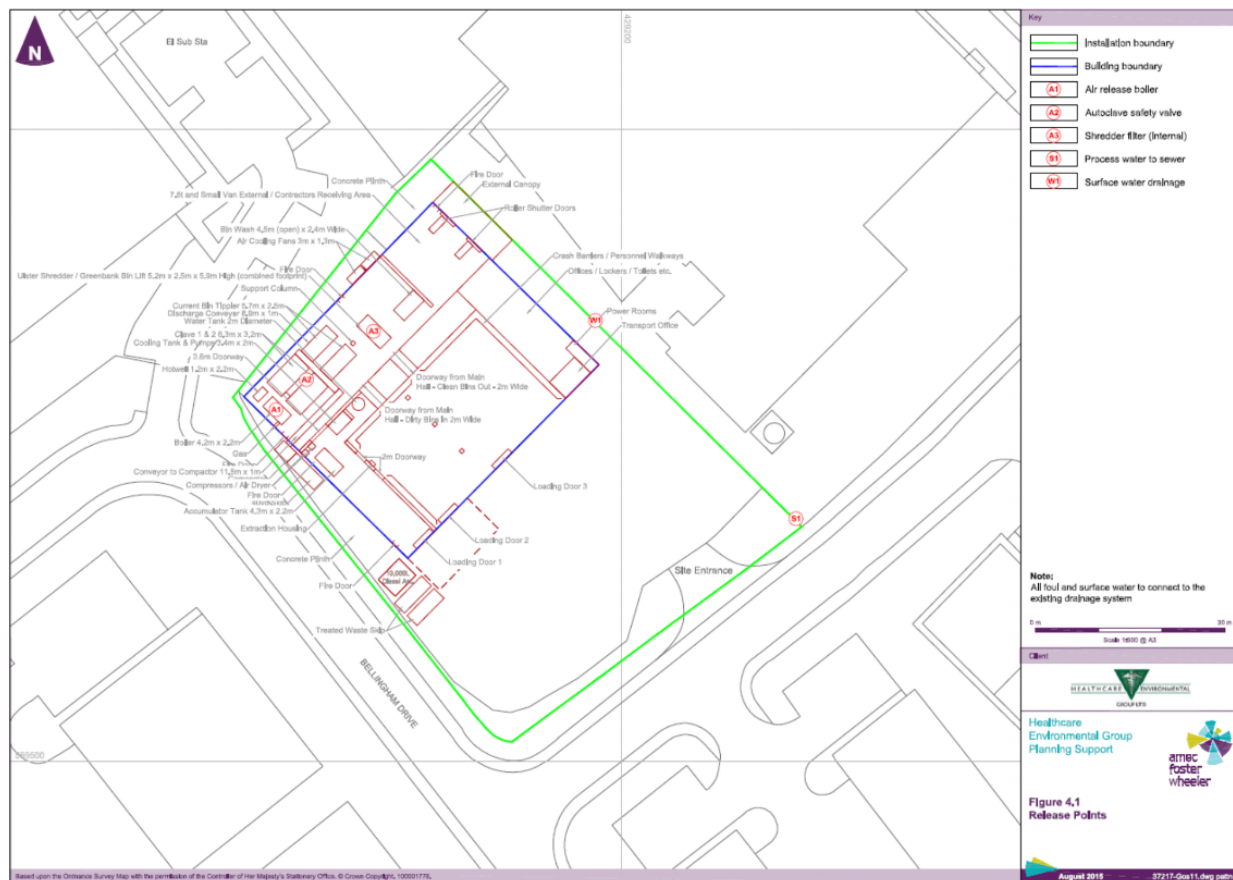




Figure 2: Locations of Equipment to be surrendered (Autoclave, Boiler and Binwash)



## Appendix B

### Photographs

