

SENECA ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LTD
(trading as Seneca Resource Recovery)

MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY

Unit 2, Hannah Close, Neasden

Working Plan
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Working Plan sets out how the activities at the MRF are undertaken in accordance with Permit EPR/PP3496EU. The facility is permitted to import up to 400,000 tonnes of waste per annum.

The MRF's recovery processes are to be undertaken inside the structure. This bespoke permit relates to the waste recovery and transfer of the following waste streams:

- municipal, commercial, industrial unsorted wastes with low recyclable content;
- municipal, commercial and industrial wastes with recyclable content;
- inert, and non-hazardous soil and made ground and construction/demolition wastes; and
- asbestos.

The primary purpose of the facility is to recover and recycle waste with output including (but not limited to) plastics, timber, metals, concrete, brick, soils, fines, rubber, paper, cardboard and Refuse Derived Fuel and Solid Recovered Fuel (termed as RDF and SRF respectively) for incineration.

The facility will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Waste and materials are transported to and from the site by a combination of road and rail.

The internal layout is shown in Figure 1. The site layout is shown in drawing figure 1

2.0 MANAGEMENT

2.1 Management

The operation of the MRF is in accordance with written management systems including the stand-alone Integrated Management System (IMS) accredited to ISO9001, ISO14001 and OHSAS 18001.

The site has site specific management plans including, but not limited to, the following:

- Fire Prevention Plan
- Fugitive Emissions Plan
- Odour Management Plan
- Emergency Preparedness Plan

The site will clearly establish and monitor performance for key objectives, this includes but not limited to:

- proportion of recovered materials from wastes by each stream;
- incidents and complaints by category;
- non-conformances; and
- Environmental performance.

2.2 Staffing and competency

All staff will have clearly defined roles and responsibilities with specified skills for each post required.

At all times there will be enough staff to manage and operate activities on the site without causing a risk to the environment. The number of staff employed at the MRF on a typical shift is:

- Managing Director;
- Operations Manager;
- Commercial Director;
- Safety and Environmental Compliance Manager;

- Logistics Manager;
- Administrator;
- Commercial/TFS Administrator;
- Business Development Associate
- 2 Site Supervisors
- 28-day shift operatives;
- 11-night shift operatives.

The Competent Person (currently the provision is provided by Managing Director, Safety and Compliance Manager and Senior Site Supervisor). Technical staff will demonstrate continuing competence by passing periodic assessment. Personal training records will be kept providing evidence.

All contractors will be trained about the relevant working controls and legal responsibilities relating to their areas of works. All operational staff are fully briefed to ensure they understand relevant requirements of the Permit.

The Site Manager will only authorise for works to be undertaken once relevant legal requirements and a site-specific risk assessment has been completed.

3.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

3.1 Overview

The following system wide operations are undertaken at the site:

- automated and hand segregation, shredding, compaction and baling of commercial, construction, demolition, municipal and industrial wastes;
- physical treatment and segregation of waste with a low recyclable content;
- bulk management of soils; and
- storage and transfer of hazardous wastes including asbestos.

Schedules 1.1 to 1.5 detail the processes operating in each process zone. These should be read in conjunction with the flow diagrams set out in Figure 2 and the text in sections 3.3 to 3.6. To note, for hazardous waste as there is no other process than bulking up no process flow diagram is provided.

3.2 System wide procedures

3.2.1 Overview

Seneca only accepts waste from pre-approved customers. There is no ad-hoc acceptance at the gate although this is under consideration for the future, certainly for customers that wish to deposit asbestos containing materials in low volumes.

As per schedule 1 of the Permit, no more than 400,000 tonnes of waste will be accepted at the site per annum. 1000 tonnes of waste are permitted to be Asbestos Containing Materials. Of the residual 399,000 tonnes of non-hazardous and inert waste, a maximum of 150,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste will be with a high odour potential or high putrescible content.

The site will be divided into five operating zones, namely:

- Zone A, asbestos waste transfer and storage area;
- Zone B, commercial, construction, demolition and industrial wastes for segregation of recyclates;
- Zone C, storage of feed stock and recovered waste. Processing of non-putrescible waste;
- Zone D, non-hazardous waste for RDF production including those with a high putrescible content; and
- Zone E, waste storage handling area.

The five zones will be signed on site and are shown in Figure 1. Note Zone A is transitory and will be demarcated on site through site specific operating procedure.

A consolidated list of waste acceptable at the site is set out by Zone in Schedule 2.

The primary activity of the facility is to promote recovery of segregated and residual waste. Residual wastes are treated through thermal processes to generate energy. The thermal treatment is through incinerator (both R1 compliant and non-R1 compliant).

Pre-Acceptance Controls

Seneca will obtain and check the following information prior to accepting wastes at the facility:

- the nature of the process producing the waste including variability of the process;
- composition of the waste, including analysis of a representative sample from the production process as necessary; and
- each new enquiry will complete the Waste Acceptance Form (WAF), setting out its EWC Code and characteristics, including chemical constituents, state (form), quantity and any hazardous categorisation.

The types of waste being imported will be briefed to the Site Supervisors prior to import commencing. The briefing occurs daily.

Seneca only accept waste for treatment or storage for onward transfer if it is satisfied that the characterisation is sufficient, including a consideration of variability. Furthermore, no waste is accepted unless the facility has a prior defined management process for the treatment or disposal.

Waste Acceptance

Waste acceptance to the site is managed in accordance with the 'Waste Tipping' (SEN-HAS-PCD-0422) and 'Waste Acceptance and Handling' (SEN-HAS-PCD-0420) procedures, as part of the Integrated Management Systems.

3.2.2 Storage over shutdown periods

Loaded vehicles will normally be turned away when the relevant management zone is not operational. If a vehicle cannot be turned away, it will be parked in a safe area.

3.2.3 Cleaning

On site cleaning at the site is undertaken in line with the 'Yard Cleaning' procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0423). The sweeper places solids within the Zone D with the waste feed stock. There is no need for a wheel wash at the site as the site is fully covered in hardstanding and there is no capacity for mud to occur within the facility. During down time and periods of low activity at the site maintenance cleaning is undertaken. Washout water from the road sweeper is discharged to settlement tank (as necessary) and discharged to sewer. Refer to Figure 1 for location of settlement system.

3.2.4 Storage of waste

General

Storage of waste is in accordance with the 'Waste Storage & Pre-processing' procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0421).

Internal

The storage capacity and requirements in each zone is set out in Schedule 1 to this Working Plan and bays are shown in drawing Figure 1.

3.2.5 Quarantine

The pre-acceptance procedures are implemented at the site to avoid unacceptable waste being received. Despite these controls, mixed waste streams can contain unexpected waste that are not suitable for processing. Upon identification these wastes will typically be rejected on identification and returned with the carrier to the producer. The rejection will be notified to the producer and a record maintained in the Daily Diary.

In the event the unacceptable waste is identified following placement in a zone the material is isolated and transferred to the quarantine zone.

The waste facility operates two quarantine zones, shown as Q1 and Q2 on Figure 1. Table 3.2 sets out the type of unacceptable wastes that can occur and the quarantine controls to be applied. All quarantined wastes will be fully characterised and disposed of, or returned to producer, within 10 working days from identification. Timescale permits analysis as required.

If other unacceptable wastes are identified the affected area will be isolated until such a time as a safe method of working has been developed.

The quarantine areas will have a bunded cage for chemical storage and containers available at all times to control and store safely any unacceptable wastes.

Table 3.2 Quarantine controls		
Waste type	Waste processing controls	Storage controls
Containers with dangerous substances, excluding oils and paints within waste stream.	Waste processing to stop in vicinity of the container to be isolated. Container and associated product removed and characteristics assessed.	Transfer to area Q1, placed in isolation in bunded lockable cage. Once classification complete the waste is to be removed from the site.
Sharps, needles, medical waste	Waste processing to stop in vicinity of the impacted wastes. Waste to be isolated. Wastes to be directly placed in an enclosed container and transferred to quarantine area.	Container to be labelled as hazardous and transferred to Q. Haulier to be notified of waste type and transferred as hazardous to suitable licensed facility.
Large pressurised containers (i.e. acetylene for welding or other bulk storage of gases).	Isolated from waste stream and transferred to quarantine area.	Transfer to a demarcated storage zone Q2 in external storage zone.
Hazardous soils or demolition material	Waste processing in zone to immediately stop in the event of identification. Area to be demarcated by fencing. It will not be disturbed until a full characterisation of the waste has been undertaken by competent personnel and review of health and safety requirements undertaken.	Once safe working control developed, wastes will be transferred to containers for offsite disposal or recovery. The affected hardstanding will then be fully swept clean – arisings will be transferred to container. A permit to continue will be issued to demonstrate all areas are clean. The container may temporarily be stored in Zone Q before onward transfer.

3.3. Hazardous waste management (Zone A)

3.3.1 Overview

The MRF only receives small scale asbestos hazardous waste. Activity reference A2, Table S1.1 in Schedule 1 of the Permit will be fully complied with.

For personnel the site area is accessed through a dedicated health and safety zone. Only trained personnel will be permitted into the area. There is no hazardous treatment at the site. Hazardous wastes will be bulked up and transferred for onward disposal. The tonnages and storage limit are set out in Schedule 1.1.

3.3.2 Small scale asbestos management

Pre-acceptance

Asbestos waste will only be accepted if it can be demonstrated that the asbestos will be double bagged, double wrapped or sealed skips. Only the waste types specified in Schedule 2.1 are permitted.

Management Area controls

An area specific method statement will be developed in accordance with the HSE Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012. Approved Code of Practice and guidance detailing the necessary PPE. Asbestos management will only occur in A1. Prior to operation, the asbestos zone will be fully demarcated by wind netting. Access to the area is restricted to trained staff only. When waste is loaded and unloaded within this zone, asbestos fibre monitoring is operational. Within Area A1 there is a maximum of two storage containers which will be able to be sealed when not in use.

Waste importation or transfer for disposal is by vehicle only. During delivery or transfer all bulking up containers must be closed. The vehicle accesses the asbestos area through a panel of the wind netting which is shut once within the zone. For deliveries the waste is deposited by the relevant bulking up container. The vehicle then leaves the asbestos zone.

Bagged asbestos is lifted from the container and placed within the bulking up container. There is no throwing of waste into the container to prevent bag split. Once the transfer is complete the container is sealed. The process is repeated until the bulking up container is full when it will be transferred.

Disposal of asbestos

Bulked up asbestos is disposed of as EWC 19 12 11*.

3.3.4 Storage and Export of Waste

Table 3.3.1 sets out the relevant storage and transfer details for the hazardous waste.

Table 3.3.1 Waste Materials Transferred from hazardous waste zone		
Waste Type	Storage controls	Transfer controls
Asbestos	Sealed containers in A1. Less than 10 tonnes will be stored at any time. Bulking up will take until the skip is full. Typically, this will be no longer than 1 calendar month.	Direct physical transfer by skip lorry for disposal. Containers to be locked. Transfer as EWC 19 12 11*

3.3.5 Risks and Operational controls

The operational controls for the management of hazardous waste are set out in Table 3.3.2.

Table 3.3.2 Zone Specific Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
Standard operation		
Storage and handling of asbestos containing materials (ACM) waste	Particulates to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ACM is permitted to become airborne. All imported ACM must be double bagged. Waste is placed into enclosed skips. Asbestos monitoring will be undertaken in and outside the area whenever asbestos is being handled. All ACM waste is contained in a secure fully contained skip.
	Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The asbestos management area is fully screened off with wind netting. No personnel are permitted in the area unless approved by the Site Manager and been suitably

Table 3.3.2 Zone Specific Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
		trained in accordance with the asbestos handling method statement and risk assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of dust and fibres in the area are monitored whenever the area is operational. All operatives wear suitable respirable protection and clothing.
Abnormal operations		
Fire	Health risk from explosive conditions	Asbestos waste will not generate explosive conditions.
Spillage of ACM wastes	Hazardous particulates to land and air	In the unlikely event that a secure container is breached during transport then ACM may be deposited onto the ground. The Emergency Preparedness Plan will detail suitable controls; however, these will include immediate misting of the wastes in dry weather periods to stop any asbestos fibres becoming airborne.

3.4. Non-hazardous recyclable waste management (Zone B)

3.4.1 Overview

The MRF operates a recovery process line for bulk mixed waste streams. Wastes to be processed contain a high proportion of materials that can be segregated for onward further recovery or use. The recovery line is designed to maximise segregation and the ability to bulk up for onward recovery.

The Zone can process 750 tonnes per day. The permitted waste types are set out in Schedule 2.2.

3.4.2 Process description

Unsorted municipal, commercial and industrial wastes are placed in stockpiles B1. To note, Zone C may also be used to store and assess feed stock. Storage capacity is set out in Schedule 1.2. The permitted waste types are set out in Schedule 2.2. The process is presented schematically in Figure 2.

The wastes are initially segregated by size. Bulk materials > 500 mm are segregated from the main waste streams manually or by mechanical excavator. The manual segregation process removes electrical equipment, timber, card, plaster board, plastics, textiles and metals. These are transferred to bulk storage areas in Zone E or into containers in B5.

Material less than 500 mm is processed through the segregation process line. The process flow diagram is shown in Figure 2.1. The process is described below.

Shredder Hopper

Wastes are loaded by the shovel, excavator or conveyor into the hopper. The shredder regulates flow into the process.

Trommel Screen

A coarse screen is undertaken on the waste. Materials less than 50 mm are segregated. Material greater than 50 mm is then directed through the picking station.

Blower/Wind shifter

Residual waste will flow into the blower. Light materials including residual paper, card and plastics will become entrained in the wind and blown onto a separate line. This material will be bulked up and transferred onwards for recovery.

Recovery steps for wastes less than 50 mm

Steel/iron magnets (optional)

The waste flows on conveyors from the screen through overband magnet and over a magnetic head roller. These magnets separate out ferrous materials into storage bay B6.

Aluminium screen (optional)

The residual material passes through an eddy current separator which separates Aluminium, Copper, Brass and other non-ferrous metals. The waste metal falls into the storage bay below the process.

Flipflow screen

The residual waste passes onto a flip flow screen. This system effectively segregates the residual waste into two sizes 11 to 50 mm and < 10 mm. Fines < 10 mm are directly transferred to a bay for bulking and on to another transfer station for further processing.

Blower/wind shifter

Material > 11 to 50 mm will be treated through the blower. Light materials including residual paper, card and plastics will be lifted from the waste and transferred into a dedicated storage bay and then onward for recovery. These materials will be further processed for recovery as a fuel for energy production.

Recovery stages of wastes greater than 50 mm

Picking station

Material greater than 50 mm falls onto conveyors and into the picking station. Recoverable materials including timber, paper including PAM, card, plastic, glass and waste organic material will be hand segregated and deposited into dedicated bays below the picking line.

Residual waste will be conveyed onwards for further processing.

Steel/iron magnets (optional)

The residual waste will flow through an over-band magnet and over a magnetic head roller. These magnets separate out ferrous materials and transfer to the dedicated storage bay.

Aluminium screen (optional)

The residual material will pass through an eddy current separator which separates Aluminium, Copper, Brass and other non-ferrous metals. The non-ferrous metals will be transferred to a segregated bay.

3.4.3 Management of Segregated wastes

Table 3.4.1 sets out the types of materials generated from the recovery processes. Storage capacity of each bay is set out in Schedule 1.

Storage areas in Zone E and C will be further separated by mobile bays (typically 3 m tall A frames or concrete blocks) to ensure recovered material remains segregated. Pre-segregated wastes received at the site will be taken directly to the relevant segregated waste storage bay or container.

Table 3.4.1 Management of Materials and Waste from Recovery Process		
Type	Storage requirements	Transfer
Metals	Stored internally in area B5 and recovered waste storage area. Periods of storage will be typically no more than 4 weeks. Exact periods are dictated by segregated tonnages. Full skips awaiting transfer will be transferred to external areas. Mandatory export will commence when in excess of 100 tonnes of metals are stored.	Transfer for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 02 or 19 12 03.
Plastics (Hard)		

Table 3.4.1 Management of Materials and Waste from Recovery Process		
Type	Storage requirements	Transfer
Plastics and rubber (Soft)	Segregated bay in zone E or C. Once bulked up into containers may be stored externally in sheeted skips. Periods of storage will be typically no more than 4 weeks. Exact periods are dictated by segregated tonnages. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 250 tonnes of segregated plastic are stored.	Transfer for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 04
Timber	Stored internally in bulk storage in Zone C within a 3 sided area. Chipped/shredded and transferred for onward recovery. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 1000 tonnes of timber are stored.	Transfer for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 07
Textiles	Transferred to Zone E. Waste may be bulked up or baled. Periods of storage will be typically no more than 4 weeks. Exact periods are dictated by segregated tonnages. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 250 tonnes of segregated textiles are stored.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 08
Paper and cardboard	Transferred to Zone E and baled. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 100 tonnes of segregated card and paper are stored.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 01
Glass	Bulked up in containers. Internal storage in B5 or bulk storage area in Zone E. External storage in container. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 50 tonnes of segregated glass are stored.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 05
Residual organic fines	All transferred to Zone D at end of shift. Typically, less than < 1 tonne.	If > 50 mm transferred to D1. If < 50 mm transferred to D3.
Plaster Board	Maintained in skip within facility. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 20 tonnes of segregated C&D fines are stored.	Transferred as EWC 17 08 02
C&D fines	Contained in B5. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 100 tonnes of segregated C&D fines are stored.	Transferred as either EWC 19 12 09 or 19 12 12
C&I fines	Contained in B5. Subject to inspection, or for onward recovery or disposal. Export will mandatorily commence when in excess of 100 tonnes of segregated fines are stored.	Transferred as 19 12 12
Residual waste	Materials that can not be treated will be segregated and bulked up prior to transport and further recovery or disposal.	Transferred as EWC 19 12 12
RDF	Transferred into Zone E for baling or to C for stockpiling. Testing will be undertaken on RDF to end user's specification. Bales waste wrapped and stored in recovered waste area. Storage controls are set out for Zones C, D and E.	Transferred for onward recovery as EWC 19 12 10.

3.4.4 Operational controls

Table 3.4.2 sets out the operational controls to apply to the process in normal and abnormal operations.

Table 3.4.2 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Substance and risk	Control/abatement
Standard operation		
Acceptance	Particulates to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land in and around zone and wider facility will be regularly swept clean.
Storage and handling of wastes prior to processing	Particulates (fugitive dust)/ odours to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building has fully rapid opening and shutting automated doors. All waste transported to site will be in sheeted lorries. Bays are 3 sided. Waste types are not considered to generate significant potential odour
Loading and unloading Screens Flip Flow Picking station	Particulates (fugitive dust to air and land) – paper fibres, silica and soil particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce drop heights into hopper. Cover and sheet chutes into residual waste skips. Reduce speed of conveyor to minimise dust generation. Mist air spray system enables over each operational line to suppress dust. Hand cleaning of processing system and floor at end of each shift. No abatement systems are required.
	Odour to air – some waste may contain very small component of putrecible waste. Small residual odour may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the unlikely event that odour is a problematic during a shift from the process line, misting system will be deployed over the open parts of the system.
Blowers/Wind Shifters	Litter to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blowers are to segregate light component from residual wastes.
Storage and baling of recovered material and residual waste	Litter to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste will be stored prior to re-packaging in 3 sided containers within the main processing building. Litter inspection will take place as part of site walkover. Where loose bulking up occurs, the material will be placed in containers. Where bulked up for onward treatment/transfer all vehicles will be fully sheeted.
Full operational system	Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process design restricts access for personnel near moving parts other than for the picking station. Emergency cut off system on full system in the event of any mechanical failure of system. Access to moving areas only by trained personnel. Picking staff access in station only. Picking station has full welfare provision and air conditioning as necessary. No individual with a pacemaker permitted in Mixed Waste Recovery Zone. Internal air quality monitoring regime undertaken as part of works. System is subject to regular inspection and maintenance.
Abnormal operation		
Mechanical Failure of processing plant	Litter to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will be fully locked down until mechanical failure has been fixed. Import of waste will be closely monitored to ensure bays are not overfilled. If bays approach full any further import will be restricted.

Table 3.4.2 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Substance and risk	Control/abatement
Fire	Health and safety	In the event of fire all workers will follow the site Emergency Preparedness Plan. A comprehensive fire risk assessment has been produced and a Fire suppression system is deployed No special circumstances need to be implemented for this process zones.
Spillage of load	Particulates and litter to air and land and health and safety	If waste becomes mobile following a site accident, the area will be fully demarcated. Following a review of the hazards associated with the waste types a crew will be deployed. Where possible waste will be collected by front loader and spades and transferred to the relevant storage bay. Crew will then hand pick litter and sweep affected area.
Spillage of oil from plant	Pollution to surface water collection system.	Site Emergency Plan to be deployed. Oil spillages on site will be immediately cleaned up, relevant gullies covered, and clean-up process deployed.
Unacceptable materials identified in waste stream. Potential wastes clinical waste (i.e. syringes) and asbestos.	Health risk	All waste processing staff will be trained on identification of unacceptable waste. In the event potential unacceptable wastes are identified in stockpile works in this area will be suspended. A health and safety assessment will be undertaken to ensure suitable safe working method is proposed. The affected area will be investigated, segregated, placed in skip and sent to quarantine area. Potential source of waste will be assessed. The recovery process will only re-start once the stockpile has been deemed acceptable. If unacceptable and dangerous wastes are identified on the process line, the operation will be shut down as soon as safe to do so. A thorough inspection of the waste will be undertaken across the process line. Once health and safety and waste management assessment has been completed the line will be decontaminated. Unacceptable wastes will be segregated. Sharps or asbestos will be placed into relevant waste containers. Potential source of waste will be assessed, and corrective measures deployed. The recovery process will only re-start once the stockpile has been deemed acceptable.

3.5 Low-putrescible mixed waste management (Zone C)

3.5.1 Overview

Zone C is a storage area to facilitate recovery of mixed non-hazardous waste streams or soils which are assessed prior to import as having a low putrescible content. The area may also be used to store segregated timber, and/or RDF in area C2. Waste is sourced via pre-selected waste contractors. Typically, waste streams are from commercial and industrial operations or construction/demolition sites. Waste destined for RDF manufacture will be managed in accordance with Section 3.6 and 'Manufacture of RDF Recover Process' procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0431).

The flow diagram detailing the activities and waste through flow is shown in Figure 2. The process description and capacities (storage and processing) are set out in Schedule 1. The permitted waste types are set out in Schedule 2.2.

3.5.2 Process description

Management of Feedstock

Materials are placed from the vehicle into a moveable 3-sided bay. The size of the storage bays is dictated by the predicted feedstock tonnages to be received. The concrete walls are moved accordingly. Feed stock is typically retained in the bay for a maximum of 10 working days before being transferred either to Zone B or D or processed to create RDF. Careful management of the feedstock will ensure no waste is aged i.e. on a daily basis the most aged waste is processed first. No more than 1000 tonnes will be stored in the feedstock bay at any time.

On receipt, a visual assessment is undertaken. Material that is considered to be able to be segregated is transferred to Zone B. Material with only a low potential for segregation will be held and processed as set out below.

Soils and inert concrete and demolition wastes will be segregated and stored in a separate bay.

Processing of mixed waste that cannot be further segregated

Shredder and magnet

Mixed wastes that cannot be segregated may be transferred to Zone D for mixing or an excavator will place the waste into the shredder hopper which in turn drops the waste onto rotating bladders. The blades shred the waste to less than 300 mm in size. The material resultant material drops onto a conveyor.

The waste passes through a magnet which segregates ferrous metal from the waste stream. The metals are temporarily stockpiled before transfer to containers at Zone B for onward recovery.

Baling and wrapping

The size conditioned fraction is transferred to stockpiles in area D2, E1 or E2 and bulked up. The material comprises of a range of materials including plastics and paper and is of the correct composition for refuse derived fuel. Periodic testing is undertaken to ensure the material complies with the RDF specification of the receiving processors.

The material is baled and wrapped before transfer for off-site recovery.

Soils and concrete and inert demolition wastes

Soils or inert demolition waste will either be physically screened or crushed to required specification.

Construction and demolition material will be crushed and metal extracted. The exact resulting size of material will be pre-determined to ensure a correct specification is attained. If necessary, the resulting material may be further screened to achieve correct gradings.

Soils and resulting material from the crushing may be screened to ensure that any deleterious matter is removed and that the resulting grade of aggregate or soil is achieved. The soils will be tested every 250-cu m to determine engineering and environmental specification. The resulting material will be stockpiled in discreet areas of Zone C awaiting collection.

3.5.3 Storage of processed waste

Storage of recovered materials and waste is in line with the guidance set out in section 3.4.

During standard operational periods once baled non-putrescible RDF is transferred from the site within 120 hours of manufacture. RDF storage controls are set out in section 3.6.2. RDF manufactured from wastes with a low putrescible content will be stored separately and wrapped in a different colour to RDF made from wastes with high putrescible content (i.e. unsegregated MSW).

3.5.4 Operational controls

Table 3.5.1 sets out the operational controls to apply to the process in normal and abnormal operations.

Table 3.5.1 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Substance and risk	Control/abatement
Standard operation		
Acceptance	Particulates to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land in and around zone and wider facility will be regularly swept clean.
Storage and handling of wastes prior to processing	Particulates (fugitive dust) / odours to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building has fully rapid opening and shutting automated doors. All waste transported to site will be in sheeted lorries. Bays are 3 sided. Waste types are not considered to generate significant potential odour.
Loading and unloading Screens	Particulates (fugitive dust to air and land) – paper fibres, silica and soil particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce drop heights into hopper. Mist air spray system to be implemented as necessary to suppress fugitive emissions. Hand cleaning of residual waste in hopper, shredder and floor at end of each shift.
	Odour to air – some waste may contain very small component of putrescible waste. Small residual odour may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the unlikely event that odour is a problematic during a shift from the process line, a neutralising misting system will be deployed over the open parts of the system.
Storage of recovered material	Litter to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baled RDF will be stored in Zone E. RDF will be no more than triple stacked. Daily checks will be undertaken on each batch and temperature assessed by hand. Timber will be stored at a safe angle of repose. No more than the tonnages set out in Table 3.4.1.
Full operational system	Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process design restricts access for personnel near moving parts of the shredder. Emergency cut off system on full system in the event of any mechanical failure of system. Internal air quality monitoring regime undertaken as part of works. System is subject to regular inspection and maintenance.
Abnormal operation		
Mechanical Failure of processing plant	Litter to land and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will be fully locked down until mechanical failure has been fixed. Import of waste will be closely monitored to ensure bays are not overfilled. In the event that bays approach full any further import will be restricted.
Fire	Health and safety	<p>In the event of fire all workers will follow the site Emergency Preparedness Plan.</p> <p>A comprehensive fire risk assessment has been produced and a Fire suppression system is deployed</p> <p>No special circumstances need to be implemented for this process zones.</p>
Spillage of load	Particulates and litter to air and land and health and safety	Refer to Emergency Preparedness Management Plan.
Spillage of oil from plant	Pollution to surface water collection system,	As above.
Unacceptable materials identified in waste stream. Potential wastes clinical waste (i.e. syringes) and asbestos.	Health risk	All waste processing staff will be trained on identification of unacceptable waste. In the event potential unacceptable wastes are identified in stockpile works in this area will be suspended. A health and safety assessment will be undertaken to ensure suitable safe

Table 3.5.1 Operational controls

Activity (waste activity reference)	Substance and risk	Control/abatement
		<p>working method is proposed. The affected area will be investigated, segregated, placed in skip and sent to quarantine area. Potential source of waste will be assessed. The recovery process will only re-start once the stockpile has been deemed acceptable.</p> <p>If unacceptable and dangerous wastes are identified on the process line, the operation will be shut down as soon as safe to do so. A thorough inspection of the waste will be undertaken across the process line. Once health and safety and waste management assessment has been completed the line will be decontaminated. Unacceptable wastes will be segregated. Sharps or asbestos will be placed into relevant waste containers. Potential source of waste will be assessed, and corrective measures deployed. The recovery process will only re-start once the stockpile has been deemed acceptable.</p>

3.6 Refuse Derived Fuel Processing Area (Zone D)

3.6.1 Overview

Non-hazardous material with low potential for recovery of recyclables and potentially high putrescible content are processed in Zone D. The recovery line is designed to maximise segregation of materials for further recovery (including metals) and to generate fuel for generating energy. The flow diagram detailing the activities and waste through flow is shown in Figure 1 of the process procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0431). The process activities and capacities (storage and processing) are set out in Schedule 1.

3.6.2 Pre-Acceptance Checks

Prior to accepting waste to produce fuel, the steps set out in Table 6.1 will be implemented. The process determines the suitability of the material and the need for treatment.

Table 3.6.1 Pre-acceptance of waste for RDF Manufacture

Stage	Requirement	Data
Initial enquiry	Data request for waste characterisation	Producer Source Producer Process
Initial check	Site visit to confirm characterisation Third party data / possible validation of data by Seneca Decision to move to trial	Consistency & Constituents Odour characteristics Calorific value Moisture content Treatment requirements
Trial	Acquired material Trial	Visual Consistency & Constituents against WAF
Determination of treatment requirements	Decision 1. Manual Segregation – standard 2. Shred 3. Trommel & magnet (ferrous) 4. Blend for RDF composition – standard	
Decision	Reject or accept	Decision recorded in WAF

Permitted waste types are presented in Schedule 2.3.

3.6.3 Process description

The RDF processing is undertaken in accordance with 'Manufacture of RDF Recover Process' procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0431). Table 3.6.2 outlines the management of materials and waste from the process.

Table 3.6.3 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
Standard operation		
Acceptance	Particulates to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land in and around zone and wider facility is regularly swept clean.
	Odour to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles carrying residual waste must be fully sheeted or contained. Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
Storage and handling of waste materials	Odour to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
	Particulates to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When dry residual wastes can give rise to dust during handling. The waste has circa 30% moisture content and dust are not a significant emission prior to treatment.
Waste processing - shredding, magnet and eddy current and screening	Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
Waste re-packaging – baling and bulking up of lighter fraction	Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
Storage and transport of residual waste fines	Odour to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
	Leachate to ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degrading waste can cause small volumes of leachate to ooze from the waste. This small volume is mixed back into the residual waste stockpile. Waste throughput minimises volumes.
Managing organic wastes	Pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management and storage organic putrescible wastes can attract scavengers and pests. Seneca deploy a professional pest control service. Stockpiles of unprocessed mixed waste and putrescible waste are sprayed with fly repellent as determined necessary. In periods of substantial inactivity, the stockpiles are sheeted, preventing direct access. In the event of increased pest activity corrective measures are developed and applied through the Environmental Management Plan.
Full operational system	Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no access into the area for untrained staff. No untrained operatives are permitted to administer to moving parts of the screen, shredder or baler when in operation. The site operation is subject to a risk assessment detailing health and safety requirements that must always be observed.
Management of cleaning arisings	Waste from cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arisings on the floor of the treatment area and from deep cleans are collected by plant, manual sweeping and picking.

Table 3.6.3 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any spillages of hazardous materials, such as oil, or cleaning of parts of plant which are hydrocarbon contaminated are treated and correctly disposed of in accordance with the waste regulatory regime. Following any spillage, the floor is only to be cleaned once the area has been inspected to ensure that it will not cross-contaminate wastes.
Abnormal operation		
Fire	Health and safety	<p>In the event of fire all workers will follow the site Emergency Preparedness Plan.</p> <p>A comprehensive fire risk assessment has been produced and a Fire suppression system is deployed</p> <p>No special circumstances need to be implemented for this process zones.</p>
Spillage of load	Odour and litter to air and land	As above
Spillage of oil from plant	Pollution to surface water collection system,	As above
Unacceptable materials identified in waste stream. Potential wastes clinical waste (i.e. syringes) and asbestos.	Health risk	All waste processing staff are trained on identification of unacceptable waste. In the event potential unacceptable wastes are identified in the stockpiled material works in this area will be suspended. A health and safety assessment will be undertaken to ensure suitable safe working method is proposed. The affected area will be investigated, segregated, placed in skip and sent to quarantine area. Potential source of waste will be assessed. The recovery process will only re-start once the stockpile has been deemed acceptable.

3.7 Zone E: Management zone for recovered waste

3.7.1 Overview and storage controls

Zone E has no waste recovery processes and is solely used for the bulking up and management of recovered waste.

Paper, plastics, textiles and RDF may be baled, dependent upon end recovery process requirements.

Storage controls are set out in table 3.7.1.

Table 3.7.1 Management of Materials and Waste from Recovery Process		
Type	Storage requirements	Transfer
Plastics (Hard)	Segregated bay in zone E2. Once bulked up into containers may be stored externally in sheeted skips.	Transfer for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 04
Plastics and rubber (Soft)	Storage restrictions as per Table 3.4.1.	
Textiles	Segregated bay in zone E2. Once bulked up into containers may be stored externally in sheeted skips. Storage restrictions as per Table 3.4.1.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 08

Table 3.7.1 Management of Materials and Waste from Recovery Process		
Type	Storage requirements	Transfer
Paper and cardboard	Transferred to Zone E and baled. Storage restrictions as per Table 3.4.1.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 01
Glass	Storage restrictions as per Table 3.4.1.	Transferred for onward recovery. Transfer as EWC 19 12 05
Loose RDF	No more than 200 tonnes of RDF to be stored in 3-sided bay termed E1. Loose RDF to be baled and transferred to E2 or C2.	Internal transfer to E2 or C2.
Baled RDF	Storage in E2. In standard operating periods, baled RDF will be stored for no longer than 48 hours from manufacture. RDF will be managed to ensure aged waste is transferred first.	Transferred for onward recovery as EWC 19 12 10.

3.7.2 Operational controls

Table 3.7.2 sets out the operational controls to apply to the process in normal and abnormal operations.

Table 3.7.2 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
Standard operation		
Acceptance	Particulates to air and land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery vehicles will be periodically monitored to assess for poor maintenance and black smoke. Failing vehicles will be removed from site. Vehicles to comply with commercial vehicles must comply with any legislative requirements including the EC Directive 98/69/EC and the London Low Emissions Zone (LEZ). Land in and around zone and wider facility will be regularly swept clean.
Storage and handling of waste materials	Odour to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odour emissions from stored RDF from Zone D. Controls as per Odour Management Plan.
	Particulates to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no friable materials stored in the zone and fugitive particulate emissions are not considered a significant risk and no abatement is required.
Storage and transport of residual waste fines	Odour to air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer controls relating to RDF as per Odour Management Plan.
	Pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is subject to pest control for rats and other vermin implemented by a sub-contractor. The potential for flies is low as stockpiled RDF from Zone D is baled or containerised. Quick removal from site also facilitates pest control.
Management of cleaning arisings	Waste from cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per table 3.6.2.
Abnormal operations		
Fire	Health and safety	Site emergency and evacuation follows the Accident Management Plan. No special circumstances need to be

Table 3.7.2 Operational controls		
Activity (waste activity reference)	Risk	Control/abatement
		implemented for this process zones. RDF temperatures will be monitored throughout the works.
Spillage of load	Odour and litter to air and land	Refer to Accident Management Plan.
Spillage of oil from plant	Pollution to surface water collection system,	Refer to Accident Management Plan.

4.0 EMISSIONS AND MONITORING

Site inspection and emissions monitoring are set out in 'Site Inspection' (SEN-HAS-PCD-0412) and 'Environmental Monitoring' procedures (SEN-GEN-PCD-0708).

4.1 Emissions to air

There are no point source emissions to air. This will be amended during the installation of the air management system.

Controls relating to fugitive dust are set out in the EMS and Fugitive Emissions Plan (FEP). The FEP sets out the controls to be deployed.

4.2 Emissions to land, groundwater and sewer

There will be no direct effluent emissions from the MRF to either the land or groundwater. All waste operations are internalised within the MRF. There is no internal drainage within the main structure.

The only permitted discharge of effluent to sewer is sewage from the settlement tanks. Settlement tank discharge is authorised under Thames Water Consent. This is shown in Figure 3 and connects to the Thames Water Sewer within Great Central Way.

The site has a fully impermeable surface. Surface water is collected by a series of gullies and flows to the surface water sewer in Great Central Way.

Details of the site drainage plan and associated monitoring requirements are set out in the Environmental Management System (EMS).

Controls in the event of a spillage are set out in the 'Spill Clean Up' procedure (SEN-HAS-PCD-0413).

4.3 Odour emissions

The management of odour is detailed in the EMS and the Odour Management Plan. This plan sets out the controls required to comply with conditions of the Permit

4.4 Noise and Vibration emissions

All waste processing activities are to be undertaken within the main building at the site. The buildings are closed during operation.

The site operations have been subject to a detailed acoustic assessment. The noise assessment concluded that the MRF operation would not cause nuisance from its operation.

Vibration is also not considered to be significant and routine operations are not anticipated to have an impact.

The EMS sets out the controls to be implemented to comply with condition 3 of the permit.

4.5 Pests

The waste storage and recovery activities are all internalised within the MRF and the risk to human health and local amenity is low. Pests will be controlled using an approved pest control contractor.

5.0 RAW MATERIALS

Seneca will maintain an inventory of the raw materials utilised within the recovery and transfer operations. Procedures will be put in place to ensure the quality of materials used and that handling, and their use is undertaken in an efficient manner, minimising wastage. Table 5.1 sets out those resources used in the processing of waste within the facility. As part of the annual management review the consumption of raw materials will be assessed and improvement measures implemented. This review will include assessing whether there are safer and alternative renewable products on the market.

Table 5.1. Raw material consumption		
Resource	Usage	Improvement measure
Water	Suppression of odour and fugitive dusts and cleaning.	
Fuel / electricity	Power supply to main processing plant.	

6.0 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

6.1 Records

In line with documented EMS procedures and Conditions of the Permit, and in certain instances statutory requirements, records will be maintained in relation to the following:

- Waste Acceptance Forms on all potential wastes to be processed at the site;
- characteristics and volumes of waste accepted, and waste dispatched (and all other records required by the Duty of Care);
- emissions monitoring data (air quality monitoring, odour monitoring and drainage inspections);
- recorded environmental effects including minor and significant pollution incidents;
- complaints from the public;
- Daily diary including records of inspection;
- maintenance schedules and records;
- daily log of extra-ordinary events at the MRF including rejected waste loads;
- non-conformances to the EMS, mandatory and voluntary standards; and
- records of training.

All records will be maintained for 6 years unless agreed in writing by the Environment Agency and/or as per the IMS control documents and record retention list (Document Reference: SEN-HAS-CSG-0103).

6.2 Reporting and Notification

Reporting will be undertaken in line with Schedule 4 and Condition 4 of the Permit. This is limited to airborne particulates.

As per conditions of the Permit. The Site Manager will notify without delay 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;
- the breach of a specified limit in the permit;
- any significant adverse environmental effects.

As per conditions of the Permit, any information provided regarding the Notification above shall use the form set out in Schedule 5 of the Permit within the time frame set out in the Schedule.

The Operator understands its obligations regarding conditions of the Permit.

Within one month of the end of each quarter, Seneca shall submit to the Agency the tonnages of the waste received, material recovered and waste to landfill.

6.3 Testing Standards

All testing of wastes and monitoring of emissions will be undertaken in accordance with industry accepted standards and accreditation. Only laboratories and equipment which are suitably accredited will be used.

A schedule of equipment, calibration and testing accreditation will be maintained by the site.

Figures

Seneca Schedules (to note these do not override Schedules within the Permit)

Schedule 1.1 Hazardous Waste Operations Zone A			
Activity	Activity Listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Waste Type and Description of Activity	Limits of waste
A		Storage of pre-segregated asbestos material. No more than 9.9 tonnes at any one time. D14 – re-packaging e.g. bulking up for onward. D15 – temporary storage for onward disposal activity.	No more than 9.99 tonnes storage at any time. Annual through put limited to 1000 tonnes per annum. Permitted waste types set out in Schedule 2.1. Waste hazardous waste code H7. Management to take place in Hazardous Zone, Area subzone A1.
Hazardous waste sub-total			Annual throughput 1000 tonnes Maximum daily storage 9.9 tonnes

Schedule 1.2 Mixed Recyclable Zone B			
Area	Activity Listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Waste Type and Description of Activity	Limits of waste
B		Construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) and mixed dry recyclable (MDR) wastes. R3 - Recycling/reclamation of organic substances R4 - Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 - Recycling of other inorganic compounds R13 – storage pending onward recovery. D14 – re-packaging e.g. bulking up for onward. D15 – temporary storage for onward disposal activity.	Maximum annual tonnage (considered collectively with Zone C and D) is 399,000 tonnes. Up to 1000 tonnes of feed stock may be stored at any time. Feed stock will be stored in bay B1 (C&D) capacity 700 tonnes and bay B2 (C&I and MDR) capacity 300 tonnes. A maximum of 1100 tonnes of bulk loose segregated material may be stored at any stage for repackaging or transfer in area E2. Materials to be segregated by waste type in 3 sided bays. Small scale storage of textiles, segregated WEEE and metals will be stored in containers (typically skips) in zone B5. Maximum of 50 tonnes to be stored at any time. Fines are stored in containers in an enclosure in area B6. Maximum of 100 tonnes to be stored at any time. Residual waste is stored in B7. Maximum of 100 tonnes stored at any time. Waste transferred within 24 hours to Zone D. Recovered hardcore from C&D line is stored internally in containers in Zone B and C. External storage in permitted areas. Permitted waste types set out in Schedule 2.2.

Schedule 1.3 Mixed Recyclable Zone C			
Area	Activity Listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Waste Type and Description of Activity	Limits of waste
C		<p>Construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) and mixed dry recyclable (MDR) wastes.</p> <p>R3 - Recycling/reclamation of organic substances R4 - Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 - Recycling of other inorganic compounds R13 – storage pending onward recovery. D14 – re-packaging e.g. bulking up for onward. D15 – temporary storage for onward disposal activity.</p>	<p>Maximum annual tonnage (considered collectively with Zone B and D) is 399,000 tonnes.</p> <p>Up to 1000 tonnes of feed stock may be stored at any time in bay C1.</p> <p>Permitted wastes set out in Schedule 2.2.</p>

Schedule 1.4 Solid waste with low proportion of recyclates (Zone D)			
Area	Activity Listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Waste Type and Description of Activity	Limits of waste
D	<p>S5.4 A(1)(b)(ii) S5.4 A(1)(a)(iii)</p>	<p>Mixed Waste with low proportion of recyclables.</p> <p>R3 - Recycling/reclamation of organic substances R4 - Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 - Recycling of other inorganic compounds R13 – storage pending onward recovery. D14 – re-packaging e.g. bulking up for onward. D15 – temporary storage for onward disposal activity.</p>	<p>Annual through limited to 399,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Up to 1000 tonnes or 1320 cu m of feed stock may be stored at any time.</p> <p>Waste used for Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) shall be processed and baled within 24 hours of acceptance onto the site and shall be removed within 48 hours of acceptance onto the site or as otherwise agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.</p>

Schedule 1.5 Recovered Waste Storage Area (Zone E)			
Area	Activity Listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Waste Type and Description of Activity	Limits of waste
E	S5.4 A(1)(b)(ii) S5.4 A(1)(a)(iii)	R3 - Recycling/reclamation of organic substances R5 - Recycling of other inorganic compounds R13 – storage pending onward recovery. D14 – re-packaging e.g. bulking up for onward. D15 – temporary storage for onward disposal activity.	No annual tonnage constraint as area does not receive imported waste, only recovered material from internal operations. To note RDF processing constraints set out in Schedule 1.3 and 1.4. Storage constraints by waste stream as per table 3.7.1.

Schedule 2.1 Permitted Wastes in the hazardous zone (Zone A)	
Waste code	Description
Wastes with asbestos containing material	
16 01 11*	Brake pads containing asbestos
16 02 12*	Discarded equipment containing free asbestos
17 06 01*	Insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 05*	Construction Materials containing asbestos

Schedule 2.2 Permitted Wastes in Mixed Waste Zone (Zone B and C)	
Waste code	Description
02 01 04	Waste plastics (non packaging)
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 10	Waste metals
03 03 01	Waste bark or woods
03 03 08	Waste from sorting of paper or card board
10 11 03	Waste glass based fibrous materials
1011 12	Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
12 01 01	Ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
15 01 01	Paper and card board 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
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter material, wiping cloths
16 01 03	End of life tyres
16 01 17	Ferrous metals
16 01 18	Non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	Plastic
16 01 20	Glass
16 02 14	Discarded electrical equipment

Schedule 2.2 Permitted Wastes in Mixed Waste Zone (Zone B and C)	
Waste code	Description
16 02 16	Components removed from discarded electrical equipment
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03 02	Bituminous material
17 04 01	Copper, brass, bronze
17 04 02	Aluminum
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 05 04	Soil and stones
17 08 02	Gypsum and plaster board
17 09 04	Mixed construction waste
19 10 01	Iron and steel waste
19 10 02	Non-ferrous metal waste
19 12 01	Paper and card board
19 12 02	Ferrous material
19 12 03	Non ferrous metal
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 07	Wood
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 10	Combustible waste (Refuse Derived Fuel)
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of waste)
20 01 01	Paper and card board
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 36	Discarded electrical equipment
20 01 38	Wood
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 02 02	biodegradable waste
20 02 03	Other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03 01	Mixed municipal wastes
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street cleaning residue
20 03 07	Bulky waste
20 03 09	Municipal wastes not otherwise specified; these will consist of waste arising from Local Authority special events, demonstrations and incident clean up

Schedule 2.3 Permitted Wastes in fuel production area (Zone D)	
Waste code	Description
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02 03	absorbents, filter material, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16 01 19	Plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 03	Plastic
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of waste materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20 01 01	paper and card board
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	Street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	bulky waste