APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2016 (AS AMENDED)

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT

Chorley Council

ACKHURST WASTE TRANSFER STATION,
ACKHURST ROAD, CHORLEY,
PRESTON, PR7 1NH

ECL Ref: CHBC.01.01/EPTR
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APPENDICES

ACRONYMS/TERMS USED IN THE TEXT

ASCR	**Application Site Condition Report**
BAT	**Best Available Techniques**
BRef	**Best Available Techniques Reference Document**
CC	**Chorley Council**
DMP	**Dust Management Plan**
EA	**Environment Agency**
ECL	**Environmental Compliance Limited**
EMS	**Environmental Management System**
EP Regulations	**Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 as amended**
EP	**Environmental Permit**
EPTR	**Environmental Permitting Technical Requirements**
ERA	**Environmental Risk Assessment**
FPP	**Fire Prevention Plan**
OMP	**Odour Management Plan**
PCB	**Polychlorinated biphenyls**
PM	**Particulate Matter**
PPMR	**Planned Preventative Maintenance Regime**
RDF	**Refuse Derived Fuel**
The Depot	**The operational depot for Chorley Council Streetscene Services**
The Facility	**The area within the Environmental Permit Boundary**
The Site	**The whole of the Ackhurst Road Council Depot**
UU	**United Utilities**
WAMITAB	**Waste Management Training and Advisory Board**
WEEE	**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

1.1.1. Environmental Compliance Limited ("ECL") have been commissioned by Chorley Council ("CC") to prepare an Environmental Permitting Technical Requirements document ("EPTR") to form part of the Environmental Permit ("EP") application at their waste transfer facility, hereafter referred to as "the Facility", located at Ackhurst Business Park, Chorley PR7 1NY ("the Site"). It should be noted that the Facility is located within the operational depot for Chorley Council Streetscene Services, herein after referred to as "the Depot".

1.1.2. The Facility comprises an area within the Depot. Activities undertaken by CC include street sweepings, bin emptying, fly tip removal and grounds maintenance for the Borough's parks and open spaces. The Depot is the base for operational staff and plant, provides office and welfare facilities along with parking for staff and visitors.

1.1.3. No processing of waste will occur at the Facility, and the hazardous waste storage will not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time.

1.1.4. Due to the waste codes to be accepted at the Facility, a bespoke waste operation Environmental Permit is required as the activities shall fall under Schedule 9 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 as amended ("EP Regulations").

1.2. Facility Location

1.2.1. The Facility is located on Ackhurst Road, Chorley, Preston, PR7 1NH. The Facility covers an area of approximately 0.88 hectares.

1.2.2. The Site Location Plan (CHBC.01.01-01) details the Environmental Permit Boundary (outlined in green) and is provided with this application submission.

1.3. The Applicant

1.3.1. The applicant is Chorley Council, a Local Authority.

1.4. Pre-Application Advice

1.4.1. Pre application advice from the Environment Agency ("EA") was received on the 20th of September 2023, together with the EA's Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report for the site. Copies may be found in Appendix 1 of this EPTR.

2. FACILITY ACTIVITIES

2.1. Activities

2.1.1. The activities proposed are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Permitted Activities

Description of Activities	Limits of Activities
D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	The maximum quantity of waste stored at the site shall not exceed 60 tonnes of non-hazardous waste or 10 tonnes of hazardous waste.
R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced	No waste shall be stored on site for longer than 6 months. There shall be no treatment of any waste.

2.1.2. The total quantity of waste accepted at the Facility will be up to 4,000 tonnes per annum. This is estimated to comprise 3940 tonnes of non-hazardous waste and 60 tonnes of hazardous waste.

2.2. Permitted Operating Hours

2.2.1. The Depot will be operational from 07:30 to 18:00 Monday to Saturday.

3. MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

3.1. Technical Competence

3.1.1. Under the EP Regulations, the activities are classified as a relevant waste operation, and, accordingly, a Technically Competent Manager will be required. Stephen Ainscough will fulfil this role; and copies of the Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board ("WAMITAB") Certificate and Continuing Certificate of Competence are provided in Appendix II of this EPTR.

3.1.2. All employees are appropriately trained to ensure they can undertake their roles and responsibilities in a safe manner. All employees undertake an induction programme, as well as job role specific training. All certificates are held on record for the individual.

3.2. Management System Overview

3.2.1. CC operate a management system which is appropriate to the Facility and its operations and complies with the EA's Online Guidance "Develop a management system: environmental permits[1].

3.2.2. The Head of Streetscene and Waste has overall responsibility for environmental matters at the Facility.

3.2.3. Senior management are committed to high standards of protection for people and the environment which is further defined in company policies and procedures. The key commitments include:

- establishment of management system to ensure compliance with the Environmental Permit;
- communication of information to those that work on behalf of the organisation that could impact on these systems;
- selection criteria for personnel within key roles supported by appropriate training;
- objectives and targets to drive continual improvement; and
- allocation of resources to ensure systems are implemented and developed to a high standard.

3.3. Plan

3.3.1. The planning element of the management system includes:

- identification of environmental impacts and aspects associated with the activities, and assessing their significance; including an assessment of the potential environmental risks including those posed by the work of any contractors on site;
- identification and evaluation of relevant legal and other relevant requirements including Permit requirements;
- identification of environmental objectives and targets that will be focussed on reducing the impact of the identified significant environmental aspects, in

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits

conjunction with financial planning and investment;

- a series of risk assessments to cover a range of issues, including site operations, maintenance, accidents, training and records, this includes the assessment of climate change; and
- details of how CC ensure that any relevant standards, guidance and codes of practice are met on an ongoing basis.

3.3.2. The outcomes of the above are:

- a comprehensive understanding of the potential and actual impacts of the permitted activities on the surrounding environment and people's health;
- the correct appropriate measures selected to manage environmental risks and prevent or minimise their effects so as not to cause pollution;
- a series of documented procedures covering all aspects of the Facility's activities; and
- a series of documented environmental objectives and targets, together with an action plan/development programme to ensure that these are met.

3.4. Implementation and Operation (Do)

3.4.1. This element includes:

- ensuring that management system roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and documented, and that site staff are made aware of these;
- ensuring that the Facility is operated by suitably competent staff who have received the necessary training in all aspects of the plant's operation, including where contractors are used, ensuring that they are suitably competent; in this regard:
  - the skills and competencies necessary for key posts are documented; these key posts include contractors, those responsible for liaising with contractors and those purchasing equipment and materials,
  - training requirements are identified by means of a documented training needs analysis,
  - documented training records are kept and updated as required,
  - training specifically addresses environmental awareness and environmental permit requirements, and
  - the requirement for ongoing/refresher training is identified;
- ensuring that there are site layout plans - including drainage plans - and that they are revised as required to reflect any changes;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures covering internal and external communications;
- ensuring that there are procedures in place for staff and contractors to have access to the Permit and management system requirements; with regard to contractors, ensuring that suitable instructions are provided with regard to protecting the environment whilst working on site;
- the establishment of a documented planned preventative maintenance regime ("PPMR") to ensure that all plant and site infrastructure are kept in suitable

condition and operating effectively; this PPMR details what maintenance, tests and inspections need to completed and when; this also details the measures required to ensure continuing compliance with the permit conditions during maintenance/shutdown. The PPMR also:

  - identifies known or predictable malfunctions associated with the operations and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise required to deal with them,
  - includes a record of spare parts held, or details on where they can be sourced from, together with an assessment of how long they would take to obtain,
  - includes a defined procedure for identifying, reviewing and prioritising items of plant for which a preventative regime is appropriate,
  - ensure the necessary spare parts, tools, and competent staff are available prior to commencing maintenance. The design, installation and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment will be carried out by competent people, including Construction Quality Assurance where appropriate,

- ensuring that there are documented procedures covering document control;
- ensuring that there are suitable documented record-keeping arrangements in place;
- ensuring that there are documented operational procedures and work instructions covering all aspects of the Facility's operation;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures covering emissions monitoring undertaken;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures that incorporate environmental issues into the control of process/equipment/engineering change, capital approval and purchasing policy;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures to address non-conformities/non-compliances and the associated corrective and preventative action; these will detail the means by which any such non-conformities/non-compliances are reported to management and the means by which they are reported to the EA;
- ensuring that there is a documented procedure for dealing with complaints;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures covering emergency preparedness and response; these will cover such incidents as major plant failures, significant spillages of potentially polluting substances, loss of mains electrical power etc as detailed in an Accident Management Plan. The Accident Management Plan also details the measures taken to prevent the events that may lead to an accident. CC ensure that suitable measures are in place to communicate the Accident Management Plan to all employees, management and contractors who work at the site. There is an emergency co-ordinator (or deputy) who will take the lead and responsibility for implementing the accident management plan.
- ensuring there is a documented climate change adaptation plan which addresses the risks identified;
- ensuring that there are documented procedures for carrying out internal audits; these describe how to schedule, conduct, report and manage internal audits;
- ensuring that there is a documented contingency plan in place that ensures compliance is maintained with all Permit conditions and operating procedures

during maintenance/shutdown at the Facility or elsewhere.

3.4.2. The outcome of the above is evidence that day-to-day activities are taking place in accordance with the requirements of the management system and the Permit, specifically:

- that control measures and procedures are an integral part of the business operation;
- that the management system is easy for staff to access, understand and use;
- that staff are suitably trained and competent to carry out procedures and control measures; and
- that the requirements of the management system are effectively communicated to management, staff and contractors.

3.5. Check

3.5.1. This element includes:

- ensuring that all regulatory requirements in relation to monitoring and measurement are complied with, specifically:
  - the requirements relating to inspection and testing required under the applicable environmental legislation and the Facility's Environmental Permit and the associated procedures and work instructions,
  - the requirements relating to inspection and testing required under the applicable health and safety legislation and the associated procedures and work instructions, and
  - the requirements relating to the control of all inspection, measuring and test equipment relating to environmental requirements;
- ongoing evaluation of compliance with environmental legal requirements, policy requirements and objectives and targets; this will include:
  - an annual review of environmental legal register;
  - an annual review of utilities used on site and waste produced;
  - regular site inspections,
  - internal audit procedures (as detailed below);
- ensuring that non-conformities/non-compliances are properly recorded, investigated and that the appropriate corrective action is taken by the due date;
- ensuring that the necessary reporting and record-keeping required under the various Permit and consents are complied with;
- ensuring that internal audits are carried out in accordance with the documented procedures and that any audit actions are followed up; and
- ensuring that the results of all audits (internal and external) are made available to Senior Management on a regular basis.

3.5.2. The outcomes of the above will be:

- that checks are carried out to ensure that the management system is being implemented as intended, i.e. as documented; and
- the necessary preventative and corrective actions are undertaken to minimise non-compliances.

3.6. Review (Act)

3.6.1. This element includes:

- an annual management review of the management system to ensure that it is appropriate, being implemented and kept up to date, e.g. that any supplementary plans have been included into the management system;
- A management review of the management system when:
  - there are changes on site (in activities and/or plant/equipment),
  - if there is an accident, complaint, or breach of permit conditions.
- an annual review of both individual and organisational training needs;
- ensuring that all changes are properly recorded, and, if there are any major changes, the EA is informed;
- an assessment of whether the Facility's objectives, and any targets, have been met and reported;
- a review of the Facility's objectives and targets, and, where appropriate, any revisions to these so as to effect continual improvement.

3.6.2. The outcomes of the above will be:

- the management system is kept up to date, and
- the management system is continually improved.

4. OPERATING TECHNIQUES

4.1. Technical Standards

4.1.1. The following EA online guidance has been considered as part of this variation application:

- *'Develop a management system: environmental permits';*
- *'Risk assessments for your environmental permit';*
- *'Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit'; and*
- *'Non-hazardous and inert wate: appropriate measures for permitted facilities'*
- *Chemical waste appropriate measures for permitted facilities; and*
- *Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities.*

4.2. Waste Codes to be Accepted

4.2.1. It is proposed to accept the waste codes as provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste Codes to be Accepted

Code	Description	Activity
13 02 04 *	mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
13 02 08*	hazardous engine, gear and lubricating oils	
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs	
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel	
13 07 02*	petrol	
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
16 01 07*	oil filters	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
16 01 14*	antifreeze fluids containing hazardous substances	
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	
16 05 04*	Gas cannisters	
16 06 01*	lead batteries	
16 06 02*	nickel cadmium batteries	
16 06 03*	mercury containing batteries	
20 01 13 *	solvents	
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and mercury containing waste	
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	
20 01 27*	paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances	

Table 3: Waste Codes to be Accepted

Code	Description	Activity
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
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	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components (6)	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and bulking up
20 01 40	metals	
20 02 01	biodegradable waste	
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste	
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues	
20 03 07	bulky waste	
20 01 99	non-infectious offensive waste – municipal, separately collected fractions not from healthcare or research-related sources. non-infectious sharps, not contaminated with chemicals or medicines – not from healthcare or research-related sources. infectious waste, not contaminated with chemicals or medicines – municipal, separately collected fractions, not from healthcare or research-related sources (may contain sharps).	Waste Transfer Station accepting non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste and bulking up

4.3. Waste Pre-Acceptance and Acceptance Arrangements

4.3.1. Waste is only accepted at the Facility as a result of CC's operations as a Local Authority, this may include waste generated during parks and garden maintenance, street cleaning and the removal and disposal of fly tipped material. CC has a Statutory Duty to undertake such tasks, consequently, the wastes accepted at the Facility are not from waste producers, but are the results of the works undertaken.

4.3.2. All operatives and contractors must report to the Depot reception on arrival.

4.3.3. Waste must be inspected to ensure it is suitable to be accepted at the Facility. It is then directed to the specific storage area (see Table 4). Facility operators will also check that the storage area has the physical capacity to accept the waste.

4.3.4. The Site Manager is responsible for all waste delivered to the Facility, to ensure correct storage and segregation.

4.3.5. Reactions between incompatible waste materials are unlikely as waste received at the Facility is delivered from known sources; street litter bins, street cleansing residues, parks green waste or fly tipped items. The Fly tipped waste has the potential to contain a mix of incompatible materials. All Fly tipped wastes arriving at the depot, are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. Any identified hazardous waste that requires separate storage are removed to the appropriate isolation area within the Waste Transfer Area.

4.3.6. If it is unclear if material received is hazardous or non-hazardous, it is classed as hazardous. No on-site testing of materials is undertaken.

4.3.7. All waste received on Facility is deposited in the appropriate bay within the Environmental Permit Boundary area.

4.3.8. Should any wastes be inadvertently accepted which are not permitted by the Environmental Permit, or are particularly odorous, they will be moved to the quarantine area for removal off site to a suitably permitted facility/installation by a suitably licensed carrier.

4.4. Waste Handling and Storage

4.4.1. All wastes are stored and handled as described in Table 3. The storage areas are as described on Drawing CHBC.01.01-02 – Site Layout. All off loading and reception areas have an impermeable surface with drainage that can be isolated in the event of a spill, to prevent any potentially polluting liquid from escaping off site.

4.4.2. All incoming items are recorded in the hazardous waste digital datasheet. Operatives or officers record the type of waste, quantity, source of the waste and date received. The datasheet is reviewed daily to ensure all items received have been logged.

4.4.3. Wastes are separated as they are unloaded from vehicles and placed in the correct storage area. Skips containing waste are not stacked.

4.4.4. Where possible wastes are unloaded using mechanical means.

4.4.5. All waste containers are checked to ensure that they remain fit for purpose. Daily checks of all waste storage containers are undertaken and non-conformances recorded. Should any non-compliant containers be identified, they are made safe as soon as possible.

4.4.6. No waste is stored or held on site in vehicles or vehicle trailers, with the exception of when waste is initially accepted or when it is being prepared for immediate transfer off site.

Table 4: Waste Storage

Storage Area	Code (s)	Description	Storage Arrangements	Waste Management
G2	13 02 04* / 13 02 08* / 13 03 01* / 13 07 01* / 13 07 02*/16 01 07* / 16 01 14* / 16 02 11* / 16 05 04* / 16 06 01* / 16 06 02* / 16 06 03* / 20 01 13* / 20 01 21* / 20 01 23* / 20 01 27* / 20 01 28 / 20 01 33* / 20 01 34 / 20 01 35* / 20 01 99	Hazardous wastes collected	Covered mesh compound	Hazardous waste materials received at the Facility are typically the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. Identified hazardous waste that requires separate storage is removed to Area G2 for storage. Different waste streams are stored in separately identified storage areas. Hazardous waste is segregated and stored in designated containers within Area G2 – see Table 5 for detail.
G3	20 01 36	WEEE Skip	12 cubic yard skip	WEEE received at the Facility is typically the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. WEEE is identified and removed to Area G3 for storage. WEEE is removed from site approximately once per month by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G4 G8	20 03 03	Street Cleaning Residue	Concrete Bay 35 cubic yard skip	Street cleansing residue waste is deposited into G4 and then transferred, using a tractor and bucket, from the floor of G4 into a 35 cubic yard skip (G8) that is located within the bay. The waste is cleared twice daily, and no waste is left on the ground overnight. Street cleansing residue is removed from site 4 times per week by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G5 G9	20 02 01	Green Waste	Concrete Bay 35 cubic yard skip	This is material resulting from shrub and tree pruning on Council land, this consists mainly of brash that has not been chipped. This waste is deposited in Area G5 and then transferred, using a tractor and bucket, from the floor of G5 into a 35 cubic yard skip (G9) that is located within the bay. The waste is cleared from Area G5 daily. Due to the seasonal nature of shrub cutting, the green waste skip is removed, once per week during October to March and once per month during April to September, by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G6 G7	20 03 01	General Waste	Concrete Bay 35 cubic yard skip	This waste is deposited in Area G6 and then transferred, using a tractor and bucket, from the floor of G6 into a 35 Cubic yard skip (G7) that is located within the bay. The waste is cleared twice daily, and no waste is left on the ground overnight. General waste is removed from site 2 times per week by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.

Table4: Waste Storage (cont)

Storage Area	Code (s)	Description	Storage Arrangements	Waste Management
G10	20 01 40	Scrap Metal	35 cubic yard skip	Scrap metal received at the Facility is typically the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. Scrap metal is identified and removed to Area G10 for storage. Scrap metal is removed from site approximately once every 6 weeks by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G17	20 03 07	Domestic Waste Containing POPs	35 cubic yard container	Domestic waste containing POPs and large bulky items received at the Facility are typically the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off and any waste containing POPs, or bulky items are stored in area G17. The container is then removed from site approximately once every 2 weeks by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G18	16 01 03	Tyres	Concrete bay	Tyres received at the Facility are typically the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. Tyres are identified and removed to Area G18 for storage. Tyres are removed from site approximately once per month by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation.
G24	Various	Non Conforming Waste / Quarantine Area / Hot Loads	Concrete bay	Area G24 is set aside for any non-conforming Waste or hot loads. Any such waste is the result of fly-tipping incidents. Fly tipped waste loads are where possible inspected by an operative as they are being tipped off. Any non-conforming wastes or hot loads are identified and removed to Area G24 for temporary storage prior to removal off site (within 96 hours) by a suitably licensed carrier to a suitably permitted facility/installation. The maximum storage volume for the bay is 51m^3.

Table 5: G2 – Hazardous Waste Storage

Code (s)	Description	Storage Arrangements
13 02 04 *	mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	All collected containers are stored on a drip tray within the G2 compound. Wastes are not repackaged.
13 02 08*	hazardous engine, gear and lubricating oils	
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs	
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel	
13 07 02*	petrol	
16 01 07*	oil filters	Bulked up in a metal drum
16 01 14*	antifreeze fluids containing hazardous substances	All collected containers are stored on a drip tray within the G2 compound. Wastes are not repackaged.
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	Metal caged compound – and 12yd skip for small WEEE
16 05 04*	gas cannisters	Metal caged compound
16 06 01*	lead batteries	Corrosion resistant metal box
16 06 02*	nickel cadmium batteries	
16 06 03*	mercury containing batteries	
20 01 13 *	solvents	All collected containers are stored on a drip tray within the G2 compound. Wastes are not repackaged.
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and mercury containing waste	Metal caged compound
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	
20 01 27*	paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances	All collected containers are stored on a drip tray within the G2 compound. Wastes are not repackaged.
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	All collected containers are stored on a drip tray within the G2 compound. Wastes are not repackaged.
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	Corrosion resistant metal box
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components (6)	Metal caged compound – and 12yd skip for small WEEE
20 01 99	non-infectious offensive waste – municipal, separately collected fractions not from healthcare or research-related sources; non-infectious sharps, not contaminated with chemicals or medicines – not from healthcare or research-related sources; and infectious waste, not contaminated with chemicals or medicines – municipal, separately collected fractions, not from healthcare or research-related sources (may contain sharps).	In sealed boxes within a secure metal container. All sharps are assumed to be infections as collected from fly tipping.

4.5. Waste Dispatch

4.5.1. All waste received at the Facility will be removed from the Facility for further treatment within 6 months of receipt.

4.5.2. Prior to any waste removal, the waste removal contractor's documentation is checked to ensure the following:

- the waste to be removed is covered by an accurately completed Waste Transfer Notes or Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes;
- the contractor has a valid Waste Carriers Licence; and
- the proposed recover/disposal site is permitted to accept the waste.

4.6. Records

4.6.1. A waste tracking system will hold all the information generated during acceptance, acceptance, storage and removal off site.

4.6.2. Records are made and kept up to date on an ongoing basis to reflect deliveries, on-site treatment, and despatches. The tracking system operates as a waste inventory control system and includes:

- date of arrival on-site;
- where the waste arose from;
- a unique reference number;
- load/package type and size;
- intended treatment/disposal route;
- the nature and quantity of all wastes held on site (this includes all hazards);
- the physical location of the wastes in relation to the site layout plan;
- where the waste is in the designated disposal route; and
- identification of site staff who have taken any decisions regarding the acceptance or rejection of waste streams and the recovery or disposal options.

4.6.3. The reporting system can provide reports on the following:

- the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time;
- a breakdown of the waste quantities being stored pending on-site treatment, classified by treatment route;
- breakdown of waste quantities on site for storage pending onward transfer;
- breakdown of waste quantities by hazard classification;
- the physical locations of the waste in relation to the site layout plan. This will include a record of any movements to different locations on site, however, this would not be normal practice;
- a comparison of the quantity of waste stored on site against the total permitted to be stored; and
- a comparison of the time the waste has been stored on site against the permitted limit.

4.6.4. As data is stored electronically, suitable arrangements have been implemented to ensure the data is backed up off-site and maintained for the purposes of business continuity. All digital records will be held for a maximum of 5 years.

4.7. Storage of Hazardous Waste

4.7.1. Hazardous wastes are separated based on their EWC Waste code. Where it is unknown if a waste is hazardous or not, it is assumed to be hazardous.

4.7.2. All hazardous wastes are stored in Area G2 as described in Table 5.

4.7.3. Secondary containment is provided for all drums and other mobile containers which:

- are greater than 200 litres in capacity and are kept outside; and/or
- contain liquids (waste or otherwise) that could be harmful to the environment if spilled.

4.7.4. The Facility is also compliant with the requirements of the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations where applicable.

4.7.5. Wastes are segregated in Area G2 to minimise the risk of incompatible materials reacting together.

4.7.6. All stored containers retain the labelling they had at acceptance. Containers are handled and stored in a manner that ensure the label is easily visible and continues to be legible. If the label is damaged or no longer legible, where possible the label is replaced with the same information.

4.8. Site Security and Traffic Management

4.8.1. Perimeter fencing to a minimum height of 2.5 metres is in place to prevent unauthorised or accidental access to the Depot.

4.8.2. The Depot is covered by CCTV. The main access to the Depot has security gates and there is an access barrier.

4.8.3. Staff, contractors, and visitors to the Depot and Facility must adhere to strict one-way vehicle movement. The direction of flow is indicated by signage and route markings.

4.8.4. The Depot speed limit is 5mph and is clearly signed at the entrance.

4.8.5. On entering the Depot visitors to site are directed to the visitor car park. The visitor car park is by the entrance to the offices to prevent pedestrian access to operational/Facility areas.

4.8.6. There are marked walkways for staff to use when moving from the parking areas to the main building. Protection barriers have been installed in areas where parking and walkways are adjacent. All staff must wear a high visibility vest when crossing the Depot.

4.8.7. Skip exchanges within the Facility are scheduled to avoid busy times in the Depot when operational vehicles and staff are arriving or leaving the site. Skip exchanges take place between 08:30 and 15:30.

4.9. Contingency Plans

4.9.1. In the unlikely event that site operations are disrupted, contingency arrangements are in place. All waste will be directed to offsite disposal points:

- Whinney Hill Landfill Site at Accrington, BB5 5UU;
- Lancashire Renewables Ltd, Farington Waste Recycling plant, PR26 6TB;
- Global Ardour Recycling Ltd, Red Scar Industrial estate, Preston, PR2 5NQ; and/or
- Chorley HWRC Lower Burgh PR7 3QN.

4.9.2. All the above sites are contacted to make them aware of the contingency plan and the circumstances in which waste would have to be directed to them.

4.9.3. The Facility will continue to comply with all permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance and/or shutdowns, this includes disruption at other facilities/installations that waste is removed off site too.

4.9.4. Fuel dispensing will be undertaken off site at CP Davidsons, Lyons Lane Chorley PR7 3BL and Vehicle washing off site at CP Davidsons. Lyons Lane Chorley PR7 3BL.

4.9.5. No further waste will be accepted unless there is sufficient capacity or there is a clearly defined method of disposal/recovery.

4.10. Facility Decommissioning

4.10.1. The Facility has been designed to ensure that it can be decommissioned safely in a manner which will avoid any pollution risk and return the site to a satisfactory state. In this instance, this means returning the site to the environmental condition that prevailed prior to Environmental Permit issue as established in the Application Site Condition Report (CHBC.01.01/ASCR).

4.10.2. The Facility will be decommissioned as follows:

- cessation of waste acceptance;
- removal of all waste from site;
- maintenance of all storage areas;
- review of all potentially polluting materials stored on site;
- knowledge transfer;
- survey and removal of containers/bays/fire walls; and
- investigate ground and groundwater conditions and return to a satisfactory state, if required.

4.11. Vehicle Wash

4.11.1. Empty vehicles are washed before they leave your Facility to remove any residues which may be or become odorous. Run-off from this process is directed to the foul drainage system, and is discharged via a full retention separator. A discharge consent is being applied for.

5. EMISSIONS

5.1. Point Source Emissions to Air

5.1.1. There are no emissions to air.

5.2. Point Source Emissions to Surface Water

5.2.1. There are no point source emissions to surface water from within the Environmental Permit boundary.

5.3. Point Source Emissions to Sewer

5.3.1. All drainage from within the permitted boundary will be directed to the foul sewer as shown on Drawing CHBC.01.01-05. A channel drain bounds the south-west boundary of the Facility to capture all surface water runoff, and direct it to the foul drainage system. It will then pass through a full retention separator prior to discharging to the mains sewer.

5.3.2. A penstock valve is located just prior to the mains connection, outside of the permitted boundary but within the Depot maintained, owned and operated by CC.

5.3.3. This discharge will be subject to a discharge consent to be issued by United Utilities. It should be noted that only clean uncontaminated surface water will be discharged from this area.

5.4. Point Source Emissions to Land

5.4.1. There are no emissions to land.

5.5. Fugitive Emissions to Air

5.5.1. The wastes received at the Facility are not considered to be dusty wastes.

5.5.2. During dry conditions, the Facility may become prone to dust accumulations, in such cases a mechanical street sweeper is used to damp down and remove dust. As the Facility benefits from hardstanding, it is unlikely to become muddy, however, if required the mechanical street sweeper can be deployed to clean the site and control any deposit of mud or vehicle trackout.

5.5.3. All wastes will be stored in containers, skips or concrete bays. A freeboard space of 1m will also be present to prevent escape of any dust/particulate matter (“PM”).

5.6. Fugitive Emissions to Surface Water, Sewer, and Groundwater

5.6.1. All proposed activities will be undertaken in areas sealed with an impervious barrier to prevent a pollution pathway to groundwater. There is also no direct connection to surface water so no pollution pathway exists to surface water.

5.6.2. As discussed in Section 5.3., the Facility benefits from a sealed drainage system within which a penstock valve can be deployed in the event of a spillage.

5.6.3. All potentially polluting liquids will be appropriately bunded providing a minimum capacity of either 110% of the capacity of the largest storage vessel or 25% of the total capacity of all the storage vessels within the bund, whichever is greater.

5.6.4. All plant and equipment will be subject to regular maintenance and servicing. This will ensure all plant is in good working order to reduce the likelihood of fuel leakage.

5.6.5. Any spillages will be subject to the robust emergency response procedures. This will prevent any potentially polluting materials from entering the drainage network.

5.6.6. All relevant employees are suitably trained in spill response and spill kits are strategically located around the Facility with the contents regularly inspected and maintained.

6. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1. Emissions Management

6.1.1. As discussed in Section 5.5, there is little likelihood of any significant emissions of dust. Consequently, a Dust Management Plan is not considered to be required.

6.2. Odour Management

6.2.1. It is not considered that there is a significant risk of odour to be experienced by sensitive receptors in the surrounding area, however, due to the nature of the wastes that may be accepted e.g. fly tipped waste, there is the potential for occasional odorous loads to be accepted. Consequently, an Odour Management Plan (Document Reference CHBC.01.01/OMP) has been prepared and is submitted with the application.

6.2.2. In the event that any odorous materials are accepted, the load will be held in the quarantine area and removed off site within 24 hours.

6.3. Noise and Vibration Management

6.3.1. Site operations that produce noise are limited. Noise at the Facility results from vehicle movements, i.e. deliveries, skip exchanges and tractors being used to fill skips. The noise produced is low level, and the site is in a predominantly industrial / commercial area. However, site operational hours 07:30 – 18:00 Monday to Saturday are in place to ensure that residents are not disturbed.

6.3.2. Consequently, it is not considered that a Noise Management Plan is required.

6.4. Fire Prevention Plan

6.4.1. As per the requirements of the EA's Fire Prevention Plan ("FPP") online guidance[2], a FPP (Document reference CHBC.01.01/FPP) has been prepared and is submitted with this application.

6.5. Pest Management Plan

6.5.1. It is not considered that the activities proposed will result in any risk of pest attraction to the site nor nuisance being experienced by sensitive receptors in the surrounding area. All waste stored at the Facility is contained within container, skips or concrete bays and no waste is left on the ground overnight. The Council's Pest Control Officer regularly deploys bait boxes around the Facility to control vermin. Consequently, a Pest Management Plan is not required.

[2] EA 'Fire Prevention Plans: environmental permits', available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits/fire-prevention-plans-environmental-permits, accessed January 2024.

7. MONITORING

7.1. Monitoring of Emissions to Air

7.1.1. There is no requirement to undertake air emissions monitoring and no monitoring is proposed as part of this application.

7.1.2. However, observational fugitive dust monitoring will be undertaken as part of the EMS to ensure that the dust control measures remain effective and no dust nuisance is experienced by potentially sensitive receptors.

7.2. Monitoring of Surface Water and Sewer

7.2.1. There is no connection direct to surface water. Only clean uncontaminated surface water will be discharged to sewer which will be subject to the requirements of a discharge consent to be issued by United Utilities. Consequently, no monitoring is proposed.

7.3. Monitoring of Groundwater

7.3.1. Fugitive releases to the groundwater will be prevented by conducting all operations in areas sealed with an impervious barrier to prevent a pathway for migration to ground or groundwater. Consequently, no monitoring of groundwater is proposed.

7.4. General Site Monitoring

7.4.1. Weather conditions are logged in a site diary. This includes temperature, wind speed and direction, and any precipitation (e.g. none, drizzle, heavy rain, snow). Daily site inspections are undertaken as required by the Facility's EMS.

8. WASTE MINIMISATION

8.1. Procedure

8.1.1. CC's activities are based on the application of the waste hierarchy and in particular, waste avoidance. As no treatment is undertaken, there is no requirement for a residue management plan, however, activities are undertaken in a manner that minimises and additional waste generation.

9. COMPLIANCE WITH TECHNICAL STANDARDS

9.1. Overview

9.1.1. It is considered that the Facility will be operated in accordance with the techniques detailed in the relevant appropriate standards and will constitute appropriate measures including BAT.

9.1.2. The technical standards for the proposed application have been taken from the following:

- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities[3];
- Chemical waste appropriate measures for permitted facilities[4]; and
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities[5].

9.1.3. Tables 6-8 provide an assessment of the application against the technical standards listed above.

9.1.4. It is considered that the techniques will be appropriate and proportionate to the scale of the activities at the Facility and the risks that are posed to the environment by the activities.

[3] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities
[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/chemical-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities
[5] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-weee-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
General Management Appropriate Measures		
2.1 Management System		
1	You must have an up-to-date written management system, and activities at your facility must follow it. Your management system must incorporate the following features listed in the guidance.	EPTR - Section 3
2.2. Staff Competence		
1	Your facility must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with appropriate training, qualifications and competence. You must keep records of training, qualifications and relevant experience.	EPTR – Section 3.1
2	If you operate a 24-hour process, you must have: • remote or telemetric systems to make sure an alarm would be raised in the event of an incident during unmanned hours • appropriate personnel on call to deal with these incidents You must explain these procedures in your management system.	n/a
3	The design, installation and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people, including Construction Quality Assurance where appropriate.	EPTR – Section 3.4
4	You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government approved technical competence scheme and who attend the facility as set out in our attendance guidance.	EPTR – Section 3.1
5	Staff carrying out waste acceptance checks, including sampling and analysis of waste, must be appropriately trained and competent to: • classify and characterise waste properly • identify whether it is suitable for your facility • manage any loads that do not conform to waste acceptance criteria • determine end of waste products	EPTR – Section 4.3
2.3. Accident Management Plan		
1	As part of your written management system, you must have a plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents that could result in pollution, including near misses.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
2	The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment. Particular areas as listed in the guidance	

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
2.3. Accident Management Plan (cont)		
3	You must assess the risk of accidents and their possible consequences. You can use our risk assessment guidance to help you to do this. Risk is the combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur and the severity of the impact resulting from that hazard.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
4	The depth and type of accident risk assessment you carry out will depend on the characteristics of your facility and its location. The main factors to take into account are the scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the facility and its activities and risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors)	
5	Through your accident management plan, you must also identify the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in managing accidents. You must provide them with clear guidance on how to manage each accident scenario, for example as a result of a spillage of a potentially polluting liquid.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6 and Section 5.6
6	You must have a suitably trained facility employee available at all times who will act as an emergency coordinator and will take lead responsibility for implementing the accident management plan.	EPTR –Section 3.4
7	You must train your employees so they can perform their duties effectively and safely and know how to respond to an emergency.	
8	You must also: • show how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) before, during and after an accident • implement emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation • implement post-accident procedures that include carrying out an assessment of the harm an accident may have caused and the remediation actions you will take • consider the impact of accidents on the function and integrity of plant and equipment • have contingency plans to relocate or remove waste from the facility, and suspend incoming waste • test the accident management plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises.	EPTR - Section 3.2-3.6
9	After a flooding event you must inspect and assess the integrity of affected plant and equipment, in particular infrastructure that may have been in contact with floodwater or groundwater. Tank inspections should include non-destructive testing methods to verify their integrity.	ERA Section 2.4 (CHBC.01.01/ERA)
10	You must take the listed measures, where appropriate, to prevent events that may lead to an accident. You must have appropriate procedures set out in your accident management plan.	EPTR - Section 3.2-3.76

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
11	You must make sure that you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary and lawful): • process waters • site drainage waters • emergency firefighting water • chemically contaminated waters • spillages	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6 and ERA and FPP (CHBC.01.01/FPP)
12	You must have planned for how you will manage the impacts of tidal surges and storm water flows. You must consider abnormal operating scenarios and incidents, for example, by providing buffer storage capacity. You should take into account the: • nature of the pollutants • potential pathways • effects of downstream waste water treatment • sensitivity of the receiving environment	EPTR – Section 3.2 and ERA
13	If buffer storage capacity is required, you can only discharge from it after you have assessed the water for contamination, in order to identify an appropriate disposal route.	N/A
14	You must implement spill contingency procedures to minimise the risk of an accidental spill entering watercourses or sewers or contaminating land.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6, Section 5.6 and ERA
15	You must take account of additional firefighting water flows or firefighting foams, as set out in our fire prevention guidance. You may need infrastructure like emergency storage lagoons to prevent contaminated firefighting water from reaching a receiving water body.	FPP
16	You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you may need to contain or abate accidental emissions from overflows, tank failures, tank wall penetrations and site plant or machinery leaks	N/A
17	Depending on your risk assessment, facilities must use an appropriate combination of: • security guards • total enclosure (usually with fences) • controlled entry points • lighting • warning signs • 24 hour surveillance, such as CCTV	ERA and FPP

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
18	If your permit allows you to store or treat combustible waste, you must have a fire prevention plan that meets the requirements of our guidance.	FPP
19	You must maintain plant control in an emergency using one or a combination of: • alarms • trips and interlocks • automatic control systems • tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters	ERA
20	You must: • make sure that all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and operate in an emergency situation • maintain plant in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme • use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment • implement procedures to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff – during shift changes and following maintenance or other engineering work	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6 and ERA
21	You must: • keep an up to date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections • carry out investigations into accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps taken to prevent their reoccurrence • maintain an inventory of substances which are present (or likely to be) and which could have environmental consequences if they escape	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
22	You must notify the Environment Agency without delay if you detect any of the following events and they are causing, or may cause, significant pollution: • a malfunction • a breakdown or failure • an accident • emission of a substance not controlled by an emissions limit • breach of an emissions limit	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
2.4 Contingency Plan and Procedures		
1	You must implement a contingency plan so that you: • comply with all of your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your facility, including disruption at other facilities that would affect supplies to your facility or the removal of waste from it • do not exceed limits in your permit and continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste • stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted capacity	EPTR Section 3.2-3.6. Section 4.10.
2	You must have contingency procedures to make sure that, as far as possible, you know in advance about any planned shutdowns at waste management facilities to which you send waste.	
3	You must make your contracted or regular customers are aware of your contingency plan and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.	
4	You must consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan: • can take waste at short notice • are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed, in addition to carrying out their existing activities	
5	If you could exceed your permitted limits, or compromise your storage or handling procedures, you must not discount alternative disposal or recovery options on the basis of extra cost or geographical distance.	
6	You must not include unauthorised capacity in your contingency plan. If your contingency plan includes using temporary storage for additional waste at your facility, then you must make sure that your facility is authorised for this storage and you have the appropriate infrastructure in place.	
7	Your management procedures and contingency plan must: • identify your technology's known or predictable malfunctions and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them – so you can minimise predictable malfunctions and fix them quickly • include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares, or state where you can get them from and how long it would take • have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative regime • include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly affect the environment or human health – if the equipment or plant is process critical then you may need to stop accepting waste or shut down your process • make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance	N/A no treatment is undertaken

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
2.5 Facility Decommissioning		
1	You must consider the decommissioning of the facility at the design stage and make suitable plans to minimise risks during decommissioning.	
2	For existing facilities where potential risks are identified, you must implement a programme of design improvements. These design improvements must make sure that you: • avoid using subsurface tanks and pipework • drain and clean out vessels and pipework before dismantling • use insulation which you can remove easily without dust or hazard • use recyclable materials, taking into account operational or other environmental objectives	EPTR Section 3.2-3.6, Section 4.11
3	You must maintain a decommissioning plan to demonstrate that: • plant can be decommissioned without causing pollution • the site will be returned to a satisfactory condition	
4	You should identify non-productive or redundant items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, reusable waste containers, ducts, filters and security systems and implement a programme of decommissioning and removal.	
5	You should follow our guidance on how land and groundwater should be protected at permitted facilities. You should plan for producing a site condition report, if needed to surrender your permit.	ASCR (CHBC.01.01/ASCR)
3 Waste Pre-acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking		
3.1 Waste Pre-acceptance – n/a – See Section 4.3		
3.2 Waste Acceptance		
1	You must implement waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste received matches the information provided to you during waste pre-acceptance. This is to confirm the waste is as expected and that you can accept it. If the waste does not conform to the pre-acceptance information, you may still be able to accept the waste, but you must confirm first that your permit allows it and that your facility can handle it appropriately. Otherwise, you must reject the waste.	EPTR – Section 4.3
2	Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering: • the source, nature and age of the waste • potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) • the potential for self-heating • knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)	

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
3.2 Waste Acceptance (Cont)		
3	When deciding whether to accept waste, you must also check that the relevant storage areas and treatment processes in your facility have the physical capacity needed to handle the waste. You must not accept waste if this capacity is not available, or if you would breach your permit by doing so.	EPTR – Section 4.3
4	You must visually check wastes and verify them against pre-acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site. The extent of the initial visual check is based on the waste type and how it is packaged.	N/a
5	You must check and validate all transfer documentation and resolve discrepancies before you accept the waste. If you believe the incoming waste classification or description is incorrect or incomplete, then you must address this with the original waste producer or waste carrier (or both) during waste acceptance. You must record any non-conformance. If you have assessed the waste as acceptable for on-site storage or treatment, you must document this.	N/a
6	You must have clear criteria that you use to identify non-conforming wastes and wastes to be rejected. You must also have written procedures for recording, reporting and tracking non-conforming and rejected wastes. These must include: using quarantine storage, notifying the relevant customer or waste producer and recording a summary of your justification for accepting non-conforming waste in your electronic (or equivalent) system. You must take measures to prevent the recurrence of non-conforming and rejected wastes.	EPTR – Section 4.3
7	Where you reject waste which has been classified as hazardous, you must follow the procedure set out in our rejected loads guidance.	N/A – hazardous waste can be accepted
8	You must weigh each load of waste on arrival to confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork, unless alternative reliable and representative systems are available (for example, based upon density and volume). You must record the weight in your electronic or equivalent systems, so you can monitor available capacity at your facility.	N/A – waste is as a result of CC's activities solely
9	The person carrying out waste acceptance checks must be trained to effectively identify and manage any non-conformances in the loads received, so you comply with your Duty of Care for waste and your permit conditions	EPTR – Section 3.1
10	Your procedures must make sure that your staff watch waste being unloaded, so you can quarantine the waste if necessary before it is mixed with other material.	EPTR – Section 4.3
11	Offloading and reception areas must have an impermeable surface with self-contained drainage, to prevent any potentially polluting liquid from escaping off site.	EPTR – Section 4.4 and ERA

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
3.3. Quarantine		
1	Your facility must have a dedicated waste quarantine area or areas which you use to temporarily store waste being rejected, or non-conforming waste whilst it is being assessed. Quarantine areas must have impermeable surface with self-contained drainage if there is a risk of contaminated runoff from the quarantined waste.	EPTR – Section 4.3 and Section 4.4
2	Where there is a risk of fugitive emissions from quarantined waste you must store it in closed or covered containers or within a building.	N/A waste accepted is unlikely to give rise to fugitive emissions.
3	Quarantine storage must be separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area.	EPTR – Section 4.4
4	You should store the waste in quarantine in closed containers or cover it to prevent emissions if appropriate. For example, you should sheet quarantined contaminated soil or store it in a covered skip to prevent rainfall or wind from mobilising pollutants.	EPTR – Section 4.4
5	You must have written procedures for dealing with wastes held in quarantine, including a maximum storage volume. The maximum storage time must take account of the potential for odour generation, pest infestation and storage conditions. If the waste is infested or odorous you must remove it within 24 hours or sooner.	EPTR – Section 4.4, ERA and OMP (CHBC.01.01/OMP)
3.4. Waste Tracking		
1	You should use an electronic or equivalent system to hold up-to-date information about the available capacity of different parts of your facility, for example reception, quarantine, treatment and storage areas. If you do not have an electronic system, you still need to hold the equivalent level of information. You should use a pre-booking system to make sure that you have enough waste storage and process capacity for the incoming acceptable waste. Your electronic or equivalent system must hold all the information generated during: • pre-acceptance • acceptance • non-conformance or rejection • storage • repackaging • treatment • removal off site This information must be readily accessible.	EPTR – Section 4.6

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
3.4. Waste Tracking (cont)		
2	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, including both wastes and end-of-waste materials produced at your facility. It must include this information as a minimum: • the date the waste arrived on site • the original producer's details (or unique identifier) • a unique reference number • waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information • the package type and size • the intended treatment or disposal route • the nature and quantity of wastes held on site • where the waste is physically located on site • where the waste is in the designated recovery or disposal process • identifying the staff who have taken any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and who have decided on recovery or disposal options • details that link waste to relevant transfer notes • details of any non-conformances and rejections, including consignment notes for waste rejected because it is hazardous	EPTR – Section 4.6
3	The electronic (or equivalent) system must be able to report for each of LoW code: • the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time • a breakdown of the waste quantities you are storing pending on-site treatment or awaiting onward transfer • where a batch of waste is located based on a site plan • the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits in your management system and permit • the length of time the waste has been on site compared with the limits in your management system and permit	
4	The electronic (or equivalent) system must also be able to report the total quantity of end-of-waste materials on site at any one time, and where that material is located based on the site plan.	
5	You must store back-up copies of records off site. These records must be readily accessible in an emergency.	
6	You must keep acceptance records for a minimum of 2 years after you have treated the waste or removed it off site. You may have to keep records for longer if they are required for other purposes, for example hazardous waste consignment notes.	

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
4 Waste Storage		
1	You must have waste storage and handling procedures. You must store and handle waste in a way that makes sure you prevent and minimise pollution risks by using appropriate measures.	EPTR – Section 4.4
2	You must store waste in locations that minimise the unnecessary handling of waste.	
3	Waste handling must be carried out by competent staff using appropriate equipment. You must use mechanical unloading technologies where it is possible, safe and practicable to do so.	
4	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.	EPTR – Section 4.4 and ERA
5	You must clearly document in your management system the maximum storage capacity of your facility and its designated storage areas. You must regularly monitor the quantity of stored waste against the allowed maximum capacities, and not exceed them. You must define capacity in terms of, for example: • cubic metres or tonnage • numbers of skips or other containers • maximum tank or vessel capacities	EPTR – Section 4.4 and FPP
6	You should clearly mark all waste storage areas and provide signs indicating the type of waste stored there.	
7	You must not accumulate wastes. You must treat wastes or remove them from the site as soon as possible. You must prioritise the treatment or off-site transfer of waste based on: • its type • its age on arrival • the date of arrival • the duration of storage on site	
8	Except for inert waste, you must follow the first-in-first-out principle, unless you need to prioritise more recently received wastes because they pose a higher risk of pollution.	N/A – no inert waste accepted
9	You must minimise refuse derived fuel (RDF) and solid recovered fuel (SRF) storage durations. You must implement an auditable bale identification system so that you can remove bales in date order.	N/A – no SRF/RDF stored

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
4 Waste Storage		
10	You must securely wrap bales of RDF and SRF with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) membrane or equivalent. This is to prevent water entering, access by pests and odour release. You should inspect bales regularly and rewrap any that are damaged. If they are wrapped securely, you can store them outside (unless your permit forbids this). If you store bales outside, your fire prevention plan must manage the risks from solar heating during hot weather.	N/A
11	You must thoroughly clean storage bays and containers on a regular basis to prevent the build-up of aging waste, which will be a source of odour and attract vermin.	ERA and OMP
12	All waste containers must be fit for purpose, that is: • in sound condition • not corroded, if metal • have well-fitting lids • suitable for the contents • with caps, valves and bungs in place and secure • within the manufacturer's designed lifespan, particularly for plastic containers	EPTR – Section 4.4
13	You must inspect storage areas, containers and infrastructure regularly to make sure there is no loss of containment. You must deal with any issues immediately. You must keep written records of the inspections. You must clean up and log any spillages of waste.	EPTR – Section 4.4 and Section 5.6. and ERA
4.1. Segregation		
1	You should keep different types of waste segregated if contamination would inhibit the recovery of the waste.	EPTR – Section 4.4 and FPP
2	Where paper, plastic, metal or glass have been collected separately, they must not be mixed with other waste or material. This duty applies where you are required to keep wastes separate and to help with or improve waste recovery.	
5 Waste Treatment – N/A – no waste treatment is undertaken		
6. Emissions Control		
1	You must identify, characterise and control emissions from your activities that may cause pollution.	EPTR - Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
6.1. Enclosures within Buildings – N/A no waste is stored in buildings		
6.2. Point Source Emissions to Air (Channelled Emissions) – N/A no emissions to air		
6.3. Fugitive Emissions to Air		
1	You must use appropriate measures to prevent and minimise fugitive emissions to air, including dust, mud and litter, odour and noise and vibration.	EPTR - Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
2	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 such wastes you must: take appropriate risk-assessed measures to prevent and control emissions and prioritise their treatment or transfer Where necessary to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage or handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures: • use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment outside buildings, for example conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips • store and handle the waste within a suitably enclosed area (for example bays), a building or enclosed building • keep doors closed except when access is required • keep enclosed buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system, locating air extraction points close to potential emission sources • use fast-acting or 'airlock' doors that default to closed	EPTR – Section 4, Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
3	You must have an appropriate, regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment. It must help prevent emissions or minimise them. Your maintenance programme must include: • a leak detection and repair programme to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions of organic compounds from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (for example, pipework, conveyors or tanks) • regular inspection and cleaning of all waste storage and treatment areas and equipment (including conveyor belts) to avoid large scale contamination activities • preventing plant and equipment from corroding (for example, conveyors or pipes) – including selecting and using appropriate construction materials, and lining or coating equipment with corrosion inhibitors	N/A – no treatment of waste, however there is a PPMR for all plant and site infrastructure. EPTR Section 3.4.

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
6.3. Fugitive Emissions to Air (cont)		
4	You should monitor and log weather conditions – temperature, wind speed and direction, and describe any precipitation (for example none, drizzle, heavy rain, snow). You can use this information to identify when dispersion conditions are poor (that is, periods of warm, calm weather with wind blowing towards sensitive receptors). You can also use it to inform decisions to implement additional short-term pollution control contingency measures. If you have a weather station you should position it carefully, for example not placing it in between buildings.	EPTR - Section 7.4 and OMP
5	Relying on dispersion and wind direction to minimise pollution at sensitive receptors must be a last resort and you must not use it instead of measures that prevent and reduce pollution at source.	ERA and OMP
6	If your activities are likely to produce dust and particulates, mud or litter that could cause pollution at sensitive receptors, or if such pollution has been substantiated, you must implement and regularly review a dust, mud and litter management plan. You must do this following our guidance. Your dust, mud and litter management plan must explain how you will prevent and minimise emissions of dust, mud and litter from your facility.	N/A – wastes are not dusty
7	Measures such as litter fencing and micro-netting should be located as close as possible to areas where you load and unload light-weight loose waste, if this activity is done outdoors. You should not rely on fences and screens at the perimeter of your facility to stop litter escaping.	N/A waste are not likely to generate litter
8	Measures such as mist sprays should be located as close as possible to point source emissions of dust, for example at conveyors, trommels, shredders, and at building entrances – except where this would increase odour from biodegradable waste.	N/A no waste treatment
	If measures such as using hoses and road sweepers do not prevent mud escaping onto the public highway, you must take further measures and you must consider installing a high pressure wheel wash. Regardless of the measures you use, you must make sure that you minimise water consumption, and that contaminated water does not escape from your facility, unless you can lawfully discharge it.	EPTR - Section 5.5 and ERA
Other measures for odour		
9	If your activities are likely to produce odour pollution at sensitive receptors, or such pollution has been substantiated, you must implement and regularly review an odour management plan following our guidance, which includes H4 Odour management. Your odour management plan must explain how you will prevent and minimise odorous emissions from your facility.	OMP
10	You must reject waste that is highly odorous as part of your pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures. This is unless you can handle and treat these wastes within an enclosed building with appropriate odour control measures, including extraction via odour abatement. Otherwise, you should talk to the waste supplier to stop it happening again. You should avoid receiving aged waste, for example by refusing to accept waste from other transfer stations that do not have strict inventory controls and documented holding times.	EPTR Section 4.3 and OMP
11	You must make sure that odorous waste arrives at and leaves your facility in covered or enclosed vehicles. Mesh covers are not adequate to control odour. You should minimise how long potentially odorous waste is kept at your facility, in particular under anaerobic conditions. Making smaller stockpiles increases natural aeration, reducing the risk of anaerobic biodegradation which can cause odour.	

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Other measures for odour		
12	You should wash empty vehicles before they leave your facility, to remove any residues which may be or become odorous. You must make sure the run-off from this process is contained and lawfully discharged.	EPTR Section 4.11.
13	You should not allow contaminated liquids to pool for long periods of time, as they can be a source of odour. If you do not have a drainage system inside the building that can collect the leachate or dirty water, then you will need other appropriate measures. You should take action to avoid ponding or pooling. Industrial vacuum cleaners can be used to suck up liquids. You should clean any spillages immediately.	EPTR Section 4.4 and Section 5.6
14	You must cover odorous or potentially odorous waters or liquids or keep them in enclosed tanks or containers.	N/A – no liquids are received on site.
15	Using masking agents (for example dry nano systems, ozone systems and ionisation systems) is a way of attempting to disguise an odour problem. If you understand and process wastes efficiently then you will not need to use masking agents. We do not consider this technology an appropriate measure.	N/A
Other measures for noise and vibration – N/A – EPTR Section 6.3		
6.4 Point Source Emissions to Water (Including Sewer) - N/A – there are no point source emissions to water and sewer, except for uncontaminated surface water		
Section 6.5. Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water		
1	You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on emissions to water and leaks from containers.	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 6.5. Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water (cont)		
2	You must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account: • collection capacities • surface thicknesses • strength and reinforcement • falls • materials of construction • permeability • resistance to chemical attack • inspection and maintenance procedures • relevant standards of construction • end use, for example by tracked or wheeled vehicles or vehicle weight	EPTR Section 5 and ERA
3	Your drainage infrastructure must prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other and make sure that fire cannot spread	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA
4	You must store and treat all waste on an impermeable surface with contained drainage that meets CIRIA 736 or an equivalent approved standard. The impermeable surfaces must have sealed construction joints. These requirements do not apply in designated areas where the waste being stored or handled does not pose any significant risk of contaminating surface water or ground water. You must appropriately isolate these designated areas from other operational areas so that there cannot be any flows between them. This includes in the event of an accident, for example a fire.	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA
5	You must provide bunds for all tanks containing liquids (whether waste or otherwise) that could be harmful to the environment if spilled. Bunds must meet CIRIA 736 or an equivalent approved standard and meet the requirements outlined in the guidance.	N/A no tanks on site
6	All above-ground tanks containing liquids (whether waste or otherwise) that could be harmful to the environment if spilled must be kept on an impermeable surface with contained drainage that meets CIRIA 736 or an equivalent approved standard. You must fit the tanks with alarms and cut-out systems to detect and prevent leaks and spills.	

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 6.5. Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water		
7	You must minimise using subsurface equipment and infrastructure, and decommission it where possible. For subsurface structures, you must: • establish and record the routing of all site drains and subsurface pipework • identify all subsurface sumps and storage vessels • engineer systems to minimise leakages from pipes and make sure they can be detected quickly if they do occur • provide secondary containment or leakage detection for subsurface pipework, sumps and storage vessels – vessels must be fitted with alarms and cut-out systems to detect and prevent spills when filling • establish an inspection and maintenance programme for all subsurface structures, for example, pressure tests, leak tests, material thickness checks or CCTV	N/A no subsurface equipment
8	You must provide secondary containment that meets CIRIA 736, or an equivalent approved standard, for all drums and other mobile containers which: • are greater than 200 litres in capacity and are kept outside • contain liquids (waste or otherwise) that could be harmful to the environment if spilled	EPTR Section 4.7
9	You must comply with the oil storage regulations. These apply to non-hazardous wastes such as vegetable and cooking oil, as well as to biofuels and mineral oils.	
10	You must provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account: potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents and the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment You must have appropriate measures to monitor, treat and reuse the water held in the buffer storage before discharging.	N/A no waste water
11	You must take appropriate measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities, including: • containing and directing spray, liquid effluent and wash-waters to foul sewer or collecting them in a sealed system for offsite disposal – you must not discharge them to surface or storm drains • where possible, using biodegradable and noncorrosive washing and cleaning products • 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 • preparing cleaning or disinfection solutions in contained areas of the site and never in areas that drain to the surface water system or groundwater	Only vehicle washing is undertaken - Section 4.11.

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 6.5. Fugitive Emissions to Land and Water		
12	You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow it and test it.	EPTR - Section 5.6 and ERA
13	Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately. You should follow the manufacturer's health and safety advice for any products or substances involved.	
14	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. You must make sure kits are replenished after use.	
15	You must stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make available proprietary sorbent materials, sand, booms or drain mats for use when required.	
16	You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.	
17	You must have a documented inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities and keep records to demonstrate its implementation.	
Section 6.6. Pests		
1	You must manage waste in a way that prevents pests. For example, if you do not manage flies, rats and birds they can affect operations, be a nuisance to neighbours and pose an environmental and health hazard as a potential vector for pathogens.	EPTR - Section 6.5 and ERA
2 & 3	Pest Management Plan – n/a	
Section 7 – Emissions Monitoring and Limits		
7.1 Emissions to Air		
1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to air, such as the: • average values and variability of flow and temperature • average and peak concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability • presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety, for example, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour and dust	N/A – no point source emissions to air

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
7.1 Emissions to Air (cont)		
2	You must monitor fugitive emissions of dust and particulates if they are likely to cause pollution at sensitive receptors, or if this has been substantiated. There is guidance on developing monitoring strategies for assessing levels of pollution in the ambient atmosphere and monitoring particulate matter in ambient air around waste facilities.	EPTR – Section 5.5, Section 6.1 and OMP
3	You must describe your monitoring programme in your dust management plan.	
Section 7.2. Medium Combustion Plant Directive – n/a		
Section 7.3. Emissions to Water and Sewer		
1	Your facility's emissions inventory must include information about the relevant characteristics of point source emissions to water or sewer, such as: • average values and variability of flow, pH and conductivity • average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability, for example, chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total organic carbon (TOC), metals, priority substances or micropollutants • data on bio-eliminability, for example, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), BOD to COD ratio, biological inhibition potential (for example, inhibition of activated sludge)	The only emissions to sewer are from the vehicle washing. – Section 4.11.
2 & 3	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 appropriate locations. For example, these could either be at the: • inlet or outlet (or both) of the pre-treatment • inlet to the final treatment • point where the emission leaves the facility boundary	
Section 8 Process Efficiency Appropriate Measures		
1	1. For your installations facility, you must monitor and review the annual quantity of: • water, energy and raw materials used • residues and waste water produced You must do this at least once every year	EPTR Section 3.5
Section 8.1-8.3. – Installations Only		

Table 6: Non-hazardous and Inert Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities (Cont.)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 9 Waste Minimisation, Recovery and Disposal		
1	You must have and implement a residues management plan that: • minimises the generation of residues, that is solid waste arising from the treatment of waste • optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling or energy recovery of residues, including packaging • makes sure you properly dispose of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical	EPTR Section 8.1
2	Where you must dispose of waste, you must carry out a detailed assessment identifying the best environmental options for waste disposal. You must review on a regular basis options for recovering and disposing of waste produced at the facility. You must do this as part of your management system to make sure that you are still using the best environmental options and promoting the recovery of waste where technically and economically viable.	

Table 7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 2 General Management Appropriate Measures		
Section 2.1 Management System – See Table 3 Section 2.1.		
Section 2.2 Staff Competence		
1	Your site must be operated at all times by an adequate number of staff with appropriate qualifications and competence.	EPTR - Section 3.1
2	The design, installation and maintenance of infrastructure, plant and equipment must be carried out by competent people	The design and installation of the Facility has been undertaken by competent engineers and consultants with BAT and the EA's Guidance considered.
3	You must have appropriately qualified managers for your waste activity who are members of a government-approved technical competency scheme.	EPTR - Section 3.1
4	The person carrying out the technical appraisal of a waste's suitability for receipt at pre acceptance must have the minimum of a Higher National Certificate(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: • asbestos • contaminated clothing and rags • 'articles', for example waste electronic equipment or batteries • contaminated wood • 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)	EPTR - Section 3.1
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.	N/A – no sampling is undertaken

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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	N/A – no sampling is undertaken
7	Any required analysis must be done by someone with the minimum of an HNC in chemistry (or equivalent qualification).	
8	Non-supervisory staff must be reliable and technically skilled. Their skills may be based on experience and relevant training	EPTR – Section 3.1
2.3. Accident Management Plan		
1	As part of your written management system you must have a plan for dealing with any incidents or accidents that could result in pollution.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
2	The accident management plan must identify and assess the risks the facility poses to human health and the environment.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
3	Particular areas to consider may include: • waste types • vessels overfilling • failure of plant and equipment (for example over-pressure of vessels and pipework, blocked drains) • failure of containment (for example, bund failure, or drainage sumps overfilling) • failure to contain firefighting water • making the wrong connections in drains or other systems • preventing incompatible substances coming into contact with each other • unwanted reactions and runaway reactions • checking the composition of an effluent before emission • vandalism and arson • extreme weather conditions, such as flooding or very high winds	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6 and ERA Section 3

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
4	You must assess the risk of accidents and their consequences. 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: • how likely is it that the accident will happen? • what may be emitted and how much? • where will the emission go – what are the pathways and receptors? • what are the consequences? • what is the overall significance of the risk? • what can you do to prevent or reduce the risk?	ERA Section 4.
5	In particular, you must identify any fire risks, for example from: • arson or vandalism • self-combustion, for example due to chemical oxidation • plant or equipment failure and electrical faults • naked lights and discarded smoking materials • hot works (for example welding or cutting), industrial heaters and hot exhausts • reactions between incompatible materials • neighbouring site activities • sparks from loading buckets • hot loads deposited at the site	ERA Section 4 and FPP Section 4
6	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: • scale and nature of the accident hazard presented by the plant and its activities • risks to areas of population and the environment (the receptors) • nature of the plant and complexity of the activities, and how difficult it is to decide and justify adequate risk control techniques	ERA Section 3 and 4 and FPP Section 5
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.	EPTR – Section 3.2-3.6
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.	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
9	You must also: • establish how you will communicate with relevant authorities, emergency services and neighbours (as appropriate) both before, during and after an accident • have appropriate emergency procedures, including for safe plant shutdown and site evacuation • 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 • test the plan by carrying out emergency drills and exercises	
2.4 Accident Prevention Measures		
1	You must keep apart incompatible or segregated wastes and substances by their hazardous properties.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7
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.	
3	You must make sure you contain the following (where appropriate) and route to the effluent system (where necessary): • process waters • site drainage waters • emergency firefighting water • chemically contaminated waters • spillages of chemicals	EPTR Section 4.11, ERA and FPP
4	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: • nature of the pollutants • effects of downstream waste water treatment • sensitivity of the receiving environment	ERA and FPP
5	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.	FPP Section 6
6	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.	EPTR Section 3.4, 4.4, 4.7, 5.6 and ERA Section 4

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
7	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.	FPP Section 6
8	You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from: • overflows • vents • safety relief valves • bursting discs	N/A
9	You must have security measures (and staff) in place to prevent: • entry by intruders • damage to equipment • theft • fly-tipping • arson	ERA Section 4
10	Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures: • security guards • total enclosure (usually with fences) • controlled entry points • adequate lighting • warning signs • 24-hour surveillance, such as CCTV	EPTR Section 4.8
11	There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must: • minimise the likelihood of a fire happening • aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours • minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites	FPP Section 6
12	You must have appropriate systems for fire prevention, detection and suppression or extinction.	
13	You must have suitable procedures and provisions (such as fire resistant stores, automatic alarms and sprinklers) to store certain types of hazardous waste.	
14	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.	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
15	You must isolate drainage systems from flammable waste storage areas to prevent fire spreading along the drainage system by solvents or other flammable hydrocarbons	
16	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.	FPP Section 5
17	You should share and communicate accident management and fire prevention plans with your local fire and rescue service.	FPP Section 1
18	You must assess areas of the site where explosive atmospheres could occur and, where appropriate, classify them into hazardous zones in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations. Plant and equipment used in these zones must be ATEX compliant.	N/A – no such areas on site
19	You must maintain plant control in an emergency – use one or a combination of the following measures: • alarms • process trips and interlocks • automatic systems based on microprocessor control and valve control • tank level readings such as ultrasonic gauges, high level warnings, process interlocks and process parameters	N/A – no plant
20	You must: • make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and will operate in an emergency • maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme • use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment • have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and after maintenance or other engineering work	FPP Section 5
21	You must: • keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections • investigate accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps you take to stop them reoccurring • 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 • have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into	EPTR Section 3.3, EPTR Section 4.7 and FPP Section 5

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
2.5 Contingency Plan and Procedures		
1	You must implement a contingency plan so that you: • comply with all of your permit conditions and operating procedures during maintenance or shutdown at your facility, including disruption at other facilities that would affect supplies to your facility or the removal of waste from it • do not exceed limits in your permit and continue to apply appropriate measures for storing and handling waste • stop accepting waste unless you have a clearly defined method of recovery or disposal and enough permitted capacity	EPTR Section 4.9
2	You must have contingency procedures to make sure that, as far as possible, you know in advance about any planned shutdowns at waste management facilities to which you send waste.	
3	You must make your contracted or regular customers are aware of your contingency plan and of the circumstances in which you would stop accepting waste from them.	
4	You must consider whether the sites or companies you rely on in your contingency plan: • can take waste at short notice • are authorised to do so in the quantities and types likely to be needed, in addition to carrying out their existing activities	
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.	
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.	
7	Your management procedures and contingency plan must: • identify known or predictable malfunctions associated with your technology and the procedures, spare parts, tools and expertise needed to deal with them • include a record of spare parts held, especially critical spares – or state where you can get them from and how long it would take • have a defined procedure to identify, review and prioritise items of plant which need a preventative maintenance regime • include all equipment or plant whose failure could directly or indirectly lead to an impact on the environment or human health • 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 • make sure you have the spare parts, tools, and competent staff needed before you start maintenance	N/A – no treatment
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 – no end of waste material

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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.	EPTR Section 3.2 – 3.6
2.6. Plant Decommissioning – N/a no treatment plant		
Waste-Pre Acceptance, Acceptance and Tracking		
3.1. Waste Pre-acceptance – the majority of waste accepted is fly tipped waste, therefore pre-acceptance checks can not be undertaken in relation to any chemical wastes.		
3.2. Waste Acceptance		
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.	EPTR – Section 4.3
2	Your procedures should follow a risk-based approach, considering: • the source, nature and age of the waste • the waste's hazardous properties • potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, from odour and other emissions) • potential for self-heating, self-reactivity or reactivity to moisture or air • knowledge about the previous waste holder(s)	EPTR – Section 4.3
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.	EPTR – Section 4.3
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.	EPTR – Section 4.3 and 4.4
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.	EPTR – Section 4.3
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.	EPTR – Section 4.3

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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.	EPTR – Section 4.6
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.	N/A – waste is as a result of CC's activities solely
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.	EPTR Section 3.1
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.	N/A – no radioactive waste accepted
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.	EPTR Section 4.4
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.	EPTR Section 4.4
13	The designated sampling point or reception area must be close to the laboratory or checking area and needs to be visible.	N/A – no waste sampling is undertaken
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	EPTR – Section 4.4
15	All waste containers must be fit for purpose, and, where appropriate, be: • in sound condition • undamaged • not corroded, if metal • have well-fitting lids • suitable for the contents • with caps, valves and bungs in place and secure You must risk assess containers, particularly those made of plastic, if they have exceeded the manufacturer's use by date. You must quarantine non-conforming containers and deal with them immediately and appropriately. You must record all non-conformances.	EPTR Section 4.3, 4.4, 4.7 and ERA.

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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.	N/A – no waste sampling is undertaken
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.	EPTR Section 4.3, 4.4, 4.7 and ERA.
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.	EPTR Section 4.4
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.	N/A – laboratory smalls are not accepted.
20	You must make sure that all waste packages you receive are marked or labelled with: • a description of the waste that also gives its chemical identity and composition • a unique tracking system reference • the date of arrival on site • a hazard code or codes (using a product or transport symbol) The unique reference must allow you to track the waste and easily identify the producer of the waste.	EPTR Section 4.6
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.	N/A – no shrink wrapping is undertaken.
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.	EPTR Section 4.6
23	You should, wherever possible, keep wastes segregated in reception, to minimise the risk of incompatible materials reacting together	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
24	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: • checking consistency with the pre-acceptance information • compatibility with the receiving vessel contents • where appropriate, checking treatability by using laboratory scale simulation	N/A – no bulk loads accepted.
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 – no deliveries by tanker.
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.	
27	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. 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. You must empty and repack containers of contaminated clothing, packaging or rags to check for items that should not be there. You must obtain a representative sample and analyse waste oil, from: • industrial sites that do not normally produce waste oil • other sources where chemicals and potential contaminants may be handled, for example from chemical manufacturing 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.	N/A – no waste sampling undertaken and no waste re-packaging is undertaken.
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.	N/A – no waste sampling is undertaken
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.	
30	On-site sampling must take place under the supervision of the site's qualified staff.	
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.	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
32	You must have suitable absorbents and spill kit material available to deal with any spills.	FPP – Drawing CHBC.01.01-04
33	You must keep a record of the sampling regime, process and justification in your computerised waste tracking system.	N/A – no waste sampling is undertaken
34	You should keep acceptance samples on site for at least 2 working days after you have: • treated a waste and removed its treatment residues from the facility • transferred a waste from your site 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.	
35	You must have a sampling and analysis procedure.	
36	You must check any relevant physico-chemical parameters using, for example, viscometry, infrared, chromatography and mass spectrometry.	
37	Sampling procedures must be customised	
38	You must determine and record the sampling information listed in the guidance:	
39	Waste should be sampled in accordance with the methods in the guidance.	
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.	
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.	N/A – no waste sampling is undertaken
3.3. Waste Tracking – see Table 3 Section 3.4 Waste Tracking		

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
4. Waste Storage, Segregation and handling		
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.	EPTR – Section 4.4
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.	ERA
3	Where relevant, you must conform to HSE standards	N/A
4	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.	EPTR Section 2.1 and 4.4
5	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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7
6	Storage area drainage infrastructure must: • contain all possible contaminated run-off • prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other • make sure that fire cannot spread	EPTR Section 4.4, 4.11, 5.6 and FPP
7	Secondary and tertiary containment systems must conform to CIRIA guidance C736 Containment systems for the prevention of pollution.	FPP
8	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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7
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.	
10	Wherever practicable you should store all other wastes under cover. Covered areas must have good ventilation.	EPTR Section 4.4
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.	EPTR Section 4.7

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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	EPTR Section 4.4
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.	Insufficient quantities are held on site to require such measures.
14	You must provide adequate bunding of all storage areas, and containment and treatment of any water run-off.	EPTR Section 5.6 and FPP
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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.5
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.	EPTR Section 4.7
17	You must handle and store containers so that the label is easily visible and continues to be legible.	
18	You should keep solid waste dry and avoid the dilution of hazardous waste.	
19	You must keep clean rainwater and clean cooling water separate from wastes and waste waters.	N/A – no cooling water or waste water
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.	EPTR Section 4.7
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.	EPTR Section 4.8
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.	EPTR Section 4.4
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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.6

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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.	N/A – Waste is not stored on pallets.
25	You must stack containers specifically designed for stacking, and no more than 2.2m high on a pallet.	
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.	
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.	N/A – Waste is not stacked.
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)	Section 4.4
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.	Section 4.7
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 – no tanks
31	You must store asbestos waste double bagged or wrapped, in sealed, closed and locked containers. 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.	N/A – no asbestos is accepted.
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.	N/A – no wheeled containers
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.	N/A – no such containers are used.
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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7.
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 HSG76 Warehousing and storage.	N/A – racking systems are not used.

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
36	You must: • contain wash waters within an impermeable area and either discharge them to foul sewer or dispose of them appropriately off site. • prevent run-off into external areas or to surface water drains	EPTR Section 4.4, 4.11 and 5.6.
37	You must manage waste in a way that prevents pests or vermin. You must have specific measures and procedures in place to deal with wastes that are identified as causing pests or vermin.	EPTR Section 6.5 and ERA
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.	EPTR Section 3.5
39	You must train forklift drivers in the handling of palletised goods, to minimise forklift truck damage to the integrity of containers and	N/A – no fork lift trucks
41	You must not carry out activities that represent a clear fire risk within any storage area. Examples include: • grinding • welding or brazing of metalwork • smoking • parking normal road vehicles, except while unloading or loading • recharging batteries	N/A – no such activities are undertaken
41-52	Bulk Storage – no bulk storage is proposed	
53-70	Transfer of waste into and from tankers – there is no transfer of waste into and from tankers	
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'.	N/A – no aerosol canisters are accepted
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 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	
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.	
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.	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
75	You must not overfill containers used to store canisters. Overfilling can result in canisters being actuated and discharging their contents, either: • under the weight of the canisters above them • when the container lid is closed • when containers are stacked	N/A – no aerosol canisters are accepted
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.	
77	You should store aluminium canisters separately from steel canisters (especially rusting canisters).	
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).	EPTR Section 2.1
79-89	Repackaging and bulking – no repackaging is undertaken	
90-92	No laboratory smalls are accepted	
5. Waste Treatment – no waste treatment is undertaken		
6. Emissions Control		
6.1. Point Source Emissions to Air – there are no point source emissions to air		
6.2. Fugitive Emissions to Air		
1	You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of dust, mud and litter and odour.	EPTR - Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
2	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.	N/A – no treatment plant

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
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.	N/A – no treatment plant
4	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: • take appropriate, risk assessed measures to prevent and control emissions • prioritise their treatment or transfer	EPTR – Section 4, Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
5	Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of wastes, you should use a combination of the following measures: • store and handle such wastes within a building or enclosed equipment • keep buildings and equipment under adequate negative pressure with an appropriate abated air circulation or extraction system • where possible, locate air extraction points close to potential emissions sources • use fully enclosed material transfer and storage systems and equipment, for example, conveyors, hoppers, containers, tanks and skips • use fast-acting or 'airlock' doors that default closed • keep building doors and windows shut to provide containment, other than when access is required • minimising drop height • use misting systems and wind barriers to prevent dust	
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 – no treatment of waste, however there is a PPMR for all plant and site infrastructure. EPTR Section 3.4.
7	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.	
8	Your inspection, maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that tanks and plant are regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.	
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.	
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.	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
11	You must fully enclose and contain pre- and post-treatment shredder plant to prevent emissions	
12	Where a dust management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance.	N/A – wastes are not dusty
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.	EPTR - Section 6.2 and OMP
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 abatement.	N/A – no treatment of waste
15	You must monitor and maintain odour abatement systems to ensure optimum performance.	
16	You must store contaminated waters that have potential for odours in covered or enclosed tanks or containers vented through suitable abatement	N/A – no contaminated waters
17	Where odour pollution at sensitive receptors is expected, or has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards	EPTR - Section 6.2 and OMP
18	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.	
19	Where an odour management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance	
6.3. Emissions of noise and vibration – there are no significant emissions of noise nor vibration		
6.4. Point source emissions to water and sewer		
1	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.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 5.6
2	You must assess the fate and impact of the substances emitted to water and sewer, following the Environment Agency's risk assessment guidance.	
3	Discharges to water or sewer must comply with the conditions of an environmental permit or trade effluent consent	

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
4	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 listed in the guidance.	N/A – no waste water treatment
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.	
6.5 Fugitive emissions to land and water		
1	You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA
2	You must have these in all operational areas of the facility: • an impermeable surface • spill containment kerbs • sealed construction joints • a sealed drainage system	EPTR - Section 5, ERA and FPP
3	You must have measures in place to prevent overflows and failures from tanks and vessels	N/A – no tanks and vessels
4	You must collect and treat separately each water stream generated at the facility,	N/A – no waste treatment
5	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.	EPTR Section 5 and ERA
6	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.	EPTR Section 3, 5.6 and FPP
7	You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters	N/A – no waste water
8	You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse water held in the buffer storage before discharging.	
9	You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities	EPTR – Section 4.11
10	Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of oils and fuels.	EPTR Section 4.4, 4.11 and 5.6

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
11	You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow and test it.	EPTR Section 5.6
12	Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately	
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.	
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.	
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.	
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 – no container washing
17	For sub-surface structures, you must comply with the measures in the guidance.	N/A – no sub surface structures
18	For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas, taking into account: • collection capacities • surface thicknesses • strength and reinforcement • falls • materials of construction • permeability • resistance to chemical attack • inspection and maintenance procedures	EPTR Section 5 and ERA
19	You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.	EPTR Section 3, 5 and ERA

Table7: Chemical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
7. Emissions monitoring and limits – there are no emissions to air or water. Only clean yard/roof water which is discharged to foul sewer via a three stage oil/water interceptor. A discharge consent covers this discharge.		
8. Process Efficiency – See Table 3 Section 8 and Section 9.		

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Section 2 General Management Appropriate Measures		
Section 2.1 Management System – See Table 3 Section 2.1.		
Section 2.2 Staff Competence – See Table 3 Section 2.2		
Section 2.3 Accident Management Plan – See Table 3 Section 2.3		
2.4 Accident Prevention Measures		
2	You must keep incompatible wastes apart.	EPTR Section 4.3 and 4.7
3	You must make sure you contain the following for off-site disposal or route to the sealed drainage system as appropriate: • process waters • site drainage waters • emergency firefighting water • oil or chemical contaminated waters • spillages of oils and chemicals	EPTR Section 4.11, ERA and FPP
4	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 considering the: • nature of the pollutants • effects of downstream waste-water treatment • sensitivity of the receiving environment	ERA and FPP
5	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. Discharges to ground, surface water or sewer must be lawful and must comply with any consents or permissions that are required.	N/A – no waste water
6	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.	EPTR Section 3.4, 4.4, 4.7, 5.6 and ERA Section 4

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
7	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. This should be considered as part of your fire prevention plan.	FPP
8	You must consider and, if appropriate, plan for the possibility that you need to contain or abate accidental emissions from: overflows; vents; safety relief valves; and bursting discs If this is not advisable on safety grounds, you must focus on reducing the probability of the emission.	N/A – no treatment of WEEE
9	You must have security measures in place (including staff) to prevent: entry by vandals and intruders; damage to plant and equipment; theft; fly-tipping; and arson	EPTR Section 4.8 and ERA
10	Facilities must use an appropriate combination of the following measures: security guards; total enclosure (usually with fences); controlled entry points; adequate lighting; warning signs; and 24-hour surveillance, such as closed-circuit television (CCTV)	
11	There are 3 fire prevention objectives. You must: • minimise the likelihood of a fire happening • aim for a fire to be extinguished within 4 hours • minimise the spread of fire within the site and to neighbouring sites	FPP
12	You must have a fire prevention plan that meets the requirements of our fire prevention plan guidance.	FPP
13	You must maintain plant control in an emergency using one or a combination of the measures listed.:	N/a – no treatment
14	You must • make sure all the measurement and control devices you would need in an emergency are easy to access and operate in an emergency situation • maintain the plant so it is in a good state through a preventive maintenance programme and a control and testing programme • use techniques such as suitable barriers to prevent moving vehicles damaging equipment • have procedures in place to avoid incidents due to poor communication between operating staff during shift changes and following maintenance or other engineering work • where relevant, use equipment and protective systems designed for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
15	You must: • keep an up-to-date record of all accidents, incidents, near misses, changes to procedures, abnormal events, and the findings of maintenance inspections • carry out investigations into accidents, incidents, near misses and abnormal events and record the steps taken to prevent their reoccurrence • 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 • have procedures for checking raw materials and wastes to make sure they are compatible with other substances they may accidentally come into contact with • make sure that any documents that may be needed in the event of an incident are accessible	EPTR Section 3, 4 and ERA
2.5. Contingency Plan and Procedures – See Table 3 Section 2.4		
2.6. Plant Decommissioning – N/a no treatment plant		
3. Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance and tracking		
3.1. Waste Pre-acceptance – the majority of waste accepted is fly tipped waste, therefore pre-acceptance checks cannot be undertaken in relation to WEEE.		
3.2. Waste Acceptance		
1	You must implement waste acceptance procedures to check that the characteristics of the waste received matches the information you obtained during waste pre-acceptance. 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. If you are rejecting hazardous waste you must follow the guidance on the procedure for rejecting hazardous waste. Procedures should be documented and auditable.	EPTR Section 4.3
2	Your procedures must follow a risk-based approach, considering: • the source, nature, condition and age of the waste • any hazardous properties of the waste • any POPs content in the waste • potential risks to process safety, occupational safety and the environment (for example, the presence of lithium-ion batteries) • knowledge about the previous waste holders	

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
3	If, in the case of small one-off deliveries of WEEE (for example those from tradespeople) you have not received any pre-acceptance information, you must fully assess the load to make sure it is technically and legally suitable for your process.	
4	All relevant storage areas (quarantine, reception and general) and treatment processes in your facility must have the physical capacity needed 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.	EPTR Section 4.3 and 4.4
5	The waste offloading, reception and quarantine areas must have impermeable surfaces with a sealed drainage system. This system must collect all surface water run-off and channel it to a blind sump unless you can lawfully discharge it.	EPTR Section 4.4
6	You must clearly designate a materials reception area (or areas). Staff controlling the inspection, reception and validation of materials at the facility, must be trained in their respective roles.	EPTR Section 3.1 and 4.4
7	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 volume). You must record the weight in the waste tracking system.	N/A – waste is as a result of CC's activities solely
8	You must visually check wastes and verify them against pre acceptance information and transfer documentation before you accept them on site.	EPTR Section 4.3
9	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.	
10	You must have clear 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.	EPTR Section 4.6
11	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.	EPTR Section 3.1
12	If there is a known risk of radioactive contamination other than the presence of smoke detectors and certain specialist lamps such as xenon lamps, you must check the waste to determine that it does not include radioactive material unless your site is permitted to accept that type of radioactive waste.	N/A – no radioactive waste accepted
13	You must establish quarantine areas for WEEE and materials that are prohibited, awaiting full inspection, or awaiting assessment or removal.	EPTR Section 4.4
14	Quarantine storage must be for a maximum of fourteen working days.	EPTR Section 4.3 and 4.4

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
15	You must have written procedures in place for dealing with wastes held 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.	EPTR Section 4.3 and 4.4
16	Quarantine storage must be separate from all other storage and clearly marked as a quarantine area.	CHBC.01.01-02 Site Layout
Section 3.3 Waste Tracking – See Table 3 Section 3.4		
Section 4 Waste Storage, Segregation and Handling		
Section 4.1 General Waste Storage		
1	You should design and operate your facility in a way that minimises the handling of waste. Waste handling must be carried out by competent staff using appropriate equipment.	EPTR Section 3.1 and 4.3
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).	ERA
3	You must store all waste within the security protected area of your facility to prevent unauthorised access and vandalism.	ERA
4	You must clearly establish the maximum storage capacity of the site and designated storage areas and you must not exceed these maximum capacities.	EPTR Section 4.4
5	You must define capacity in pile sizes as well as tonnage. You must regularly monitor the quantity of waste stored on the site and within the designated areas to check against the allowed maximum capacity. You must also monitor the quantities and pile sizes against those set out in your fire prevention plan.	FPP
6	Where relevant, you must conform to Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance and standards.	N/A
7	You must not accumulate waste unnecessarily. You must treat wastes, or remove them from the site, as soon as possible. Generally, all wastes must be removed within a maximum of 6 months of receipt. If you have a shorter time period as a permit condition or one is specified in your fire prevention plan you must comply with that condition or the fire prevention plan.	EPTR Section 4.4
8	You must store all waste in a way that allows easy inspection. You must maintain safe access between piles of wastes. There must always be pedestrian and vehicular access (for example, forklift) to the whole of the storage area. You must store and handle waste in a way that prevents 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.	EPTR Section 4.4, 4.7 and 6.5

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
9	You must store and handle waste in a way that prevents 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.	EPTR Section 6.5
10	Waste storage areas and stored equipment must be subject to frequent inspection to make sure that any leaks, spillages of liquids, dust or loose material are identified and managed appropriately, and fire breaks are maintained. You must keep written records of the inspections. You must rectify and log any spillages of waste.	EPTR – Section 4.4 and Section 5.6. and ERA
11	You must not carry out activities that represent a clear fire risk within any storage area. Examples include: • grinding • welding or brazing of metalwork • smoking • parking of normal road vehicles except while unloading or loading • recharging forklift truck or power tool batteries	N/A – no such activities are undertaken
12	You should assess areas of the site where explosive atmospheres could occur. Where appropriate these must be classified into hazardous zones in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR).	N/A – no such areas on site
13	Outdoor waste storage areas must have an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system. It must collect all surface water run-off and channel it to a blind sump unless it may be lawfully discharged.	EPTR Section 3.4, 4.4 and 5.6
14	Indoor waste storage areas must have an impermeable surface and you must provide spillage collection facilities.	N/A – no indoor waste storage areas.
15	You must use weatherproof covering to store any items that may be reused as whole appliances or may have components recovered from them for reuse. The type of covering will depend on the types and quantities of waste but must ensure the WEEE is protected from the weather. It could be as simple as a lid or cover over a container for small items but in other cases may require the construction of a roofed building.	EPTR Section 4.4
16	You must also use weatherproof covering in areas used for storage of waste containing hazardous material or fluids where this is necessary to avoid contamination of surface water. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the storage of: • lamps and processed fractions • flat panel display equipment which may contain cold-cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) backlights and where these are processed by shredding, the shredded fractions • broken cathode ray tubes (CRTs) and CRT glass • shredded WEEE or plastic containing fractions that may be persistent organic pollutant (POPs) waste	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
17	Covering may still be required even if you have a consent to discharge surface water to sewer or if water is tankered away. For example, to avoid leached chemicals such as POPs from WEEE plastic entering the water environment.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7
18	Any spillage or leakage resulting from the storage of WEEE or processed materials must be collected without delay using equipment and procedures appropriate to the type of spillage. The collected residues must be stored in a lidded, leakproof container. Any containers or surfaces affected by the spillage must be cleaned.	EPTR Section 4.4
19	You must train forklift drivers in the handling of waste, to minimise forklift truck damage to the integrity of containers or individual appliances.	N/A – no forklift trucks
20	Any liquids removed from WEEE must be collected and stored in lidded, leakproof containers. Containers must be kept closed when not being filled and must be stored within a bunded area to contain any leakage or spillage.	EPTR Section 4.4
21	You must store the following separately and securely from other WEEE in leakproof containers to prevent leakage and spillage: • batteries, capacitors and other similar components which could leak • any components which may contain residual liquids Containers must be closed or stored under cover to prevent the accumulation of rainwater.	EPTR Section 4.4 and 4.7
22	You must clearly label containers to identify their contents.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
23	Where lithium-ion batteries are stored (either separately or as mixed batteries) these must be recognised as a fire hazard and marked and stored accordingly.	
4.2. Additional Storage Requirements for Specific Categories of WEEE		
Gas discharge lamps		
1	You must store lamps in lidded, leakproof and weatherproof containers. The containers must prevent the ingress of water and the release of any lamp fragments should any lamps break.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
2	Containers must be designed and constructed to be sufficiently rigid and strong, so they do not distort or flex when being moved. Storage tubes are not recommended and should only ever be used for small numbers of lamps. If you do use them, they must be stored and handled in a manner to prevent them from rolling which may cause breakage of the lamps.	
3	You must pack lamps carefully into containers to minimise movement and the risk of lamps breaking. Linear fluorescent tubes must be stored separately from other format bulbs. Containers must not be overfilled – lids must close fully without exerting pressure on the contents.	
4	You must handle containers of lamps carefully during loading and unloading to minimise the risk of breakage.	

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
5	Any crushed lamps that have not been treated to remove the mercury must be stored in a gas-tight sealed drum or gas-tight sealed heavy-duty impermeable plastic bag resistant to punctures. Any bag that does become damaged must immediately be placed inside a secondary sealed container.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
6	You must clean and decontaminate any container that has held broken lamps prior to reuse or disposal.	
7	You must store any WEEE containing gas discharge lamps such as sun beds and facial tanners in a manner to prevent breakage of the lamps. The lamps should be removed as soon as possible and stored as set out in this section.	
Flat Panel Display (FPD) Equipment		
8	You must store FPDs which may contain cold-cathode fluorescent lamp (CCFL) backlights under weatherproof covering.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
9	You must store FPDs in such a way to prevent breakage. They must not be dropped into containers, tipped in bulk or stored loose but should be packed into cages or stillages to minimise movement.	
10	You can only store FPDs on pallets if they are stacked and secured to prevent toppling.	
11	You must only stack containers of FPDs on top of each other where damage to FPDs will be avoided.	
12	Any damaged FPD devices should be prioritised for treatment to minimise any release of mercury vapour.	
Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) equipment		
13	You must handle display equipment containing CRTs and bare CRTs carefully and store it in cages, bulk bags or securely on pallets to prevent breakage. They must not be dropped or stacked in an unstable manner.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
14	You must not tip containers of CRT equipment or bare CRTs in bulk unless enclosure, air extraction and abatement are provided to collect all dust generated.	
15	You must store any broken CRTs under weatherproof covering and prioritise them for treatment.	

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
Small Mixed WEEE (SMW)		
16	You must not mechanically compact or compress untreated and unsorted SMW during storage and transport. This is to minimise the dispersion of pollutants and the risk of fires caused by damage to batteries.	N/A – no mechanical treatment
Photovoltaic Panels		
17	Photovoltaic panels must be off-loaded, handled and stored to prevent breakage.	EPTR Section 4.4 and4.7
18	Disconnected photovoltaic panels are still capable of generating electricity which can pose a risk of electrocution or fire. You must store them glass side down and take other precautions to minimise these risks.	
5. Waste Treatment Appropriate Measures – N/a, no treatment is undertaken.		
6 Emissions Control		
6.1 Point Source Emissions to Air – See Table 3 Section 6.2		
6.2 Fugitive Emissions to Air (including Odour)		
1	You must use appropriate measures to prevent emissions of dust, mud, litter and odour. See our guidance on suggested appropriate measures to control dust, mud and litter, and to control odour.	EPTR - Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
2	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.	N/A – no treatment plant
3	You must make sure fugitive emissions are collected and directed to appropriate abatement and your treatment plant must use high integrity components (for example, seals or gaskets).	
4	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	EPTR – Section 4, Section 5 and 6, ERA and OMP
5	Where necessary, to prevent fugitive emissions to air from the storage and handling of odorous or dusty wastes	EPTR Section 6

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
6	Where a dust management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance on emissions management plans for dust.	EPPTR Section 6.1
7	You must set up a leak detection and repair programme. You must use it to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from treatment plant and associated infrastructure (such as pipework, conveyors, tanks).	N/A – no treatment of waste, however there is a PPMR for all plant and site infrastructure. EPTR Section 3.4.
8	You must regularly inspect and clean all waste storage and treatment areas, equipment (including conveyor belts) and containers. You must contain any residues collected during cleaning.	
9	Your maintenance and cleaning schedules must make sure that your plant is regularly cleaned to avoid large-scale decontamination activities.	
10	You must take measures to prevent the corrosion of plant and equipment (for example, conveyors or pipes).	
11	You must have an appropriate regular maintenance programme covering all buildings, plant and equipment	
12	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.	EPTR Section 4.4, 4.5 and OMP
13	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 – no treatment of waste.
14	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.	
15	Contaminated waters have potential for odours. You must store them in containers or enclosed tanks that are vented to an abatement system.	
16	Where you expect odour pollution at sensitive receptors, or it has been substantiated, you must periodically monitor odour emissions using European (EN) standards	OMP
17	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.	
18	Where you expect odour pollution at sensitive receptors, or it has been substantiated, you must also set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan.	
19	Where an odour management plan is required, you must develop and implement it following our guidance on odour management plans.	

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
6.3 Emissions of Noise and Vibration – N/A – EPTR Section 6.3		
6.4 Point source emissions to water and sewer – N/A there are no point source emissions to water and sewer, except for uncontaminated surface water.		
6.5 Fugitive emissions to land and water		
1	You must use appropriate measures to control potential fugitive emissions and make sure that they do not cause pollution. See the guidance on emissions to water and leaks from containers.	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA
2	You must have these in all operational areas of the facility: • an impermeable surface • sealed construction joints • spill containment kerbs	
3	For outdoor operational areas you must also have a sealed drainage system.	
4	Your sealed drainage system must collect all surface water run-off and channel it to a blind sump unless it may be lawfully discharged to water or sewer.	
5	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. You must make sure you segregate uncontaminated water streams from those that require treatment.	N/A – only uncontaminated surface water
6	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 washing water and occasional spillages.	EPTR - Section 5 and ERA
7	Depending on the pollutant content, you must either: • recirculate what you have collected • discharge it in accordance with an environmental permit or trade discharge consent • send it for further treatment	N/A – only uncontaminated surface water
8	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.	EPTR Section 3.4
9	You should provide appropriate buffer storage capacity at your facility to store waste waters, taking into account: • potential abnormal operating scenarios and incidents • the nature of any polluting substances and their impact on the downstream waste water treatment plant and receiving environment	N/A – no waste waters stored

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
10	You must have appropriate measures in place to monitor, treat and reuse the water held in the buffer storage before discharging.	N/A no waste waters are generated.
11	You must take measures to prevent emissions from washing and cleaning activities	EPTR Section4.11
12	Where relevant, you must have measures to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of oils and fuels. Follow the guidance on oil storage regulations for businesses.	EPTR Section 4.7
13	You must produce and implement a spillage response plan and train staff to follow it and test it.	EPTR Section 5.6
14	Your procedures and associated training must make sure you deal with spillages immediately.	
15	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.	EPTR Section 5.6 and FPP
16	You must take measures to stop spillages from entering drains, channels, gullies, watercourses and unmade ground. You must make available proprietary sorbent materials, sand or drain mats for use when required.	EPTR Section 5.6 and ERA
17	You must make sure your spillage response plan includes information about how to recover, handle and correctly dispose of waste produced from a spillage.	
18	For sub-surface structures, you must follow the guidance.	There are no subsurface structures
19	For surfacing, you must design appropriate surfacing and containment or drainage facilities for all operational areas	Drawings CHBC.01.01-02, and CHBC.01.01-04
20	You must have an inspection and maintenance programme for impermeable surfaces and containment facilities.	EPTR Section 3.4.
21	You must bund all above-ground tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment	N/A – no tanks

Table 8: WEEE: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (cont)

No.	Appropriate Measures Requirement	Application Document
7. Emission Monitoring and Limits		
7.1. Point Source Emissions to air – there are no point source emissions to air.		
7.2. Point Source Emissions to water or sewer – there are no point source emissions to water or sewer with the exception of uncontaminated surface water.		
8. Process Efficiency – see Table 3 Section 8 and 9		

Appendix I
EA Pre Application Advice

Doug Cridland
Chorley Borough Council
Chorley
Lancashire
PR71SA

Our reference: EPR/SP3697CC/P001
Date: 20/09/2023

Dear Doug Cridland

Pre-application advice – Basic service

Site: UNIT 3 & 4 Common Bank Industrial Estate

Thank you for your pre-application enquiry submitted on 21/06/2023. The following will summarise the information discussed in the meeting 20/09/2023.

Your query is regarding was around whether you could apply for a standard rules permit in a new location to replace the existing permit or if a bespoke permit would be needed. You stated that the new site would include many of the same wastes as your existing site, there would be no treatment and your annual throughput would remain the same.

The questions we discussed were as follows, taken from the email received 28/07/2023.

1. We would like you to check against the following SR: Waste transfer station or amenity site with or without treatment, Standard rules SR2015 No4 75kte - household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station.

   Based on the standard rules location criteria for SR 2015 No 4 this could be applied for at the new site location of UNIT 3 & 4 Common Bank Industrial Estate, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 1NH.

   However, as you required additional EWC codes not available within the standard rules you would require a bespoke permit.

   We also discussed whether SR2015 No 5 household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station (no building) could be applicable.

   However, due to the location criteria of, not within 200 metres of a residential dwelling or workplace, where workplace means a place where people are likely to be present for more than 6 hours at any one time. This does not apply to the operators of the permitted facility, their staff when they are at work or to visitors to the facility, as their health is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation.
   As defined in the standard rules set you would not be eligible for this rules set either an a bespoke permit would likely be needed.

2. Our intention would be to continue with our current waste storage activities at the new site (excluding asbestos storage).
   As mentioned some of the list of wastes accepted under the current permit (54195) are not included in the SR permit (Standard rules SR2015 No4).

   Therefore, would it be deemed necessary to apply for a bespoke permit?

   Any EWC codes not on a standard rules permit cannot be accepted under it, if you wish to keep the same EWC codes from the existing site (54195) you would need to apply for a bespoke permit.

3. We are current designated as a DCF and accept WEEE on this basis, can we transfer the DCF status across to the new site?

   Unfortunately the PCS and DCF scheme and registration is not run by the Environment Agency, but by DEFRA. The .GOV.uk page WEEE: collecting used and waste electrical and electronic equipment - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) has an email address which we believe may be able to provide you with this answer.

   weee@defra.gsi.gov.uk

   Alternatively you could contact Valpak directly who are manages the registrations.

4. We currently have open top 20 & 35 cubic yard skips for the storage of street sweepings and bulky fly tipped waste. The waste needs to be loaded by tractor. We intend to continue this process at the new site, would this be permitted?

   This could be allowed, however, your site should review the following appropriate measures guidance and try to meet the Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities, and Chemical waste appropriate measures for permitted facilities, and Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities in terms of emissions as best as possible or outline with reasoning alternatives to this.
   In either case the waste containment methods you use on site should be designed to reduce the potential for pollution as far as reasonably practical and should avoid the ingress of water.

5. Please can you confirm that the impermeable surface with sealed drainage is required within the Waste transfer area of the site, but not elsewhere.

   Similar to the answer to question 4. Any areas which are involved with the waste activity should be designed to reduce the likelihood of pollution and should meet the

appropriate measures guidance (linked above) or be justified otherwise. For areas where wastes are tipped, stored and loaded, it would be advisable to have an impermeable surface and sealed drainage, partly due to you accepting hazardous wastes.

For areas where waste isn't being stored or transferred such as the site entry road or the refuelling area can be hardstanding for example.

6. You queried whether the point source emissions section of the forms would be applicable to you.

   Point source emissions are where there is a specific identifiable source of pollution/potential pollution. This can be a drainage outflow pipe, a stack or a specific piece of land used for known contaminated materials that doesn't have and pollution prevention controls in place. Based on the information provided by yourselves you confirmed there wouldn't be any water discharges or outflows to ground or water courses nor a stack for air emissions.
   Based on this it is highly unlikely there would be any point source emissions on site.

7. We would like advice as to whether a full or low risk surrender is required for our Bengal Street depot.

   This will need to be discussed and agreed with your local environment officer, who you believe may be Gabriela Bocca, or another site officerbefore the submission of a surrender application. You can also contact the local team by their generic email inbox on NWNorth_Permitting@environment-agency.gov.uk

Below are details about what forms are required and other information will be required to support your applications application. I have also included a section on the relevant charge.

Habitats
Habitats and/or protected species have been identified which you need to consider in your permit application. A conservation report is attached to this advice which includes details of the relevant features and who you need to contact for more information.

The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this advice is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time the report is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of the screening report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information.

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

Any permit application involving the treatment or transfer of WEEE or of materials and components derived from WEEE needs to take into account the likelihood that some of the waste is POPs waste.

As an Operator you must show that if you treat or transfer POPs wastes you do so in a manner which is consistent with the requirement of article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants. This requires that the POP content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed.

WEEE containing POPs can be dismantled as long as the plastic containing the POPs is sent elsewhere for destruction.

EEE manufactured after January 2009 is 'much less likely' to contain POPs. As a result, WEEE from categories that may be POPs waste can only be prepared for reuse, in the UK, if you have checked it was manufactured after 1 January 2009 and meets all other requirements for reuse. You can only export refurbished WEEE for re-use abroad if you can demonstrate it is not POPs waste.

Operators must ensure any WEEE, components or materials derived that may contain POPs (i.e. contain plastic) are described and consigned appropriately. The waste must be sent to regulated sites that either destroy the POPs or prepare them for destruction e.g. by separating POPs containing plastics from plastics that are POPs free.

Further guidance on the classification of WEEE, treatment options, re-use and export can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste/electronic-and-electrical-equipment

Forms

You need to email the completed forms, along with supporting documentation, to psc@environment-agency.gov.uk.

You can submit the following forms – Part A, Part B2, Part B4 and Part F1. Please ensure you download the latest version of the forms, as your application will be returned if an old version of the forms is used:

Part A - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-a-about-you

Part B2 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b2-new-bespoke

Part B4 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b4-new-bespoke-waste-operation

Part F1 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-f1-opra-charges-declarations

You must read all accompanying guidance (whether applying online or using forms) to ensure you do not miss anything out.

You must ensure you provide dates of birth for all appropriate people as per Appendix 1 in form Part A, and Appendix 2 in form B2. Failure to do so will delay your application being put into our systems. Please note that these details will not be made available on the Public Register.

Declaration (Form F1)

Please ensure the Declaration section is completed by each "relevant person".

- For an application from an individual, a relevant person is the person to be named on the permit.
- For an application from more than one individual, each person who is applying for their name to be on the permit must complete the declaration – you will have to print a separate copy of the declaration page for each additional individual to complete.
- In the case of a company, a relevant person must be an active director/company secretary as listed on Companies House – https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk
- For a charity, a relevant person is a key post holder, i.e., chair, chief executive, director or trustee.

Additional information required

The following additional documents and supporting information will be required as part of you're the bespoke application:

Site Plan

Provide a plan clearly showing the site boundary, and plans clearly marking site layout, infrastructure and drainage arrangements. The site plan must not be an aerial photograph. The site plan should include a date and a reference, and must be drawn accurately to a defined scale. It is helpful if local features are shown on the plan to help us clearly identify the exact location of the site.

If you are sending us a paper copy of your site plan it must be either A3 or A4 size. Alternatively you can send us an electronic copy on CD or via email.

Evidence of appropriate technical competence

If you already have an appropriate qualification, you must provide a copy of the original technical competence certificate, along with the most recent continuing competency certificates, if required.

If you do not yet have the appropriate award but have registered for it, you must provide written confirmation from the course provider of your registration.

If you are relying on the EPOC qualification for a medium or high risk activity, you must provide a copy of the original EPOC certificate and any continuing competencies, along with confirmation from the course provider that you are registered on the appropriate full award.

For further information, including who to contact for advice on the appropriate level of qualification and alternative routes, please refer to the B2 guidance which can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b2-new-bespoke

Environment Management System

You must submit a summary of your Environment Management System**.** Your summary should cover all the points in 'Develop a management system: environmental permits' at:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-a-management-system-environmental-permits

Please note the https://www.gov.uk/guidance/chemical-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities

Non-Technical Summary

You need to send us a non-technical summary which should explain your proposal using non-technical language. This should summarise your operations (including how waste is handled, treated and stored), key technical standards you will adhere to and the main control measures arising from your risk assessment.

EWC codes

Provide a document or include within another document such as the Non-Technical Summary or Environment Management System, a list of EWC codes based on Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste which will be accepted on site.

Appropriate measures

Please be aware the following appropriate measures are likely to apply to you due to the waste types accepted onsite;

Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities,

Chemical waste appropriate measures for permitted facilities, and

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities

The relevant portions of the appropriate measures should be reviewed and considered within your application. Where you are deviating from the appropriate measures, for example if you weren't to have an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and wanted only hardstanding or unmade ground on your site, we would required justification.

Site-specific risk assessment

You should describe the environmental risk posed by your proposals. This must take the form of an environmental risk assessment which should follow the methodology set out in 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit' at:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit#risks-from-your-site

Site condition report

We require a site condition report in line with the H5 Site Condition Report Guidance. This guidance includes a template you can use:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-h5-site-condition-report

Fire Prevention Plan

You are required to submit a Fire Prevention Plan along with your application for assessment.

Fire prevention plans: environmental permits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

The Environment Agency has made a template for you to use to prepare your Fire Prevention Plan. The template includes guidance on how to complete the plan. You do not have to use the template to complete your Fire Prevention Plan but we recommend that you do. You can download the template at the link above.

Before we can begin the technical assessment of your permit application, the FPP must consider all aspects of the guidance. If there are areas of the guidance which do not apply, you must say why in the document. If you wish to deviate from the guidance, you must include alternative measures with full justification to demonstrate that such arrangements provide the same level of protection as required by the FPP objectives. We will assess your arrangements to determine whether they are adequate for the operations taking place on your site.

Odour Management Plan (OMP)

Please consult with gov.uk to see if your proposed activities are listed as requiring an OMP: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit#odour

We consider that odour could be a risk from your site due to the likely presence of green waste, and fly tipped waste, based on what is included within your existing permit EWML 54195 at Bengal Street.

Where your site is accepting odorous waste an OMP will need to be supplied for assessment. You should follow the H4 guidance on our website:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-h4-odour-management

Please note that odour

Emissions (Dust) Management Plan (DMP)

Consult with gov.uk to see if your proposed activities are listed as requiring a DMP. If you need to submit one, you should consult the guidance to help you write one. This information can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/control-and-monitor-emissions-for-your-environmental-permit#emissions-that-do-not-have-set-limits

Further guidance

I would highly recommend that you read our Core Guidance document which will tell you about the permitting process and provide information about your responsibility as a waste operator. Here is the link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-guidance-core-guidance--2

You should use the Technical Guidance WM3 to help you classify your wastes which is found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance

You might also find useful to read relevant sections of the Sector Guidance Note S5.06 for the recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, which can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sector-guidance-note-s506-recovery-and-disposal-of-hazardous-and-non-hazardous-waste

Additional information required

The following additional documents and supporting information will be required as part of you're the surrender application:

Application Fees

Here is a summary of the charging components which make up the application charge for this proposal:

Baseline fee of £7,930 for 1.16.5 Hazardous waste transfer station – please see table 1.16 of the charging scheme, row 1.16.15.

The following plans and assessments should also be added to the baseline fee(s):

£1,241 Fire Prevention Pan – please see table 1.19 of the charging scheme, row 1.19.3.

If odour or a dust management plan is required these would be charged separately as the following;

£1,246 Odour Management Plan– please see table 1.19 of the charging scheme, row 1.19.6.

£1,241 Dust Emissions Management Plan – please see table 1.19 of the charging scheme, row 1.19.5.

Based on the information provided, the total application fee for this proposal will be £9,171.

The cost of this application (including all management plans and assessments listed), will be £11,658. Should your risk assessment show that an odour management plan or dust management plan are not required, remove the relevant fees from this amount.

Please note that your application will not be processed until we receive the full application fee payment.

The charging scheme can be found at:

Environmental permits and abstraction licences: tables of charges - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

You will need to pay a first year of operation charge once a permit is issued. This is a one off extra charge of £672 for the first year of your operations. This charge covers the costs of an additional site visit from the Environment Agency to provide you with advice at the start of your operations. We do this to make sure your operation is compliant from the beginning as this is more cost effective than trying to put things right later. You will also have to pay an annual subsistence charge which you can find in section 2.16 of the charging scheme.

Subsistence Charge

Please note that a subsistence charge is an annual charge which is based on the type and scale of the activity. Payment of this charge must not be included with payment of an application fee. Subsistence charges are invoiced to operators annually, after a permit is issued. The subsistence charge given below may change if we issue you a permit for an activity of a different type and/or scale to the proposed activity in this pre-application request.

The subsistence charge for this activity will be £4,482 per year as per table 2.16, row 2.16.3 of the charging scheme.

Regarding the surrender of your current permit

To cancel (surrender) all or part of your permit you must complete application forms A, E2 and F1
Part A - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-a-about-you

Part E2 - Application to surrender an environmental permit: part E2 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Part F1 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-f1-opra-charges-declarations

You need to email the completed forms, along with supporting documentation, to psc@environment-agency.gov.uk.

Declaration (in Part F1)

Please ensure the Declaration section is completed by each “relevant person”.

- For an application from an individual, a relevant person is the person to be named on the permit.
- For an application from more than one individual, each person who is applying for their name to be on the permit must complete the declaration – you will have to complete a separate copy of the declaration page for each additional individual.
- In the case of a company a relevant person must be an active director/company secretary as listed on Companies House.
- For a limited liability partnership, the declaration must be completed by a partner.
- For a charity, a relevant person is a key post holder: chair, chief executive, director or trustee.

Further information on who should complete the declaration can be found in section 5 of the guidance notes for the F1 application form

Agreeing a low risk surrender

You must obtain confirmation from your local Environment Agency officer that your surrender can be a low risk application and submit this as evidence with your application. If you do not have their contact details please email enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk or call 03708 506 506.

If your local officer does not agree that your site is low risk, you must make a full surrender application.

Full surrenders

You can find a full list of waste activity full surrender charges in table 1.16 in the tables of charges in the Environmental permitting charging scheme. The baseline charge for an application covers the work the Environment Agency carries out each time they determine a typical permit application.

This would be £4,781 against 1.16.5 Hazardous waste transfer station.

Low risk surrenders

If you are applying for a low risk surrender the application fee is set at 20% of the baseline fee for new applications.

This would be £1,586 against 1.16.5 Hazardous waste transfer station

Supporting documents – site condition report

You need to supply a site condition report with your application.

Your report should include a description of the pollution control measures in place on site, along with pollution incidents and how they were rectified which have occurred on site during the life of the permit.

Your report should be in line with our guidance H5 Site condition report – guidance and templates and Regulatory Guidance Note, RGN 9: Surrender.

For low risk surrenders, you do not have to include intrusive monitoring data.

What happens next?

If you submit an environmental permit application then please quote this pre-application reference number: EPR/SP3928SU/P001

Your application can be submitted using our online digital application form.

Alternatively please send your completed application documents via email to:

psc@environment-agency.gov.uk

Or by post to:

Environment Agency, Permitting Support Centre, Quadrant 2, 99 Parkway Avenue, Sheffield, S9 4WF

Current application timescales

Our current queues are large and we are taking longer than usual to allocate work for initial assessment, known as duly making. The table below shows our estimated queue times by application type. Please note, this is based on our average times and some applications may be picked up before or after the timescales listed below.

Application type	Estimated time to allocation
New Bespoke	38-42 weeks
Surrender	20 - 24 weeks

Disclaimer

The advice given is based on the information you have provided, and does not constitute a formal response or decision of the Environment Agency with regard to future permit applications. Any views or opinions expressed are without prejudice to the Environment Agency's formal consideration of any application. Please note that any application is subject to duly making and then full technical checks during determination, and additional information may be required based on your detailed submission and site specific requirements and the advice given is to address the specific pre-application request.

This advice covers waste only. Other permissions from the Environment Agency and/or other bodies may be required for associated or other activities.

This pre-application request is now closed.

Further enquiries resulting from this response must be logged as a new request using the online form:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permit-pre-application-advice-form

Our basic pre-application service is free and is limited to the information detailed on section 2 of the Environmental permitting charges guidance on gov.uk.

If you need more extensive or technical pre-application advice, you can ask for our enhanced pre-application service. The enhanced pre-application advice is charged at £100 per hour plus VAT. You will need to complete and submit a new online pre-application request to request enhanced pre-application advice.

If you have any questions please find my contact details below.

Yours sincerely

Mark Oxford

Mark.oxford@environment-agency.gov.uk

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/SP3697CC/P001**
NGR	**SD5661817313**
Buffer (m)	**70**
Date report produced	**18/09/2023**
Number of maps enclosed	**4**

The nature and heritage conservation sites and/or protected species and habitats identified in the table below must be considered in your application.

Nature and heritage conservation sites	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	200	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
Fox Hole Wood		
Ancient Woodland	200	Woodland Trust
Fox Hole Wood		Forestry Commission
Wallets Wood		Natural England
Copper Works Wood and Big Wood		

Protected Species	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Brown/sea trout	up to 500m	Natural England
Bullhead		Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
European eel		

European eel migratory route	Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team

Protected Habitats	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Deciduous woodland	up to 50m	Natural England

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

Please note we have screened this application for protected and priority sites, habitats and species for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

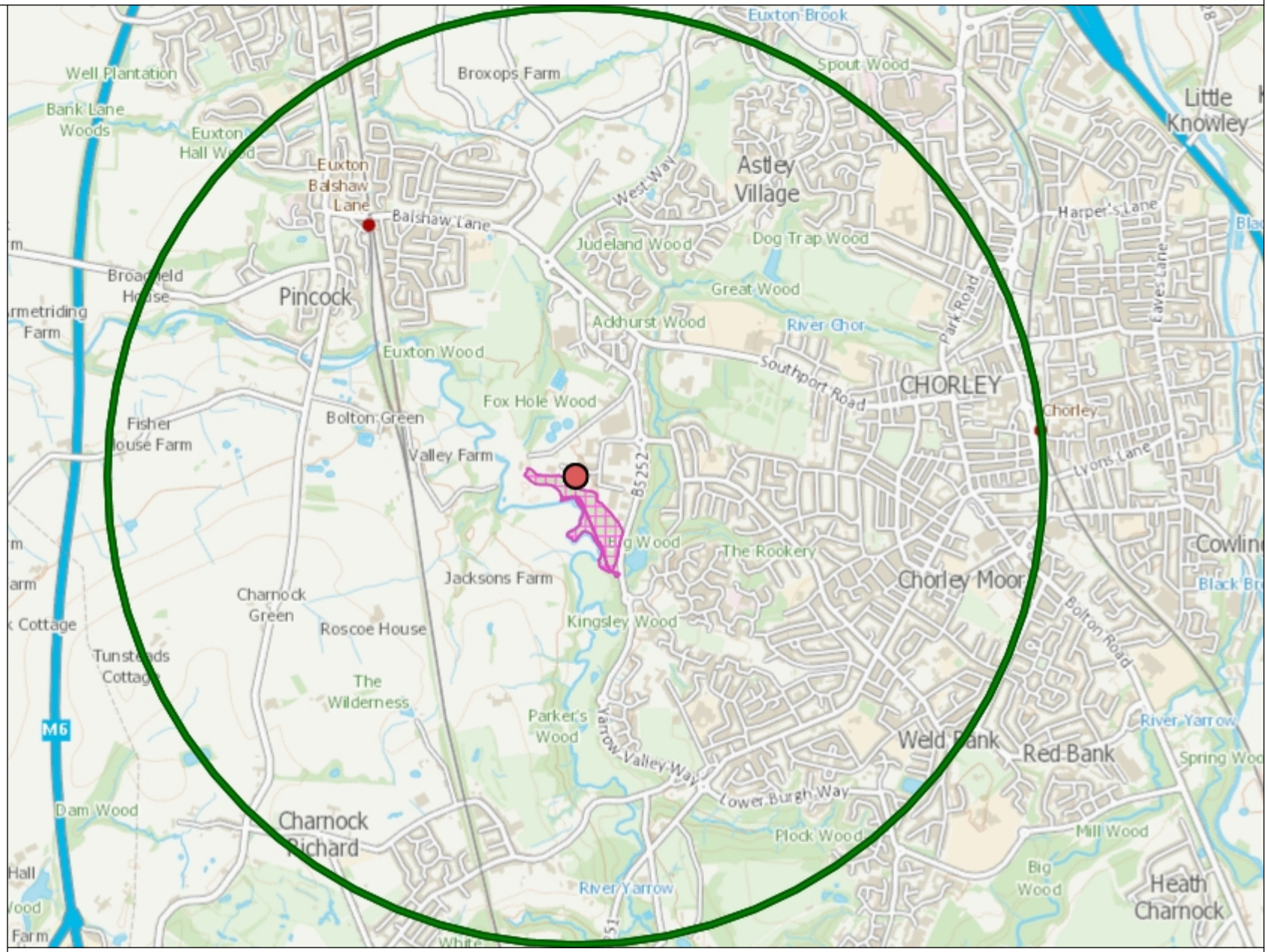
Please note the nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information.

Protected Habitats

Environment Agency

Legend

Protected Habitats screened for Env Permits



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

N W E S

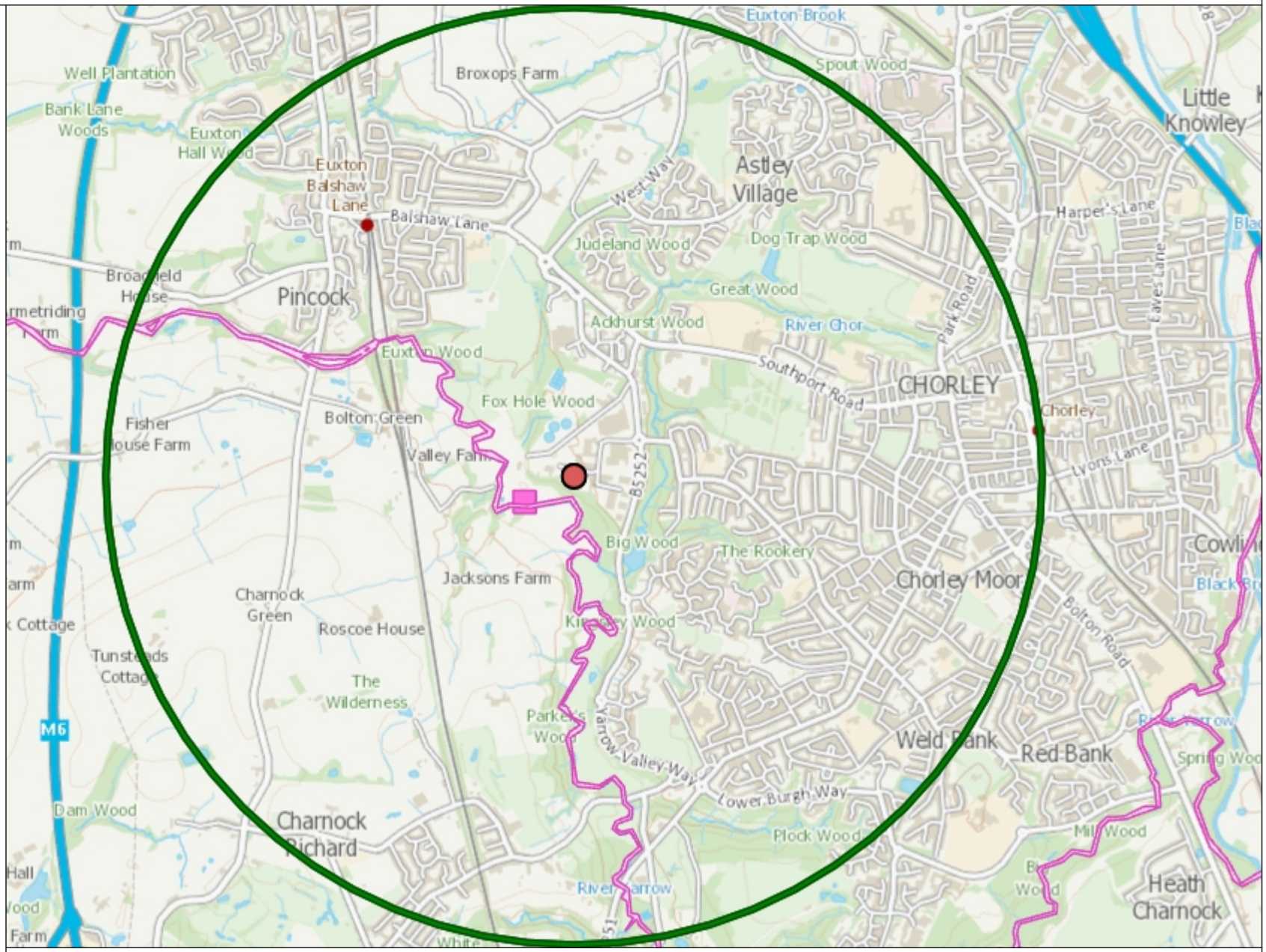
Protected Species

Environment Agency

Legend

Protected species screened for Env Permits - complete set

- Protected species, non fish
- Protected fish
- Protected fish migratory route



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

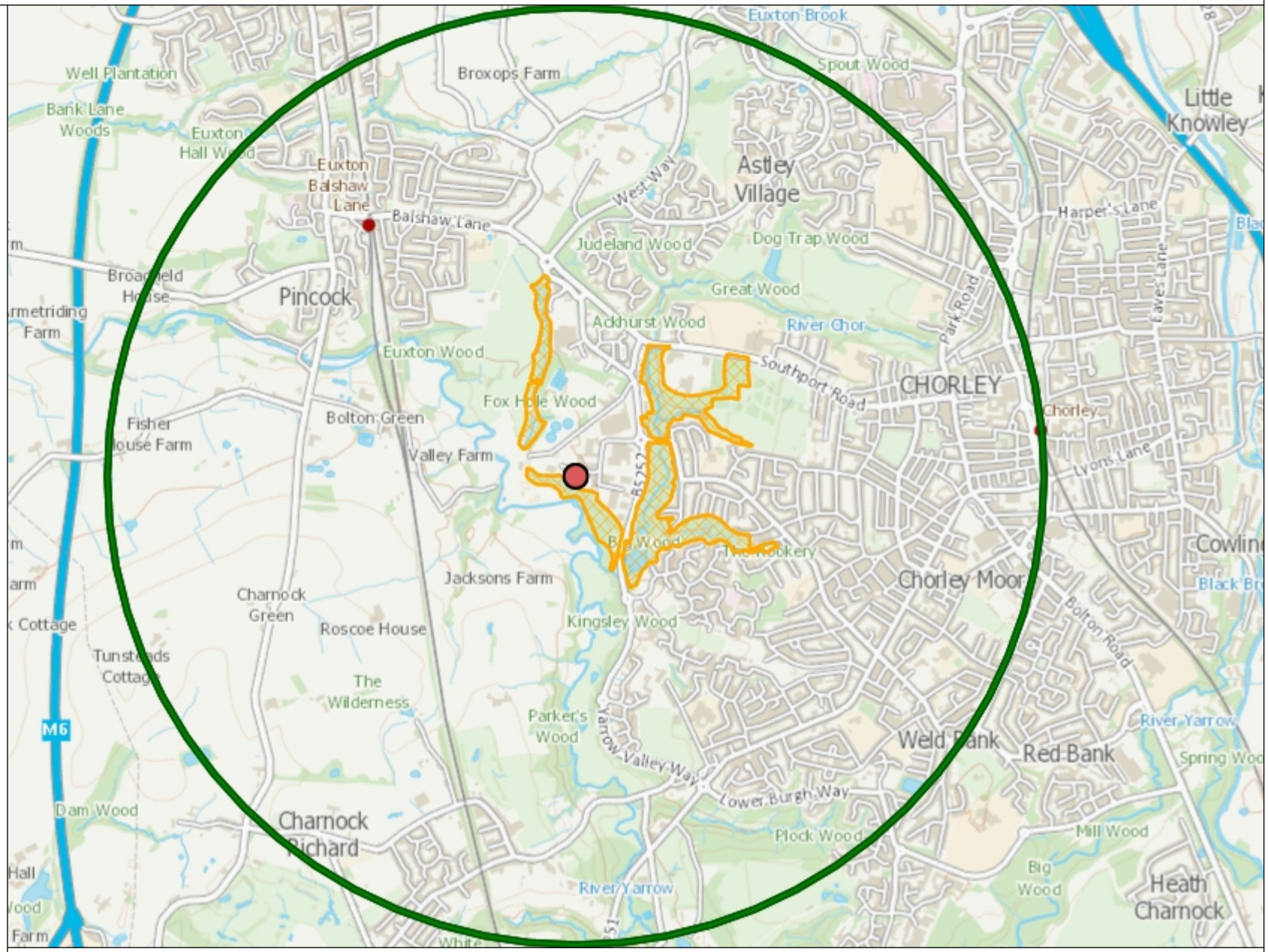
N W E S

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

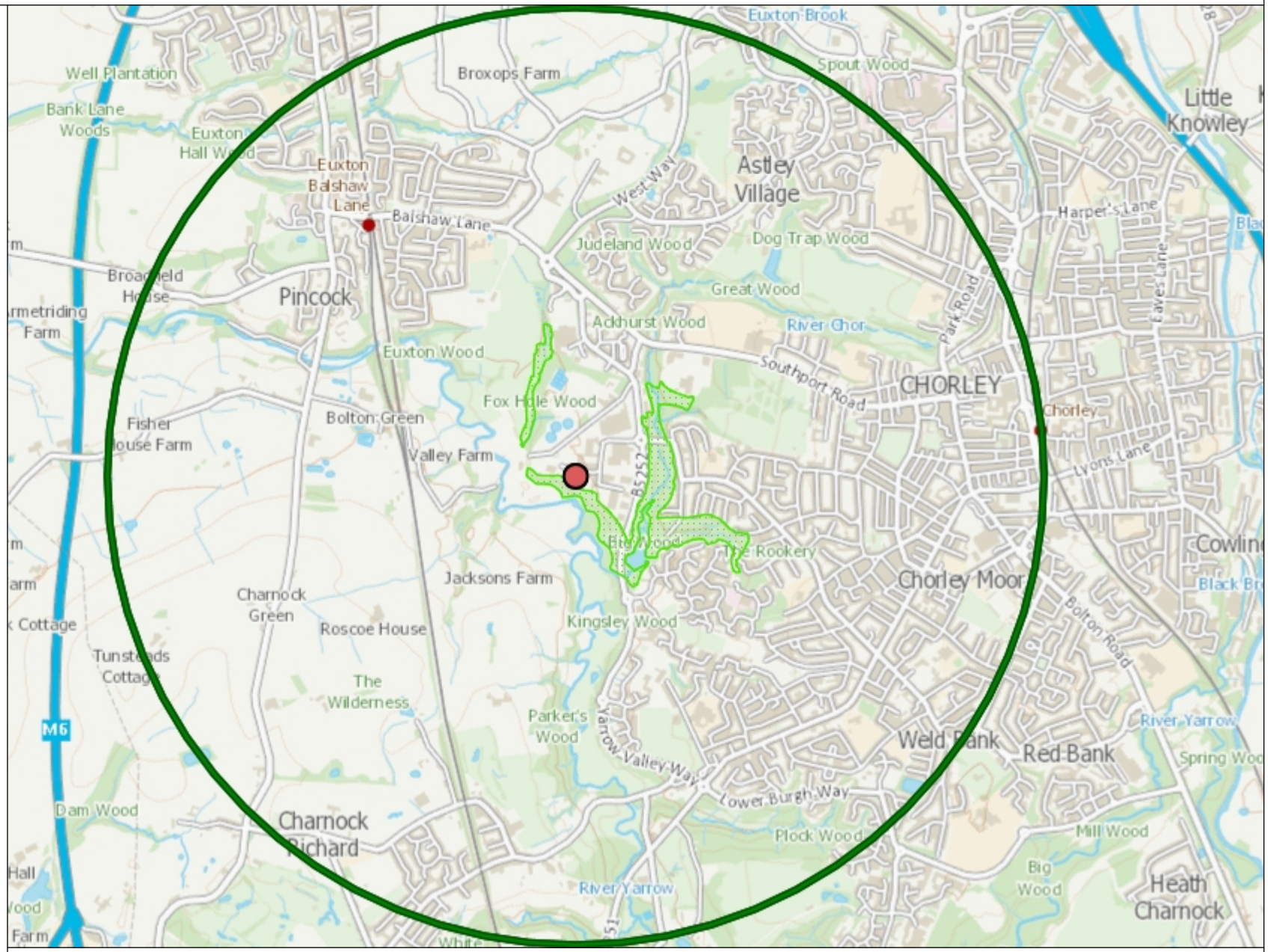
N W E S

Ancient Woodland

Environment Agency

Legend

Ancient Woodland (England)



1: 25,000

0 625

Metres

N W E S

Appendix II
WAMITAB CERTIFICATION

CIWM

Continuing Competence Certificate

This certificate confirms that

Stephen Ainscough

Has met the relevant requirements of the Continuing Competence scheme for the following award(s) which will remain current for two years from 04/05/2023

TSH	Transfer - Hazardous Waste

Expiry Date: 04/05/2025

Verification date: 27/04/2023

Authorised:

Professional Services Director

Learner ID: 18299

Certificate No.: 5225154

Date of Issue: 04/05/2023

CIWM Chief Executive Officer

The Chartered Institution of Wastes Management

Scan code on reverse to authenticate that this is a genuine paper

WAMITAB

WASTE MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY TRAINING AND ADVISORY BOARD

CERTIFICATE No: 11453

CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

This Certificate confirms that

Stephen Mark Ainscough

has demonstrated the standard of technical competence required for the management of a facility of the type set out below

Facility Type:

Level 4 in Waste Management Operations -

Managing Transfer Hazardous Waste (4TSH)

Authorising Signatures:

Director General

Director

Date of issue: 04 May 2010

WAMITAB

Waste Management Industry
Training and Advisory Board

QCA
Qualifications and
Curriculum Authority

National Vocational Qualification

Qualification Title:

Level 4 in Waste Management Operations - Managing Transfer Hazardous Waste (4TSH)

Qualification Accreditation Number:

10026563

This Certificate is awarded to

Stephen Mark Ainscough

Awarded: 04/05/2010

Serial No:18299/4TSH/1

Authorised

Lawrence Strong
Director General, WAMITAB

Ray Burberry
Qualifications Manager, WAMITAB

The qualifications regulators logo on this certificate indicates that the qualification is accredited only for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

WAMITAB. Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board. Peterbridge House, 3 The Lakes, Northampton, NN4 7HE
Telephone: 01604 231950 Fax: 01604 232457 Email: info.admin@wamitab.org.uk Website: www.wamitab.org.uk