



OPERATING TECHNIQUES

Installation and Waste Operation

Boulder Bridge Lane

Off Shaw Lane

Carlton

Barnsley

South Yorkshire

S71 3HJ

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Operator and Applicant:

Donald Ward Limited

Donald Ward House

East Street

Ilkeston

DE7 5JB

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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.** This site, which is predominantly a Metal Recycling facility, is operated by Donald Ward Limited. It forms a major strategic component of a network of recycling facilities operated by the company throughout England and Wales.
- 1.2.** The site receives, processes and recovers ferrous and non-ferrous metals from scrap and acts primarily as a source of ferrous feedstock for the steel manufacturing industry both in UK and abroad.
- 1.3.** Granulation equipment is utilised to primarily granulate waste cable. The granulation equipment may also be used to size reduce other metal containing waste streams. A mobile shredder with a capacity of between 40 to 65 tonnes per hour, dependent on waste type is installed at the facility. The primary purpose of the shredder is to size reduce non-ferrous metals, though it may be used for other waste types. Treatment activities on site also include dismantling, grading, shearing, baling, stripping and cutting of ferrous and non ferrous metals. Combined and individually, the granulation equipment and mobile shredder have a treatment capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day.
- 1.4.** Appendix 1 shows the location of the facility.
- 1.5.** Appendix 2 shows all key features of the facility including principal storage and treatment locations.
- 1.6.** The site also undertakes a range of waste management activities including;
- Storage and treatment of ferrous and non-ferrous metals;
 - Storage and treatment of general mixed scrap metal;
 - Storage and Treatment of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE);
 - Storage and Treatment of End of Life Vehicles
 - Storage of Batteries
 - Storage of Tyres
 - Storage of Swarf
 - Storage and transfer of non hazardous, commercial, construction and demolition and municipal wastes, with asbestos.

1.7 Relevant Regulations, Technical Guidance Notes and other documentation

In accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended), operators are required to confirm whether their proposed operation takes place in line with standards set by any relevant Environment Agency

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Sector Guidance Note and legislation. Where the proposed operations deviate from the relevant Guidance Note or where there is no guidance for the operation, the permit supporting information must include:

1. Description of the operation that takes place at the site
2. Justification of the measures that are used to control emissions from the processes.

There is no specific Sector or Technical Guidance Note for all the operations at Barnsley. However, a number of documents are relevant to the operations and Ward operates in accordance with these:

- Environmental Permitting Guidance, the Waste Framework Directive, DEFRA
- Treating metal waste in shredders: appropriate measures for permitted facilities
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities
- End of life vehicles (ELVs): appropriate measures for permitted facilities
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities

Relevant legislation covering the activities on site is as follows:

- Waste Framework Directive
- WEEE Directive
- Hazardous Waste Directive

The facility is a 'Prescribed Activity'. The facility undertakes the recovery of hazardous waste through the granulation process, using physical processes to recover hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day.

*5.3 A(1) a) (ii) Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving one or more of the following activities—
(ii) physico-chemical treatment;*

The facility may also undertake the recovery of non-hazardous metal waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving the treatment via the granulation plant. The site also has a mobile shredder predominantly for size reduction of non ferrous metals, but is capable of shredding other metallic wastes received on site.

Section 5.4 A(1)b (iv) Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving the treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end - of - life vehicles and their components.

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The site also has the capacity to store more than 50 tonnes of hazardous waste at any one time which covers the DAA infeed material of cables and any hazardous copper /plastic rich inputs to the granulation plant alongside the waste activities of acceptance and storage of swarf, hazardous whole WEEE and components, ELV components and batteries.

Section 5.6 A (1) (a) Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and paragraph (b) of this Section, except-

- (i) temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is generated, or*
- (ii) activities falling within Section 5.2*

2. SPECIFIED WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

2.1. Description of the Site

The site is located in an essentially industrial area, with access and egress off Boulder Bridge Lane. The site is located on land at Boulder Bridge off Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley at NGR SE3760410515. The Boulder Bridge Dyke is approximately 24 m to the south-east of the site which joins Shaw Dyke further to the south Carlton Marsh Local Nature Reserve lies 120 m to the south-east of the site. The location of the site, its boundaries and surrounding features are highlighted in Appendix 1.

Access is via the site gates, and these are locked at all times when the site is non-operational. Visitors may only gain access if escorted or with specific permission.

2.2 Classification of the Waste Management Operations – Waste Directive Codes

In accordance with Annex IIB of the Waste Framework Directive the site activities fall into the following:

R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances, which are not used as solvents

R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds

R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12.

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D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13.

D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).

2.2.1 – Installation (IED) activities

STU – Granulator (IA1) (Section 5.3 A(1) (a) (ii) and (Section 5.4 A (1) (b) (iv) and Mobile Shredder (IA2) (Section 5.3 A (1) (a) (ii) and (Section 5.4 A (1) (b) (iv):

Annex II (R codes)

R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds

DAA:

Upstream Separation (for Granulator IA1): Separation of waste cable prior to granulation (Superchopper and Multipurpose Rasper).

Annex II (R codes)

R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds

Downstream Separation: Further separation of waste following granulation / mobile shredding (IA2 – via a trommel):

Annex II (R codes)

R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds

Granulator infeed storage and immediate output:

Annex II (R codes):

R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

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Note: storage of hazardous waste associated with treatment in S5.3 activity is a S5.6 activity and detailed below.

Extent of Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes (Section 5.6 A (1) (a)) Installation Activity - _Hazardous waste storage prior to treatment.

Annex II (R codes)

R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

Temporary storage of hazardous waste from receipt to dispatch from site for treatment at a suitably authorised facility e.g. storage of waste pending treatment in S5.3 activity or post treatment in 5.3 activity, or for example storage of turnings, hazardous WEEE and components, end of life fridges and end of life vehicle components.

2.2.2 Waste Activities

Other activities include the manual sorting of scrap, separation, grading, shearing, screening, baling, compacting, crushing and hot cutting.

The site will store non hazardous wastes including asbestos from municipal, domestic, industrial and construction and demolition sources, pending transfer to an authorised treatment facility.

No wastes are disposed of at the site.

Classification of the Waste Management Operations – Waste Directive Codes:

Annex II (R codes):

R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds

R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12.

D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13.

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D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).

2.3 Locations of the Waste Management Operations

Appendix 2 shows the entire area of the site and detail key features of the facility including infrastructure, drainage and storage and treatment locations.

Due to the constantly changing operational and commercial pressures of the metal industry, a degree of flexibility with regard to the storage locations is required. Depending on operational demands at any one time, it may be necessary to relocate specified activities within the overall licensed area. However, in the event of such demand, the overriding principle always is that the operations are carried out in such a manner to prevent any harm or risk to the environment and that the facility is operated in a way that minimises waste handling.

2.4 Operations

The principle activities at the site will be the processing of cable, non-ferrous metal and ferrous metal scrap grades and residues for supply as feedstock to the steel making industry in the UK and abroad.

The facility is designed for the specialist recovery of cable, non-ferrous and ferrous metals; these may be light or heavy off-cut from manufacturing, obsolete machinery or other equipment from industry, bulky metal-based discards from commercial sector or scrap vehicles and white goods etc. from scrap suppliers or members of the public.

The mobile shredder and downstream trommel, is primarily used for size reduction of non-ferrous metal and produces non-ferrous metals. This can be used for other waste types received and will be utilised dependant on business need and environment controls will be reviewed accordingly prior to use.

Granulation equipment is utilised to granulate waste cable. This consists of a pre-treatment process utilising a Superchopper (SC) and Multi-Purpose Rasper (MPR) in advance of the granulation process and incorporates a mechanical process to liberate and progressively separate copper and other metals from plastic insulation.

Shears are used to shear non-ferrous and ferrous metals.

Size reduction of ferrous metals using Oxy-propane cutting equipment may take place.

Processing of non-ferrous using small baler / alligator shear.

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Storage of non hazardous wastes pending removal off site to authorised treatment facilities.

Storage of Small Mixed WEEE pending removal off site to authorised treatment facilities. The site will not accept PCB-containing WEEE, including transformers, capacitors or other discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs which would be coded as 16 02 09* and 16 02 10*. Any suspected PCB-containing items identified during waste acceptance will be quarantined and rejected or removed to a suitably authorised facility. Any asbestos-containing WEEE will not be shredded, granulated, sheared, baled, compacted or otherwise mechanically treated unless and until the asbestos has first been safely removed by a competent specialist and the material has been reassessed as suitable for the intended treatment route.

Storage of construction and demolition, industrial, commercial and municipal wastes pending removal off site to authorised treatment facilities.

Tyres may be accepted on site for storage prior to removal for processing at a suitably authorised facility.

Batteries are accepted on site for storage prior to removal for processing at a suitably authorised facility. Lead acid batteries are stored in leak proof battery boxes.

End of Life Vehicles may be accepted on site for storage prior to removal to an ELV ATF. If ELV depollution is to take place, the appropriate equipment and infrastructure will be purchased. End of Life Vehicles will be depolluted in accordance with ELV Regulations and applicable legislation. Relevant site operatives will be trained in Ward internal Safe Working Procedures for the depollution of ELVs. The permit application therefore includes ELV depollution as an activity.

Construction and demolition wastes containing asbestos are included for transfer only. These wastes will not be treated, sorted, repackaged, compacted, crushed, sheared, baled or otherwise mechanically handled. They will remain in their primary packaging/wrapping and will be stored only in a dedicated sealed, lockable container used for asbestos waste only, pending removal from site to a suitably authorised facility.

Wastes from the process that are currently incapable of further viable treatment for metals recovery will be transported from site for authorised disposal or further recovery.

No wastes will be disposed of at the site.

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2.5 Permitted Waste Types

Granulation STU and Mobile Shredder (5.3 A(1) a) (ii)) & Infeed Storage DAA	
Material Description	EWC Code
Hazardous components from WEEE [including all hazardous motors]	16 02 15*
Cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
Premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste	19 02 04*
fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances	19 10 03*
other fractions containing dangerous substances	19 10 05*
Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances	19 12 11*

Granulation STU and Mobile Shredder (5.4 A (1) (b) (iv)) & Infeed Storage	
Waste metals from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	02 01 10
Metallic Packaging	15 01 04
Mixed Packaging	15 01 06
Ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 17
Non-ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 18
Non Hazardous Components from ELV	16 01 22
Non Hazardous WEEE	16 02 14
Non Hazardous components removed from WEEE	16 02 16
Copper, Bronze, Brass from construction and demolition waste	17 04 01
Aluminium from construction and demolition	17 04 02
Lead from construction and demolition	17 04 03
Zinc from C&D wastes	17 04 04
Iron & Steel from construction and demolition	17 04 05
Tin from construction and demolition	17 04 06
Mixed metal from construction and demolition	17 04 07
Cables	17 04 11
Iron and Steel Waste	19 10 01
Non Ferrous Waste	19 10 02
fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03	19 10 04
other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05	19 10 06
Ferrous Metal	19 12 02
Non Ferrous Metal	19 12 03
plastic and rubber	19 12 04
other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	19 12 12
Non Hazardous WEEE – household/ local authority	20 01 36
Metals – household/ local authority	20 01 40

Storage of hazardous waste (Section 5.6 A(1) (a))	
Material Description	EWC Code
mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 06*

mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 07*
machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 08*
machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 09*
synthetic machining oils [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 10*
readily biodegradable machining oil [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 10 19*
End of Life Vehicles	16 01 04*
Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 21*
Waste Refrigeration with ODS/ WEEE containing CFC, HCFC, HFC	16 02 11*
Discarded equipment containing free asbestos	16 02 12*
Hazardous WEEE	16 02 13*
Hazardous components from WEEE	16 02 15*
Lead batteries	16 06 01*
ni-cd batteries	16 06 02*
mercury-containing batteries	16 06 03*
aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances combined with 16 10 02 aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 [turnings containing rainwater]	16 10 01* [& 16 10 02]
cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
insulation materials containing asbestos	17 06 01*
construction materials containing asbestos	17 06 05*
premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste	19 02 04*
fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances	19 10 03*
other fractions containing dangerous substances	19 10 05*
Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances	19 12 11*
fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	20 01 21*
Waste refrigeration equipment containing ODS	20 01 23*
batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries containing these batteries.	20 01 33*
Hazardous WEEE	20 01 35*

Metal Recycling Activities (Waste Activity)	
Material Description	EWC Code
Waste metals from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	02 01 10
Ferrous metal filings and turnings	12 01 01
Ferrous metal dust and particles	12 01 02
Non- Ferrous metal filings and turnings	12 01 03
Non Ferrous metal dust and particles	12 01 04
mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions) [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 07*

machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 08*
machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 09*
synthetic machining oils [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 01 10*
readily biodegradable machining oil [dual code with turnings if present as free flowing]	12 10 19*
Metallic Packaging	15 01 04
Mixed Packaging	15 01 06
End of Life Vehicles	16 01 04*
End of Life Vehicles (depolluted)	16 01 06
Ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 17
Non-ferrous metal from ELV	16 01 18
Plastic	16 01 19
Glass	16 01 20
Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 21*
Non Hazardous components from ELV	16 01 22
Waste Refrigeration with ODS/ WEEE containing CFC, HCFC, HFC	16 02 11*
Hazardous WEEE	16 02 13*
Non Hazardous WEEE	16 02 14
Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	16 02 15*
Non Hazardous components removed from WEEE	16 02 16
Lead batteries	16 06 01*
Other batteries and accumulators	16 06 05
aqueous liquid wastes containing hazardous substances combined with 16 10 02 aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 [turnings containing rainwater]	16 10 01* [& 16 10 02]
Copper, Bronze, Brass from construction and demolition waste	17 04 01
Aluminium from construction and demolition	17 04 02
Lead from construction and demolition	17 04 03
Zinc from C&D wastes	17 04 04
Iron & Steel from construction and demolition	17 04 05
Tin from construction and demolition	17 04 06
Mixed metal from construction and demolition	17 04 07
Cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10*
Cables	17 04 11
Ferrous metal from bottom ash	19 01 02
Iron & Steel from Shredding	19 10 01
Non-ferrous from Shredding	19 10 02
Ferrous Metal	19 12 02
Non Ferrous Metal	19 12 03
Waste refrigeration equipment containing ODS	20 01 23*
batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries containing these batteries.	20 01 33*
batteries other than those mentioned in 20 01 33 not including li-ion traction batteries	20 01 34

Hazardous WEEE	20 01 35*
Non Hazardous WEEE – household/ local authority	20 01 36
Metals – household/ local authority	20 01 40

Construction, Demolition, Industrial, Commercial and Municipal Waste Storage / Transfer (Waste Activity)	
Waste Description	EW Code
01 01 wastes from mineral excavation	
wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation	01 01 01
wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	01 01 02
01 04 wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	
waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	01 04 08
waste sand and clays	01 04 09
wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	01 04 13
02 01 wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	
soil from cleaning and washing vegetables	02 01 01
plant-tissue waste	02 01 03
waste plastics (except packaging)	02 01 04
wastes from forestry	02 01 07
02 03 wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation	
soil from cleaning and washing vegetables	02 03 01
02 04 wastes from sugar processing	
soil from cleaning and washing beet	02 04 01
03 01 wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	
sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	03 01 05
03 03 wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	
waste bark and wood	03 03 01
mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard	03 03 07
wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	03 03 08
07 02 wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres	
waste plastic	07 02 13
10 09 wastes from casting of ferrous pieces	
furnace slag	10 09 03
casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05	10 09 06
casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07	10 09 08
10 10 wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces	
furnace slag	10 10 03
casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07	10 10 08
10 11 wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products	

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waste glass-based fibrous materials	10 11 03
waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11	10 11 12
10 12 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	
waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	10 12 01
waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	10 12 08
wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11	10 12 12
10 13 wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	
waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	10 13 01
wastes from calcination and hydration of lime	10 13 04
wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10	10 13 11
solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12	10 13 13
waste concrete	10 13 14
12 01 wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics	
plastics shavings and turnings	12 01 05
welding wastes	12 01 13
waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16	12 01 17
spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20	12 01 21
15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)	
paper and cardboard packaging	15 01 01
plastic packaging	15 01 02
wooden packaging	15 01 03
composite packaging	15 01 05
glass packaging	15 01 07
textile packaging	15 01 09
15 02 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing	
absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	15 02 03
16 01 end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)	
whole end-of-life-tyres	16 01 03
16 03 off-specification batches and unused products	
inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03	16 03 04
organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05	16 03 06
16 06 batteries and accumulators	
ni-cd batteries	16 06 02*
mercury-containing batteries	16 06 03*
alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	16 06 04
16 11 waste linings and refractories	
other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03	16 11 04

linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05	16 11 06
17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics - Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)	
concrete	17 01 01
bricks	17 01 02
tiles and ceramics	17 01 03
mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	17 01 07
17 02 wood, glass and plastic	
wood	17 02 01
glass	17 02 02
plastic	17 02 03
17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	
bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	17 03 02
17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	17 05 04
Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	17 05 08
17 06 insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials	
insulation materials containing asbestos	17 06 01*
insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	17 06 04
construction materials containing asbestos	17 06 05*
17 08 gypsum-based construction material	
gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	17 08 02
17 09 other construction and demolition wastes	
mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	17 09 04
19 02 wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)	
premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes	19 02 03
combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09	19 02 10
19 05 wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes	
non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes	19 05 01
off-specification compost	19 05 03
19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	
paper and cardboard	19 12 01
plastic and rubber	19 12 04
glass	19 12 05
wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	19 12 07
textiles	19 12 08
minerals (for example sand, stones)	19 12 09
mixtures of paper, cardboard, plastic glass and metal and other non-hazardous wastes from the processing of dry mixed recyclable and	19 12 12

source segregated recyclable wastes.	
19 13 wastes from soil and groundwater remediation	
solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	19 13 02
20 01 separately collected fractions (except 15 01) - Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	
paper and cardboard	20 01 01
glass	20 01 02
food waste	20 01 08
Clothes	20 01 10
Textiles	20 01 11
fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	20 01 21*
wood other than that mentioned in.20 01.37	20 01 38
plastics	20 01 39
chimney sweeping wastes	20 01 41
20 02 garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	
biodegradable waste	20 02 01
soil and stones	20 02 02
20 03 other municipal wastes	
mixed municipal waste	20 03 01
waste from markets	20 03 02
street-cleaning residues	20 03 03
bulky waste	20 03 07

2.6 Waste Quantities

The total tonnage accepted per annum will be a maximum of 300,000 tonnes.

Total storage for site in aggregate (hazardous and non-hazardous) shall not exceed 14,250 tonnes, with an indication of maximum storage by specific waste categories as follows:

Waste Type	Maximum storage - tonnes
Non hazardous wastes – for storage and transfer	5,000
Ferrous Metals – for storage, transfer and for shredding and or shearing	5,000
Non Ferrous Metals – for storage, transfer and for shredding and or shearing	2,000
Granulation Feedstock	2,000
WEEE	200
Asbestos – storage and transfer	50

Treatment Capacity: Granulation STU and Mobile Shredder STU (5.3 A(1) a) (ii)) and (5.4 A (1) b) (iv))

The Granulation STU has different treatment capacities per equipment. The maximum hourly tonnage is 15-20tph with the lowest being 4.5tph. Average is approximately 6tph. On a 24 hour operation daily treatment capacity is 144 tonnes with an actual daily treatment capacity likely to be in the region of approximately 48 tonnes.

The daily treatment capacity of the mobile shredder STU is dependent on waste input type with a maximum of 60tph. The actual daily treatment capacity for non ferrous metal is likely to be in the region of approximately 15tph or 120tpd.

2.7 Hours of Operation

The site will undertake waste activities between 07:00hrs to 17:00hrs Monday to Saturday. Waste activities may run to 23:00hrs based on previous operators' use of the site and granulation equipment. Normal planned maintenance takes place routinely from Sunday to Friday 19:00 – 04:00hrs.

These waste activity hours may be subject to change dependent on the relevant planning consents.

Lighting is provided in all areas. This lighting is activated from dusk to dawn each day irrespective of operations, thus facilitating safe working of all employees including security personnel.

2.8 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Ward Environment Management System includes a Waste Acceptance Procedure. This procedure details pre-acceptance procedure and inspection procedure.

These procedures ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that waste can be tracked from reception to storage so that any unacceptable wastes can be tracked back to the supplier to facilitate communications and prevent reoccurrences.

Once it has been determined that the waste is suitable for the installation and waste operations, the systems and procedures ensure that wastes are transferred safely to appropriate storage areas.

Wastes are only accepted where there is sufficient storage space available to safely receive the incoming load.

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Dedicated waste reception areas, dependent on waste type, are operated by suitably trained employees who control the inspection, reception and validation of wastes.

In the case of soils other than from domestic premises, the following information will be obtained:

- information about the pollutants that could be present in the soil;
- an assessment to determine if the soil has hazardous properties based on representative sampling and analysis; and
- confirmation of the appropriate waste code based on the assessment.

Any wastes that are unsuitable for the installation and waste operations, are dealt with as per the non-conforming waste procedure detailed in the Waste Acceptance Procedure, or the Quarantine procedure specified below. These procedures include processes for identification, confiscation and repatriation of gas cylinders and other prohibited items.

Quarantine

There are two types of quarantine:

Temporary Quarantine

The temporary quarantine area is separate from the waste reception and/or main stockpile or infeed areas. Items identified as requiring further inspection are segregated here. Following inspection, temporary quarantined waste is either determined suitable for treatment and moved to the relevant storage area or determined unsuitable and moved without delay to the quarantine area.

Quarantine

The quarantine area is labelled, and the following is available: appropriate containment for quarantined wastes e.g. cages for orphaned cylinders, polyethylene sacks for asbestos or damaged RCF containing catalytic converters, a battery box or other leak-proof & lidded container for containment of potentially leaking non-conforming wastes and a skip or designated area for other non-conforming items.

Orphaned cylinders are moved without delay to storage in the appropriate cage pending repatriation to the owner. Orphaned gas cylinders are repatriated to the owners (e.g. BOC / Calor etc.) or where the owner cannot be located, they are removed by an appropriate company as per advice on BCGA website (e.g. Synergy or other service provider).

Other non-conforming wastes are placed immediately in an appropriate container in the

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designated quarantine area until suitable disposal arrangements can be made.

There is no mixing of non-conforming (quarantined) wastes with authorised wastes. Non-conforming wastes are stored separately where possible and when legislation requires. Any non-conforming wastes that are defined as hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Directive are handled and moved off site in line with the requirements of the Directive.

Where the nature of a quarantined waste is not known, a specialist contractor is engaged to identify it.

The producer/customer is informed and all details relating to the load recorded.

Where operationally practicable, deliveries of incoming shredder feedstock are processed as soon as possible and often on the same day. In turn, this eases identification of producer when shredding loads. Due to the constantly changing operational and commercial pressures of the metal industry, a degree of flexibility with regard to storage times is required.

The static radiation detection equipment is located at the weighbridge and screening of the waste for radioactivity takes place here. Radiation detectors are maintained, calibrated and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. There is a procedure for responding to radiation detector alarms.

A dedicated store for radioactive finds is available onsite.

2.9 Waste Storage & Infrastructure

Wastes are moved from the vehicle unloading / dedicated waste reception area to the relevant storage area without delay following inspection.

The installation and waste operation storage and treatment activities take place on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system and lawful discharges.

Wastes are treated on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage system.

The entire site (which is the entire area of the site within the permitted site boundary) is impermeable pavement constructed of concrete. The site is constructed so that surface water flows from the western, southern and northern parts of the site to the drainage system which collects all surface waters from the concreted areas as shown on the Site Layout Plan in Appendix 2.

The site is kerbed around the entire boundary (as indicated in the legend of the Site Layout Plan in Appendix 2), by a combination of concreted panels and brick walls with a minimum

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height of 3 metres, with foundations. The following calculations give an indication of the containment for stored liquids, surface water runoff and stormwater runoff.

The total area of the site, including the building footprints is 29,000 m².

Total volume of liquids at any one time is 12,000 litres in appropriately bunded tanks of 110% capacity. These bunds are of suitable construction to ensure any leaks or spills are contained.

For surface water containment for a 1 in 100-year storm plus a 40% climate change allowance, using average baseline 100 year rainfall of varying mm the following site containment volume is as follows:

Baseline 100-Yr Rainfall	Depth with 40% Climate Change	Required containment volume (m ³)
50mm	70mm	2,030
70mm	98mm	2,842
100mm	140	4,060

This volume can be contained on site if required, due to the kerbing and some volume will be held in the drainage infrastructure. The full retention interceptor and drainage infrastructure on site will hold circa 25,000 litres, which in the event of a spillage can be bunged / shut off. The same applies in storm water conditions. Water can be retained on site via the kerbing and tankered off site if required.

However the site Flood Risk Assessment concludes that surface water flood risk depth worst case would remain relatively low, ranging from less than 0.15m to 0.3m.

Dedicated storage bays and areas are in place for hazardous wastes in order to keep them separate from other wastes. These wastes are all stored on impermeable pavement.

Surface waters drain via the site drainage system linked to interceptor to a discharge to the dyke. There is an interceptor located to the east of the yard adjacent to the entrance, draining approximately 29,000m² of surfaced area, and discharging to a surface water drainage, Shaw Dyke.

There is one point source emission to water detailed in section 3.

Procedures are in place for the regular inspection of storage areas, storage containers and infrastructure.

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To prevent pollution to land and groundwater, site surfacing and drainage are visually inspected on a regular basis. Surfacing is inspected on a fortnightly basis, the interceptor weekly and manholes monthly. The interceptor is inspected and cleaned out by an external contractor as determined necessary via inspections. Such inspections and any issues noted are recorded in the EHS Compliance Software. Any areas of surfacing showing wear are monitored and repaired as soon as reasonably practicable. Any repair works are recorded in the EHS Compliance Software.

Wastes that may contain POPs e.g. SMW / SMW residues are stored separately from other wastes.

Measures are in place to prevent pollution from the on-site storage, handling and use of oils and fuels.

All fluids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment are stored in above ground tanks or containers with appropriate secondary containment measures capable of holding at least 110% of the volume of the primary containment vessel or 25% of the total tankage. The bunds are impermeable and resistant to the stored materials. They have no outlets (that is, no drains or taps) and are designed to catch leaks from the tanks or fittings. The fittings and pipework are routed within bunded areas or provided with containment.

Tanker connection points are within the bunded area.

Secondary containment is frequently inspected and emptied of rainwater regularly to maintain their containment capacity. Contaminated surface waters shall be disposed of via an authorised treatment facility, as necessary.

There is a visual inspection regime in place to detect and repair leaks from any tanks or containers used for storing oils / fuels etc. that could contaminate site drainage if spilled. There is a visual inspection regime in place to detect and, if required, repair leaks.

Ward minimises underground equipment and infrastructure. There are no underground storage tanks on site.

In the event of failure of these secondary containment systems, the site has spill response equipment to prevent these entering the drainage system and in the event of failure of these, have equipment to 'bung' the interceptor outlet to prevent release from site. In such events the drainage system and interceptor will be cleared and removed off site by tanker to a suitably authorised facility.

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There is a spill response plan. Storage areas are provided with spillage collection facilities including spill kits. The locations of such spill kits and instructions on their use is specified in the site's Accident Management and Emergency Contingency Plan. All employees are trained in the Accident Management and Emergency Contingency Plan. Copies of the plan are distributed to all employees and contractors. Use of spill kits are reported to site management to ensure regular restocking as required.

The routing of all site drains is shown on the Site Layout Plan in Appendix 2.

Batteries are stored in leak-proof containers with lids to prevent the ingress of water.

Separately collected food waste shall be:

- stored on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system;
- clearly identified and segregated from other wastes within a dedicated reception, storage, and handling area;
- stored in either within an enclosed building, or within rigid sealed containers, sealed skips or sealed bulk trailers; and
- removed from site within 2 working days unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- Reception, storage and handling areas and the drainage systems where food waste is stored shall be designed so that they can be easily cleared and cleaned. These areas shall be cleaned at least weekly.

All spillages of food waste shall be cleaned up as soon as practicable and in any event within an hour of them occurring.

Asbestos wastes shall not be removed from its primary packaging (bags or wrapping).

Asbestos waste shall:

- be double bagged, or where necessary, securely wrapped;
- be kept within clearly identified, segregated, sealed, secure, lockable bulk containers (for example skips) on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system; and not be stored loose or in bays.
- Asbestos waste shall not be transferred between different bulk containers. Bulk containers shall be locked when not being loaded and shall not be stacked.

Maximum storage capacity of the site and the designated storage areas are specified in the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP). The plan includes capacity in tonnage and volume and also specifies stockpile dimensions where wastes are combustible. These maximum capacities are not exceeded.

The quantity of waste stored on site is regularly monitored and checked against the limits specified in the FPP.

Guidance states that you must not accumulate waste. You must treat wastes, or remove them

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from the site, as soon as possible. Wastes will be stored for a maximum of 6 months.

Combustible wastes are stored for durations as detailed in the Fire Prevention Plan.

Storage areas are accessible for inspection and inspected daily. Combustible waste storage areas are inspected as detailed in the FPP.

2.10 Waste Treatment

2.10.1 Installation treatment activities

2.10.1.1 Granulation

The granulation equipment is primarily used for separation of the metallic and non metallic fractions of copper rich cable. The equipment may be used for separation and size reduction of other copper rich residues and components. The process description is for copper rich cable.

Initially the cable is inspected and presorted by a team of operatives who remove any unwanted items such as leaded cable, plugs and attachments, any unshreddable material and stainless steel whilst at the same time grading the load.

The cable is then loaded into the Superchopper [an Eldan] plant by way of hydraulic mobile cranes fitted with scrap handling grabs. All feed materials are placed directly into the horizontal loading section of Superchopper. The Superchopper is the primary shredder for cable, reducing the cables into approximately 200mm pieces. Mixed material output from the Superchopper is moved by hydraulic mobile cranes fitted with scrap handling grabs to the Multi-Purpose Rasper (MPR) infeed storage area.

From the storage bays it is loaded into the MPR infeed hopper, which leads via a picking station to the infeed conveyor of the MPR. Unwanted items such as leaded cable, plugs and attachments, any unshreddable material and stainless steel is removed at the picking station. At the uppermost section of the infeed conveyor, the material drops vertically into the MPR via a hood with curtains to minimise emissions of dust particulates. This area also benefits from a water sprinkler system and a net screen to contain locally any particulates that may be emitted. The MPR works by size reducing material using a high inertia belt driven flywheel to give even load and cutting power to the rotating knives, which are on the rotor and cut against static knives. This reduces the cable down to around 20mm in size.

The cut cable then passes via a shaker bed and a screen onto a conveyor then an overband magnet to remove steel, followed by a rare earth magnet, to remove any stainless steel. The 20mm size fraction then goes into another box feeder. From the box feeder the product is conveyed up to a dosing hopper with screw feeders feeding two fine granulators with straight edge flying and static blades. This cuts the material to around 4.5-5.5mm and in the process de-sheathes the copper from the plastic insulation. The granulators have been enclosed in a bespoke acoustic housing to minimise emissions of noise from the plant. After granulation the fine granular fraction is then air conveyed to the downstream process.

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This fraction is fed from a distribution hopper into two/three air separation tables [primary separation] to gravity separate the copper from plastic along with a ‘middling’ fraction. Around 80% - 85% of the copper is recovered in this primary separation process and is conveyed to bagging stations. The remaining product – typically 40-70% of the infeed is air conveyed to two turbo mills [Trennso – secondary separation]. The fine copper strands are “balled-up” to allow for better separation from the plastic. It is then air conveyed up to a Trennso classifier and separated into four size fractions. Each size fraction drops onto a dedicated binary air separator for copper/plastic separation. The plastic product is air conveyed to a plastic bagging station on the outside of the plant. The copper product is screw conveyed into bagging stations within the plant.

Both the Primary and Secondary separation plant have their own dedicated dust extraction removing light fraction from the process which is then passed through cyclones and bag filters. The resulting dust is removed from the dust extraction plant in bins and skips by forklift. The exhausts have a filter system and clean air is emitted via a stack from point source emission point A1, which relates to the primary separation [air separation tables] and A2 which relates to the secondary separation plant [Trennso].

The fans for the extraction system are fitted with an acoustic enclosure and an acoustic insert has been installed into the exhaust to minimise emission of noise associated with the external parts of the air extraction system.

Appendix 3 provides a process flow diagram of the granulation process.

All residues from the treatment processes are characterised and assessed for appropriate further processing, recovery or disposal. Residues are characterised by the nature of the infeed, the separation process equipment/ downstream technologies employed, which produces products that are standard and defined. The characterisation is confirmed by visual inspection.

The metallic waste is removed off-site for recycling.

Article 7 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants (the POPs regulation) requires that any POPs in waste plastic is destroyed or irreversibly transformed. Destruction of POPs in the waste plastic fraction is achieved by off-site third party facilities that accept this residue and destruction of POPs will be achieved by incineration or pyrolysis.

2.10.1.2 Mobile Shredder

A HAAS diesel operated dry process mobile shredder with a twin shaft shredder box to predominantly liberate aluminium from any ferrous to produce shredded aluminium sized 20-40cm diameter. Actual operational throughput is expected to be 15-20 tonnes per hour.

Scrap is fed into the mobile shredder by scrap material handler into a hopper which can be tilted for direct infeed of longer scrap. The scrap is then shredded by a rotating shredding shaft. The shredded material passes over an overband magnet to remove ferrous metal, and the non

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ferrous metal is discharge from an outfeed belt.

Wastes may be re-processed prior to being directly fed into a trommel, for final liberation / separation of any non non ferrous, prior to be loading for sending off site for smelting.

The shredder may be used to shred other waste types accepted at site.

2.10.1.3 Granulation and Mobile Shredder Outputs

All outputs from the treatment processes are characterised and assessed for appropriate further processing, recovery or disposal.

Residues are characterised by the nature of the infeed, the separation process equipment/ downstream technologies employed, which produce products that are standard and defined. The characterisation is confirmed by visual inspection. The treated output material is inspected to check it visually meets expectations and is suitable for its intended disposal or recovery route.

Material flow analysis is used for relevant contaminants in the waste to help identify their flow and fate. The analysis is used to determine the appropriate treatment for the waste either directly at the site or at any subsequent treatment site.

The analysis and knowledge of the fate of the contaminants ensures the correct treatment or, in the case of POPs, destruction route.

2.10.1.4 Metal Recycling [Waste Activity]

Two Lefort static shears are on site. One for non ferrous and one for ferrous. The shears are fed by material scrap handlers.

There are also manually fed non ferrous balers and shears.

Manual gas cutting with oxygen / propane cutting equipment may be undertaken dependent on scrap grades.

2.10.1.5 Waste Activity

The activities are limited to the operation of a waste transfer station.

Treatment activities are limited to bulking up for disposal or recovery, manual sorting and manual separation only.

There shall be no treatment of asbestos waste including compaction or compression by mechanical or manual means.

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2.11 Process Efficiency

Ward monitors and reviews once per year, the annual quantity of:

- water, energy and raw materials used
- residues and waste water

Energy Usage

Energy efficiency

Ward endeavours to ensure that energy is used efficiently at the site and will identify energy consumption and methods of saving energy at the site.

Operating measures are in place to avoid gross energy inefficiencies. These include, for example:

- keeping the infeed stable
- insulation, where appropriate
- Consideration of energy efficient motors and variable speed conveyors/ drives, where appropriate.

Maintenance and housekeeping measures are in place to maximise efficiency and minimise energy losses, for example:

- compressed air systems (minimising leaks, procedures for use)
- lubrication to avoid high friction losses
- other maintenance relevant to the activities within the facility
- replacement of wear parts as required

In relation to the granulation plant; measures are in place to avoid gross energy efficiencies. In order to improve energy efficiency, the site minimises start up and ensures shredding at maximum efficiency to reduce hours run, the equipment is turned down when idling and maintenance procedures are adhered to (including electrical systems). Measures are in place to keep the infeed as stable as possible. Pre-shredding equipment has been added, to keep infeed stable.

Ward has operating, maintenance and housekeeping measures in place in relevant areas

Raw Materials

Ward maintains a list of the raw materials used and their properties are detailed in Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Hydraulic oil is the only raw material used directly in the installation.

Ward regularly reviews the availability of alternative raw materials and considers use of any

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suitable ones that are less hazardous or polluting, or, where possible, substituting raw materials with waste or waste-derived products.

Water

Ward monitors water consumption annually.

Ward optimises water consumption to:

- reduce the volume of waste water generated
 - the granulation plant water injection is monitored and is adjustable so there is no waste water / process water generated by this process.
 - use of water for dust suppression is managed so there is no waste water generated from this management practice.
 - the site surface is concrete, and the site has a sealed drainage system and lawful discharges. This reduces risk to soil.
 - there is no waste water generated by the process so risk of emissions to water are reduced.

The set up of plant and equipment will minimise the consumption of raw materials and water at the site.

2.12 Security

This is an area of vital concern to our business, not only in relation to the value of the materials in store, but also in relation to the protection of the environment and human health.

Security measures are in place to prevent entry by unauthorised persons.

All visitors are required to report to the site office.

The site perimeter is a combination of secure fencing and brick / concrete walls. The entrance is gated and secure when the site is closed. Security measures are inspected on a regular basis and maintained in sound condition.

There are employees or security personnel on site 24hrs.

Gates are securely locked at all times when the site is non-operational. All fencing, gates and other security measures are inspected on a regular basis (daily) and maintained in sound condition to prevent unauthorised access. Temporary repairs are carried out by the end of the working day; and repaired to original standard within fifteen working days of the damage being noted.

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Security cameras cover the entire open yard of the facility. These are routinely maintained. Signs are posted informing that cameras are in operation.

An on-site night watchman plus overnight maintenance crew provide overnight security. Any issues noted are reported to Site Management and recorded in the Site Diary.

3 EMISSION CONTROL AND MONITORING

3.1 Point Source & Ambient Emissions

Where emissions are required to be monitored, suitable monitoring points are installed.

Point source emissions to water

Point source emissions to surface water W1 will be monitored in accordance with a 'Point Source Emissions to Surface water Protocol', included as Appendix 5.

The discharge consists of rainfall dependent run off from site surface (storage and treatment areas). There are no waste process water streams generated at the facility.

The site has an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system and a lawful discharge. The surface water drainage system flows via abatement technique class 1 full retention oil water separator aka interceptor located to the east of the yard (W1) which discharges to surface water drainage opposite the site entrance which ultimately discharges to controlled watercourse, Shaw Dyke.

Point source emissions to Air: Granulation A1 and A2

Point source emissions to air from A1 and A2 will be monitored in accordance with a 'Point Source Emissions to Air Monitoring Protocol', included as Appendix 6.

Ambient Emissions to air

An Environment, Fugitive Emissions & Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan has been carried out and includes the assessment of ambient emissions to air – Appendix 7.

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Emissions inventory summary

Emission Point reference	Nature of emission	Abatement Technology	Emission type
W1	Rainfall dependent site run off potentially containing oil, metals, solids	Oil water separator	Point source emission to surface water
A1	Air from Fine Granulators and Air Tables from cleaning system of shredding of metal containing waste containing particulates [Eldan Plant]	Cyclone / Baghouse filter	Point source emission to air
A2	Air Tables from cleaning system of shredding of metal containing waste containing particulates [Trennso plant]	Baghouse filter	Point Source emission to air

3.2 Odour

Ward designs, operates and maintains storage and treatment plant in a way that prevents, or where that is not possible, minimises fugitive emissions to air, including odour.

The site does not pose a risk of odour related impact due to the nature of the waste and activities carried out. Nevertheless, during daily inspections the presence of any offensive odours is noted and recorded in the EHS Management Software. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem. Any complaints received are recorded in the EHS Management Software and actioned where appropriate. Additionally, an Environment, Fugitive Emissions & Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan has been carried out and includes the assessment of odour – Appendix 7. This Risk Assessment and Management Plan forms an integral part of the site's Environment Management System.

During oxy propane size reduction operations, there is the potential that some types of scrap metal may give rise to an odour.

3.3 Noise and Vibration

Activities on site are managed to minimise the risk of noise related impact. Activities on site

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are managed in accordance with an Environment, Fugitive Emissions & Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan, Appendix 7 and a Noise Management Plan to minimise the risk of noise related impact. Nevertheless, during daily inspections the presence of nuisance noise is noted and recorded in the EHS Management Software. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem.

Any complaints received are recorded in the EHS Management Software and actioned where appropriate.

Ward contact details are readily available to neighbouring residents. Neighbours are encouraged to contact site directly to discuss any concerns they may have. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (the Local Authority) / the Environment Agency are authorised to advise any complainants of this fact and provide Ward contact details.

The site office contact details (postal address and telephone number) are available on the site identification board at the site entrance, the Ward company website and business listing services, and internet search engines.

Any complaints received direct to site or via the Environment Agency or Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council are recorded in the 'Site Diary' or complaints log, investigated and responded to.

Ward undertakes proactive and responsive communications with third party hauliers / site users, which includes information about restricted times for delivery and collections and asks for consideration of the neighbours when accessing and egressing site.

The following procedure ensures emissions of noise are kept to a practical minimum, preventing or where that is not practicable, minimising the likelihood of noise pollution outside the site.

Waste Acceptance

Ward undertakes proactive education of suppliers to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to minimise the presence of non-conforming wastes likely to be the cause of sudden noise events (deflagrations).

Ward controls and monitors waste acceptance procedures to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that wastes likely to cause sudden noise events (deflagrations) are identified before the treatment process, logged and repatriated to the supplier or quarantined pending repatriation to owner, or for removal to a suitably authorised facility.

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Ward maintains procedures for logging, monitoring and responding to sudden noise events (deflagrations) where they do occur and for informing suppliers, which prevent or, where that is not practicable, minimise potential for recurrence.

Site Traffic

Ward undertakes proactive and responsive communications with third party hauliers and site users, which include information about times for deliveries and collections, and requests consideration of the neighbours when accessing and egressing the site.

Delivery vehicles are processed as quickly as possible to minimise noise from engines, reversing warning signals etc.

Hours of Operation

Noisy activities are avoided at night or early in the morning. Operations are not normally conducted during 'unsociable' hours.

Mobile Plant

All plant is to 'industrial standard' as used in the materials handling sectors and is inspected and maintained to manufacturers specification. Adequately maintaining plant or equipment parts reduces the risk that the plant may become noisier as they deteriorate.

360 material handlers, loading shovels and site fork lift trucks (FLT's) are fitted with white noise reversing alarms to eliminate any noise associated with conventional safety alert systems.

Revvng of plant and vehicle engines is kept to an operational minimum and idling plant is switched off when not in use, where practicable.

Fixed Plant

The granulation plant is located in a building, which acts as an acoustic barrier to reduce noise levels from the activity. A bespoke acoustic enclosure has been fitted around the granulation plant and mobile acoustic mats /panels fitted around fans internally within the building.

The size of the door opening on the east side (rear) of the building housing the granulation equipment has been reduced. The door is kept closed, when not in use, from 18:00 hours.

Externally on the granulation plant building, the exhaust from the cyclone is fitted with a silencer

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to reduce noise and the fan has an acoustic enclosure fitted around it.

The external ductwork from the building to the cyclone / filter pipework system is clad with acoustic insulation.

The void / gap in the building cladding where the ductwork passes through the building structure is filled with acoustic insulation. This has eliminated a potential pathway by which noise generated by plant inside the building could potentially escape at height from the building.

The cleaning cycle of the filter system is modified so it operates for 15-minutes post cessation of activities, prior to this it operated continuously. A small compressor in top of the filter fires a jet air down each filter sock consecutively in a repeated cycle to clean the filters. This is essential to the maintenance and operation of the plant; hence, it is not possible to eliminate this process.

The air system is not used as a vacuum during maintenance / housekeeping activities. A standalone compressor and vacuum are available for this task. This has removed the need to routinely turn on the air system during maintenance/ housekeeping (outside of normal operational hours) and hence eliminates the noise associated with the cyclone / transferred via duct system from transport fan.

The boundary gate nearest the cyclone system (with acoustic insert) & fan (in a bespoke enclosure) is clad with acoustic mats / panels.

Material Handling

Drop heights - the distance between the grab and the stockpile “the drop” (deliveries and products) - are kept to the practical minimum in line with company best practice (i.e. grab lowers material onto stockpiles or into containers).

The movement of waste and containers is minimised. The unnecessary handling / double handling of scrap and movement of skips / containers is avoided, where practicable.

When moving grab loads of material around site, operators ensure that the grab only collects enough material that can be easily contained within the grab as material is transported around the site. FLT operators ensure the load is stable before moving. This reduces the likelihood that material is dropped.

If the ground needs to be swept, a skid steer / bobcat vehicle with brush attachment is used. A ball of wire may be used to sweep. Ward will avoid scraping as a method of housekeeping.

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Training

All employees have been comprehensively trained in respect of the use of the plant and machinery associated with the loading, handling and treatment activities.

The Noise Management Plan is issued to Barnsley site operatives and is available in the weighbridge to all Ward employees for reference.

Tool Box Talks (TBT) are used to communicate the policies and plans and are a record of training.

All relevant Ward employees and contractors are aware of the details of the Noise Management Plan.

Operational feedback is communicated to site employees at regular SHEQ meetings if earlier notice or discussion is not required.

General Maintenance

Faulty or poorly maintained equipment could give rise to excessive noise e.g. unbalanced fans could rattle or whine, poorly lubricated bearings could screech. All items of plant and equipment will be subject to a strict maintenance routine, in accordance with the manufacturers' guidelines, to ensure that they are free from mechanical and/or electrical faults, which could give rise to excessive noise levels. Acoustic enclosures will be subject to routine visual inspection / maintenance checks, to ensure that integrity is retained.

All items of plant and equipment will be subject to routine inspection to ensure that:

- they are in a good state of repair; and
- that all maintenance and repairs are being undertaken by a suitably trained or appropriately qualified person.

All inspection and testing will be recorded.

Plant / Equipment / Vehicles

All plant within the control of Ward and subcontractors is to 'industrial standard' as used in the material handling sectors, and is inspected and maintained to manufacturers' specification.

360 Material Scrap Handler (MSH) and Fork Lift Trucks (FLT) are fitted with Broad band (white noise) reversing alarms to eliminate any noise associated with conventional safety alert systems. Third party lorries accessing the site may use tonal reversing alarms. The site has no control over these and, as such, this is not considered an issue that BAT can address.

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Revving of engines is kept to an operational minimum and idling plant is switched off when not in use, where practicable.

During the evening period, mobile plant activity will be limited to within the building and the areas closest to the processing of the waste towards the MPR feed and conveyor. These activities are sheltered behind the building in respect of all NSRs with exception of Shaw Lane west.

3.4 Dust and Emissions management

Ward designs, operates and maintains storage and treatment plant in a way that prevents, or where that is not possible, minimises fugitive emissions to air, including dust.

Activities on site are managed to minimise the risk of dust related impact. During daily inspections, the presence of any nuisance dusts is noted and recorded in the EHS Management Software. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem.

Any complaints received are recorded in the EHS Management Software and actioned where appropriate.

The following procedure ensures emissions of dust are kept to a practical minimum, preventing or where that is not practicable, minimising the number of potential diffuse dust and particulates emission sources.

Waste Acceptance

Waste pre-acceptance, waste acceptance and site inspection checks and procedures identify and manage wastes that could cause, or are causing, fugitive emissions to air.

Site Traffic

Traffic speed, including both vehicles and mobile plant, is limited to minimise dust generation by vehicle movement on site. Visible signage informing of the speed limit is displayed on site.

Where appropriate (e.g. waste / residues) vehicles are sheeted to minimise the risk of windblown emissions during transport.

Vehicles are sheeted before they leave the loading area. Drivers completing the sheeting process check for any debris on the vehicle before leaving this area.

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Site Infrastructure

All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system, minimising the risk of generation of dusts from site surfacing. Integrity of the surfacing is maintained.

Mobile Plant

When in use, the mobile shredder and trommel are positioned in an area of site where there are no immediate sensitive receptors. Mobile suppression units are available and would be deployed should additional mitigation be required.

Fixed Plant

The Multi-Purpose Rasper is conveyor fed to eliminate dust from feeding the machine and has a hood fitted to help contain dust. Dust suppression sprays are installed along the building at the Multi-Purpose Rasper (MPR) processing area and dust suppression techniques such as dampening and the use of both manual and mechanical sweeping are employed as necessary to prevent unacceptable emissions. The area benefits also from a netted screen to contain any particulate emissions locally.

A portable dust buster is available to suppress dust in areas not covered by fixed spray systems.

Where appropriate and reasonably practicable, the parts of the mechanical treatment process with the potential to give rise to dusts are fitted with dust suppressing technology to eliminate fugitive emissions from plant and machinery during the process. The granulation plant is in a building, which acts to reduce dust and particulate emissions from the site.

The granulation plant is fitted with dust extraction technology. The fine fraction from the process is contained in bags / containers that are sealed or covered to minimise emissions. Netting is present around the dust bagging plant, enclosing on three sides to prevent windblown material. Sprinkler systems are available at these locations to suppress any emission.

Drop heights, the distance between the grab and the stockpile “the drop” (deliveries and products) are kept to a minimum in line with company best practice (i.e. grab lowers material onto stockpiles or into containers) to prevent the generation of fugitive emissions of dusts.

Netting is erected at appropriate areas of the site boundary as a precaution to prevent escape of dust and particulates from the site. Netting is present on the southern boundary wall and around the bagging area.

A skirt is present around the dust bagging plant to prevent windblown materials.

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Material Storage

The wastes and process residues are adequately stored and treated in a manner to prevent the potential release of dusts and particulates. Storage and containment include managed stockpiles, bays, bins, skips, containers, stillages sacks or drums.

Material Handling

Drop heights the distance between the grab and the stockpile “the drop” (deliveries and products) are kept to a minimum in line with company best practice (i.e. grab lowers material onto stockpiles or into containers) to prevent the generation of fugitive emissions of dusts.

Distances that material has to travel is kept to a minimum with due care and consideration being given to unloading and loading areas and distance from storage area.

Training

All relevant Ward employees and relevant contractors are aware of the details of the procedure for dust management and control.

Tool Box Talks are used to communicate the policies & plans and are a record of training.

All employees have comprehensive training in respect of the use of the plant and machinery associated with the loading and handling activities.

Operatives are trained to identify and report any issues. Designated employees have radios to communicate to the Site Supervisor or Site Manager in the event of identifying any issues. This would trigger an investigation and response as required. Examples of actions that could be taken in response to such reports include increasing the water on the mill or turning on suppression at additional locations, moving a mobile water supply to an area, repairing damage to a control measure.

Additional Dust Mitigation Measures

Should temporary storage be required elsewhere on the site for potentially dusty material, sprinkler systems are available to ensure that the escape of dust is minimised.

Visual inspections are undertaken regularly throughout the day. These inspections allow for adequate monitoring of how the dust suppression systems and procedures are performing regarding the presence of any fugitive emissions.

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A visual material spillage / leak detection and repair programme is used to promptly identify and mitigate any fugitive emissions from the treatment plant and associated infrastructure. This includes visual inspections of conveyors, covers and enclosures for damage/ holes areas of corrosion of plant and equipment that could lead to fugitive emissions.

Meteorological conditions are checked regularly using weather forecasts. This information is used to plan activity in periods of prolonged dry or warm weather.

Operatives are aware that loading lighter grade / wastes s in certain meteorological conditions, such as windy conditions, may give rise to emissions. Additional monitoring and vigilance are employed during these conditions. In windier conditions, heavier grades of scrap metal e.g. cuttings or iron can be preferentially processed. These materials have lower dust generating potential than some lighter grades.

Waste storage, treatment areas and equipment are regularly inspected and cleaned. Good housekeeping is employed daily to reduce quantities of particulates, dust accumulating on the site, and alleviate any waste leaving the site. This occurs daily after each operational shift and throughout the operation, as required. This is also undertaken as part of the routine maintenance activity. This regular housekeeping avoids the need for large-scale decontamination activities. Residues collected during cleaning are contained so they do not cause emissions.

Dust suppression techniques such as dampening and the use of both manual and mechanical sweeping are employed as necessary to prevent emissions. A sweeper is used when required, and additional sweeping takes place using a Bobcat and brush. Visual monitoring by the site manager or appointed representative in his absence is undertaken throughout the day to determine when such equipment should be utilised.

A hose, IBC or bowser of water is available to suppress dust on site surfacing and roadways. During dry weather spells, it is likely that the frequency of use of both dampening equipment and the sweeper will increase. Visual monitoring by the site manager or appointed representative in their absence is undertaken throughout the day to determine the frequency such equipment should be utilised.

The site management team carries out monitoring of site operations and undertakes regular visual inspections (at least once per day) of operations to check that routine dust management practices are being adhered to and to assess the potential for dust emissions. Remedial action is taken if dust/particulates are identified as a potential problem.

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Dust is controlled through the on-going monitoring of site operations by the site management team using the management system tools. Daily site observations are conducted by site management and verbal reminders of best practice provided at the time if operational procedures are not in accordance with best practice. Observations with regard to improvements made to the working environment are recorded in the EHS Management Software.

Operational Feedback is communicated to site operatives at morning meetings or regular SHEQ meetings if earlier notice or discussion is not required.

Significant changes to operational practices are subject to discussions and to investigation to assess their potential emissions and the potential impact on the environment. Operational changes are defined as a significant change to plant type, a change to storage/treatment location of waste or a significant change to waste handling procedure.

Complaints

Ward contact details are readily available to neighbouring residents. Neighbours are encouraged to contact site directly to discuss any concerns they may have.

The site office contact details (postal address and telephone number) are available on the site identification board at the site entrance, the Ward company website, yellow pages and business listing services, and internet search engines.

Any complaints received direct to site or via the Environment Agency are recorded in the EHS Management Software and complaints log and responded to.

3.5 Litter

The nature of wastes dealt with minimises the risk of litter related problems. Nevertheless, the site entrance and adjacent highways are inspected daily and any escape of litter beyond the boundary of the site is cleared up as soon as it is practicable and safe to do so. Any complaints received are recorded in the EHS Management Software and actioned where appropriate.

3.6 Pests

Wastes handled do not attract vermin. A contractor is used to control vermin and records of actions kept.

3.7 Fires on Site

No deliberate burning of waste occurs at the site and all necessary steps are taken to safeguard

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against accidental fires. Any fire is treated as an emergency and appropriate measures are taken in accordance with the Accident Management & Emergency Contingency Plan and Fire Prevention Plan.

Site personnel are trained in the site's Accident Management & Emergency Contingency Plan and Fire Prevention Plan. Firefighting equipment is readily available and maintained as per legal requirements. The Environment Agency will be informed without delay should a fire occur.

3.8 Control of Mud & Debris

It is uncommon for the operations to give rise to problems associated with the tracking of mud and debris out onto the public highway. Wastes usually arrive secure in metal-sided lorries, and the treated products and residues are dispatched in a similar manner or by rail. Nevertheless, any escape beyond the boundary of the site is cleared up as soon as it is practicable and safe to do so.

Site surfaces and access roads are swept mechanically regularly using a commercial road sweeper. Additional sweeping takes place using a Bobcat and brush. The entrances to the site and the adjacent highways are inspected on a daily schedule and, if any fouling from the site operations is apparent, this is rectified. Records of any such incidents and of any resulting clean-up are maintained in the EHS Management Software.

4 MANAGEMENT

See EMS Summary in Appendix 4.

5 SITE RECORDS

The operator ensures the following information is recorded:

- Site inspections by the operator or other body and any subsequent issues and corrective actions taken;
- Construction Work;
- Emergencies;
- Fire;
- Explosions;
- Complaints and actions taken;
- Plant/equipment failure;
- A record of any rejection of waste;
- Technically competent manager – times on site;

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- Security failures;
- Severe weather conditions.

All records are held in the site office and are available on request. All records, which are required under the conditions of the Environmental Permit, are maintained and kept secure from loss, damage or deterioration. Any records held electronically are backed up on a regular basis. Back-up copies of computer records are stored on a server off site.

As required by permit conditions, records are kept for at least 6 years, or in the case of records relating to off-site environmental effects and matters that affect the condition of the land or groundwater, until permit surrender.

Waste acceptance / dispatch records are kept for a minimum of 2 years after the waste has been received or removed it off site.

Hazardous waste consignment notes are kept for minimum 5 years.

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[Appendices 2, 4, 5, 6 & 7 are provided as separate documents]

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan



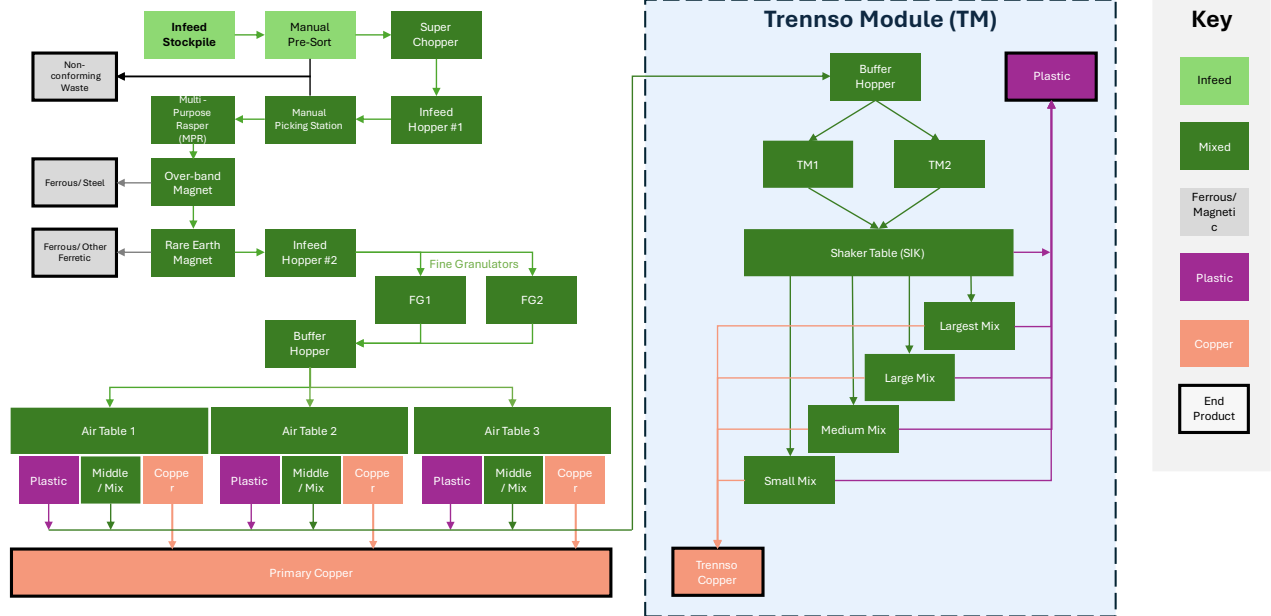
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Appendix 3

Granulation Process Flow Diagram

Appendix 3 Granulation Process Flow Diagram- Barnsley

WARD



End of Operating Techniques

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