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|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Site                | Much Hadem                      | SOP Number                 | 001               |
| Date of Last Review | 05/03/2025                      | Work Activity              | Tanker Unloading  |
| Task Location       | AD plant- waste reception area. | Associated Risk Assessment | Tanker Operations |

### Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

- ✓ Hard Hat
- ✓ High Viz Vest
- ✓ Safety Boots
- ✓ Gloves



### Foreseeable Hazards

- ✓ Moving Vehicles
- ✓ Pedestrians
- ✓ Animal by-products
- ✓ Spillages



## Tanker Unloading

### Training and Competence

To offload tankers, the operative must have had appropriate training in tanker offloading procedures and waste acceptance procedures.

### Legislative Requirements

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment 1998
- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Animal By Products Regulations 2005
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

### Safe Operating Procedure

Tanker Unloading

1. Tanker to enter site and proceed to offloading area.
2. pH testing to be conducted before offloading begins. If pH is not within the prescribed values, waste must not be offloaded until senior management are consulted.
3. Liquid wastes are discharged directly into the AD system through a double valve connection pipe.
4. Confirm that all receiving valves **are closed** before you attach the discharge hose to the **appropriate receiving line and the correct tank**.
5. **Open the internal safety valves** of tank compartments being unloaded into the storage tank. To be safe, only **unload from a maximum of two tank compartments** at once. Every other valve should remain closed.
6. Open the discharge valve as carefully as you can and check for leaks.
7. All deliveries of solid and liquid feedstock are always supervised by one of the site operators to ensure contained discharge of feedstock.
8. All loads are inspected for non-permitted wastes and quality. Contaminated loads are refused entry and details are recorded in the site diary and on the check list by the operator.
9. Solid loads are tipped into the steel hopper trough with unloading device. The bottom of the hopper has a “moving floor” allowing feedstock to transfer to the macerator.
10. Run off from the hopper is collected and fed into the digestion process, then liquid wastes are pumped directly into the holding tanks.

11. Any lorries entering the site carrying mud on the wheels or any other debris will be washed on the outer concrete apron. Upon completion the lorries will then exit via the same concrete road out onto the highway.
12. To maintain a clean and odour free site, the concrete apron, tipping/storage area and hopper will be kept clean. Organic waste will be transferred into the hopper.
13. Inorganic waste will be placed in the skip for general waste. Spillages are washed away to the runoff tank and back into the AD system via the small holding tank.
14. An area of the site is dedicated to the reception of liquid ABPs. This area labelled as "Dirty Area" benefits from a sealed drainage system that collects all liquids that may be produced, which are stored in a dedicated foul water collection tank.
15. **Incoming liquid ABP wastes are delivered in dedicated vacuum tankers and pumped directly into the pre-pasteurisation tank and onward into the pasteuriser and digesters, then into the digestate lagoon.** The system is fully sealed, and the material is not pumped out of the system until it has undergone full anaerobic digestion. In the event of a system failure, where the material is not subjected to the full retention and temperature requirements of the process, material will be held within the pasteuriser until Critical Limits are achieved. Records of any failures will be kept and retained for inspection.
16. The reception area and hopper are kept clean. There are facilities within the reception area to wash vehicles before leaving the site where there is a possibility of tracking mud and debris on to the highway.
17. Stay close as unloading is ongoing. Attention should be on the unloading process. Avoid distractions and be on a constant check for leaks, vent overfills, and other potential issues.
18. Monitor tank levels to ensure over loading does not occur which can lead to spillages.
19. Make sure to drain all the products in the tank.
20. Close all the valves you opened before unloading. Sometimes, these valves may shut accidentally before the compartment has been completely drained. So, make sure all the valves you opened haven't already closed.
21. After closing the valve, drain residual products from the fittings and hoses into the storage tank.
22. Return all the fittings and hoses to their rightful places.