PR3 Waste Acceptance Procedures

3.1 Waste Reception – Inert Landfill and Deposit for Recovery

Each consignment of controlled waste must be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note. The waste carrier must prove they have evidence of a current Waste Carrier Registration. The registration details will be recorded and put on the register RG2 kept in the Head Office folder. If exempt from Waste Carrier Registration, declaration form FM4 will be completed and signed and stored in the Site Office folder.

If the carrier is not exempt and cannot provide evidence of a current Waste Carrier Registration, waste shall not be accepted until it can be provided.

If there is any doubt whether to receive waste on site, or not, then the Environment Agency must be notified before the waste is accepted.

The waste will be visually inspected, the driver questioned, as appropriate, and the findings checked against the description on the Waste Transfer Note. A decision can then be made whether to accept the waste into the site or not.

Waste Transfer Notes for waste entering the landfill or the separate deposit for recovery area must confirm that the waste has been pre-treated or that the waste is not suitable for pre-treatment. Pre-treatment may have been undertaken before the waste arrives at the site or may be undertaken at the site.

The Waste Transfer Note documentation can then be signed and details entered as appropriate. The volume of waste received will be recorded in the Site Diary.

Evidence of willingness to accept charges for receiving the waste must be obtained.

Waste entering the landfill or the separate deposit for recovery area shall also be examined at the tipping area to see if it conforms to the Waste Acceptance Criteria. The appropriate safety procedures (PR7) must be adhered to. Site plant will be used to spread out any waste if required for further examination.

Waste that does not conform to the Waste Acceptance Criteria or Waste Transfer Note documentation will be turned away following methods described in Section 3.3 below. This will be recorded in the Site Diary.

3.2 Waste Acceptance and Control Procedures

Inert waste types accepted within the landfill or the separate deposit for recovery area are presented in Table 1. Simple but stringent procedures are used to ensure that imported inert waste complies with the relevant Permit conditions and the requirements of the Landfill Regulations (as amended). This includes meeting the definition of ‘inert waste’, as given in Council Directive 1999/31/EC Article 2.

Table 1 – Inert Waste Types

Waste types	
Exclusions **Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:** **Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres** **Hazardous wastes** **Wastes in liquid form**	
Waste Code	**Description**
17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)**
17 01	**concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics**
17 01 01	concrete (2)
17 01 02	bricks (2)
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics (2)
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06 (2)
17 05	**soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 04	soil and stones (excluding topsoil and peat) other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 (1)
19	**WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE**
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals – excludes fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard (2)
20	**MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS**
20 02	**garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 02	soil and stones (excluding topsoil and peat) (1)

(1) For the purposes of waste acceptance, soil includes naturally occurring sands and clays

(2) Selected construction and demolition waste (C & D waste): with low contents of other types of materials (like metals, plastic, organics, wood, rubber, etc). No C & D waste from constructions, polluted with inorganic or organic dangerous substances, e.g. because of production processes in the construction, soil pollution, storage and usage of pesticides or other dangerous substances, etc., unless it is made clear that the demolished construction was not significantly polluted.
No C & D waste from constructions, treated, covered or painted with materials, containing dangerous substances in significant amounts.

If it is unsure whether the waste fulfils the definition of inert waste, or is uncontaminated, then testing of the waste must be undertaken to confirm compliance with the criteria for inert waste as specified in The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 as amended. The origin of all waste must be known.

3.2.1 Inert Landfill

Waste within Table 1 may be accepted without laboratory testing provided that the waste:

(i) is from a single stream waste of a single waste type (unless different waste types from the list in Table 1 are accepted together);

(ii) is from a single source;

(iii) is well characterised and described, and;

(iv) has no suspicion of contamination.

In addition, testing is not required for waste which the Environment Agency is satisfied by way of a documented justification supplied to it that the waste is of a type where testing is impractical or appropriate testing procedures and acceptance criteria are not

available. Furthermore, testing is not required for wastes whose composition can be predicted to the satisfaction of the Agency from a knowledge of the process producing the waste.

Where waste is produced from Multi-Agg Limited groundwork contracts, the source of the waste, whether that is a single source and the waste types present will be self evident. Nonetheless, where testing is not required, requests will be made for any available existing material testing and site history. Testing will be required where:

- for the case of C & D waste and soil and stones, the site use and history indicates the potential for contamination, e.g. where the waste is derived from a brownfield site;
- the waste is not from a single stream of a single waste type (unless different waste types from the list in Table 1 are accepted together) from a single source.

Where waste is produced from sources other than Multi-Agg Limited contracts, the producer will need to indicate the source of the waste as a single source containing single stream waste of single waste type (or a mix of different wastes listed in Table 1 above). The waste producer must confirm the waste matches its description and Waste Code(s) through the provision of the Waste Transfer Notes. The waste producer will also provide details of the previous use of the waste source, including for any site that generates excavation or demolition waste. Testing will be required on wastes that do not meet these requirements. Testing will also be required where the waste is suspected as potentially contaminated. For the case of C & D waste and soil and stones, this will be based on whether or not the site is brownfield or greenfield, whether the history of the site is known and Multi-Agg Limited's knowledge of the site and setting. Where testing is not necessary, requests will, nonetheless, be made for any available existing material testing and site history.

Where testing is required, the results of the testing need to be checked against the current Landfill Regulation requirements for inert landfills.

An effort will be made to obtain existing testing data, such as from site investigations wherever possible.

The number of samples required will be subject to the variability of the waste, in terms of waste type and consistency, and its quantity. Storage and transport of samples will be in line with instruction from the laboratory carrying out the testing.

Where all the Landfill Regulations limit values for inert landfills are met, along with the other waste characterisation information required, the waste is acceptable at the Shellingford Quarry site. If one or more of the limit values are exceeded the waste is not acceptable for deposit at the Shellingford Quarry site.

Hardcore may be separated from incoming loads for use in haul road construction.

Wastes are not to be subject to treatment as only inert waste for which treatment is not technically feasible is to be accepted.

Wastes prohibited under Regulation 9 of the Landfill Regulations (2002) shall not be accepted at the site.

Where materials are found not to comply with the waste acceptance criteria, the procedures set out below (see Unauthorised Waste Materials - Section 3.3) will be used.

3.2.2 Deposit for Recovery

Imported inert waste accepted and placed in the western extension area of the site under the deposit for recovery activity will be subject to the same Waste Acceptance and Control Procedures that are applied to incoming inert waste placed within the inert landfill.

Material meeting criteria i to iv from Section 3.2.1 and classified under the Waste Codes from Table 1 may be accepted and placed into the deposit for recovery area without laboratory testing.

Any waste that does not meet the criteria set out in i to iv will be tested for.

Waste used in the deposit for recovery activity will be tested to confirm it matches the description and any analysis results provided by the waste producer.

Independent verification testing (in addition to the waste characterisation and testing undertaken by the waste producer) will be undertaken, as necessary. The independent verification testing required is set out in Table 2:

Table 2 Independent Verification Testing

- 1 No. sample of each incoming waste stream is to be taken every 6 months. The sample is to be labelled with the Waste Transfer Note number, the date of receipt at the site and the coordinates of the location where the waste load is deposited at the site.
- Each sample will be WAC tested in order to provide satisfactory assurance that the waste is compliant with inert WAC criteria.

The results of the independent verification testing will be retained and will be made available for inspection by the Environment Agency at any reasonable time. Any inert WAC non-compliant test results will be reported to the Environment Agency as soon as is practicable and discussions will then be held with the Environment Agency regarding any requirement for additional testing.

3.2.2.1 Using Inert Waste for construction of Artificial Geological Barrier (AGB) in Deposit for Recovery area

Imported inert waste accepted and used in the construction of a basal and side slopes Artificial Geological Barrier (AGB) in the deposit for recovery area (western extension area) of the site under will be subject to the same Waste Acceptance and Control Procedures that are applied to incoming inert waste placed within the inert landfill and as part of the deposit for recovery activity. Only waste that is from a single source or waste type will be used in AGB construction within the deposit for recovery area.

The Waste Acceptance Procedures observed require each waste consignment to have been characterised by the waste producer, such characterisation being supported, as necessary, by source site specific environmental risk assessment and testing analysis and that the characterisation has been completed to Multi-Agg Limited's satisfaction.

Each waste consignment will be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note which correctly describes the waste.

The waste will be subject to visual and olfactory inspection upon initial receipt at the site and following unloading and that such inspection confirms that the waste is as described on the Waste Transfer Note and is permitted for deposit at the site under the provisions of the Environmental Permit. The waste will then be used for AGB construction.

Should any waste be received at the site which is not as described on the Waste Transfer Note and/or is not permitted for deposit at the site under the provisions of the Environmental Permit, full details of the consignment will be noted, the waste will be waste rejected/removed from the site following the methods described in Section 3.3.

The construction and testing of the basal and side slopes AGB within the deposit for recovery area will be undertaken in accordance with the approved original Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Plan (PGW&A Report reference SQL/CQA Plan/1) and the Addendum CQA Plan (GWP Report No. 190508) approved by the Environment Agency.

Only suitable cohesive material will be used in construction of the AGB. The compaction of the AGB will be undertaken in accordance with the Method Specification included as Appendix 1 of the Addendum CQA Plan (GWP Report No. 190508) approved by the Environment Agency to ensure adequate material is used and suitable compaction is achieved.

The thickness of the AGB will be confirmed through pre and post-construction surveys undertaken by an independent surveyor to ensure that the AGB has a minimum thickness of 1.0m.

In situ permeability tests will be completed on the AGB in accordance with the CQA Plan to ensure the suitable cohesive materials, when compacted, have a maximum permeability of $1x10^{-7}$m/s.

As part of Environmental Permit variation application EPR/BP3095EU/V006, a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA) prepared by GWP Consultants LLP (GWP) (GWP Report No. 250716) was submitted to the Environment Agency. The HRA included contaminant modelling undertaken by Hafren Water, which included an analysis of the maximum allowable concentration of non-hazardous contaminants within the AGB. The numerical modelling showed that the maximum allowable concentrations for all of the modelled non-hazardous contaminants are greater than the inert WAC limits. The waste used to construct the AGB can contain non-hazardous contaminants up to the inert WAC limits without exceeding the respective Environmental Assessment Levels (EALs) at compliance points. This makes sure the waste has a pollution potential less than, or equal to, the natural quality of the surrounding geology and groundwater. Therefore, material meeting inert WAC limits is suitable for use in the AGB within the deposit for recovery area.

The material for the AGB will be tested to ensure that hazardous contaminants are not present above the Limit Of Detection.

Each source of incoming inert waste material used for the construction of the AGB within the deposit for recovery area will be tested in line with the verification testing outlined within Section 3.2.2 to ensure concentrations of non-hazardous substances are below inert WAC limits and that hazardous substances are not present above the Limit Of Detection.

3.3 Unauthorised Waste Materials

In all cases where the waste not authorised is hazardous, radioactive or explosive, the incident shall be reported to the Environment Agency immediately.

A written entry shall be made on the original Waste Transfer Note/customer bill to indicate that unauthorised material has been brought to the site. It will also be recorded in the Site Diary.

The unauthorised waste will be reloaded onto the vehicle from which it came and returned to the source.

A second Waste Transfer Note must be issued for the material which is removed from site.

If unauthorised waste is present in the licensed area, no further waste will be received or deposited until the unauthorised waste has been removed from the site to a suitably licensed facility.

Details of the name and address of the source of the waste and the name of the driver who delivered the waste shall be collected and recorded in the Site Diary.

An Incident Report Form (FM1) will be completed and distributed as required. The incident will also be entered into the Site Diary and cross referenced with the completed form.