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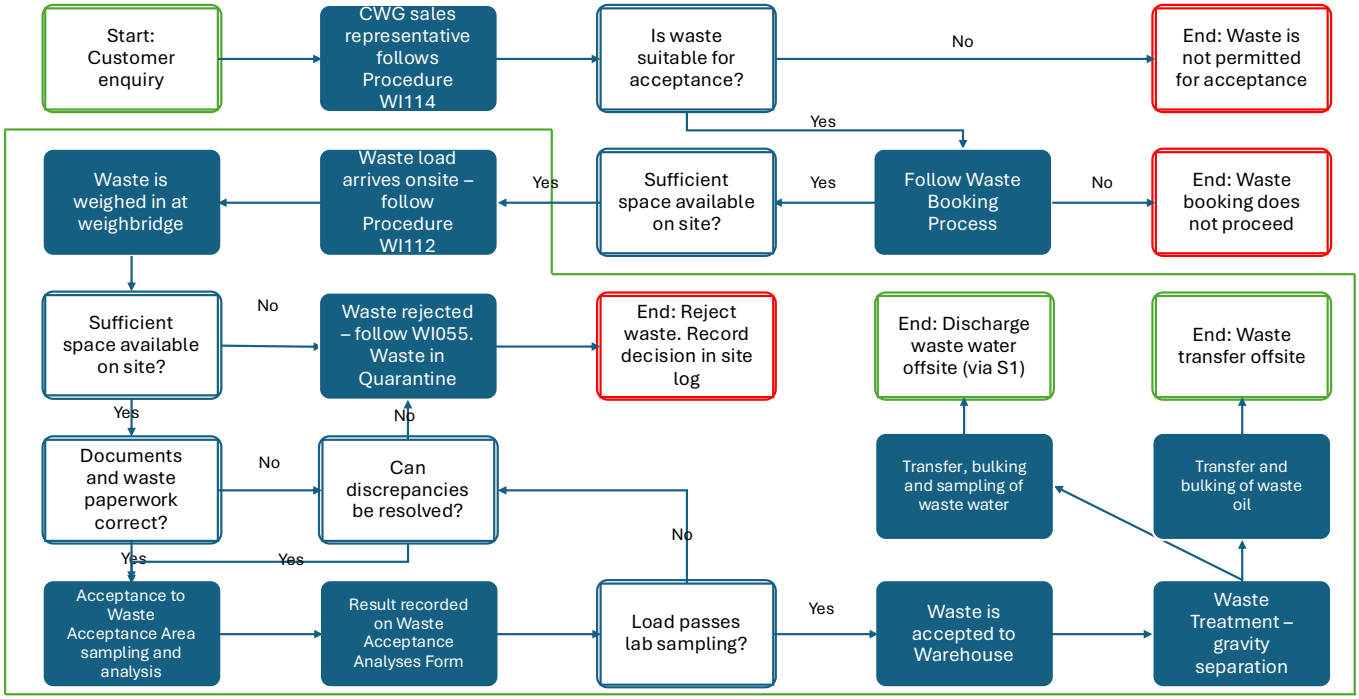
SUBJECT:	Update your non-technical summary		
PROJECT:	UK0042157.9205	**AUTHOR:**	James Killick
CHECKED:	Karen Phillipson	**APPROVED:**	Karen Phillipson

AR2 WASTE TREATMENT OIL/WATER SEPARATION

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-1: AR2 Oil/Water Separation (bulk)



The HWTS accepts hazardous waste in waste containers and road tankers for physical treatment to separate oil and water fractions from liquid wastes, using gravity to separate the two fractions and recover waste oil. As per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures, suitable wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site if there is sufficient space and staffing to accept the waste. On arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected, undergoes document checks and sampled to analyse the waste.

The waste is first transferred to the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. If a waste is non-compliant with waste acceptance procedures, the container is moved to the quarantine area inside of the main Warehouse and stored for a maximum of 5 working days. This allows for the customer to be contacted and the non-conformance to be resolved or for the customer to return and remove the waste from the site. For wastes that pass all acceptance checks, the waste is moved to storage racking and temporarily stored in the main Warehouse pending treatment or transferred and stored within one of external yard storage areas. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers within the site and move it from storage to different storage areas or treatment areas.

The waste treatment is a physical treatment which uses gravity to separate the different fractions of oil and water within the waste. Treatment will take place inside of the site Workshop or the Flammable Yard

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Storage. Liquid waste containers will be placed onto portable bunds or the waste discharged into larger containers (e.g. IBCs) placed on portable bunds. The oil and water will be allowed to separate by gravity and after a suitable period of time, the aqueous phase fraction is drawn off from the bottom of the container and discharged into a second, clean water IBC and this fraction is bulked together. The water fraction is subject to visual checking for residual hydrocarbons and testing for hydrocarbons. If the water is suitable and testing confirms the absence of hydrocarbons and is suitable for discharge, it is transferred to the on-site Effluent Discharge Tank and discharged, as per the effluent transfer agreement, via emission point S1.

Residual oils will be stored in suitable containers and stored until there is a sufficient volume available for a vacuum tanker vehicle collection to remove a larger consignment of the waste from the site for recycling.

Wastes for oil/water separation is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging to prevent the releases of odour, in particular from hydrocarbons and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed throughput for the oil/water separation is 15,000 tonnes per annum and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of activities and Table 5-1 for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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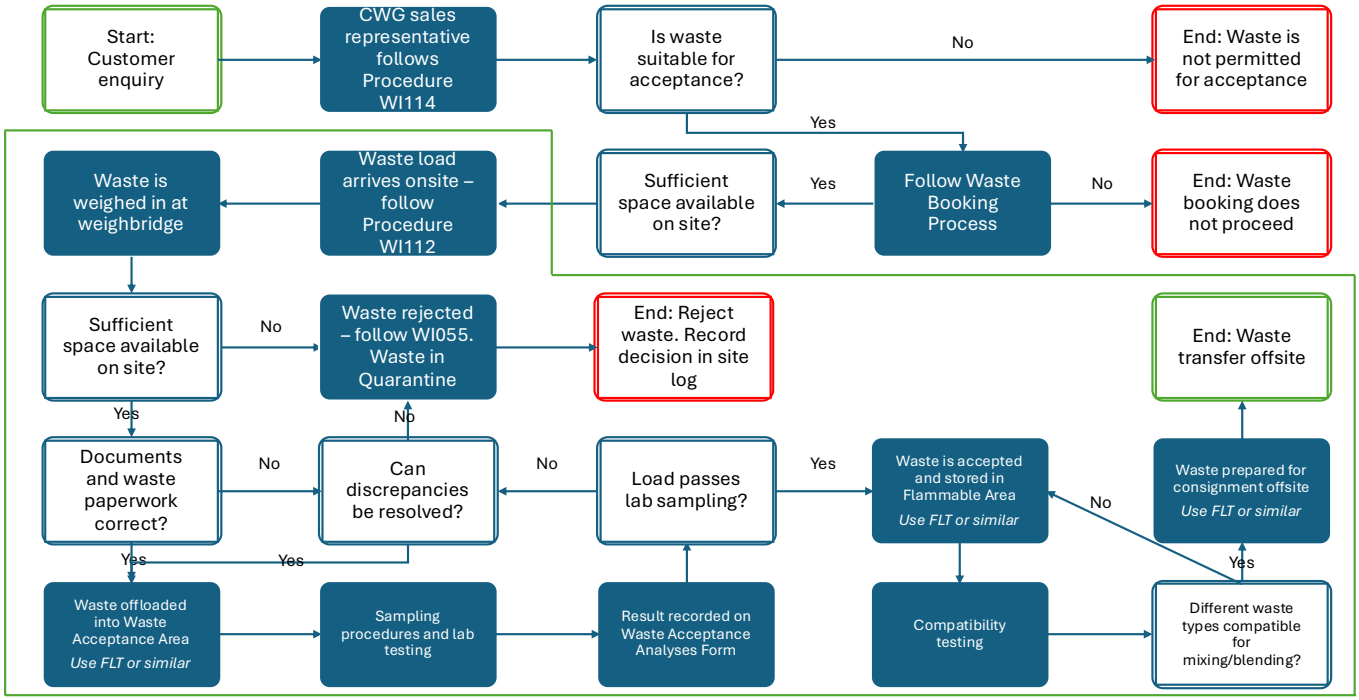
AR3 WASTE TREATMENTS – BLENDING OR MIXING FOR CONSIGNMENT OFFSITE

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-2: AR3 Mixing or Blending for Consignment Offsite (Hazardous waste)



The HWTS accepts hazardous liquid waste for blending or mixing prior to consignment offsite for recovery as a recovery operation (with incidental waste disposal of small fractions). Hazardous liquid waste is accepted for bulking with other suitable, high calorific value hazardous liquid wastes followed by the transfer offsite for further waste treatment at a suitably licensed and permitted facility. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

At these offsite facilities, waste is then subject to additional waste treatment to generate a secondary liquid fuel. Secondary liquid fuels are subject to recovery at downstream facilities.

As per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2), suitable wastes will be pre booked for delivery to the site and upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. If a waste is non-compliant with waste acceptance procedures, the container is moved to the quarantine area inside of the main Warehouse and stored for a maximum of 5 working days. This allows for the customer to be contacted and the non-conformance to be resolved or for the customer to return and

remove the waste from the site. Hazardous waste for consignment for further offsite waste treatment has a high calorific value and is likely to be classified as flammable waste so is moved as soon as possible from the main Warehouse to the Flammable Area yard storage and temporarily stored. The site tests the calorific values of the waste (using a bomb calorimeter operated by trained and competent staff) to ensure that the waste is suitable and is within the quality limits/specification required by the receiving site to be sent offsite for processing.

Prior to any mixing, a full compatibility test will be carried out to ensure that the material is safe to mix together. This testing will be carried out over a 24 hour period to ensure that no slow reactions also take place. Blending will be carried out from either 205L drums or IBCs. Smaller containers of suitable flammable materials are manually bulked into the larger containers prior to consignment. Only site staff with suitable qualifications (HNC chemistry or equivalent) will undertake this blending and chemists will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities, waste movements and treatments. Once a sufficient volume of compatible wastes is available, a bulk tanker transfer is booked to remove the waste from the HWTS and consign the waste offsite. The waste containers, which will make up the tanker load, will be selected in advance of the tanker arrival and using a fork lift truck, moved to the appropriate collection location. When bulking flammable materials, all mobile plant and equipment will be approved to the correct specification for the material being loaded, the tanker being loaded will be suitably earthed and hoses used will be anti-static.

The contents of the waste containers must be assessed and compatibility tests carried out by the site chemists. Where required, after assessment by Technical Staff based on waste characteristics and origins, a full mimic will be produced from every container which is to be loaded and flash point tested prior to the waste being loaded onto a tanker. The Transfer Station Manager, in consultation with the Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor will determine the classification each load and transportation requirements and authorise the transfer of wastes. Waste containers will be loaded onto the tanker vehicle from the rear and flammable liquids will only be loaded from inside of the Flammable Area yard storage. The tanker vehicle driver will empty the waste containers by suction pipe but will use the dead-vac loading method. This is when the tanker is put under full vacuum then switched off and the waste is then sucked into the empty vacuum without the tanker running. If any waste may be odorous then the tanker vent will be put through a basic scrubber via a 1.5” hose. This will be either water or 15% sodium hydroxide in IBCs and will be confirmed by the site chemist.

Prior to despatch a representative sample of the load is taken and analysed to check for conformity with the paperwork, vehicle/tanker type and disposal site requirements. Results of analysis should be recorded. Labelled samples should be kept in the sample store for a period of three months.

Waste packaging from the process is also transferred off site for re-use or recycling and placed back onto the market for another lifecycle. This avoids the generation of waste and need to dispose of packaging that is still fit for purpose. Any packaging that cannot be cleaned or is damaged and unable to be repaired would

be disposed of as wastes generated by the HWTS activities. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer full and empty waste containers within the site.

Liquid wastes for blending/mixing is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from solvents, organic chemicals or oils and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for consignment offsite of high calorific liquid hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 50,000 tonnes per annum and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-2A for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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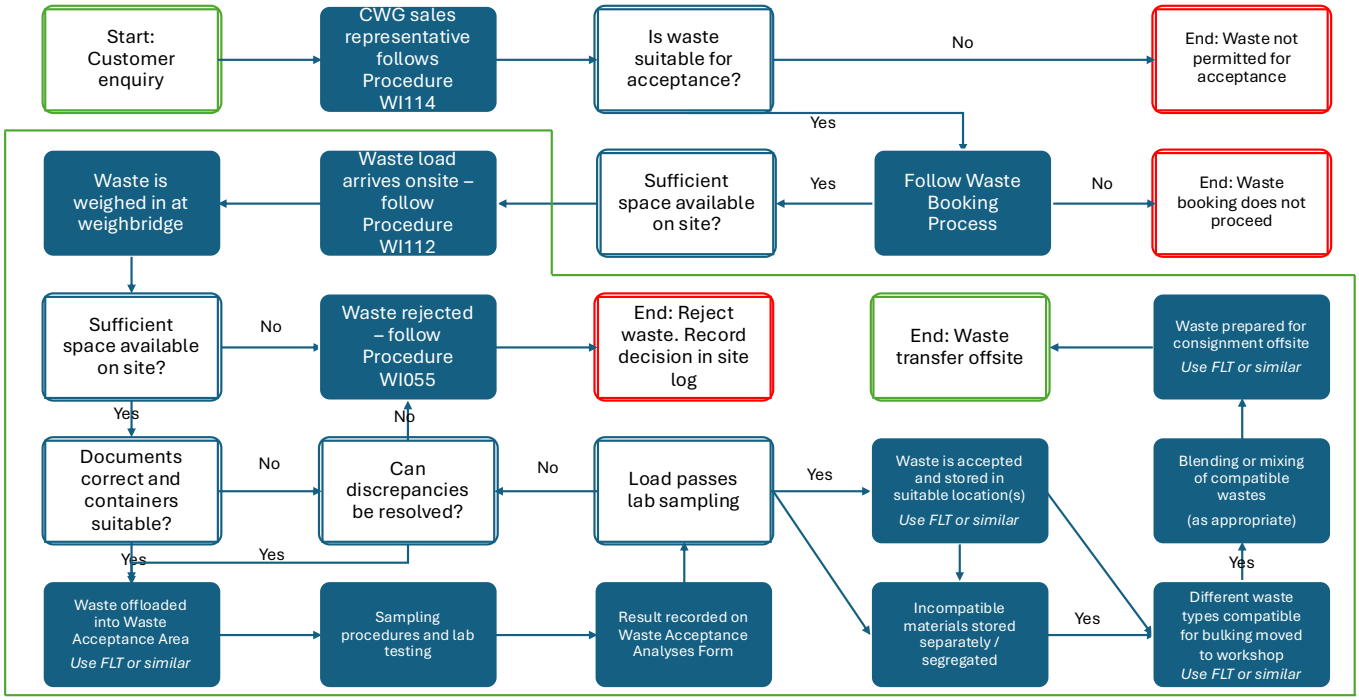
AR4 WASTE TREATMENTS – FOR BLENDING/MIXING AND TRANSFER

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-3: AR4 Blending/Mixing and Transfer



The HWTS accepts hazardous waste for bulking at the site by blending/mixing of compatible wastes of the same type and onwards transfer for recovery at a suitably licensed offsite facility. Some waste may require incidental disposal however the primary purpose of the blending and mixing activity is the recovery of waste. Suitable hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site which may be inside of the main Warehouse, one of the yards, the Flammable Area yard storage or the Secure Store depending upon the nature of the wastes and hazardous properties of each waste type.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging until there is a need to complete the blending and mixing activities and storage will be in accordance with the requirements of

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Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009). The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations for the separation or segregation of different classes of dangerous substances from HSG71. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space e.g. acidic substances segregated from caustics. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Other waste packages will be kept apart using recommended separation distances for storage of different wastes within the same storage area, e.g. sufficient space is available to be able to store acidic materials away from caustic materials by using opposite ends of the racking or different aisles. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets e.g. organic peroxides.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Primary containers that are moved to the Flammable Area yard storage will be stored on the impermeable surfacing prior to any blending and mixing activities. The whole of the Flammable Area yard storage comprises impermeable concrete surfacing which is resistant to the materials stored here and connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any spillages.

Waste blending and mixing will take place inside of the site Workshop, which is located at the main Warehouse but is accessed separately. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers to the site Workshop from the existing storage location. Within the site Workshop, site staff who are trained chemists will handle, blend and mix the different volumes of compatible chemicals, which can include flammables, toxic wastes and oxidisers. Normally this will be completed manually from small volume containers but if larger containers (e.g. IBCs) require blending and mixing, the site staff will use small pumps to transfer the liquids and drum rotators attached to the site fork-lift truck (as appropriate).

Wastes will only be blended if they are the same waste type, will not undergo chemical reactions when being blended and do not change the composition of either waste type. All staff undertaking this activity will be suitably trained in carrying out these activities and for managing spillages or emergencies. All site chemists will be qualified as a minimum with a Higher National Certificate (HNC) in chemistry or equivalent and be approved as competent by the Transfer Station Manager. The activity will take a large number of small volume containers (e.g. laboratory smalls of between five and twenty litres volume), unpackage them from any secondary containers before removing the lids and safely transferring the wastes into a larger

primary container, such as an IBC. This makes the waste more efficient to handle and transfer away from the site for recovery.

The main Warehouse is suitably ventilated by high-level ventilation and the site Workshop has localised vent extraction to atmosphere.

Wastes for blending/mixing is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from solvents, organic chemicals or hydrocarbons and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour and waste treatment takes place inside of an enclosed building to prevent the fugitive emissions of odour.

The activity includes a number of EWC codes from Chapter 16 however the site will not be undertaking any end of life vehicle (ELV) dismantling activities associated with an ELV operation. Wastes from Chapter 16 are for acceptance, repackaging into a larger container (if required) and transfer offsite.

The proposed total throughput for this activity is 90,000 tonnes per annum (in aggregation with AR5 and AR14) and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-3A for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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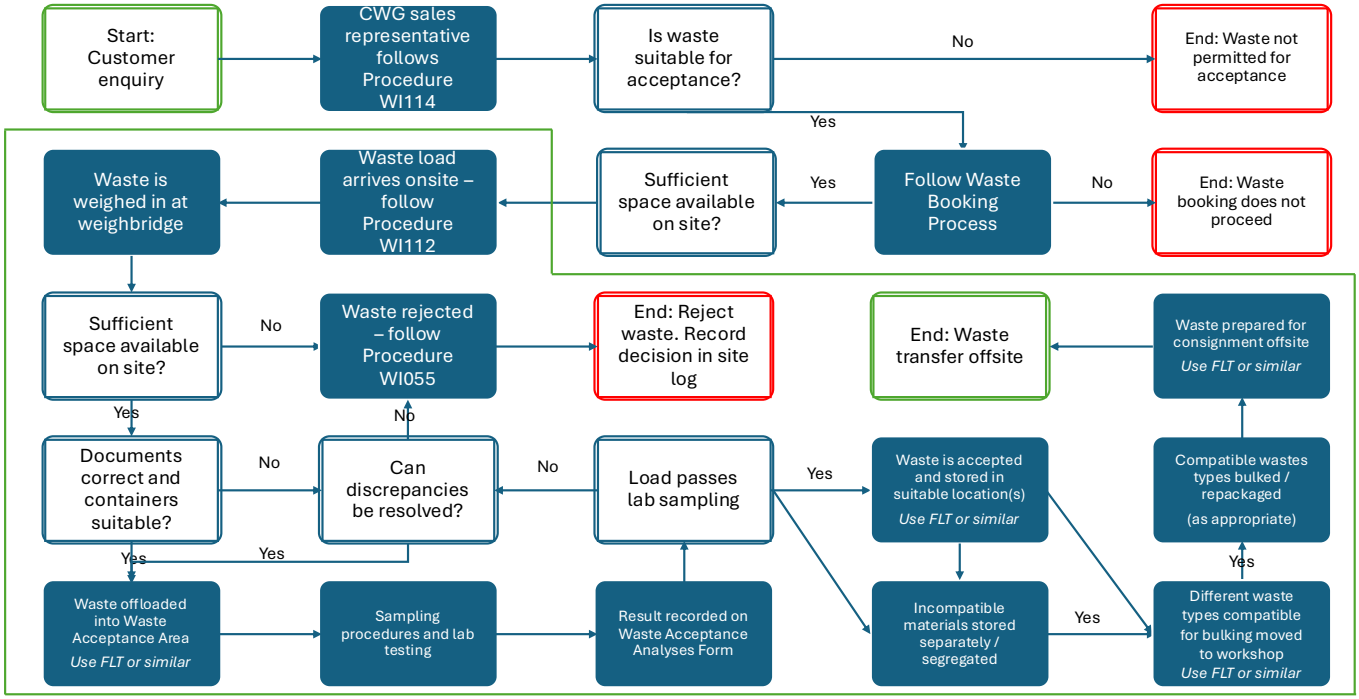
AR5 WASTE TREATMENTS – FOR REPACKAGING AND TRANSFER

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-4: AR5 Repackaging and Transfer



The HWTS accepts hazardous for bulking at the site by repackaging of compatible wastes of the same type and onwards transfer for recovery at a suitably licensed offsite facility. Some waste may require incidental disposal however the primary purpose of the activity is the recovery of waste. Suitable hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site which may be inside of the main Warehouse, one of the yards, the Flammable Area yard storage or the Secure Store depending upon the nature of the wastes and hazardous properties of each waste type.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging until there is a need to complete the repackaging activities and storage will be in accordance with the requirements of Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009). The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas

whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations for the separation or segregation of different classes of dangerous substances from HSG71. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space e.g. acidic substances segregated from caustics. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Other waste packages will be kept apart using recommended separation distances for storage of different wastes within the same storage area, e.g. sufficient space is available to be able to store acidic materials away from caustic materials by using opposite ends of the racking or different aisles. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets e.g. organic peroxides.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Primary containers that are moved to the Flammable Area yard storage will be stored on the impermeable surfacing prior to any bulking and repackaging activities. The whole of the Flammable Area yard storage comprises impermeable concrete surfacing which is resistant to the materials stored here and connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any spillages.

Waste repackaging will take place inside of the site Workshop, which is located at the main Warehouse but is accessed separately. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers to the site Workshop from the existing storage location. Within the site Workshop, site staff who are trained chemists will handle, bulk-up and repackage the different volumes of compatible chemicals, which can include flammables, toxic wastes and oxidisers. Normally this will be completed manually from small volume containers but if larger containers (e.g. IBCs) require repackaging, the site staff will use small pumps to transfer the liquids and drum rotators attached to the site fork-lift truck (as appropriate).

Wastes will only be repackaged if they are the same waste type, will not undergo chemical reactions when being packaged and do not change the composition of the waste type. All staff undertaking this activity will be suitably trained in carrying out these activities and for managing spillages or emergencies. All site chemists will be qualified as a minimum with a Higher National Certificate (HNC) in chemistry or equivalent and be approved as competent by the Transfer Station Manager. The activity will take a large number of small volume containers (e.g. laboratory smalls of between five and twenty litres volume), unpackage them from any secondary containers and repackage them into a suitable larger container (e.g. clip top drum) and filled with an inert material (to prevent damage during onwards transfer). This makes the waste more efficient to handle and transfer away from the site for recovery.

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The main Warehouse is suitably ventilated by high-level ventilation and the site Workshop has localised vent extraction to atmosphere.

The activity includes a number of EWC codes from Chapter 16 however the site will not be undertaking any end of life vehicle (ELV) dismantling activities associated with an ELV operation. Wastes from Chapter 16 are for acceptance, repackaging into a larger container (if required) and transfer offsite.

Wastes for repackaging is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and wastes are never received loose or in bulk. Some wastes for repackaging are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from waste sludges, paints, solvents, organic chemicals or hydrocarbons and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When repackaging wastes, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour and waste treatment takes place inside of an enclosed building to prevent the fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for this activity is 90,000 tonnes per annum (in aggregation with AR4 and AR14) and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-3A for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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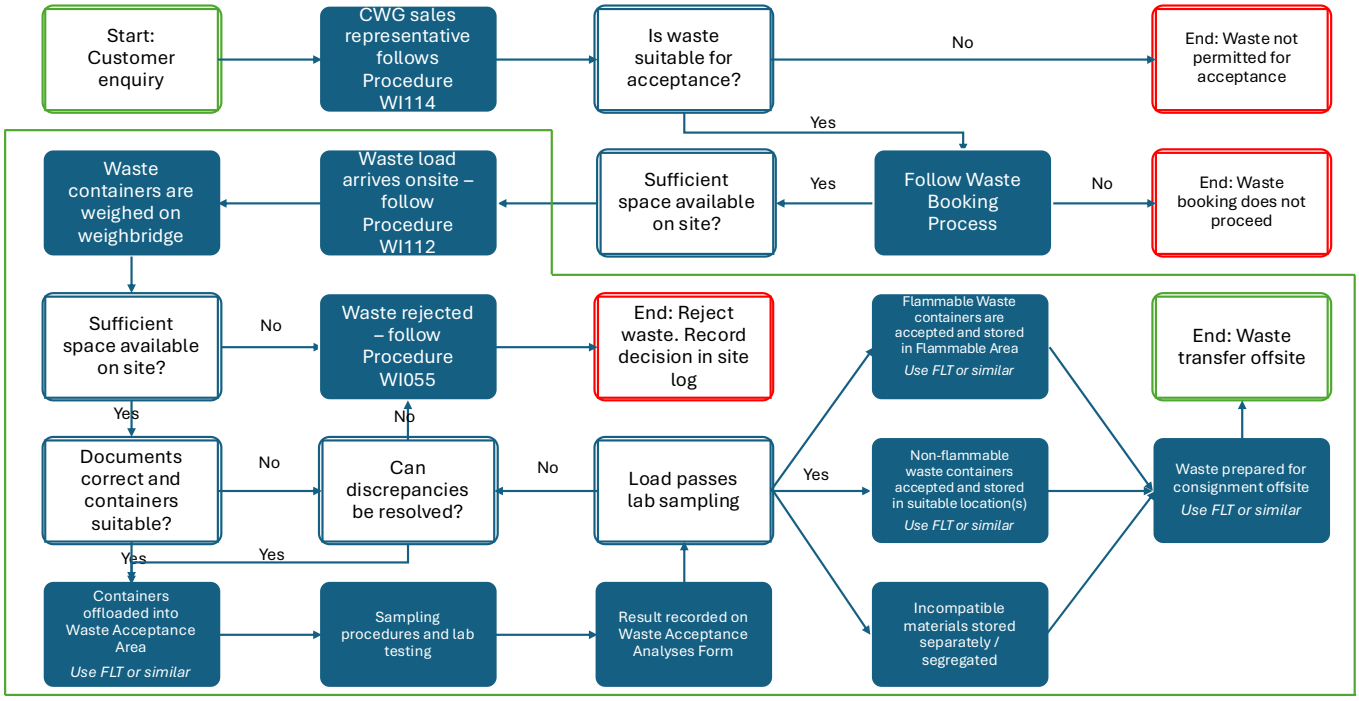
AR1 WASTE TRANSFER – FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER ONLY

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-5: AR1 Transfer of containerised wastes (Hazardous Waste)



The HWTS accepts hazardous waste for transfer only within original primary packaging. Suitable hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site which may be inside of the main Warehouse, one of the yards, the Flammable Area yard storage or the Secure Store.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging in accordance with the requirements of Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009) The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations

for the separation or segregation of different classes of dangerous substances from HSG71. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space e.g. acidic substances segregated from caustics. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Other waste packages will be kept apart using recommended separation distances for storage of different wastes within the same storage area, e.g. sufficient space is available to be able to store acidic materials away from caustic materials by using opposite ends of the racking or different aisles. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets e.g. organic peroxides. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing pending transfer.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Primary containers that are moved to the Flammable Area yard storage will be stored on the impermeable surfacing prior to transfer. The whole of the Flammable Area yard storage comprises impermeable concrete surfacing which is resistant to the materials stored here and connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any spillages.

Once a sufficient volume of one type of waste (or multiple wastes that can safely be collected on the same vehicle) is available to facilitate an efficient transfer off site, the waste is removed from the HWTS within the waste container and transferred to a suitably permitted offsite facility. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers within the site.

The activity includes a number of EWC codes from Chapter 16 however the site will not be undertaking any end of life vehicle (ELV) dismantling activities associated with an ELV operation. Wastes from Chapter 16 are for acceptance and transfer offsite in original containers only. Wastes for transfer are always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. Waste is not accepted loose or in bulk. This prevents the releases of odours.

The proposed total throughput for temporary storage and transfer of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 105,000 tonnes per annum (in aggregate) which will exceed 50 tonnes of temporary storage capacity. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-4A for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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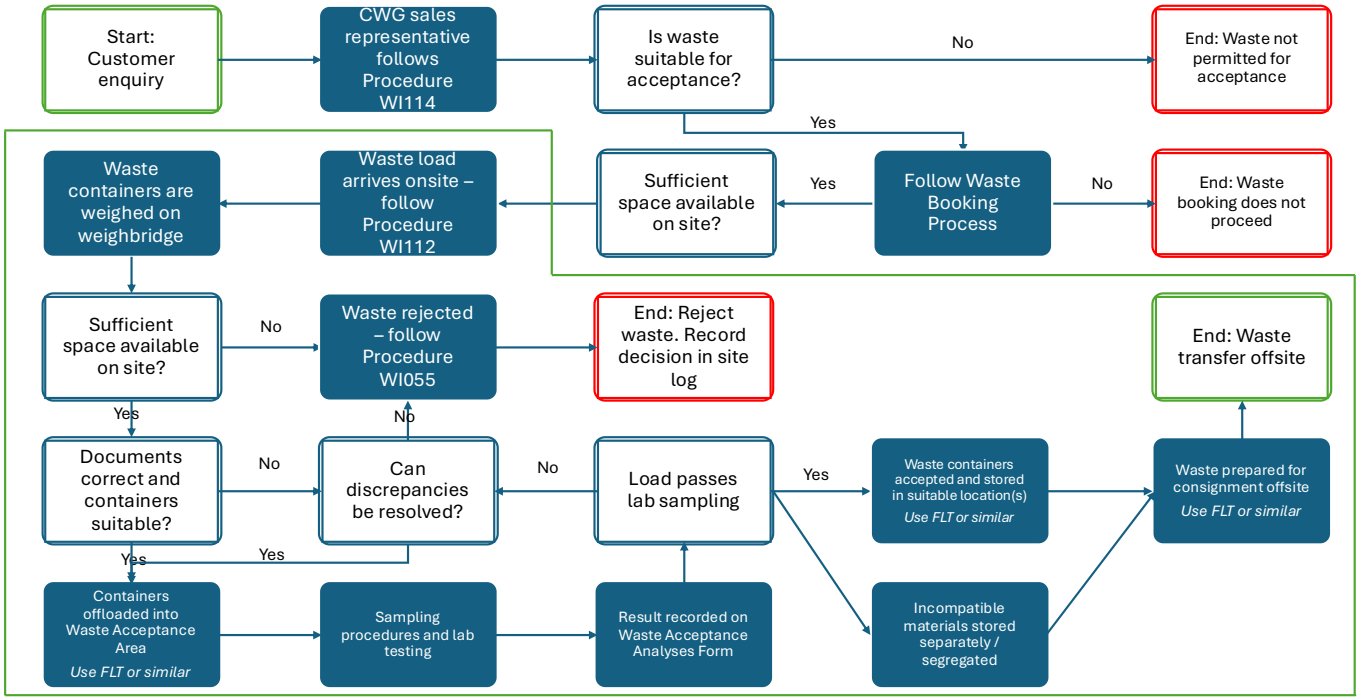
AR6 WASTE TRANSFER – FOR NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSFER ONLY (WASTE OPERATION)

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-9: AR6 Transfer of containerised wastes (Non-hazardous Waste)



The HWTS accepts non-hazardous waste for transfer only within original primary packaging. Suitable non-hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste is not subject to mixing when being stored pending transfer.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site which may be inside of the main Warehouse, one of the yards, or the Secure Store. Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging and for any dangerous substances (e.g. fire extinguishers and alcohol based cleaning solutions), in accordance with the requirements of Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009). The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations for the separation or segregation of different classes

of dangerous substances from HSG71 to store non-hazardous wastes that are not dangerous, a safe and suitable distance from any dangerous goods. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space e.g. acidic substances segregated from caustics. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets e.g. non-infectious sharps wastes.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Primary containers that are moved to the yard storage areas will be stored on the impermeable surfacing prior to transfer. The yard storage areas comprise impermeable concrete surfacing and are connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any spillages.

Once a sufficient volume of one type of waste (or multiple wastes that can safely be collected on the same vehicle) is available to facilitate an efficient transfer off site, the waste is removed from the HWTS within the waste container and transferred to a suitably permitted offsite facility. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers within the site.

The activity includes a number of EWC codes from Chapter 16 however the site will not be undertaking any end of life vehicle (ELV) dismantling activities associated with an ELV operation. Wastes from Chapter 16 are for acceptance and transfer offsite in original containers only.

Wastes for transfer are always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. Waste is not accepted loose or in bulk. This prevents the releases of odours.

The proposed total throughput for temporary storage and transfer of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 105,000 tonnes per annum (in aggregate). See Table 2-4 – List of Waste Operations and Table 5-4B for the List of Non-hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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AR7 – DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY CLEANING OF EMPTY HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINERS

The site will wash empty waste containers that are not suitable for re-use or recycling and therefore that cannot be reused until they have been processed and certified as free from contamination. Only empty waste containers that have been generated by the activities of the Waste Transfer Station will be processed at the HWTS and therefore this is a directly associated activity, as per RGN2.

Empty metal and plastic waste containers will be generated as a result of waste treatment activities, specifically the mixing, blending and repackaging of wastes for consignment offsite. Containers will be washed using water so that the clean packaging can be sent off site.

Site staff with suitable training and experience will undertake this activity and will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities.

Empty containers will not be accepted at the HWTS solely for the purpose of being washed.

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AR8 – DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY COLLECTION OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE AND DISPOSAL OFFSITE

The bunded area of the site will collect effluents and surface water run off within the sealed drainage system. The drainage system will capture these effluents and they are transferred by a combination of gravity drainage and forced pumping

- Surface water flows within the impermeable bunded area of the site where wastes will be handled, stored and treated. This drains to a sump and is manually pumped into the Mixing Tank.
- Surface water flows that have come into contact with wastes/waste containers and are potentially contaminated from the waste within the impermeable bunded area of the site where wastes will be handled, stored and treated. This drains to a sump and is manually pumped into the Mixing Tank.
- Effluents from small spillages that have taken place within the impermeable area of the site and are discharge to the sealed drainage network at the site as a result of cleaning activities.
- Waste waters from routine surface cleaning operations of the site.
- Effluents from treating wastes which require incidental disposal.

Effluents and surface waters will be subject to monitoring and testing followed by discharge from the site via emission point S1, where confirmed to be suitable. Otherwise, effluents and surface waters will be removed from the site by tanker transfer and taken to a suitably licensed waste management facility.

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AR9 – DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY STORAGE OF RAW MATERIALS

The site will store raw materials that will be consumed or used as a result the waste treatment processes and activities, and, for day-to-day operations of the HTWS. Storage of raw materials will include:

- Diesel;
- Anti-foam
- Neutralisation chemicals;
- Cleaning chemicals; and
- Inert materials(e.g. vermiculite)

All raw materials will be stored in suitable containers such as bunded tanks, bunded IBCs, sacks or bulk bags and these will be supplied by the supplier. The diesel tank will be a self bunded tank that is compliant with Oil Storage Regulations.

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AR11 - DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY CRUSHING WASTE CONTAINERS

The site will crush empty waste containers that are not suitable for re-use or recycling and therefore that cannot be reused. Only empty waste containers that have been generated by the activities of the Waste Transfer Station will be processed at the HWTS and therefore this is a directly associated activity, as per RGN2.
Metal and plastic waste containers will be generated as a result of waste treatment activities, specifically the mixing, blending and repackaging of wastes for consignment offsite. Containers will be physically treated by crushing to reduce the size of the container and facilitate easier and more efficient onwards transfer for disposal at a suitably licensed waste management facility.

Site staff with suitable training and experience will undertake this activity and will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities.

Empty containers will not be accepted at the HWTS solely for the purpose of being crushed.

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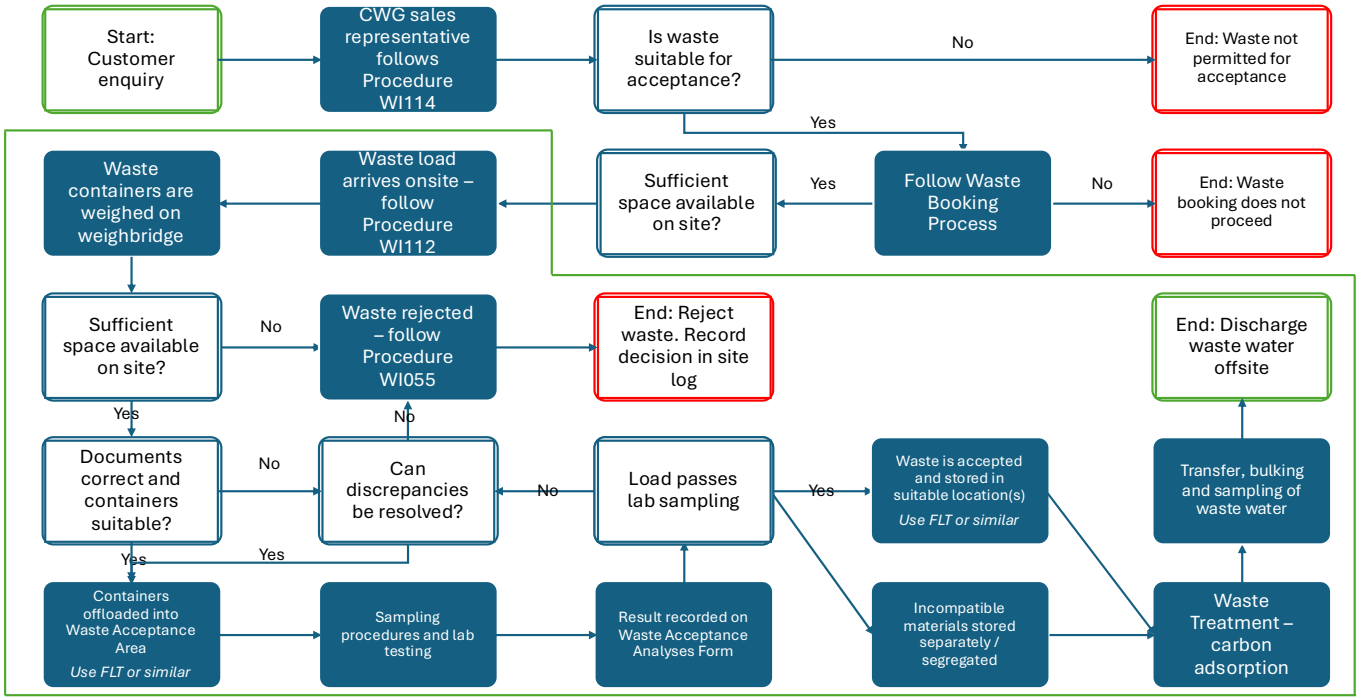
AR12 WASTE TREATMENT – PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF NON-HAZARDOUS AQUEOUS WASTE

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-7: AR12 Physical Treatment of Aqueous Waste (Non-hazardous Waste)



The HWTS accepts non-hazardous aqueous wastes that contains low-concentrations of contaminants for waste treatment through adsorption on to activated carbon within a 40m3 tank. Waste water is subject to disposal by offsite transfer from the site. Some waste may be subject to recovery or recycling however the primary purpose of the waste treatment activity is the disposal of waste water. Suitable non-hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area and placed onto a portable bund, to allow for any laboratory testing to be completed (if required). If a waste is non-compliant with waste acceptance procedures, the container is moved to the quarantine area inside of the main Warehouse and stored for a maximum of 5 working days. This allows for the customer to be contacted and the non-conformance to be resolved or for the customer to return and remove the waste from the site. For wastes that pass all acceptance checks, the waste is moved to storage racking and temporarily stored in the main Warehouse pending treatment or moved for storage within

external yard storage. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers within the site and move it from storage to treatment areas.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse. Containers stored within the yard areas will be placed on portable bunds and the entire area of the yard storage comprises impermeable concrete surfacing and connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any accidents which could result in spillages.

As required, waste containers will be moved to the 40m3 tank which is located in the north of the site, in the area known as the Effluent Blending Plant. Liquid waste is decanted from the original waste container using a manual pump and transferred into the treatment tank. Following treatment over a number of hours, contaminants will be adsorbed onto the activated carbon within the tank. Following treatment the waste water will be sampled to confirm the contaminants have been adsorbed onto the activated carbon; if the treatment has removed the contaminants, the waste water will be removed and either transferred to the Effluent Discharge Tank for discharge via emission point S1 to Bran Sands Industrial Effluent Treatment Works. Alternatively, the waste water will be pumped into 1,000 litre IBCs and removed from the site for disposal at a suitably licensed facility. This will be dependant upon the source of the original waste and the contents of the waste waters for disposal and their chemical composition. Only site staff with suitable qualifications (HNC chemistry or equivalent) will undertake this waste treatment operation and chemists will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities, pumping operations, waste sampling waste movements and treatments.

Activated carbon will be subject to reuse for a number of treatment cycles however once saturated and no longer effective at removing trace contaminants, the activated carbon will be subject to one of three options. Activated carbon will either be sent off-site for thermal regeneration, will be returned to the supplier or will be subject to disposal at a suitably licensed waste management facility.

Waste packaging from the process is also transferred off site for re-use or recycling and placed back onto the market for another lifecycle. This avoids the generation of waste and need to dispose of packaging that is still fit for purpose. Any packaging that cannot be cleaned or is damaged and unable to be repaired would be disposed of as wastes generated by the HWTS activities. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer full and empty waste containers within the site.

Liquid wastes for treatment are always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from liquid wastes unsuitable for consumption or processing, from textiles and beverage production. This liquid

waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for this physical treatment (in aggregation with AR16) of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 70,000 tonnes per annum and the treatment capacity will exceed 50 tonnes per day of non-hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-5B for the List of Non-Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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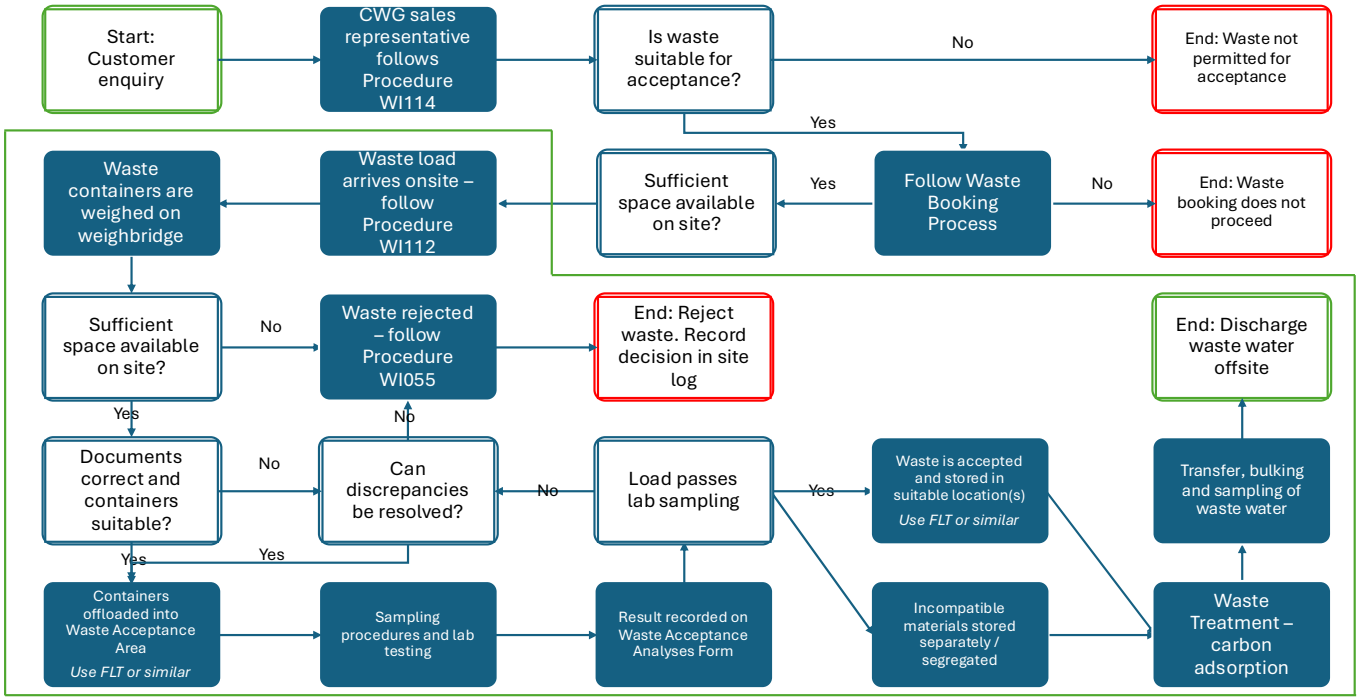
AR16 WASTE TREATMENT – PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS AQUEOUS WASTE

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-6: AR16 Physical Treatment of Aqueous Waste (Hazardous Waste)



The HWTS accepts hazardous aqueous wastes that contains low-concentrations of contaminants for waste treatment through adsorption on to activated carbon within a 40m^3 tank. Waste water is subject to disposal by offsite transfer from the site. Some waste may be subject to recovery or recycling however the primary purpose of the waste treatment activity is the disposal of waste water. Suitable hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area and placed onto a portable bund, to allow for any laboratory testing to be completed (if required) to confirm that all waste pre-acceptance information is correct and the waste is suitable for treatment. For wastes that pass all acceptance checks, the waste is moved to storage racking and temporarily stored in the main Warehouse pending treatment or moved for storage within external yard storage. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers within the site and move it from storage to treatment areas.

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If a waste is non-compliant with waste acceptance procedures, the container is moved to the quarantine area inside of the main Warehouse and stored for a maximum of 5 working days. This allows for the customer to be contacted and the non-conformance to be resolved or for the customer to return and remove the waste from the site.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging and storage will be in accordance with the requirements of Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009). The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations for the separation or segregation of different classes of dangerous substances from HSG71. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space e.g. acidic substances segregated from caustics. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Other waste packages will be kept apart using recommended separation distances for storage of different wastes within the same storage area, e.g. sufficient space is available to be able to store acidic materials away from caustic materials by using opposite ends of the racking or different aisles. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse. Containers stored within the yard areas will be placed on portable bunds and the entire area of the yard storage comprises impermeable concrete surfacing and connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any accidents which could result in spillages.

As required, waste containers will be moved to the 40m3 tank which is located in the north of the site, in the area known as the Effluent Blending Plant. Liquid waste is decanted from the original waste container using a manual pump and transferred into the treatment tank. Following treatment over a number of hours, contaminants will be adsorbed onto the activated carbon within the tank. Following treatment the waste water will be sampled to confirm the contaminants have been adsorbed onto the activated carbon; if the treatment has removed the contaminants, the waste water will be removed and either transferred to the Effluent Discharge Tank for discharge via emission point S1 to Bran Sands Industrial Effluent Treatment Works. Alternatively, the waste water will be pumped into 1,000 litre IBCs and removed from the site for disposal at a suitably licensed facility. This will be dependant upon the source of the original waste and the contents of the waste waters for disposal and their chemical composition. Only site staff with suitable qualifications (HNC chemistry or equivalent) will undertake this waste treatment operation and chemists will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor

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Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities, pumping operations, waste sampling waste movements and treatments.

Activated carbon will be subject to reuse for a number of treatment cycles however once saturated and no longer effective at removing trace contaminants, the activated carbon will be subject to one of three options. Activated carbon will either be sent off-site for thermal regeneration, will be returned to the supplier or will be subject to disposal at a suitably licensed waste management facility.

Waste packaging from the process is also transferred off site for re-use or recycling and placed back onto the market for another lifecycle. This avoids the generation of waste and need to dispose of packaging that is still fit for purpose. Any packaging that cannot be cleaned or is damaged and unable to be repaired would be disposed of as wastes generated by the HWTS activities. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer full and empty waste containers within the site.

Liquid wastes for treatment are always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from liquid wastes containing organic chemicals. This liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for this physical treatment (in aggregation with AR12) of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 70,000 tonnes per annum and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-5A for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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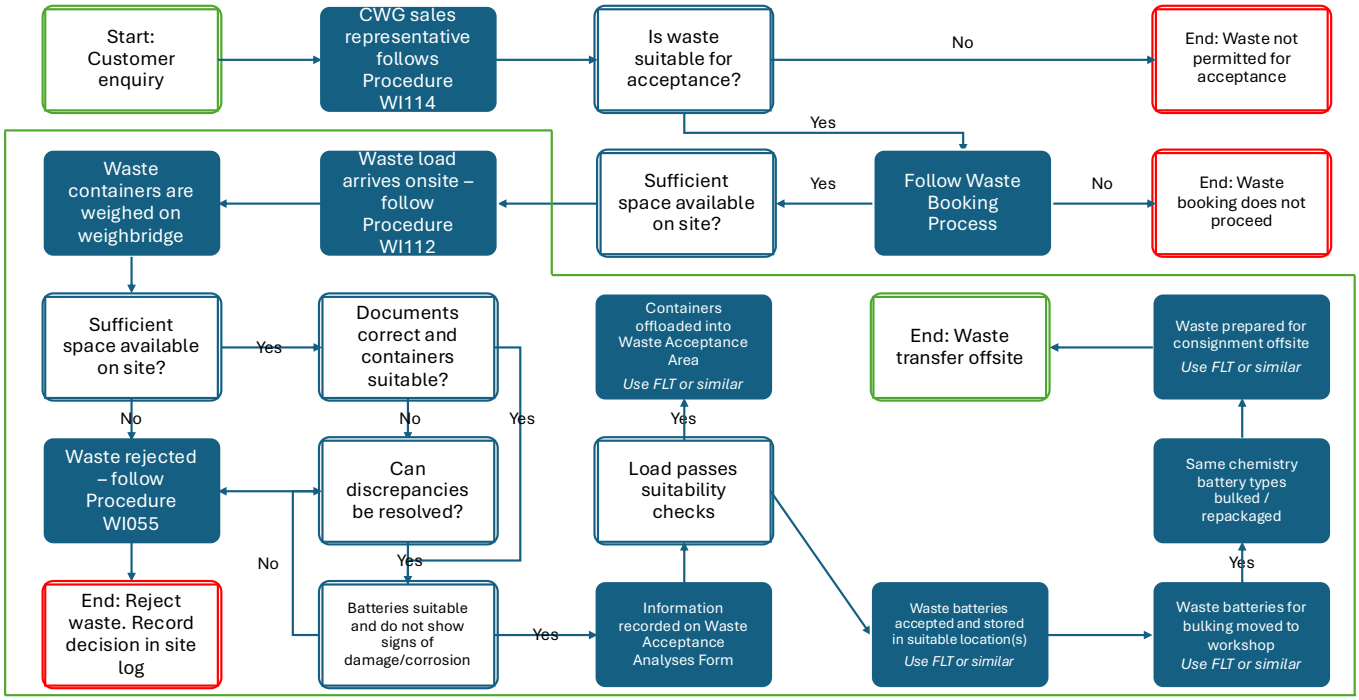
AR15 WASTE TREATMENT - SORTING AND TRANSFER OF BATTERIES

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-8: AR15 Sorting and Transfer of Batteries



The HWTS accepts hazardous batteries for sorting and bulking at the site by repackaging of compatible wastes of the same type and onwards transfer for recovery at a suitably licensed offsite facility. This includes accepting separate collections of waste batteries that have already been segregated by chemistry type and consignments of mixed batteries from households and businesses for sorting. Suitable waste batteries will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2).

The site does not undertake any other form of waste treatment on waste batteries other than manual sorting e.g. it does not undertake hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical processes.

Upon arrival, the waste is weighed and visually inspected; batteries are visually inspected to confirm they meet the written description, are of the correct type and that no battery is showing signs of damage or is leaking. Should defective batteries be identified, they will immediately be segregated and repackaged into authorises storage containers with inert packaging material. Otherwise, waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the Waste Reception Area. Following the

acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site inside of the main Warehouse which is a secure area of the site.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging until there is a need to complete the sorting and repackaging activities. The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying suitable segregation and separation distances. The main Warehouse is an enclosed building with an impermeable surface that will prevent waste batteries from being exposed ambient conditions where the battery might be sensitive to weather conditions e.g. moisture, extreme heat.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Waste bulking and repackaging will take place inside of the site Workshop, which is located at the main Warehouse but is accessed separately. Trained site staff who have undertaken training for handling palletised goods will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers to the site Workshop from the existing storage location. Within the site Workshop, site staff who are trained chemists will manually handle, bulk-up and repackage the batteries. Site staff will receive training in identifying different battery types and different battery chemistries, in accordance with procedure “WI116: Hazardous Transfer Station Storage of Batteries”. Waste batteries will only be repackaged if they are the same battery chemistry type and classified as either lithium primary batteries, lithium secondary batteries, alkaline-zinc carbon batteries, nickel-cadmium or nickel-metal hydride batteries, or lead acid batteries. All staff undertaking this activity will be suitably trained in carrying out these activities and for managing spillages or emergencies. All site chemists will be qualified as a minimum with a Higher National Certificate (HNC) in chemistry or equivalent and be approved as competent by the Transfer Station Manager. Staff will unpackage batteries from the primary containers and safely transfer the batteries into a new, authorised storage container or unpackage batteries from the primary container and place them into an authorised storage container that already contains the same battery type. Authorised storage containers will be labelled appropriately to indicate the contents and date of sorting. This information will also be recorded on the HWTS electronic waste tracking system. The following authorised storage containers will be used with each different type of battery:

- lithium primary batteries – battery terminals will taped and batteries will be stored in 60ltr drums, with liner and vermiculite (not with other types of battery chemistries);
- lithium secondary batteries - battery terminals will taped and batteries will be stored in 60ltr drums, with liner and vermiculite (not with other types of battery chemistries);
- alkaline-zinc carbon batteries – batteries will be stored inside of dry, lidded pallet box or tote box;

- nickel-cadmium or nickel-metal hydride batteries - batteries will be stored inside of dry, lidded pallet box or tote box; and
- lead acid batteries - batteries will be stored inside of dry, lidded pallet box or tote box;

The main Warehouse is suitably ventilated by high-level ventilation and the site Workshop has localised vent extraction to atmosphere.

Battery wastes will be stored and handled in a way that makes sure you prevent and minimise pollution risks, will be carried out by competent staff who have been trained for the activity and approved by the Transfer Station Manager.

Waste batteries will not be stored on site for longer than is necessary and will be subject to maximum storage duration limits of:

- mixed batteries that are waiting to be sorted – 6 months;
- lithium primary batteries – 6 months;
- lithium secondary batteries – 6 months;
- alkaline-zinc carbon batteries – 12 months;
- nickel-cadmium or nickel-metal hydride batteries – 6 months; and
- lead acid batteries – 6 months;

Batteries are always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and inside of an enclosed building. Battery waste is not likely to be the source of fugitive odour or dust emissions, nor attractive to pests.

The proposed throughput for this activity is 1,000 tonnes per annum and the treatment capacity will exceed 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste. See Table 2-2 – Types of Activities and Table 5-6 for the List of Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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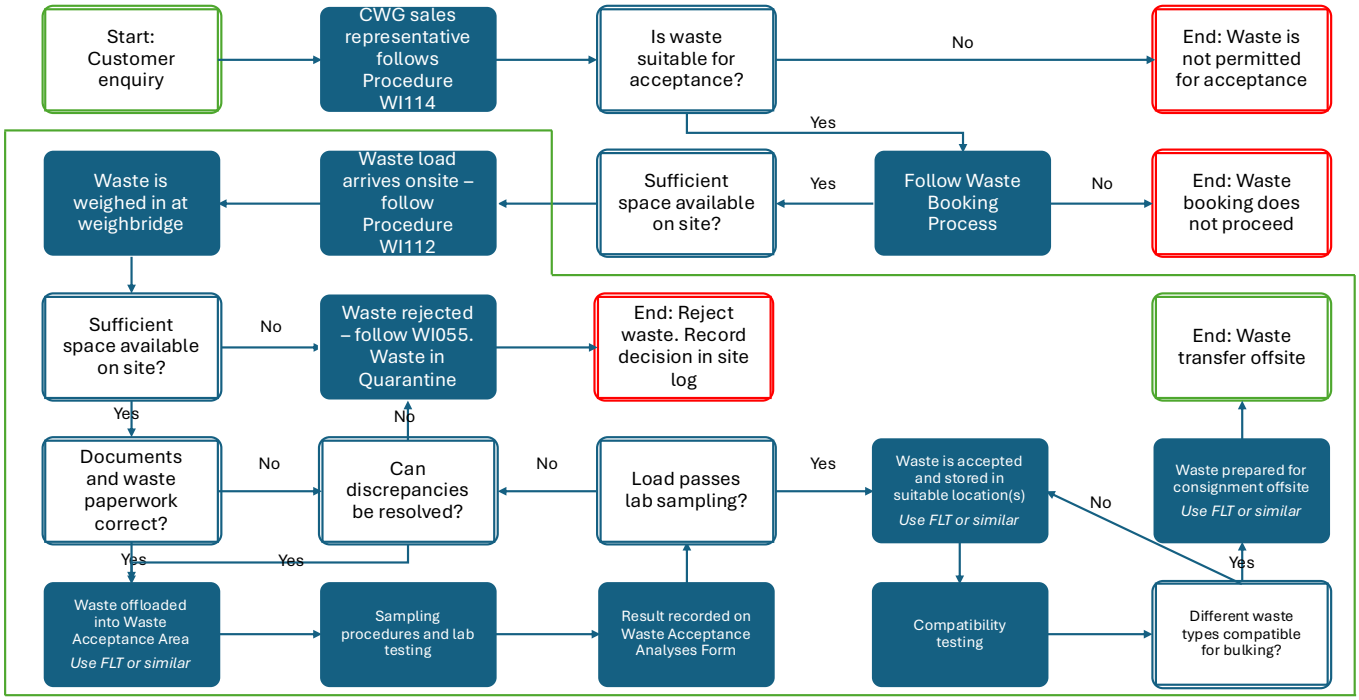
AR13 WASTE TREATMENTS – BLENDING OR MIXING FOR CONSIGNMENT OFFSITE (WATE OPERATION)

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-10: AR13 Mixing or Blending for Consignment Offsite (Non-hazardous waste)



The HWTS accepts non-hazardous liquid waste for blending or mixing prior to consignment offsite for recovery as a recovery operation (with incidental waste disposal of small fractions). Non-hazardous liquid waste is accepted for bulking with other suitable, high calorific value non-hazardous liquid wastes followed by the transfer offsite for further waste treatment at a suitably licensed and permitted facility. Non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

At these offsite facilities, waste is then subject to additional waste treatment to generate a secondary liquid fuel. Secondary liquid fuels are subject to recovery at downstream facilities.

As per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2), suitable wastes will be pre booked for delivery to the site and upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. If a waste is non-compliant with waste acceptance procedures, the container is moved to the quarantine area inside of the main Warehouse and stored for a maximum of 5 working days. This allows for the customer to be contacted and the non-conformance to be resolved or for the customer to return and

remove the waste from the site. Waste is stored within the main Warehouse pending treatment. The site tests the calorific values of the waste (using a bomb calorimeter operated by trained and competent staff) to ensure that the waste is suitable and within the quality limits/specification required by the receiving site to be sent offsite for processing.

Prior to any mixing, a full compatibility test will be carried out to ensure that the material is safe to mix together. This testing will be carried out over a 24 hour period to ensure that no slow reactions also take place. Blending will be carried out from either 205L drums or IBCs. Smaller containers of suitable flammable materials are manually bulked into the larger containers prior to consignment. Only site staff with suitable qualifications (HNC chemistry or equivalent) will undertake this blending and chemists will be approved by the Transfer Station Manager as competent. Site staff are overseen by the Supervisor Operator, who oversees staff and organises the day-to-day site activities, waste movements and treatments. Once a sufficient volume of compatible wastes is available, a bulk tanker transfer is booked to remove the waste from the HWTS and transfer the waste offsite. The waste containers, which will make up the tanker load, will be selected in advance of the tanker arrival and using a fork lift truck, moved to the appropriate collection location. When bulking flammable materials, all mobile plant and equipment will be approved to the correct specification for the material being loaded, the tanker being loaded will be suitably earthed and hoses used will be anti-static.

The contents of the waste containers must be assessed and compatibility tests carried out by the site chemists. Where required, after assessment by Technical Staff based on waste characteristics and origins, a full mimic will be produced from every container which is to be loaded and flash point tested prior to the waste being loaded onto a tanker. The Transfer Station Manager, in consultation with the Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor will determine the classification each load and transportation requirements and authorise the transfer of wastes. Waste containers will be loaded onto the tanker vehicle from the rear and flammable liquids will only be loaded from inside of the Flammable Area yard storage. The tanker vehicle driver will empty the waste containers by suction pipe but will use the dead-vac loading method. This is when the tanker is put under full vacuum then switched off and the waste is then sucked into the empty vacuum without the tanker running. If any waste may be odorous then the tanker vent will be put through a basic scrubber via a 1.5” hose. This will be either water or 15% sodium hydroxide in IBCs and will be confirmed by the site chemist.

Prior to despatch a representative sample of the load is taken and analysed to check for conformity with the paperwork, vehicle/tanker type and disposal site requirements. Results of analysis should be recorded. Labelled samples should be kept in the sample store for a period of three months.

Waste packaging from the process is also transferred off site for re-use or recycling and placed back onto the market for another lifecycle. This avoids the generation of waste and need to dispose of packaging that is still fit for purpose. Any packaging that cannot be cleaned or is damaged and unable to be repaired would be disposed of as wastes generated by the HWTS activities. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer full and empty waste containers within the site.

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Liquid wastes for blending/mixing is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from solvents or waste paints and varnish, and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for consignment offsite of high calorific liquid hazardous and non-hazardous waste is 50,000 tonnes per annum. See Table 2-4 – List of Waste Operations and Table 5-2B for the List of Non-Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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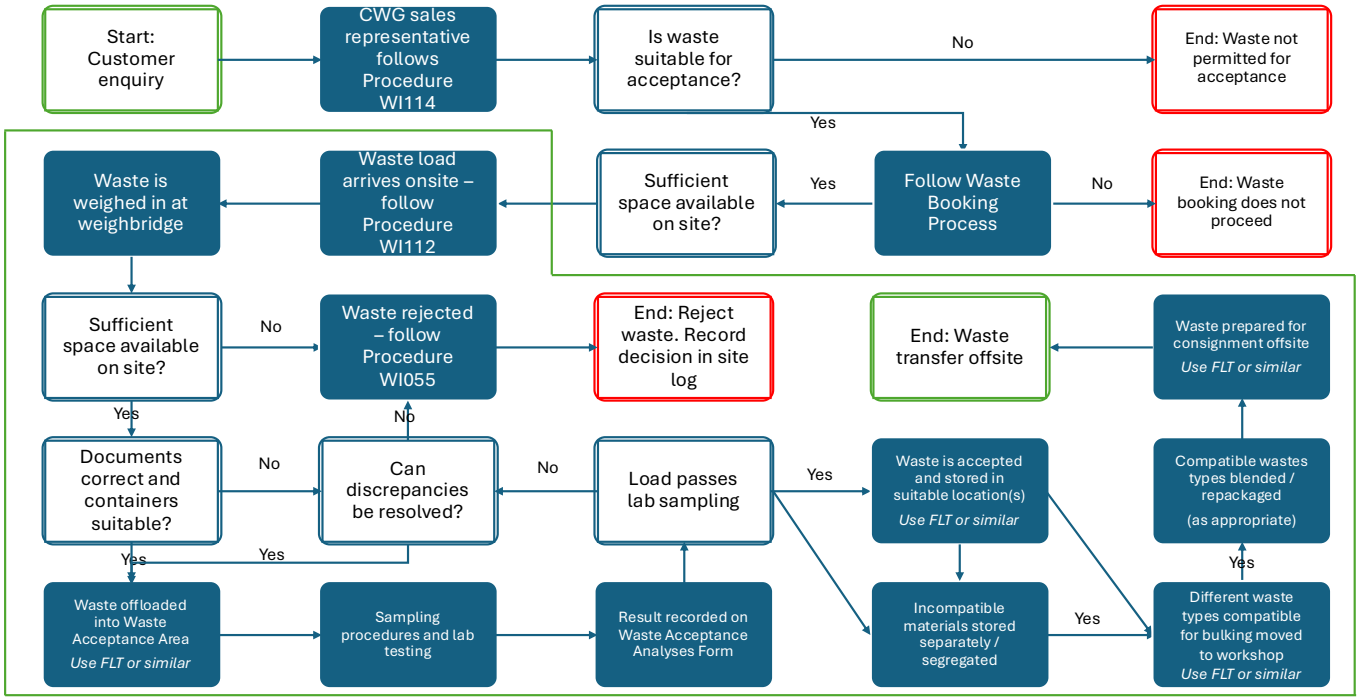
AR14 WASTE TREATMENTS –FOR BLENDING, MIXING, REPACKAGING AND TRANSFER (WASTE OPERATION)

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-11: AR14 Blending, Mixing, Repackaging and Transfer (Non-hazardous)



The HWTS accepts non-hazardous waste for bulking at the site by mixing, blending and repackaging of compatible wastes of the same type and onwards transfer for recovery at a suitably licensed offsite facility. Some waste may require incidental disposal however the primary purpose of the activity is the recovery of waste. Suitable non-hazardous wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Upon arrival, the waste is weighed, visually inspected and a sample of the representative waste is taken to analyse the waste. Non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste is not subject to mixing.

Waste containers are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area, to allow for the laboratory testing to be completed. Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site which may be inside of the main Warehouse, one of the yards or the Secure Store depending upon the nature of the wastes and properties of each waste type.

Inside the main Warehouse, waste will be stored on racking within original packaging until there is a need to complete the mixing, blending or repackaging activities and for any dangerous substances, storage will

be in accordance with the requirements of Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009). The racking is of sufficient size and space to store different wastes in different areas whilst applying the segregation and separation distances. Within the yard storage area, waste containers and pallets will be stored up to two high. The site will apply the general recommendations for the separation or segregation of different classes of dangerous substances from HSG71. As required, wastes will be segregated from incompatible substances. Segregation will be on the basis of separation distances as specified in HSG71 and will be separated by adequate space. Where wastes cannot be stored within the same building, these incompatible substances will be stored in different buildings. Other waste packages will be kept apart using recommended separation distances for storage of different wastes within the same storage area by using opposite ends of the racking or different aisles. Finally, some substances will be isolated within suitable secure chemical cabinets.

Each area of racking is bunded to contain spillages and prevent incompatible wastes coming into contact with each other in the event of a spillage. The entry and exit to the main Warehouse is also fitted with bund ramps which will provide tertiary containment for all of the wastes being stored inside of the main Warehouse.

Primary containers that are moved to the yard storage will be stored on the impermeable surfacing prior to any mixing, blending, bulking and repackaging activities. The yard storage areas comprise impermeable concrete surfacing and are connected to a sealed drainage system, that drains to a sump. Containers will be stacked up to two units high within this area and will be checked regularly for stability to prevent any spillages.

Waste mixing, blending bulking and repackaging of non-hazardous wastes will take place inside of the site Workshop, which is located at the main Warehouse but is accessed separately. Site staff will utilise fork-lift trucks to transfer waste containers to the site Workshop from the existing storage location. Within the site Workshop, site staff who are trained chemists will handle, mix, blend, bulk-up and repackage the different volumes of compatible wastes. Normally this will be completed manually from small volume containers but if larger containers of non-hazardous liquids (e.g. IBCs of pharmaceuticals or aqueous sludges) require mixing, blending or repackaging, the site staff will use small pumps to transfer the liquids and drum rotators attached to the site fork-lift truck (as appropriate).

Wastes will only be mixed, blended repackaged if they are the same waste type, will not undergo chemical reactions when being blended and do not change the composition of either waste type. All staff undertaking this activity will be suitably trained in carrying out these activities and for managing spillages or emergencies. All site chemists will be qualified as a minimum with a Higher National Certificate (HNC) in chemistry or equivalent and be approved as competent by the Transfer Station Manager. The activity will take a large number of small volume containers (e.g. small bottles of between five and twenty litres volume), unpackage them from any secondary containers before removing the lids and safely transferring the wastes into a larger primary container, such as an IBC. Large quantities of the same type of small volume containers of the same waste types will be repackaged into a suitable larger container (e.g. clip top

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drum) and filled with an inert material (to prevent damage during onwards transfer). This makes the waste more efficient to handle and transfer away from the site for recovery.

The main Warehouse is suitably ventilated by high-level ventilation and the site Workshop has localised vent extraction to atmosphere.

The activity includes a number of EWC codes from Chapter 16 however the site will not be undertaking any end of life vehicle (ELV) dismantling activities associated with an ELV operation. Wastes from Chapter 16 are for acceptance, repackaging into a larger container (if required) and transfer offsite.

Wastes for blending/mixing/repackaging is always stored inside of suitable primary packaging and some wastes are additional stored inside of an enclosed building. This prevents the releases of odour, in particular from solvents and sludge wastes and liquid waste is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests. When transferring wastes between containers, lids are removed for the shortest possible period of time to limit fugitive emissions of odour and waste treatment takes place inside of an enclosed building to prevent the fugitive emissions of odour.

The proposed total throughput for this activity is 90,000 tonnes per annum (in aggregation with AR4 and AR5). See Table 2-4 – List of Waste Operations and Table 5-3B for the List of Non-Hazardous Wastes accepted for this activity.

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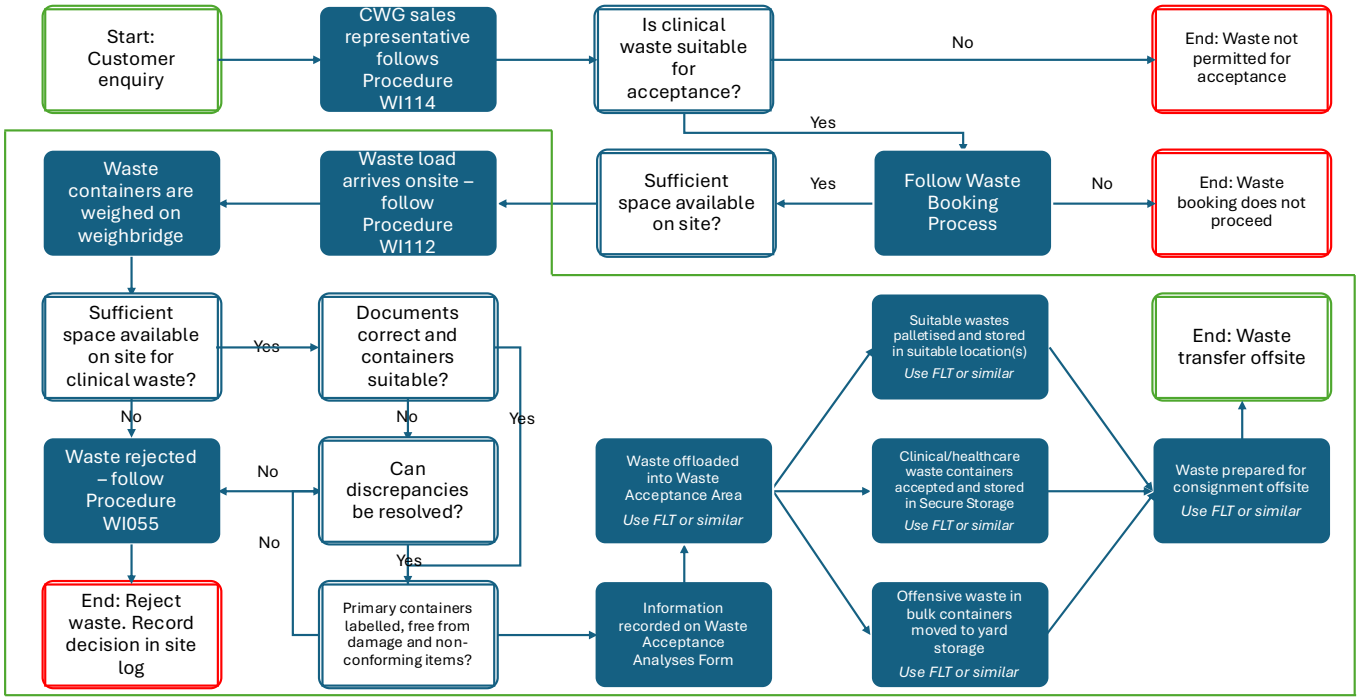
AR17 WASTE TRANSFER – CLINICAL WASTE TRANSFER STATION (WASTE OPERATION)

Seal Sands Process Flow Diagram 5-12: AR17 Clinical Waste Transfer of packaged wastes



The HWTS accepts hazardous and non-hazardous clinical and healthcare wastes from Chapter 18 of the List of Waste for transfer only within original primary packaging. The majority of wastes will be accepted as off specification materials from manufacturing sites or out-of-date pharmaceuticals from manufacturing and suppliers. The site will also accept sharps waste from a variety of producers including from fly tipped wastes, street cleansing and healthcare producers. The site will not accept anatomical waste.

The site does not treat sharps waste, infectious clinical waste or hazardous pharmaceutical waste (cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines) other than transfer of waste within the original primary packaging to and from a bulk container; primary packaging will not be opened. Some Chapter 18 waste types are accepted for treatment via the relevant activity described elsewhere in this document.

Suitable clinical and healthcare wastes will be pre-booked for delivery to the site, accepted as per the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (See Section 3.2). Segregation advice will be given to waste producers that conforms with the information and colour coding of Health Technical Memorandum 07-01: Safe and sustainable management of healthcare waste.

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Upon arrival, the waste is weighed and waste containers are visually inspected for conformity. On arrival at the Transfer Station, site staff complete acceptance checks which will include visual checks and inspections as wastes are unloaded from the vehicle to confirm that the waste and waste packaging matches the descriptions of the information received at waste pre-acceptance stage and the transfer paperwork. Visual checks will also be undertaken to check that containers are clearly labelled with descriptions and primary hazards and to identify non-conforming items which should not be present in that waste stream (e.g. mixed orange clinical waste sacks and yellow/black offensive waste sacks) or damaged packaging (e.g. waste protruding from a primary package). In the event that wastes arrive within primary packaging that has been damaged in transport, this will be overpackaged into a suitable container and a waste non-conformance will be recorded on the site's electronic reporting and tracking system that is used at the site.

Waste containers passing acceptance checks are moved into the Waste Acceptance Area of the main Warehouse, which is the reception area.

If a consignment fails the acceptance stage, this will be addressed with the waste producer and a waste non-conformance raised on the electronic reporting and tracking system that is used at the site. Non-conforming wastes will be placed in the quarantine area that is located inside of the main Warehouse while this is being addressed and will be stored for a maximum of 5 days; quarantined waste will be stored in an appropriate container e.g. bulk waste container or on a portable bund, as required. Where it is not possible to address a non-conformance, the waste will be rejected from the site.

Following the acceptance of the waste, containers are moved to the most suitable storage location at the site. Hazardous healthcare wastes from Chapter 18 will be stored inside of the Secure Storage area prior to transfer (W2 on Figure 2 Site Plan). Clinical and healthcare waste will be stored within original packaging and additionally stored inside of enclosed, lockable, leak proof containers (such as 2-wheeled or 4-wheeled bins). Unless waste is being loaded or unloaded from bulk containers, clinical and healthcare wastes will be stored securely and the lids will be closed. Wastes in original packaging will be stored upright to reduce the risk of spillages. Additionally, infectious clinical sharps waste inside of approved sharps bins will be stored inside of a locked cabinet located inside of the Secure Storage building (W2 on Figure 2 Site Plan). Containers of liquid waste will be placed on portable bunds. Packaged and unused waste pharmaceuticals will be stored inside of the main Warehouse.

If the original packaging comprises rigid plastic containers or bins (e.g. UN approved sharps bins, UN approved one-way burn bins) these may be placed in bulk waste containers for temporary storage, on the warehouse racking for temporary storage or palletised for temporary storage. These rigid plastic containers or bins will be stored upright and stacked no higher than 2.2 m in height. For stability, palletised wastes will be securely wrapped (using plastic film) and stored inside of the main Warehouse or Secure Storage buildings (W1 and W2 on Figure 2 Site Plan).

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Offensive waste (18 01 04 and 18 02 03), that is not hazardous, may also be stored outside within one of the yard storage areas (W4 or W5 on Figure 2 Site Plan). When stored outside, offensive waste that is not hazardous will be stored within secure, fully enclosed, rigid, waterproof and leak proof containers that are closed when not being loaded or unloaded. Site staff will conduct regular daily checks on the integrity of bulk waste containers to ensure they remain fit for purpose for external storage.

Different categories of clinical and healthcare waste are stored separately in separate containers or on separate locations of the warehouse racking. Containers used will include wheeled bins, pallets or in locked cabinet. Different storage locations will be used to prevent physical contact and the potential for cross-contamination of different types of clinical waste within the main Warehouse building, Secure Storage building or Yard storage. The Transfer Station Manager will monitor the quantities of clinical and healthcare waste stored on the site using the electronic waste tracking system (as described in the Waste Tracking section of the Permit Application Document).

The maximum quantities of different types of clinical and healthcare waste that will be stored on the site are:

- Sharps wastes (18 01 01/18 01 03*, 18 02 01) - 3 wheeled bins/3 pallets equivalent to a maximum of 500 KG of sharps waste
- Infectious waste (18 01 03*) - 10 wheeled bins and equivalent to a maximum of 1 tonne of infectious wastes.
- Offensive waste (18 01 04, 18 02 03) - 20 wheeled bins and equivalent to a maximum of 2 tonnes of non-infectious (offensive) healthcare wastes.
- Waste chemicals (18 01 06*, 18 01 07, 18 02 05*, 18 02 06) - 20 wheeled bins/20 pallets/20 IBCs and equivalent to a maximum of 20 tonnes of waste chemicals classified under Chapter 18 of the List of Wastes.
- Waste pharmaceuticals (18 01 08*, 18 01 09, 18 02 07*, 18 02 08) - 20 wheeled bins/20 pallets/20 IBCs and equivalent to a maximum of 20 tonnes of waste pharmaceuticals classified under Chapter 18 of the List of Wastes.
- Amalgam waste (18 01 10*) - 1 wheeled bin/1 pallet and equivalent to a maximum of 100 KG.

The storage of clinical and healthcare waste will be in accordance with Healthcare Waste Appropriate Measures and storage durations will be monitored by the Transfer Station Manager and tracked by the electronic waste tracking system. The locations of different waste types will also be recorded on the site electronic waste tracking system which is available to all staff. Waste movements for these types will be on a first in, first out frequency and the site will not utilise refrigerated storage.

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- Sharps wastes (18 01 01/18 01 03*, 18 02 01) will be stored for a maximum of 14 days when stored inside of the Secure Storage building within bulk containers, on racking or in a secure cabinet.
- Infectious waste and infectious sharps waste (18 01 03*) will be stored for a maximum of 14 days when stored inside of the Secure Storage building within bulk containers, on racking or in a secure cabinet.
- Offensive waste (18 01 04, 18 02 03) will be stored for a maximum of 14 days when stored inside of the main Warehouse or Secure Storage building within bulk containers or on racking. If offensive waste is stored outside within one of the two Yard Storage areas, it will be for a maximum of 7 days within bulk containers.
- Waste chemicals (18 01 06*, 18 01 07, 18 02 05*, 18 02 06), waste pharmaceuticals (18 01 08*, 18 01 09, 18 02 07*, 18 02 08) and amalgam waste (18 01 10*) will be stored for a maximum of 6 months.

Different categories of clinical and healthcare waste will be segregated based on the information received from the waste producer/waste holder at the pre-acceptance and acceptance stages and the EWC code used to classify the waste. The different types of clinical and healthcare waste will be segregated by EWC code and placed inside of separate bulk waste containers, on warehouse racking or pallets where this is appropriate. Different types of clinical and healthcare wastes will be identifiable by the colour coding of the packaging. Bulk storage containers, warehouse racking and pallets will be arranged to allow staff to access and inspect consignments as required, with access to at least one side possible for palletised wastes and the ability to move bulk containers easily from the individual rows. Labels and information about waste types and consignments will be easily visible on each pallet or bulk container. Clinical and healthcare wastes will be segregated from different types of hazardous waste using suitable separation distances. Separation distances between other types of hazardous waste will follow the separation and segregation distances for different classes of dangerous substances identified in Chemical Warehousing, The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances (HSG71, The Health and Safety Executive, 2009).

All site staff working at the Transfer Station will be trained and competent. Handling and transfer of clinical and healthcare waste will follow Working Instructions for safe handling on impermeable surfaces, that is bunded and connected to a sealed drainage system. Mechanical transfer equipment will be used to transfer pallets or larger containers to further reduce the likelihood of accidents. Site staff are trained in the use of mechanical transfer equipment, e.g. fork lift trucks, and equipment is subject to pre-start daily checks to confirm it is safe to use. Spill kits will be available with suitable adsorption material in the event of a spillage of a clinical or healthcare waste and a broad spectrum disinfectant will be available for routine and reactive cleaning of equipment used in waste handling. Staff will be provided with suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) including single use PPE as required (e.g. gloves).

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As bulk waste containers are emptied, they will be checked and cleaned prior to further use. As required, bulk containers will be physically inspected, any residual waste removed and the container cleaned with water and disinfectant. Waste waters from cleaning bulk containers will be discharged to the site drainage system (which is an enclosed drainage system for the impermeable area of the site).

Clinical and healthcare wastes for transfer is always stored inside of suitable type-approved primary packaging and most wastes will be stored inside of secondary containers within an enclosed building to minimise the risk of fugitive releases of odour. Given the nature and durability of clinical and healthcare waste packaging, this is not likely to be the source of littering or attractive to pests especially when stored inside of a building. Clinical and healthcare wastes are stored on site for short durations and a first in, first our principle will be applied to limit the risk of odour from the temporary storage of waste pending transfer.

The proposed total throughput for this activity is 10,000 tonnes per annum. See Table 2-4 – List of Waste Operations and Table 5-7 for the clinical and healthcare waste transfer waste types accepted for this activity.