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Section 1 Introduction

Viridor (Thames) Waste Ltd (Viridor) operates the Maple Lodge Liquid Waste Treatment Site. Environmental Permit (ref. EPR/NP3497NN) for the site specifies certain minimum requirements for environmental and operational control within which the site operates.

Viridor are applying to vary the permit to allow the acceptance of hazardous oily liquid wastes which will be treated to separate the oil from the water and settle any solids via gravity.

This non-technical summary has been prepared to summarise the proposed changes to the site operations and outline the changes required to the environmental permit.

Section 2 Summary of Changes to Site Activities

It is planned that a dedicated hazardous oil waste treatment process will be operated at the site. The treatment system that is to be employed is centred around a two-stage tilted plate separator. This equipment uses the difference in gravity between the phases (liquid – liquid or solid – liquid) in separation of the two phases. The phase with high density will settle and the one with lower density float to the surface of the water.

Section 3 Changes to the Conditions of the Permit

The sole purpose of the permitted installation is the treatment of liquid wastes (both Hazardous and Non-hazardous) with the resultant effluent being disposed of at Thames Water Utilities Limited sewage treatment works in accordance with trade effluent discharge consent dated 1st April 2004.

Reference has been made to high and low COD waste in the permit, this terminology is no longer relevant to the permit. The site is only permitted to discharge via one route to the sewage treatment works in accordance with the sites trade effluent discharge consent.

It is proposed as a result of this permit variation the following changes are made:

3.1 Additions to Table S1.1 Activities

The application seeks to add a new installation permit to the existing bespoke waste permit. The following listed activities are being added:

Section 5.3 A1(a)(ii) - Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day by physico-treatment

Section 5.6 A1 (a) - Temporary storage of oil contaminated wastes and the storage of recovered oil

3.2 Amendment of text in Table S2.2

It is proposed that the entry “COD concentration of liquid waste shall not exceed <3,000mg/l” is removed, as this is the consented discharge to sewer. It is detailed in the Operating Techniques document that waste is treated on site to yield an effluent that does not exceed 3,000mg/l COD.



3.3 Addition of Waste EWC Codes

The following hazardous waste types are proposed to be accepted:

Waste Code	Description
13	Oil Wastes and Wastes of Liquid Fuels (except edible oils and those in chapters 05,12 and 19)
13 05	oil/water separator contents
13 05 07*	Oily water from oil/water separators
13 05 08*	mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators

The following non-hazardous waste types are proposed to be accepted:

19	Wastes from Waste Management Facilities, Off-Site Waste Water Treatment Plants and the Preparation of Water for Human Consumption and Water for Industrial Use
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatment of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes

Section 4 Environmental Impact

As the overall quantity of waste received at the site will not change it is not considered that there will be any increased in the impact on the environment as a result of the variation.

Thames Water have issued consent to Viridor to discharge treated effluent into the sewage treatment works at a rate of up to 300m³ a day and 110,000m³ a year. The variation is therefore within the limits of the discharge consent and the sewage treatment works will continue to be able accept and treat this volume of material without any issues.

With the addition of the hazardous waste treatment process the feasibility of installing a second disposal line to Thames STW was assessed. It was decided that having the treated effluent from the Hazardous side of the plant joining the non-hazardous waste in the blending tank would be the best option for two reasons.

- It would give another opportunity to test the effluent for compliance before final disposal.
- Installing a second pipeline would involve great expense and would serve no real purpose

Dedicated tanks are provided to treat the hazardous oil contaminated liquid wastes. These tanks are no linked to the tanks that accept non-hazardous waste.

All tanks are fitted with a high-level alarm to prevent overfilling and ensure that waste is contained within the tank. Should there be a leak or spill the area around the tank is provided with a concrete impermeable pavement which forms a bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the largest waste storage tank. The falls are such that any water within the bund will be directed to a sealed sump from where it can be pumped back into one of the waste reception tanks. The recovered oil storage tank, TSTPS will be located in the bund but will be raised from the ground therefore will not consume any of the bund volume.

Hazardous oil contaminated liquid wastes are considered to exhibit a generally low odour potential.



The current measures to control amenity issues will continue to provide adequate controls for incoming waste and no increased risk to the environment is envisaged as a result of the variation.

Section 5 Energy and Raw Material Usage

The site relies on simple physical treatment and as far as possible water flow through the plant is based on gravity. Energy use is minimal with the main consumer of electricity being the installed pumps.

Viridor will continue to monitor and record energy usage and will review this data at least once every four years to see where if efficiencies could be implemented.

The site uses minimal raw material with some oil used in maintenance of plant and water used for washing down as required. As the overall quantity of waste accepted on site will not change there will be no increase in raw material usage as a result of this variation.

The Operating Techniques document for the facility provides the management framework for the permitted activities.