

Procedures for the inspection and acceptance of waste received at Escrick Quarry

Waste acceptance and rejection

- 1.1** Waste that is proposed to be accepted at the site is specified in Table 1 provided with these procedures. The definitive list of waste types that may be accepted will be included in the Environmental Permit that is issued for the site. No waste will be accepted at the site unless it has been subjected to an appropriate basic characterisation procedure as specified in Table 2 provided with these procedures.
- 1.2** The basic characterisation information and test results where appropriate are available and reviewed prior to the acceptance of the waste at the site. The Duty of Care (DoC) documentation is reviewed by the waste acceptance clerk to confirm that the waste matches the previously assessed characterisation information and to determine whether the waste may be accepted at the site. Once it is determined that the waste is potentially suitable for acceptance at the site a visual inspection where possible of the waste is carried out at the reception area to confirm that the waste conforms with the description on the DoC documentation. If any waste does not conform with the description in the DoC documentation or if on the DoC documentation the waste described is unsuitable for acceptance for deposit at the site the waste is rejected.
- 1.3** The waste acceptance clerk and plant operative are trained to recognise the types of waste that may be accepted at the site and to identify the details which should be presented on the DoC documentation. A record is kept of the date and time of waste deliveries, the quantities and the nature of waste deposited at the site, the name of the company, the name of the representative delivering each load of waste and the vehicle registration number. DoC documentation for the waste received are kept on record for the statutory period.
- 1.4** Any waste which is identified at the reception as unsuitable for deposit at the site is rejected. The event is recorded in the site diary.
- 1.5** In the unlikely event that waste items admixed with the inert waste are identified as unsuitable for deposit following deposition at the waste face they will be isolated from

the operational area and placed in a skip located adjacent to the operational area. When the skip is full it will be removed to a suitably authorised waste management facility. If the rejected waste includes waste that may cause unacceptable hazards, may cause odour or attract vermin the waste will be removed within 24 hours. The event will be recorded in the site diary.

- 1.6** The site operatives inspect the site daily for fly tipping. In the event that fly tipped material is identified on site the Environment Agency will be informed. The course of action necessary will be agreed with the Environment Agency.

Level 1 – Basic characterisation

- 1.7** No waste will be accepted at the site unless it has been subjected to an appropriate basic characterisation procedure as specified in Table 2 provided with these procedures.
- 1.8** Excluding List of Waste Code 19 12 12, waste in Table 1 may be accepted without testing providing that the waste is from a single source, is well characterised and described and carries no risk of contamination, for example from a site that has not been developed previously. Excluding List of Waste Code 19 12 12, different waste types specified in Table 1 may be accepted together without testing provided that the waste types satisfy the criteria above. If the waste is List of Waste Code 19 12 12 or not from a single source, is not well characterised and described or there is any suspicion of the presence of contamination or if there is doubt that the waste meets the definition of inert as specified in the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 (as amended) [EPR 2016]¹ the waste listed in Table 1 will not be accepted without testing. List of Waste Code 19 12 12 and waste not from a single source, not well characterised and described or where there is any suspicion of the presence of contamination or if there is doubt that the waste meets the definition of inert will be accepted at the site only if it is demonstrated by the appropriate leaching test that the contaminants in the eluate do not exceed the limit values specified in Table 3 and the total content of specified organic parameters of

¹ Schedule 10 - Provision in relation to landfill, Annex II waste acceptance procedures and criteria, Council Decision of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.

the waste does not exceed the limit values presented in Table 4. The appropriate leaching test for granular waste is BS EN 12457:2002.

- 1.9** Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Environment Agency the testing will be undertaken at the relevant frequency specified in the guidance presented on gov.uk entitled 'Dispose of waste to landfill What you need to do before you send waste to a landfill site.'²
- 1.10** Where an alternative testing frequency to that specified in guidance presented on gov.uk entitled 'Dispose of waste to landfill What you need to do before you send waste to a landfill site.'² is proposed the testing frequency and relevant parameters to be checked will be determined from the results of the basic characterisation testing. The testing frequencies and parameters and the reasons for their selection will be documented and the results of the tests carried out will be maintained at the site. The alternative testing frequency shall not be implemented until written agreement is obtained from the Environment Agency. A copy of the agreement shall be retained on site.

Level 2 – Compliance Testing

Testing

- 2.1** Level 2 compliance testing comprises testing periodically to determine whether the waste complies with the results of the basic characterisation testing and the site specific conditions of the Environmental Permit. This testing will be carried out at least once a year for homogeneous waste streams that require Level 1 basic characterisation testing and at least 3 times a year for heterogeneous and new waste streams that require Level 1 basic characterisation testing. Compliance testing is not necessary for the wastes which do not need testing to characterise the waste (see **Level 1 – Basic characterisation**).
- 2.2** The testing frequencies and relevant parameters to be checked will be determined from the results of the basic characterisation testing. The testing frequencies and

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dispose-of-waste-to-landfill>

parameters and the reasons for their selection will be documented and the results of the tests carried out will be maintained at the site.

- 2.3** If compliance testing is not necessary the reasons for not carrying out the testing will be justified and documented and regular checks will be carried out to confirm that the waste complies with its description and documentation.
- 2.4** The requirements for Level 1 basic characterisation testing and Level 2 compliance testing depend on the type of waste. For wastes that are generated regularly in the same process where the input materials and the processes are well defined and changes to the process are notified to the site operator initial analyses may show that there is little variability in the waste and there may be no further necessity for basic characterisation testing. Further deliveries may then only be subject to compliance testing. For wastes that are not generated regularly in the same process and site each batch may require the basic characterisation testing and consequently no compliance testing is needed.

Test failures

- 2.5** Where sample results for waste which remains at the site of production, which is the basic characterisation or compliance testing for regularly generated wastes, exceed limit values the cause of these exceedances must be resolved before these wastes are accepted for deposit at the site.
- 2.6** If the waste acceptance clerk accepts and deposits waste at the site prior to the receipt of test results that exceed a limit value, the Site Manager must report the occurrence to the waste producer. In determining the appropriate course of action the Site Manager will use statistical techniques using all available data consistent with the approach detailed in WM3³. If necessary based on the statistical assessment the Site Manager will provide a risk assessment, or reference to a suitable existing risk assessment, to the Environment Agency to show that the substance that exceeded the limit will not result in a significant environmental risk.

³ Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (1st Edition v1.2GB) Technical Guidance WM3

- 2.7** Once a failure has been identified, the Site Manager must not continue to accept deliveries of the waste until the characterisation data have been reviewed and measures taken to prevent a reoccurrence.

TABLES

Table 1 - Waste types that may be accepted at Escrick Quarry for deposition as a recovery activity

Waste Code	Description (consistent with SR2015_No39)	Restrictions (consistent with SR2015_No39)
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation	-
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	Restricted to waste overburden and interburden only
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	-
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 06	-
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	-
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	-
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	-
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	-
17 01 01	Concrete	-
17 01 02	Bricks	-
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	-
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	Metal from reinforced concrete must have been removed.
17 05	soil stones and dredging spoil	-
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.
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) only	Restricted to wastes from treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	Restricted to crushed, bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed. Does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.
20 02	garden and park wastes	-
20 02 02	Soil and stones	Restricted to topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only.

Table 2
Information comprising a level 1 basic characterisation

Information
The source and origin of the waste
The process producing the waste (including a description of the process, its SIC code and the characteristics of its raw materials and products)
The composition of the waste including where relevant an assessment of the waste composition against the relevant limit values in Tables 3 and 4 and, where necessary and available, its other characteristic properties
The appearance of the waste including its smell, colour, consistency and physical form
The Code relevant to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue

Table 3

Limits of the constituents of leachate produced from a waste using the BS EN 12457:2002 test for wastes that may be accepted

Component	Symbol	L/S = 10 l/kg mg/kg dry substance
Arsenic	As	0.5
Barium	Ba	20
Cadmium	Cd	0.04
Total Chromium	Cr _{total}	0.5
Copper	Cu	2
Mercury	Hg	0.01
Molybdenum	Mo	0.5
Nickel	Ni	0.4
Lead	Pb	0.5
Antimony	Sb	0.06
Selenium	Se	0.1
Zinc	Zn	4
Chloride	Cl ⁻	800
Fluoride	F ⁻	10
Sulphate ^a	SO ₄ ²⁻	1,000
Phenol index	PI	1
Dissolved organic carbon ^b	DOC	500
Total dissolved solids ^c	TDS	4,000

- ^a This limit value for sulphate may be increased to 6,000mg/kg, provided that the value of C₀ (the first eluate of a percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg) does not exceed 1,500 mg/l. It will be necessary to use a percolation test to determine the limit value at L/S = 0.1 l/kg under initial equilibrium conditions.
- ^b If the waste does not meet this value for Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) at its own pH value, it may alternatively be tested at L/S = 10 l/kg and a pH between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for DOC, if the result of this determination does not exceed 500 mg/kg.
- ^c The value for Total Dissolved Solids can be used alternatively to the values for sulphate and chloride.

Table 4

Limit values for the total content of organic parameters in inert wastes

Component	Value (mg/kg)
Total organic carbon (TOC) ^a	30,000
BTEX compounds (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes)	6
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (7 congeners)	1
PAHs (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) (total of 17)	100
Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	500

^a In the case of soils, a higher limit value may be permitted by the Environment Agency provided a Dissolved Organic Carbon value of 500mg/kg is achieved at L/S 10 l/kg at the pH of the soil or at a pH value of between 7.5 and 8.0.