

ENVIROARM LIMITED



ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING REGULATIONS

**Working Plan for Operating the Material Recycling Facility and
Waste Transfer Station, 26 Purbrook Road, Monmore Green,
Wolverhampton, WV1 2EJ**

ARM/SBW/WP/2.00/2022

Carried out for: SB Waste Management & Recycling Limited

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1. LOCATION

- 1.1 The material recycling facility and transfer station is situated on Purbrook Road, Monmore Green, Wolverhampton, 2.0km south east of Wolverhampton town centre, in the West Midlands at National Grid Reference SO 93110 297906,(see Location Plan, Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site location is presented at Figure 1.

Figure 1: Site Location



- 1.3 SB Waste have operated at the site since 1997 and the site has developed from a basic transfer station with bulking bays, with every increasing technology with picking and sorting stations, trammel, screens and shakers etc to the current site layout and operation which has been in place since 2010.
- 1.4 The site permit EAWML42806 was issued on 20 April 1998.
- 1.4 The transfer station and material recycling facility can operate to accept inert and non-hazardous wastes up to 25,000 tonnes per annum and includes asbestos storage up to 38m³ at any one time, 900m³ of household waste and 110m³ of scrap metal, and 500m³ of wood.

Plate 1: View of picking station and trommel for non-hazardous waste



1.5 The yard area is completely concreted as shown in Plate 1.

2. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Currently the site has valid planning permission for waste treatment, waste transfer, skip storage and wood storage and processing and a valid Environmental Permit EAWML/42806.
- 2.2 This revised Working Plan takes account of operational changes since granting of the original permit and sets out proposals for changes.
- 2.3 The operator, S & B Waste Management and Recycling Limited are the owner of all of the land.
- 2.5 This working plan shows the operations of the facility and the controls imposed to prevent environmental risk.

3. **INFRASTRUCTURE**

3.1 **General**

- 3.1.1 The site is used as an operating base for waste treatment and transfer and recycling operations and the boundary is shown on Drawing SBESID 1, and the following infrastructure is provided.

3.2 **Access Roads**

- 3.2.1 Leading from the existing entrance off Purbrook Road is a completely concreted yard area.
- 3.2.2 The yard surface will be repaired and maintained as necessary.
- 3.2.3 Potholes will be infilled with consolidated clean hardcore or sub-base within 5 working days. A stockpile of suitable material will be maintained for this purpose. Permanent repairs will be affected using concrete within 10 working days and all repairs will be noted in the site diary.

Plate 2: View of impermeable surface as required at the site



3.3 Access

- 3.3.1 The site entrance has lockable gates and has excellent visibility towards the main roads.

3.4 Office/Buildings

- 3.4.1 Office accommodation of portakabin type are provided and are equipped with heat, light, water and telephone links together with appropriate manning. The office locations are presented on Drawing SBESID 2.

3.5 Fuel Storage

- 3.5.1 A fuel storage tank bunded to 110% of its capacity will be provided within the material recycling facility. The fuel store is bunded to 110% of capacity. A The storage area is less than 23,000 litres and waste oils are to be collected on a regular basis and in any event, are not to be stored on site for a period exceeding 12 months. Pipework and valves are to be stored inside the bunded area and contaminated water is to be pumped out in a weekly basis to ensure maximum capacity is available.
- 3.5.2 The location of the diesel tank is presented on Drawing SBESID 2

3.6 Fencing Security

- 3.6.1 Site security fencing is provided around the entire site perimeter and has lockable steel gates at the entrance. The chain link fence is constructed in accordance with BS1722. Part 1: 1988. Gates are to be locked outside all operational hours.
- 3.6.2 The site fence is to be inspected daily and comments are to be included in the site diary by the Site Manager. Repairs, where necessary, will be carried out within 24 hours and all repairs will be reported in the site diary.

3.7 Surfaces

- 3.7.1 The existing surface consists of consolidated concrete to a minimum depth of 300mm with reinforcement.

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4. TREATMENT AND TRANSFER FACILITY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The operations of the Treatment and Transfer Station are covered by a planning permission issued by Wolverhampton City Council and by the issue of an Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency, EAWML 42806.
- 4.1.2 The waste reception and deposition area, trommel and picking stations are fed directly via conveyors. All waste is either mechanically sorted or hand picked and dropped into designated bays as shown on Drawing SBESID 3. Heavy waste types such as soils and hardcore are discharged off the end of the lines.
- 4.1.3 Waste is loaded into a hopper from the general waste pile or from hard core and soils using a hydraulic excavator and is then moved via conveyors and gravity separated.
- 4.1.4 The barrel screen has a 1,300mm dia. x 3,000mm long (12.3sq m) screen with holes sizes to suit various customers needs. The unit is fitted as standard with 3 phase 415 volt drive, 7 ton capacity feed hopper, variable speed belt feeder from hopper, hydraulic drive and is also available with numerous optional extras to suit specific applications.

Plate 3: Soil and trommel fines



- 4.1.4 Magnets pick off scrap metal and a blower removes the light waste as it travels along the conveyors.
- 4.1.5 The picking station is used to separate the wood and general non-hazardous waste.

Plate 4: Picking station sorting bays for general light, and fines under trommel for non hazardous waste



Plate 5: Picking station sorting bays for heavy inert waste



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4.2 Additional waste treatment operations

4.2.2 Cardboard and Plastic

4.2.1 Cardboard and clean plastics are separated at source or through the waste treatment process and then have additional processing where each waste stream is then baled for off site recycling.

4.2.2 The waste cardboard and plastic is then put into the storage bays shown on Drawing SBESID 2.

Plate 6: Cardboard and paper baler



4.2.3 Wood

4.2.3.1 Wood is stockpiled in the additional area prior to bulking and disposal for recovery or disposal at third party site.

4.2.3.2 Wood storage in this area is 500m³.

Plate 7: Wood storage



4.2.4 Plasterboard

4.2.4.1 Plasterboard is kept in a storage area prior to disposal and is presented on Drawing SBESID 2.

Plate 8: Plasterboard storage



4.3 Waste Transfer Operations

- 4.3.1 Once material has been sorted and deposited into the designated bays or areas it is loaded using a wheeled loading shovel or hydraulic excavator into bulk tippers for off site recycling, recovery or final disposal.
- 4.3.2 Recycled materials and wastes that cannot be recycled are then removed. All loads are issued with a Duty of Care note to transfer the waste materials.
- 4.3.3 Asbestos waste is put in the skip and is double bagged. This material comes in with consignment notes and goes out under a consignment note.
- 4.3.4 The asbestos skip has a lock system which can only be unlocked by the site manager or supervisor.

4.4 Hours of Operation

- 4.4.1 The transfer station operates

Mon - Fri 07:00 - 18:00

Sat 07:00 - 16:00

Sun 07:00 - 16:00

No working on Bank Holidays and Public Holidays except in emergencies

5. **RECEPTION CONTROL FACILITIES**

5.1 **General Checking/Ticket Issue**

- 5.1.1 A waste reception clerk will be permanently employed to inspect (as far as is reasonably practicable) all loads on arrival and to issue appropriate tickets to control movements of vehicles to the material recycling facility. No vehicles will be permitted access to the operational areas without valid tickets which will act as a transfer note in their own right.
- 5.1.2 Inspection of all loads prior to deposition will not be possible (covered skips, roll-on-off containers, compaction vehicles etc). Such loads will be inspected by the operator at the working area during deposition or in the transfer station area.
- 5.1.3 A Visitor's Book will be kept and all visitors will be required to report to the Site Manager and be signed in and out.

5.2 **Rejection of Materials**

- 5.2.1 Two circumstances of rejection will be possible:
 - (a) Rejection during initial inspection following discussions between the waste reception clerk and the Site Manager or invalid transfer note.

In those circumstances, materials will be removed off site for disposal elsewhere.

Facilities exist for secure overnight parking if necessary.
 - (b) Rejection at the area of the deposit in the MRF.

5.3 **Briefing of Operatives**

- 5.3.1 The operators in the material recycling facility will be fully briefed as to material permitted to be deposited on site and will be under instruction to inspect each load as it is deposited and to report any irregularity to the (Technically Competent

Manager, (TCM), so that appropriate action can be taken. This will typically be:

- (a) Isolate load or item in the working area;
- (b) Inform the Site Manager who will inform the Agency;
- (c) In consultation with the Agency appropriate actions will be taken.

5.4 Vehicle Circulation Routes

5.5.1 On-Site

Vehicles will be instructed to keep left on the yard and the operations in the building will be clearly delineated by floor markings and signage.

6. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Dust Controls

- 6.1.1 The entrance area will be sprayed with water using a bowser when conditions necessitate. Water supply is available on site.
- 6.1.2 Working areas will also be sprayed if absolutely necessary, although in general terms it is wished to minimise this as an operation, since the exclusion of water from the waste and oil is sought rather than adding to the loading to assist in screening and reduce bulk haulage payloads.
- 6.1.3 Operatives working in the area of waste deposition will be provided with equipment appropriate to their task and environment which is sufficient to comply with any relevant Code of Practice or regulation, e.g. protective clothing, face masks, etc. All operatives will be appropriately trained, and will be required to attend courses organised by the Company to acquaint themselves with current legislation and practices.
- 6.1.4 The wood shredding process area will have a sprinkler system in operation at all times while wood is being shredded or loaded into vehicles.

6.2 Mud on Yard and Entrance

- 6.2.1 The site egress is equipped with a concreted road on which all vehicles leaving the site will pass and use. This waste piles are at least 30 metres from the entrance. The entire yard is concreted.
- 6.2.2 In the case of emergency or when conditions dictate, road sweeping equipment will be hired locally on an ad hoc basis.

6.3 Dust Suppression

- 6.3.1 At the direction of the Site Manager, spraying to suppress dust will be carried out. A bowser will be kept on site for such circumstances.
- 6.3.2 Dust management controls consist of all screening, trommel operations and sorting are in clad covered buildings. A water sprinkler system is

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to be used during the shredding and loading of biomass/wood and a dust management plan is presented at Appendix C.

- 6.3.3 A dust suppression system will be in place over the storage bays and used when and where appropriate, i.e. when loading or depositing of dry and dusty wastes in occurring.

6.4 Record Keeping

- 6.4.1 Records will be kept on site regarding levels of waste input for the purpose of Environmental Permit.
- 6.4.2 Inputs will be recorded in terms of tonnes per month of each category and will be forwarded to the Environment Agency on a quarterly basis on waste return forms to be agreed with the Agency.
- 6.4.3 The following records are to be kept on site for the legally required time limits or kept until an application for licence surrender has been made. This will include:
- The site diary;
 - Transfer notes;
 - Hazardous Waste consignment notes (waste oil,);
 - Tonnage records;
 - Weighbridge tickets.
- 6.4.4 These records will be recorded and filed as master copies and/or photocopies and will be stored on site in a filing system.

6.5 Manning Levels

- 6.5.1 The staffing requirements for the Material Recycling Facility are as follows:

Site Manager (Technical competence)	1
Waste Reception Clerk	1
Plant Operatives	10
Full time Staff	12

6.6 Plant and Machinery

6.6.1 Appropriate static and mobile plant will be employed. It is anticipated that this will include:

6.6.2 Material Recycling Facility Mobile Plant

2 No. Wheeled Loading Shovel
3 No. Hydraulic Excavators

6.6.3 Material Recycling Facility Fixed Plant, see Drawings SBESID2.

2 No. Barrel Screen
1 No. Picking Line

1 No. Shredder

6.7 Site Identification

6.7.1 An identification board of durable material and finish shall be permanently displayed at the main entrance to the site. This shall show the site name, address, permit number, an emergency contact number, a statement that the site is permitted by the Environment Agency, and the Environment Agency national numbers as follows:
03708 506506
0800 807060(incident hotline)

6.8 Surface Water Control

6.8.1 Any localised spillage's inside the transfer station will be soaked up using spillage kits and carried out in accordance with the Company spillage procedure presented at Appendix B.

6.8.2 All drainage inside the site is directed to the engineered collection sump within the concreted yard which is then discharged to the foul sewer.

6.8.3 The site drainage is presented on Drawing SBESID 3.

7. **TRAFFIC CONSIDERATIONS**

7.1 **Deliveries**

7.1.1 All deliveries of waste and despatch of waste and recycled materials are through gates leading directly onto Purbrook Road.

7.2 **Traffic Noise**

7.2.1 Traffic noise levels are influenced by the volume of traffic, the percentage of HGV and the distance from the source. Due to the logarithmic relationship between noise levels and traffic volume, a large number change in traffic volume is required to produce a significant change in noise levels. Typically, a halving or doubling of flow produces a 3dB(A) change in noise level. A 3dB(A) change in noise level is generally accepted as the minimum perceptible change apparent to the human ear, but changes of less than 5dB(A) are not considered likely to cause complaint.

7.2.2 As identified above it is not expected that the proposal will involve any material change in the rate of material deliveries, however the above criterion shows that even a doubling of traffic would be unlikely to give rise to noise complaints.

7.2.3 A noise management plan is presented at Appendix E.

7.3 **Vibration**

7.3.1 Disturbance due to traffic vibration can arise from two sources:-

- Ground borne: Vibration transmitted through the ground which may give concerns over possible structural damage.
- Air borne: Caused by low frequency noise and may result in windows/ornaments rattling.

7.3.2 The Purbrook Road and Sutherland Roads are well maintained. Concern over ground borne vibration is therefore not an issue at the site.

7.3.3 Airborne vibration is caused by low frequency noise which is primarily related to HGV movement. Vibration management is presented at Appendix E.

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8. **NOISE**

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The worst case levels of noise for the MRF are estimated at (45 – 49 dB L_{Aeq}) are therefore comfortably within the Council/MPS2 limit for weekday and Saturday working (52 dB L_{Aeq}).
- 8.1.2 The worst case noise levels from the site would therefore comfortably meet the appropriate noise limits and the building trommel and screening is clad.
- 8.1.3 The site has exterior walls which help with hard noise attenuation.
- 8.1.4 A noise management plan for the site is presented at Appendix E.

9. **ODOUR**

9.1 **General**

- 9.1.1 The site is permitted to accept a full range of wastes, some of which may be found upon receipt to be malodourous.
- 9.1.2 Waste that is discharged and found to be malodourous will be identified and removed from site on the next available transfer vehicle.
- 9.1.3 The site will monitor for odours on a continuous basis.
- 9.1.4 An odour management plan is presented at Appendix D.

10. **BIRDS AND VERMIN**

10.1 General

10.1.1 The waste types and quantities permitted for acceptance at the site and existing practices of waste turnaround at site would suggest that risk was low.

10.1.2 In addition to continuous monitoring by staff a detailed, management plan is presented at Appendix F.

11. **LITTER MANAGEMENT**

11.1 **General**

11.1.1 The overall risk presented by the escape of litter from the facility has been assessed as low owing to the location of the storage and processing of light fractions and the storage bay design and combined with the control of height of stockpiles and height of fences.

11.1.2 Any escape of litter from the operational area leading to release will be carefully monitored throughout the working day by the TCM.

11.1.3 It is the responsibility of the TCM and site staff, to monitor for signs of litter escape.

11.1.4 Staff will be directed to pick any litter up caught on the fences and if any litter escapes the facility this will be picked up by site staff with immediate effect.

12. **WASTE TYPES**

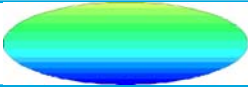
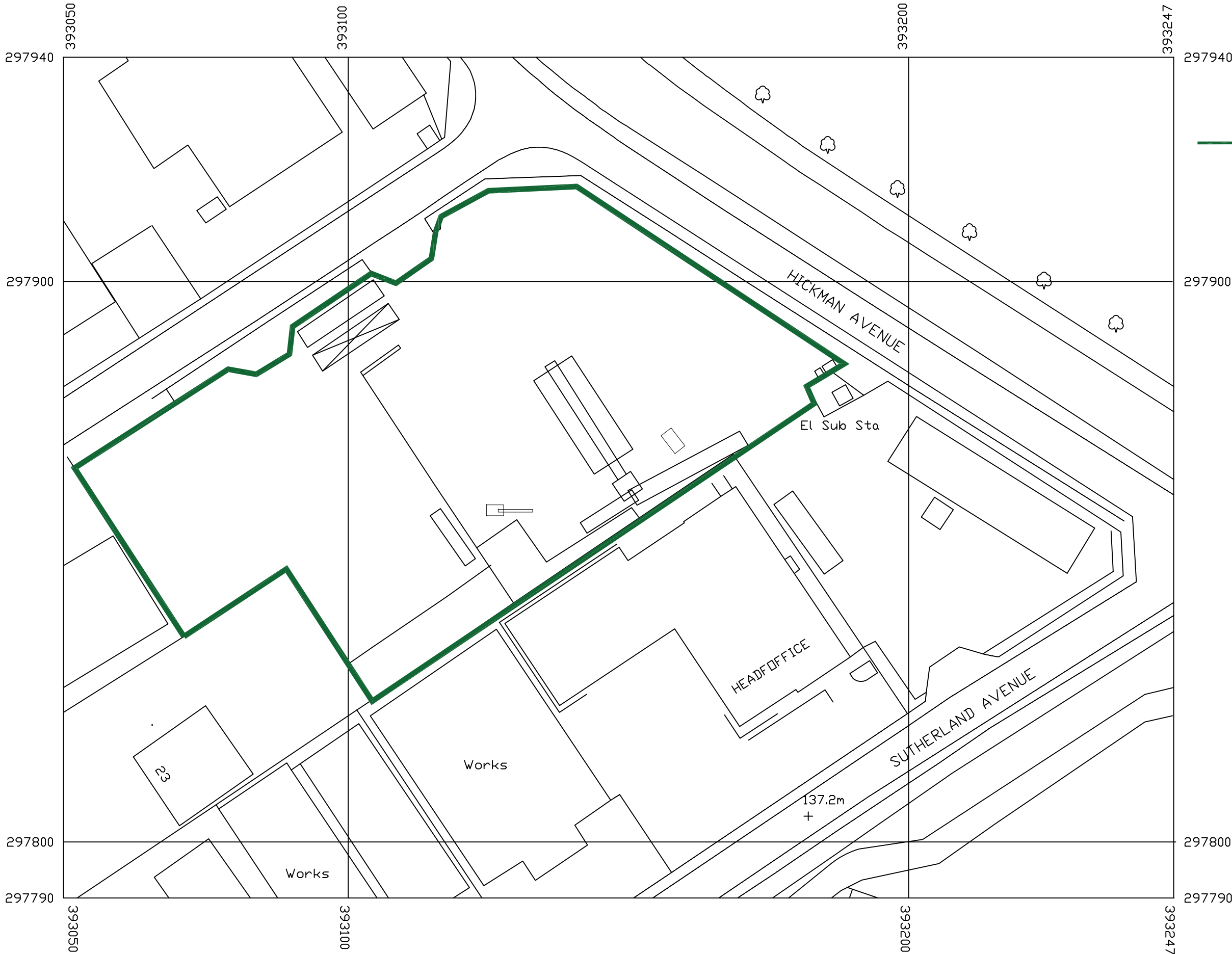
- 12.1 The waste types accepted at the facility will consist of inert, commercial and industrial wastes, including asbestos which is hazardous waste.
- 12.2 Typical waste types but not exhaustive is presented at Appendix A.

DRAWINGS

The Contractor is to check and verify all building and site dimensions, levels and sewer invert levels at connection points prior to the commencement of works.
This drawing must be read with and checked against any structural or other specialist drawings provided by the client.
The Contractor is to comply in all respects with the current Building Regulations and CDM regulations whether or not specifically stated on these drawings.
This drawing is not intended to show details of foundations, ground conditions or ground contaminants. Each area of ground relied upon to support the proposed works, including drainage, depicted must be investigated by the contractor, suitable methods of foundation be provided and any suspect contaminants on or within the ground covered by the works be further investigated by a suitable expert.

Notes

PERMIT BOUNDARY



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Project:
PURBROOK ROAD
TREATMENT AND TRANSFER STATION

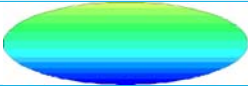
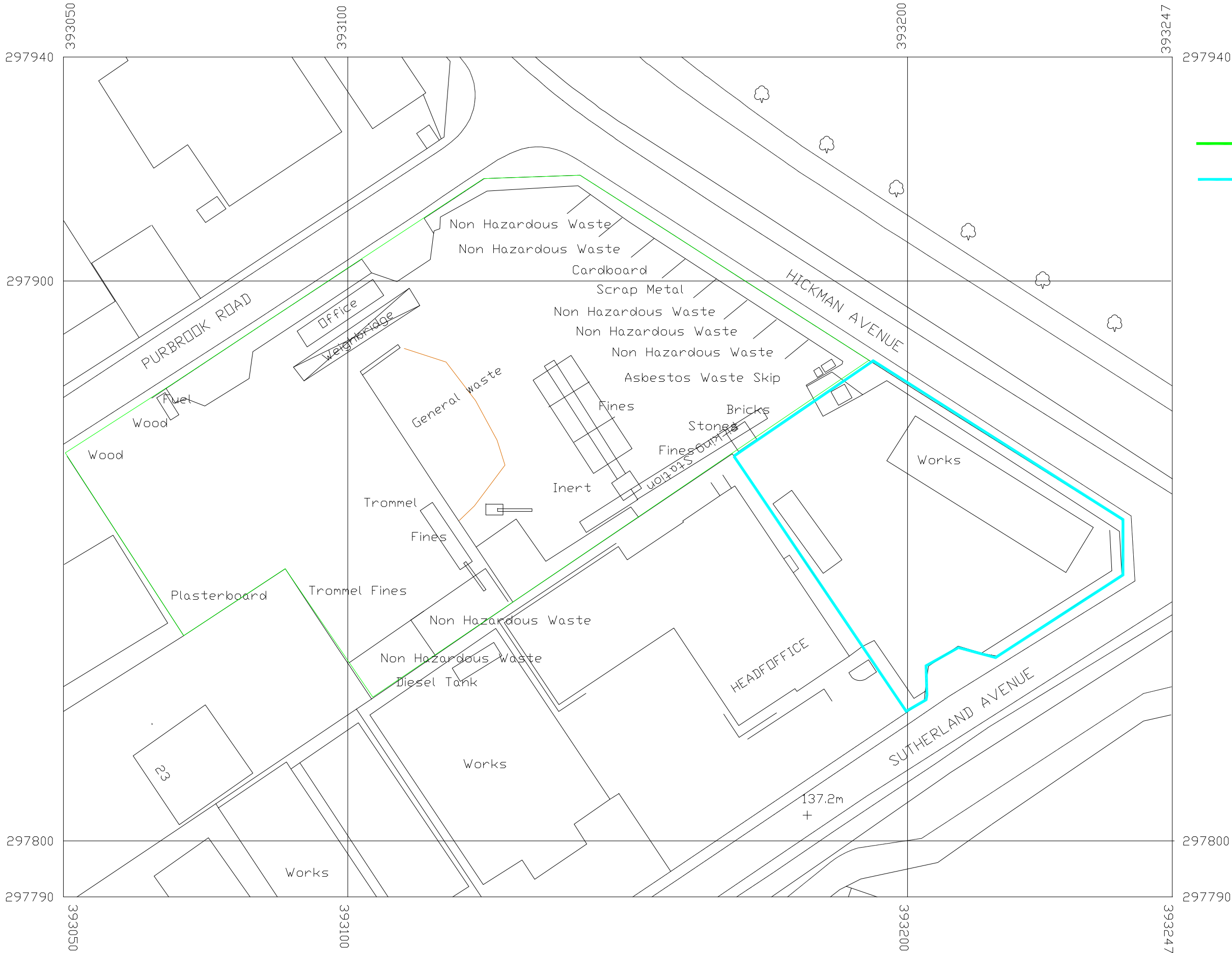
Title: WORKING PLAN
PERMIT BOUNDARY

Date :	JAN 2022	Scales: 1:2500	
Drawn:	ARM	Dwg No.	Rev.
Checked:	ARM	SBESID 1	

The Contractor is to check and verify all building and site dimensions, levels and sewer invert levels at connection points prior to the commencement of works.
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Notes

- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- EXEMPTION BOUNDARIES



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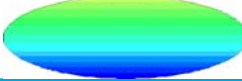
Project:
PURBROOK ROAD
TREATMENT AND TRANSFER STATION

Title: WORKING PLAN
SITE LAYOUT

Date :	AUG 2022	Scales: 1:2500	
Drawn:	ARM	Drw No.	SBESID 2
Checked:	ARM	Rev.	

Notes



		
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Project: PURBROOK ROAD TREATMENT AND TRANSFER STATION		
Title: WORKING PLAN SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT		
Date : JAN 2022	Scale: 1:2500	
Drawn: ARH	Drg No. SBESID 3	Rev.
Checked: ARH		

APPENDIX A:

Waste Types

Appendix A. SB Waste Wolverhampton Permitted Wastes

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
<u>01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
01 01 wastes from mineral excavation	01 01 01 wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation 01 01 02 wastes from mineral and non-metalliferous excavation	
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 07 01 04 09 waste sand and clays 01 04 11 wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 01 04 13 wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	
<u>02 wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
02 01 wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	02 01 04 waste plastics (except packaging) 02 01 07 wastes from forestry 02 01 09 agrochemical waste other than those mentioned on 02 01 08 02 01 10 waste metal	
02 03 wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation	02 03 02 wastes from preserving agents 02 03 03 wastes from solvent extraction 02 03 04 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing 02 03 05 sludges from on-site effluent treatment 02 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified	
02 04 waste from sugar processing	02 04 01 soil from cleaning and washing beet 02 04 02 off-specification calcium carbonate	

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
02 05 wastes from the dairy products industry	02 05 01 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
02 06 wastes from the baking and confectionery industry	02 06 01 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	
02 07 wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)	02 07 01 wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials	
<u>03 wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
03 01 wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	03 01 01 waste bark and cork 03 01 05 sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	
03 02 waste from wood preservation	03 02 04* inorganic wood preservatives	
03 03 wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	03 03 01 waste bark and wood 03 03 08 wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	
<u>04 wastes from leather, fur and textile industry</u>		
04 02 wastes from the textile industry	04 02 10 organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax) 04 02 22 wastes from processed textile fibres	Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
<u>07 wastes from organic chemical processes</u>		
07 02 wastes from MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres	07 02 13 waste plastic 07 02 16 waste containing silicones	Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
<u>08 wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
08 01 wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish	08 01 21* waste paint or varnish remover	
08 02 wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)	08 02 01 waste coating powders	
<u>10 wastes from thermal processes</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
10 02 wastes from the iron and steel industry	10 02 01 wastes from the processing of slag 10 02 02 unprocessed slag	
10 03 wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy	10 03 05 waste alumina	
10 09 wastes from casting of ferrous pieces	10 09 03 furnace slag 10 09 05* casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing dangerous substances	
10 10 wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces	10 10 03 furnace slag 10 10 05* casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing dangerous substances	
10 11 wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products	10 11 03 waste glass-based fibrous materials 10 11 09* waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, containing dangerous substances 10 11 12 waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11	
10 12 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	10 12 01 waste preparation mixture before thermal processing 10 12 06 discarded moulds 10 12 12 waste from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11	

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
<u>15 waste packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)	15 01 01 paper and cardboard packaging	
	15 01 02 plastic packaging	
	15 01 03 wooden packaging	
	15 01 04 metallic packaging	
	15 01 05 composite packaging	
	15 01 06 mixed packaging	
	15 01 07 glass packaging	
	15 01 09 textile packaging	
15 02 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing	15 02 03 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those specified in 15 02 02	

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
<u>17 construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
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	
17 02 wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01 wood 17 02 02 glass 17 02 03 plastic	
17 04 metals (including their alloys)	17 04 01 copper, bronze, brass 17 04 02 aluminium 17 04 03 lead 17 04 04 zinc 17 04 05 iron and steel 17 04 06 tin 17 04 07 mixed metals	
17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 17 05 08 track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	
17 06 insulation materials and asbestos – containing construction materials	17 06 01 insulation materials containing asbestos 17 06 03 other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances 17 06 04 insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03 17 06 05 construction materials containing asbestos	
17 08 gypsum-based construction products	17 08 02 gypsum based construction products other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	
17 09 other construction and demolition wastes	17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01 and 17 09 03	

Permitted quantities of waste		
European Waste Catalogue Chapter	Permitted European Waste Catalogue Chapter code	Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category (subject to maximum permitted total quantity in condition 1.2.2) (tonnes/year)
<u>19 wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	19 12 01 paper and cardboard 19 12 02 ferrous metal 19 12 03 non-ferrous metal 19 12 04 plastic and rubber 19 12 05 glass 19 12 08 textiles 19 12 09 minerals (for example sand, stones) 19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	
<u>20 Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions</u>		Subject to Maximum Permitted Quantities for each waste category in condition 1.2.1
20 01 separately collected fractions (except 15 01)	20 01 01 paper and cardboard 20 01 02 glass 20 01 08 biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste 20 01 10 clothes 20 01 11 textiles 20 01 39 plastics 20 01 40 metals	
20 02 garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	20 02 01 biodegradable wastes 20 02 03 other non-biodegradable wastes	
20 03 other municipal wastes	20 03 02 wastes from markets 20 03 03 street-cleaning residues 20 03 07 bulky wastes	

Note biodegradable wastes are to be moved out of the facility within 24 hours to prevent odours

Asbestos Waste

06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

06 07 wastes from the MFSU and use of halogens and halogen chemical process

06 07 01 wastes containing asbestos from electrolysis

06 13 wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified

06 13 04* wastes from asbestos processing

10 WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES

10 13 wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them

10 13 09* wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture containing asbestos

10 13 10 wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09

15 WASTES PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

15 01 waste packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging wastes)

15 01 11* metallic packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix (asbestos)

15 02 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing

15 02 02* absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated with dangerous substances (asbestos)

16 END OF LIFE VEHICLES

16 01 end of life vehicles from different means of transport

16 01 11* brake pads containing asbestos

16 02 **waste from electrical and electronic equipment**

16 02 12* discarded equipment containing free asbestos

17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION MATERIALS
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17 06 **insulation materials and asbestos containing construction materials**

17 06 01* insulation materials containing asbestos

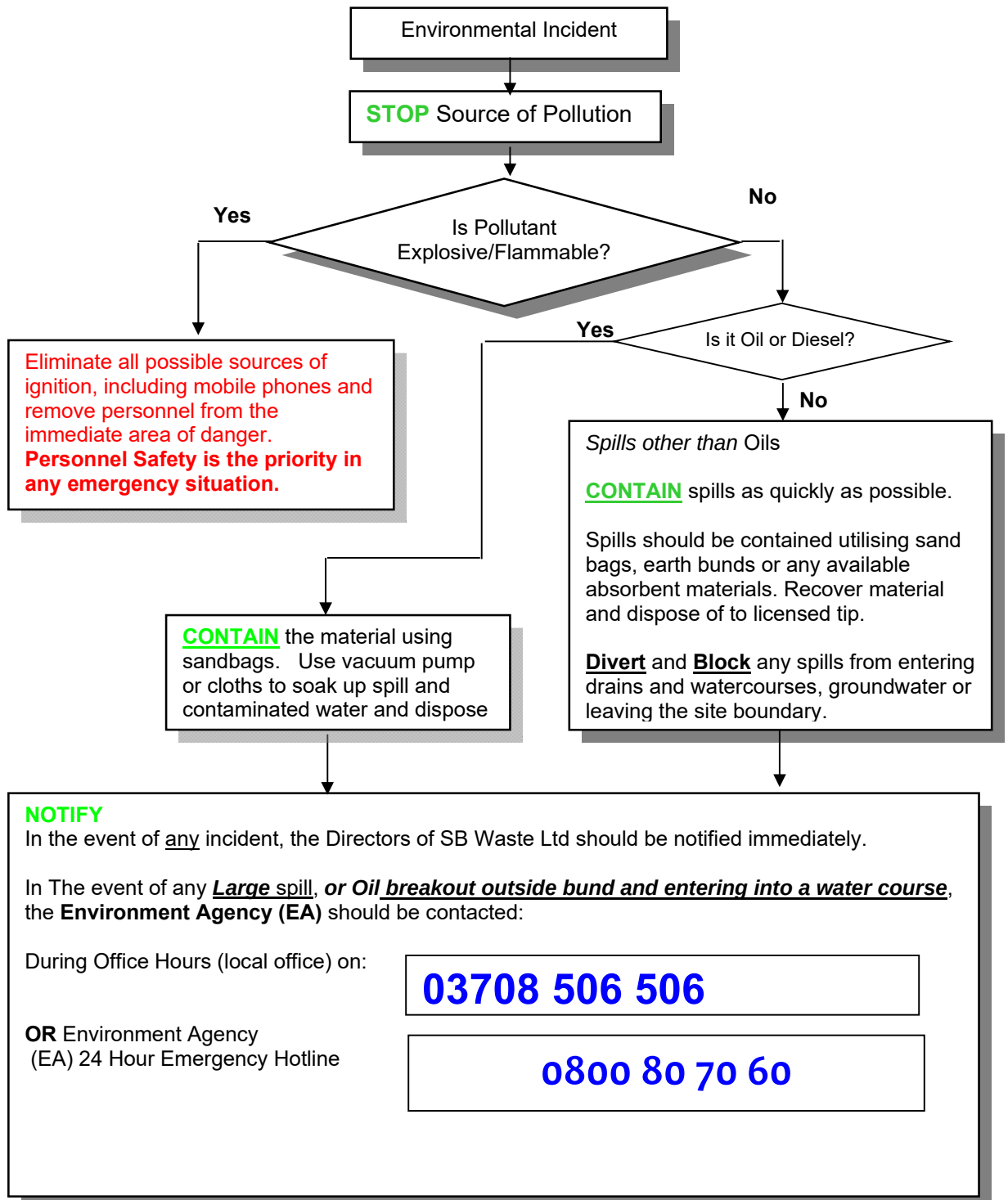
17 06 05 construction materials containing asbestos

APPENDIX B:

Spillage Procedure

Environmental Incident Response Procedure

STOP – CONTAIN – NOTIFY



APPENDIX C:

Dust Management Plan



WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY AND TRANSFER STATION

PARTICULATE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Risk Assessment

- 1.1 See risk assessment and risk matrix for the site using wind rose.

2. Point Source Emissions

- 2.1 Mobile plant and pumps are potential point sources of emissions of particulates to air. The principal type of such emissions would be unburned or part-burned fuel oil in exhausts from internal combustion engines (black smoke).
- 2.2 Only proprietary plant and equipment of reputable manufacture and supply are to be deployed and used at the site.
- 2.3 The Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives diligently to ensure that manufacturers' instructions for routine maintenance and repair of such equipment are carried out so as to control such emissions to the practicable minimum.
- 2.4 This diligence is to extend to effective supervision of any Contractors employed to use any such plant and equipment or to carry out such maintenance and repair.
- 2.5 In instances where emissions become visually noticeable and unacceptable, equipment is to be replaced and withdrawn from service without unjustifiable delay and more effective repairs attempted.
- 2.6 If repairs are ultimately effective, the equipment can be put back into service. If emissions remain unacceptable even after repair, the equipment is not to be used on site again.

3. Fugitive Emissions

- 3.1 There is a risk of emissions of particulates to atmosphere arising from the raw wastes themselves during delivery in vehicles. Where vehicles do not have enclosed bodies, instructions will be given to customers to sheet or net open bodied vehicles and/or containers to minimise such emissions.
- 3.2 Emissions of particulates from incoming wastes are intimately associated with escape of litter or dust.
- 3.3 There is a risk of emissions of particulates to atmosphere from vehicles driving along the site yard area both when delivering waste loads and returning empty onto the public highway. This risk is to be minimised by sweeping the hard surfaced site roads and public roads (as necessary and without unjustifiable delay) and by using water damping sprays delivered from a point source water supply near to the site entrance. A film of water is to be visible on the site roads during dry and windy weather conditions that would otherwise allow dust to blow from the site.
- 3.4 There is to be imposed a speed limit of 5 miles per hour and appropriate signage is to be displayed by way of instructions to site users.
- 3.5 There is a risk of emissions of particulates to atmosphere when vehicles are discharging their loads in the tipping bays. This is particularly so where fine and dry wastes are involved. Such emissions are to be minimised by ensuring that dusty loads can be tipped inside the bay area and/or by damping down such loads with water before or during tipping. Wastes that are particularly dusty are to be covered down with non-dusty wastes as quickly as possible within the tipping bays.
- 3.6 Wastes are to be discharged, and loaded, as quickly as is possible but with minimum physical disturbance. This is to be ensured by employing only trained and experienced mobile plant drivers.
- 3.7 Tipping occurs inside designated enclosed tipping bays. To help reduce wind flow through the site a site security wall has been constructed and will be properly maintained. In addition there is a sprat system for damping down on site.
- 3.8 There is a residual risk that, despite the avoidance and prevention measures described previously, there may still be particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere. It will be a subjective judgment of the site manager as to whether or not such emissions are liable to leave the site boundary and present a nuisance to others.

- 3.9 If there is a real risk of particulate matter leaving the site and becoming a nuisance to others, the site manager is initially ensure that the dust suppression system is working effectively and correctly maintained. If this is working and there is still potential for dust then the next step is to close the site to those operations that are giving rise to the nuisance without unjustifiable delay. In reaching this decision, the wind speed and direction are to be taken into account together with the location and proximity of the nearest sensitive receptors.
- 3.10 The most obvious and sensitive receptor in the path of the most common wind direction is the adjacent industrial factories +25 metres to the north on Purbrook Road and near to the wood recycling on the west of the site. The prevailing wind is generally towards Monmore Park. Dust deposition is to be monitored if there is a prospect of dust leaving the site and the TCM may make the decision on close individual operations: staining or filming on the surrounding roads and cars will be a good indication that dust levels leaving the site are unacceptable.

4. Particulates Monitoring

- 4.1 On the basis of past experience at similar types of site, the nature of wastes anticipated to be delivered and the disposition of the site itself with respect to sensitive receptors, no particular measures are to be deployed for the routine monitoring of particulate matter emissions to atmosphere.
- 4.2 Nevertheless, the Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives to be vigilant in visually monitoring for and assessing the potential of off-site nuisance of particulate emissions and to take appropriate remedial and corrective action without unjustifiable delay. Such visual assessment for dust/particulates is to be undertaken at least on a working daily basis.
- 4.3 All such assessments and instances of remedial and corrective action are to be recorded in writing in the site diary.
- 4.4 In any event, daily meteorological monitoring, will assist in managing and monitoring particulate matter emissions.
- 4.5 Additionally, and as noted in the Section dealing with the Waste Acceptance Procedures at the site, staff will have prior knowledge of the types of wastes due for delivery owing to their having been subjected to 'Level 1 - Basic Characterisation' testing. This provides an opportunity to divert wastes from the site when particular problems might be envisaged for the time being.
- 4.6 At the site itself, the 'Level 3 - On-site Verification' testing provides a final opportunity to reject any loads that might present a particular problem during the prevailing weather conditions.

- 4.7 Should a particular problem arise or persist, particulate monitoring equipment is to be deployed at the site in accordance with a programme to be submitted for approval to the Planning Authority and Environment Agency.
- 4.8 Any such programme will conform to the requirements and recommendations in '*Technical Guidance Document M17: Monitoring of Particulate Matter in Ambient Air around Waste Facilities*' of the Environment Agency.
- 4.9 Any equipment so deployed is to be of proprietary manufacture and/or supply and operated in accordance with user's instructions. Such equipment will most probably comprise deposition gauges and gravimetric analysis: these would be deployed at appropriate locations at the site boundary and at or near the façade of any built receptors. All such monitoring results are to be recorded in writing.
- 4.10 Bioaerosols are not expected to be a problem at the site since wastes are to be removed within a 48-hour period from receipt at the site.
- 4.11 Thus, there is not to be any monitoring proposed for bioaerosols.
- 4.12 In the event of any complaint about particulate matter either at or leaving the site, the details of the complaint are to be recorded in writing, the basis for the complaint is to be investigated and, if deemed to be justified, appropriate remedial action is to be taken to mitigate the complaint. The results of the action are to be noted and their effectiveness assessed and recorded.

5. 'Problem' Wastes

- 5.1 Particular care is to be taken on receipt of the following wastes as to their potential to give rise to dust nuisance: —
- Sand**
 - Wood(including sawdust, sander dust)**
 - Plasterboard**
 - Plastics**
 - Foundry Sand**
 - Unsorted demolition waste**
- 5.2 All such wastes are to be transported within the site discharged and loaded with extra care and attention.
- 5.3 Customers making regular deliveries of 'problem wastes' will be encouraged to use bags or sacks instead of loose load deliveries.
- 5.4 It may, nevertheless, be necessary to close the site on occasions to some or all of these waste types and management is expected to take such decisions as are appropriate and to record such actions.

APPENDIX D:

Odour Management Plan



WASTE TREATMENT RECYCLING FACILITY AND TRANSFER STATION

ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Risk Assessment

- 1.1 See risk assessment matrix for the site using wind rose.

2. Point Source Emissions

- 2.1 The site storage tank for gas oil is a potential source of odours from liberation of volatile organic compounds during its filling, during ambient storage and when being used to fuel mobile plant or equipment.
- 2.2 The Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives diligently to ensure that all fuelling operations are carried out with care so as to avoid spillages and thereby control consequent emissions of odour to the practicable minimum.
- 2.3 This diligence is to extend to effective supervision of any Contractors employed to use any such plant and equipment and to its refuelling.
- 2.4 Any spillages are to be treated with absorbent materials without unjustifiable delay and those materials properly disposed.
- 2.5 Individual loads of waste that may give rise to odours are required to be treated at source so as to reduce their odours where practicable.
- 2.6 Any and all deliveries of wastes that are inherently odorous are to be removed as soon as possible and within at least 24 hours. Generally waste is removed within 48 hours to stop odours developing from degradation of the waste in the storage bays.

3. Area Emissions

- 3.1 There is a risk of emissions of odours to atmosphere arising from adverse chemical interactions between wastes and from the long-term biodegradation of organic fractions in the waste transfer bays.

- 3.2 Sufficient and speedy sorting and removal by bulking and transferring waste and recyclable materials is the most effective way to control and minimise any such odours. This is carried out by ensuring that waste is turned around within a 48 hour period to ensure that the waste bays are constantly emptied.
- 3.3 There is a residual risk that, despite the avoidance and prevention measures described previously, there may still be odours emitted from the site operations. It will be a subjective judgment of the site manager as to whether or not such odours are liable to leave the site boundary and present a nuisance to others.
- 3.4 If there is a real risk of odours becoming a nuisance to others, the site manager is to close the site to those operations that are giving rise to the nuisance without justifiable delay. In reaching this decision, the wind speed and direction are to be taken into account together with the location and proximity of the nearest sensitive receptors.
- 3.5 In the unlikely event of a long-term problem with odours at the site, chemical countervailant sprays may be necessary.

4. Odour Monitoring

- 4.1 On the basis of past experience at the site, the nature of anticipated wastes to be delivered and the disposition of the site itself with respect to sensitive receptors, no particular measures are to be deployed for the routine monitoring of odours.
- 4.2 Nevertheless, the Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives to be vigilant in monitoring for and assessing the potential of off-site nuisance of odours and to take appropriate remedial and corrective action without unjustifiable delay. Such olfactory assessment for odours is to be undertaken at least on a working daily basis.
- 4.3 All such assessments and instances of remedial and corrective action are to be recorded in writing in the site diary.
- 4.4 Should a particular problem arise or persist, a more extensive odour-monitoring programme will be implemented at and around the site in accordance with a programme to be submitted for approval to the Planning Authority and Environment Agency.
- 4.5 In the event of any complaint about unacceptable odour either at or leaving the site, the details of the complaint are to be recorded in writing, the basis for the complaint is to be investigated and, if deemed to be justified, appropriate remedial action is to be taken to mitigate the complaint. The results of the action are to be noted and their effectiveness assessed and recorded.

5. 'Problem' Wastes

- 5.1 Particular care is to be taken on receipt of the following wastes as to their potential to give rise to odour nuisance, assuming they are classified as industrial or commercial wastes accepted at the facility: —

20 01 08 Kitchen waste

20 02 01 Biodegradable waste

20 03 01 Mixed municipal wastes

20 03 02 Wastes from markets

20 02 01 Trees, bushes, grass, weeds and hedge cuttings

- 5.2 Any such wastes will be expected to have been treated at source to minimise inherent odour nuisance.
- 5.3 Any and all such wastes are to be transported within the site, discharged, and removed as quickly as possible, and at least within 48 hours and within the building.
- 5.4 It may, nevertheless, be necessary to close the site on occasions to some or all of these waste types and management is expected to take such decisions as are appropriate and to record such actions.
- 5.5 Odour monitoring will be by way of visual assessment of detectable smell at the boundary of the site.

APPENDIX E:

Noise and Vibration Management Plan

WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY AND WASTE TRANSFER

NOISE AND VIBRATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Risk Assessment

- 1.1 See risk assessment matrix

2. Fixed/Mobile Sources

- 2.1 There is fixed plant currently used on site, and all other plant will be mobile and operated within the yard. The trommel and shakers are housed in clad buildings.
- 2.2 Mobile plant and equipment to be deployed at the site will include a wheeled loading shovel and 360° hydraulic excavators for normal, daily use. In addition barrel screen and picking line with conveyors are to be used, a tyre baler and cardboard and plastic baler.
- 2.3 Only proprietary plant and equipment of reputable manufacture and supply are to be deployed and used at the site. Such plant and equipment will be fitted with appropriate silencers and/or acoustic deadening panels, insulation, etc. where required by Regulations.
- 2.4 The Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives diligently to ensure that manufacturers' instructions for routine maintenance and operation of such equipment are carried out so as to control noise emissions to the practicable minimum.
- 2.5 This diligence is to extend to effective supervision of any Contractors employed to operate any such plant and equipment or to carry out maintenance and repair.
- 2.6 In instances where noise and/or vibration nuisance become noticeable and unacceptable, equipment is to be replaced and withdrawn from service without unjustifiable delay.
- 2.7 If repairs are ultimately effective, the equipment can be put back into service. If emissions remain unacceptable even after repair, the equipment is not to be used on site again.

3. Operational Sources

- 3.1 Vehicles delivering wastes to the site will produce noise and vibrations during their travel to/from the site and manoeuvring at the site itself.
- 3.2 Site yard surfaces are to be constructed and maintained such that steep gradients that the surface reduces rumble by maintaining a surface free of potholes as far as is reasonably practicable.
- 3.3 There is to be imposed a speed limit of 5 miles per hour and appropriate signage is to be displayed by way of instructions to site users.
- 3.4 There is a risk of noise and vibration when vehicles are discharging their loads in the tipping bays. Nuisance is to be minimised by requiring good operational practice by drivers (for example, avoiding banging open doors, shutters, etc. on vehicle/container bodies) and arranging tipping into the enclosed bays.
- 3.5 There is a residual risk that, despite the avoidance and prevention measures described previously, there may still be noise and/or vibration nuisance evident from site operations. It will be a subjective judgment of the site manager as to whether or not such noise/vibration is liable to become a nuisance to others.
- 3.6 If there is a real risk of such a nuisance to others, the site manager is to close the site to those operations that are giving rise to the nuisance without unjustifiable delay. In reaching this decision, the wind speed and direction are to be taken into account together with the location and proximity of the nearest sensitive receptors.

4. Noise Monitoring

- 4.1 On the basis of past experience at similar types of facility, the disposition of the site itself with respect to sensitive receptors, no particular measures are to be deployed for the routine monitoring of noise and/or vibrations, based on the Noise Risk Assessment.
- 4.2 Nevertheless, the Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives to be vigilant in monitoring for and assessing the potential of off-site nuisance from noise and/or vibrations and to take appropriate remedial and corrective action without unjustifiable delay. Such visual assessment for noise/vibration is to be undertaken at least on a working daily basis.
- 4.3 All such assessments and instances of remedial and corrective action are to be recorded in writing in the site diary.

- 4.4 In any event, daily meteorological monitoring will assist in managing and monitoring particulate matter emissions.
- 4.5 Should a particular problem arise or persist, noise and/or vibration monitoring equipment will be deployed at the site in accordance with a programme to be submitted for approval to the Planning Authority and Environment Agency. Results will be recorded for assessment and action.
- 4.6 In the event of any complaint about noise and/or vibrations either at or leaving the site, the details of the complaint are to be recorded in writing, the basis for the complaint is to be investigated and, if deemed to be justified, appropriate remedial action is to be taken to mitigate the complaint. The results of the action are to be noted and their effectiveness assessed and recorded.

APPENDIX F:

Birds, Insects and Vermin Management Plan

WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY AND WASTE TRANSFER

Birds, Vermin and Insects Management and Monitoring

1. Risk Assessment

- 1.1 See assessment for litter dust odours etc and generic assessment matrix

2. Management Techniques

- 2.1 The control of birds, vermin and insects – generally, vectors of disease – is essentially the same for all species. This relies on effective monitoring for advance detection, good housekeeping at the active sorting bay, avoidance of the local creation of habitats conducive to breeding, and, ultimately, control techniques including chemical biocides where necessary.
- 2.2 So far as operational practice is concerned, non-hazardous biodegradable wastes are to be discharged, sorted, compacted and removed as quickly as is possible but with minimum physical disturbance, and within a period of 48 hours within a building. This is to be ensured by employing only trained and experienced mobile plant operators.
- 2.3 Sorting and tipping bays will be within a building and all skips used for separate storage will be netted or enclosed.
- 2.4 Bird control is not considered to be a problem at such a facility, as the waste type sorting will be enclosed in a building and putrescing waste, will be removed within 48 hours. In the extremely unlikely event that birds became a problem the Company would rely upon the use of intermittent gas canons since this has proved effective at other sites. Typically birds tend to be a problem at landfill sites as opposed to transfer stations. In the extremely unlikely event of habituation by gulls and other carrion, a selection of pre-recorded distress calls, aerial kites and/or helium balloons are to be deployed. If these prove ineffective, birds of prey are to be employed from professional Contractors or appropriately trained Company personnel.

- 2.5 Vermin control is to rely upon baiting at appropriate times and places as recommended by professional Contractors.
- 2.6 Insect control is to rely upon a mixture of pre-emergence and post-emergence insecticides as recommended by professional Contractors or appropriately trained Company personnel. Preparations will comply with the applicable Pesticides Regulations.
- 2.7 There is a residual risk that, despite the avoidance and prevention measures described previously, there may still be an unacceptable presence of insects at the site. It will be a subjective judgment of the site manager as to whether or not such a presence is liable to leave the site boundary and present a nuisance to others.
- 2.8 If there is a real risk of birds, vermin and/or insects leaving the site and becoming a nuisance to others, the site manager is to close the site to those operations that are giving rise to the nuisance. In reaching this decision, the wind speed and direction are to be taken into account together with the location and proximity of the nearest sensitive receptors.

3. Monitoring Regime

- 3.1 The Company expects and requires its management, staff and site operatives to be vigilant in visually monitoring for and assessing the potential of both on-site and off-site nuisance from the presence of birds, vermin and/or insects and to take appropriate remedial and corrective action. Such visual assessment for birds, insects, rodents etc is to be undertaken at least on a working daily basis.
- 3.2 All such assessments and instances of remedial and corrective action are to be recorded in writing in the site diary.
- 3.3 In any event, daily meteorological monitoring used for dust monitoring, will assist in managing and monitoring any off-site migration of birds, vermin and/or insects.
- 3.4 Additionally, and as noted in the Section dealing with the Waste Acceptance Procedures at the site, staff will have prior knowledge of the types of wastes due for delivery. This provides an opportunity to divert wastes from the site when particular problems might be envisaged for the time being.
- 3.5 At the site itself, the checking and booking in of waste provides a final opportunity to reject any loads that might present a particular problem during the prevailing weather conditions, odours or potential to fly infestation etc.

- 3.6 Vigilance in inspection wastes at reception and at the tipping bay will reveal the presence of vermin and/or insects in any particular load and inform the need for appropriate control measures.