

JWS Waste & Recycling Services Ltd.
Frederick Road Salford,
Working Plan.

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1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

This document represents the Working Plan, for operations regulated under waste management licence number EAWML/50186. It has been prepared in support of an application to modify the conditions of the aforementioned licence and once approved supersedes all previous working plans.

The site is situated on Frederick Road Salford.

Post code: M6 6LD

NGR SJ 816 995 covering an area of approximately 1.3 ha.

The site is shown on drawing reference number P176-001 edged red.

The operations at the site are permitted by planning permission 05/50708/FUL granted by Salford City Council, on 26th October 2005.

The occupier of the site is JWS Waste & Recycling Services Ltd. [the Company].

1.1. Specified Waste Management Operations

1.1.1. The Waste Framework Directive

The following waste management operations shall be carried out at the site as categorised by the Waste Framework Directive 75/444/EEC.

- R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
- R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R13 Storage of wastes pending any of the operations R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).
- D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
- D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

The facility has been constructed to enable the appropriate management of non-hazardous household, commercial, industrial wastes, excavation, construction, demolition and green wastes, for recovery, transfer and for bulking up for onward removal. This includes:

1. Waste Storage and ancillary operations [vehicle/plant and container parking storage maintenance and repair]
2. Waste Transfer
3. Waste Treatment
4. Sorting and Segregation

5. Waste Management Licensing Exempt Activities
 - a. Green waste storage and shedding
 - b. Storage of tyres

The facility incorporates different treatment methods for managing the wastes, depending upon the nature of the waste enabling the recovery/recycling or reclamation of wastes, with a principal purposes of minimising wastes being ultimately sent to landfills.

Additionally, where safe and appropriate, materials shall be recovered from incoming waste, processed and the reclaimed product shall be dispatched to customers off-site.

Waste shall be stored in accordance with the requirements of Table 1.1 of the waste management licence [WML] or alternatively with the requirements of Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, as amended.

These totals represent the maximum physical capacity and do not constitute normal operational storage levels. The approach of the company shall be to operate to maintain the minimum levels of waste possible on site.

1.1.2. Non- waste operations

As well as for waste management the site shall also be used for parking and maintenance of vehicles, including trucks, containers and as offices for the carrying out of business.

1.1.3. Exempt Activities

The Company as part of its normal undertakings also conducts waste management activities that are specifically exempted from the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended).

1.2. Permitted Quantities of Waste

Table 1.1 Permitted Quantities			
Location:	Waste type:	Storage Capacity/tonnes:	
External	Inert (including soils, hardcore & treatment residues)	4500	
	HCl	Bottom Ash	500
		Wood	300
	Metal	100	
	Bonded Asbestos	Less than 10	
	Gas bottles	100 (number)	
	Fridges	50 (number)	
	Tyres	1000 (number)	
	Green waste	1000	
	Internal	Inert	500
Degradable / HCl		2500	
Metal		100	

1.2.1. Permitted Categories

Wastes other than those listed in appendix A of the Waste management licence or specified in the list of waste types for the site [part 7 of this working plan] shall not be accepted on site.

1.2.2. Permitted Quantities

The site shall be restricted to a maximum of 375,000 tonnes per annum with an estimated 2500te accepted on any one day.

Hazardous waste shall not be accepted except bonded asbestos, which shall be restricted to a storage limit of under 10 tonnes.

1.2.3. Excluded Wastes

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the EA the facility shall not accept liquid or wastes consisting mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres.

1.3. Hours of Operation

The site shall operate within the hours specified in the Planning Permission, 05/50708/FUL dated 28th October 2005 as approved and amended by the City of Salford.

Once waste acceptance has ceased at the site the doors to the MRF building shall be closed to ensure noise levels are kept to a minimum.

1.4. Staffing and Understanding of Requirements of Licence Conditions and Working Plan

1.4.1. Minimum staffing and Supervision

The Company shall ensure that staffing at the facility remains commensurate with the scale and type of operations undertaken. The Company shall ensure that sufficient personal are employed on site to undertake necessary management and control operations, including but not limited to:

- Site supervision;
- Weighbridge operation;
- Plant and equipment operation;
- Plant and equipment maintenance;
- Facility environmental controls.

Whenever the site is accepting waste or is undertaking any recovery or transfer operation it shall be supervised by at least one member of staff who has been suitably trained, and is, or can call on someone who is, fully conversant with the requirements of the waste management licence and working plan regarding:

- a. Waste acceptance;
- b. Operational controls;
- c. Maintenance;
- d. Record-keeping;
- e. Emergency procedures;
- f. Notifications to the agency.

A copy of the site licence and working plan shall be kept in the administration offices and made available for reference, when required, by people responsible for supervision and management of the site.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Environment Agency, technically competent management shall be provided at the site through staffing of the facility with the appropriate level of WAMITAB certified personnel (COTC Level 4). In line with Environment Agency guidelines the technically competent person shall be present on site for at least 30% of the time when waste management operations are undertaken, measured on a weekly basis.

A list of COTC holders with responsibility for the site is found in Appendix B

Training shall be provided to all employees associated with the waste management activities at the facility.

Records of training shall be retained on site for inspection by authorised officers of the Environment Agency.

Any modifications to the requirements of the Licence or working plan shall be addressed to all relevant employees.

1.5. Relevant Convictions

In the event of the Licence Holder and/or any relevant person being convicted of any relevant offence the EA shall be notified and the details entered into appendix C of the working plan.

1.6. Cessation of Waste Management Operations

Should waste management operations cease for a period greater than 14 consecutive days the Environment Agency shall be informed.

2. SITE ENGINEERING FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

2.1. Engineered Systems

The facility is designed to minimise the exposure of biodegradable wastes to rainfall and wind to prevent the generation of contaminated run-off and dispersal of windblown litter, dust or odour.

The principal recovery operations shall be conducted inside a double skinned metal acoustic cladded framed building constructed upon a concrete floor. The location of the building and designated operational areas are shown on drawing number P176 003.

Where waste is stored outside it shall only be undertaken upon surfaces concreted and paved to protect the underlying ground and groundwater, or in containers designed to securely store waste.

2.2. Engineered Site Containment and Drainage Systems

2.2.1. Hard-standing

Apart from the skip storage area, and the car park to the front of the site, the entire site is surfaced with reinforced concrete to provide an impervious surface to divert surface water run-off to sealed drains.

Indoor floors and outdoor surfaces are paved with reinforced concrete C35 mix designed to give sulphate resistance to class 2 ground conditions. The concrete at 200mm thick was cast *in situ* above a layer of polythene sheet above a 200mm thick stone sub-base to prevent the potential for contamination of the ground or surface water.

Because of the fall on the concrete surface rainfall incidental to the external waste storage area is directed to a cut-off drain at the north-western edge of the concrete hardstanding. From here it is directed to a collection sump. The sump can be emptied either by a pumped rising main connected to an interceptor and then foul sewer, or by bowser. Water collected from this area can also be used either to keep the soil stockpiles damp to reduce the risk of dust generation.

Drainage from the remaining concreted areas and roof drainage drains under gravity to sealed drains and then interceptors to settle out solids and remove floating hydrocarbon before eventually being discharged to foul sewer in Frederick Road.

An automatic gauge to monitor the status of the interceptor has been installed.

Drainage details are shown on drawing number P176 003. Surface water and rainfall is directed towards gullies and drains, which fall to interceptors prior to discharge off-site under the appropriate consent. The MRF building has been specifically designed to prevent ingress of rain and surface water into the building.

2.3. Above Ground Fixed Tanks

Fuel oils and lubricating oils are held in tanks, located as shown on drawing number P176 003, that are protected by bunding which has been designed to contain as a minimum 110% of the capacity of the inner storage tank.

All gauges, pipework, hoses and filling appliances are housed inside the bund.

Regular inspections shall be undertaken and recorded of the state and condition of the tanks and bunds.

In the event of any spillage of fuel oil during re-fuelling of a vehicle, absorbent material shall be deposited onto the liquid. The resulting material shall subsequently be cleared for disposal within the MRF building hall for removal off site.

Any spillage of fuel oil shall be recorded together with the methods used to clear the area.

2.4. Fuel Storage Tank

Fuel for the collection fleet is stored in a specifically engineered steel 40,000l below ground storage tank, with inner steel bracing that was installed as part of the site construction in 2003 on a concrete plinth and was itself encased in concrete. Prior to commissioning leak detection testing was undertaken. A fuel management system monitors fuel usage.

2.5. Noise Reduction Barrier.

A noise reduction barrier has been installed consisting of a close boarded wooden fence, on top of a concrete retaining, wall to a height of at least 3.4m above the internal surface, and rising to at least 4.5m along the length of the MFR building. Details of the fencing are shown on drawing number P176 003.

The barrier shall be regularly inspected for damage and repairs undertaken as necessary.

2.6. External Storage Areas.

External storage shall only be conducted in areas identified on drawing number P176 003. Certain areas as show on the drawings shall have push walls constructed in order to facilitate improved storage.

2.6.1. Quarantine Store

Incidental Liquid Gas Bottles

Liquid gas, such as "calor" gas in cylinders deposited in mixed loads shall be held in storage in a secure area located in a well-ventilated area within the designated quarantine area. Contractors shall be required to remove gas bottles once sufficient have accumulated to warrant a collection. Notwithstanding this in any event the Company shall ensure storage shall not exceed the capacity of the secure area.

Fridges

Whilst actively discouraged fridges occasionally arise within the waste stream. Where they are identified they shall be carefully removed from the waste pile and stored in the quarantine area until sufficient have accumulated to ensure a full load to the recovery facility. Fridges shall be stored as far as practicable to reduce the potential for the accidental emission of CFC's. The services of a specialist contractor are employed to remove fridges off site, before that occurs the contractor is instructed to remove refrigerant from the fridges. Contractors shall be required to remove fridges once sufficient have accumulated to warrant a collection. Notwithstanding this no more than 50 units shall be stored at any one time.

2.7. Waste Transfer Building

The MRF building, approximately 2800m² with a maximum height of 17.5m, consists of a ventilated steel portal and stanchion-framed unit with a pitched roof. The double skin side cladding is coated to the outside in green PVC. It is constructed as shown on Drawing Numbers K142-008 and K142-009. The interior paved floors consist of reinforced concrete. These are inspected on a routine basis with repairs undertaken in the event of any damage, which could affect their integrity.

Vehicular access to the waste recycling building is via two roller shutter doors. These doors are kept closed whenever practicably possible to reduce noise emissions and also to prevent wind entering the building, the locations of the doors being shown on Drawing Number K142-009

The tipping bay is surrounded on three sides by reinforced welded steel sheet lined push-walls to a height of about 4m.

Deposited waste is processed through a trommel, magnetic belts, a manual sort line, an air knife, de-stoner and fines separator all located within the Materials Recovery Facility as shown on drawing number P176 003.

3. SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1. Site ID board

A site identification board is located at the site entrance. The board is inspected on a weekly basis and if found to be defective shall be repaired or replaced promptly.

3.2. Site Security

Unless otherwise specified the site boundary is protected by Palisade fencing to a height of at least 2.5m. To the south of the site security consists of as a minimum a 3m concrete retaining wall.

To the eastern section of the northern boundary a noise barrier has been constructed which consisting of a close boarded wooden fence, on top of a concrete retaining, wall to a height of at least 3.4m above the internal surface, and rising to at least 4.5m along the length of the MFR building. Details of the fencing are shown on drawing number P176 003.

The Eastern section of the site onto Frederick Road is protected by steel gates at the site entrance and a brick wall also rising to a height of approximately 3.4m. All gates are locked when the site is not occupied.

Perimeter inspections are undertaken on a daily basis and any repairs temporarily made good by the end of the working day. Arrangements shall be made to have permanent repairs completed within 1 week.

The site is additionally protected by a system of CCTV cameras linked to a screen and recorder.

3.3. Offices

The control office and weighbridge is located in the administration block shown on drawing number P176 003. and is used for monitoring the incoming and outgoing access points. It is manned when waste acceptance is occurring.

4. SITE OPERATIONS

4.1. Control of Mud and Debris and Loose Waste

4.1.1. Prevention of mud and debris on the road

Hard-standing surfaces shall be regularly cleansed and swept using mechanical sweepers and tanks to ensure that material that could be carried out onto the highway does not build up. The effectiveness of these measures shall be monitored through frequent and regular inspection of the site surfaces, the entrance and the adjacent highway throughout the day, dependant on the weather conditions. Should these inspections highlight any significant deposits of mud or debris, additional cleaning shall be undertaken.

4.1.2. Remediation of Mud and Debris on the Road

A contract vacuum road sweeper or other suitable measures shall be employed, as necessary, to maintain the cleanliness of the metalled site access road and the adjacent highways. If necessary traffic shall be warned and isolated from the affected area.

4.2. Potentially Polluting Leaks and Spillages

All equipment operated by the Company with a potential of providing a source of potentially polluting leaks or spills shall undergo a regular inspection and, where necessary, form part of a regular maintenance schedule.

Area	Action
Loading & unloading containers	Biodegradable waste, other than wood and green waste shall be deposited in the MRF building. Containers shall not be loaded beyond their carrying capacity.
Loading & unloading externally.	Where material is loaded or unloaded on the concrete hard-standing outside the MRF building care shall be taken to minimise the risk of spillage and where any occurs it shall be cleared up as part of the loading/unloading process. Loading and unloading operations shall not be undertaken beyond the concreted hard-standing.
Oils and other polluting liquids	Containers used for the transfer of oils and other polluting liquids shall not be permitted to be filled automatically without supervision. Spillage of polluting liquids shall be treated with an absorbent. Material used for treating spills shall be treated as waste and placed in the MRF building. Stores of absorbent materials shall be maintained on site.
Spills on uncontained ground	Any spill of polluting material on uncontained ground shall be cleared up as soon as possible.

In the case of unauthorised wastes, the Environment Agency shall be contacted to agree the appropriate disposal route. Hard surfaces suffering a

waste spillage may be washed clean if necessary using a hose or bowser, any contaminated run off shall be confined.

All reasonable steps shall be made to identify the producer of any unauthorised waste and the Environment Agency shall be notified.

4.3. Fires on Site

4.3.1. Fire control and elimination procedures

Fires at work have three main causes:

- They are started deliberately,
- They happen because people are not alert to a fire risk,
- They happen because people are careless about a fire risk.

All fires on site shall be treated as a potential emergency and dealt with accordingly within appropriate timescales, depending on the location of the fire. There are three fire hoses within the transfer building and one outside. In the case of an emergency, operatives shall either extinguish the fire if deemed safe to take such action. Otherwise the fire brigade shall be called.

Steps shall be taken to ensure that water which has become contaminated from fighting any fire does not leave the containment area. The presence of interceptor tanks prior to the foul sewer shall also act as a protection buffer to the sewers.

Any event of fire shall be recorded in the site diary.

4.3.2. Fire prevention measures

As most fires break out at night site staff have been instructed to check at the end of the day that:

- All the equipment is turned off;
- There is no sign of smoke or smouldering in any part of the waste stockpiles;
- There is no sign of overheating in any part of the plant;
- The doors are closed and locked so that no one can get in
- That equipment is left in a safe condition.

Additionally during the course of the day staff have been instructed that they should

- Stop waste or other things from blocking escape routes.
- Stop waste from building up near hot-spots.
- Keep plant and equipment clean.

4.3.3. Open Container Fire

Incoming wastes which, on inspection, are found to be burning shall be extinguished by dowsing with water. The container shall be removed from the vehicle and quarantined for a period sufficient to ensure the fire risk is eliminated.

4.3.4. Fire Fighting Equipment and Materials

As well as fire hoses in the MRF building fire extinguishers are located in mobile plant and in the site control offices. Where safe to do so an outbreak of fire in a piece of mobile plant shall be treated outside rather than inside the MRF building.

All fire fighting equipment shall be kept in good condition, unobstructed and be serviced regularly by a competent person.

4.3.5. Training

Site operators have undergone safety awareness training to reinforce the Company procedures and working plan controls in relation to fires.

4.3.6. Storage and Disposal of Residues

Following approval by the Environment Agency and provided it causes no additional fire risk the residues from the fire shall be disposed with other incoming wastes within the current operational area.

4.3.7. Recording and Reporting Procedures

The Environment Agency shall be informed immediately so far as practicable In the event that a fire is discovered on site, and in any event within 24 hours of the incident. The incident shall be recorded in the site diary.

In all cases the Site Manager shall submit a detailed account of any incident of fire to the Environment Agency if required.

The Fire Service shall be called or informed whenever appropriate.

4.4. Waste Acceptance and Control Systems and Procedures

4.4.1. Waste Acceptance Procedures

4.4.1.A. Waste Pre-acceptance Controls

The greatest proportion of waste delivered to the site is from vehicles operated by the Company. Waste collection is managed through the Company's specific waste collection procedures. A pre-acceptance screening stage provides the initial acceptance control for waste delivered to the site by the Company. Before collecting waste the Company procures a description of the waste from the waste producer. This description is checked to ensure it falls within the waste management licence for the site. On collection of the waste from the producer the driver is instructed to establish as far as is practicable and safe to do so that the waste being collected conforms to the description provided by the producer.

For waste delivered by third parties the Company insists that only waste permitted by the waste management licence is delivered to the site, however the Company's own acceptance checks can only take place once the waste has arrived on site.

The Company does not accept speculative customers. In general, except in an emergency, all customers must have a trading account before permission is given to deposit waste. As part of establishing a trading account checks are undertaken to ensure that waste is only delivered by registered waste carriers. The Company's site instructions and capacity for waste types and quantities are also communicated to customers.

4.4.1.B. Site Acceptance Procedures

Upon arrival at the site, all waste delivery vehicles are directed to the weighbridge located as shown in Drawing number. P176-003.

Drivers are required to report to nature of the waste delivered and its origin. All loads of waste accepted for disposal are weighed and the details entered at the site weighbridge onto a computer. A waste transfer note is generated, consistent with fulfilling the Company's responsibilities under the provisions of the Duty of Care, carrying the following information:

- The date and time of delivery of the load;
- Details and description of the vehicle delivering the waste,
- The nature of the container [skip / FEL / roll-on-off]
- The driver's name and the operator of the vehicle;
- A description of the waste by type and quantity, and the name of the consignor if possible;
- Carrier's registration details and the Company's Licence details.

Waste which does not comply with the conditions of the Waste Management Licence is not accepted on site.

Apart from obtaining a description of the waste and completing Duty of Care paperwork the principal check that the weighbridge operator can undertake is by weight. Light loads are the first indicator that non-conforming waste may be present.

CCTV is also available so that the weighbridge operator can see into the top of open containers.

The acceptance procedures for special waste [bonded asbestos] are described in section 4.4.2.G

Once the paperwork checks have been satisfactory completed the vehicle shall be directed to the banksman.

4.4.1.C. Waste Inspection

The banksman shall inspect loads in order to identify non-conforming waste and to determine where they should be deposited. Wood, green and inactive material such as soils and hardcore may be directed to the appropriate external storage areas, provided that in the opinion of the banksman it shall not cause environmental difficulties with issues such as dust or odour. Other material shall be directed to the bays within the MRF building.

4.4.1.D. Control at the Discharge Point

Within the MRF building all waste discharge shall be supervised by site personnel that have been trained to identify non-conforming wastes. All wastes received at the site shall be visually inspected following discharge to confirm that they conform to the Waste Management Licence.

The personnel involved in waste acceptance control shall be in radio contact with the weighbridge office. Any unauthorised waste identified in loads that have been discharged shall be isolated and, depending upon its nature, either quarantined in the designated quarantine area, or reloaded back onto the delivery vehicle. If necessary the Environment Agency shall be contacted for advice on appropriate action.

4.4.1.E. Rejected Waste

Wastes that are not acceptable from site shall be removed from site in a manner to be agreed with the Environment Agency.

Where possible, especially if the haulier of the waste is still on site, the waste shall be reloaded on the vehicle and returned to the producer. If the vehicle has left site and non-conforming waste is only identified as it is being processed, the load shall be isolated and an evaluation of the most appropriate course of action undertaken by management. Where possible, the Environment Agency shall be contacted and the wastes shall be dealt with in an agreed manner. Investigations shall be undertaken with the aim of establishing the source of the non-conforming waste.

4.4.1.F. Waste Acceptance Records

Electronic records of waste receipts and removals are retained on site. A paper copy of the site generated Waste Transfer Note shall be kept on site for at least two years.

At quarterly intervals the full waste return shall be forwarded to the Environment Agency in accordance the standard format [see section 6 site records]

Details of the rejected waste are kept on site; this shall include if possible time and date, haulier and vehicle registration, customer, type of waste, and reason for rejection.

4.4.2. Waste Control Procedures

4.4.2.A. Waste Discharge

Operations at the site shall be conducted in a manner to minimise any environmental impact and nuisance. Controls and monitoring as detailed in section 5 of this working plan "Amenity Management and Reporting" shall be undertaken.

Upon arrival at the site, all waste delivery vehicles shall be directed to the site reception area, where all loads of waste to be accepted are weighed.

From this area the drivers shall be directed to the appropriate discharge point depending upon the waste type and the current method of processing.

Discharge of waste and materials externally shall be undertaken into the areas specifically allocated, as indicated on drawing P176 003 and shall occur behind the noise reduction barrier.

Depending upon the nature and types of wastes being deposited the building may be segregated into various areas. Normally unprocessed waste is stored in the eastern section of the MRF building. This section may however also contain sorted wastes, especially those wastes destined for landfill. The central and western sections of the building tend to store processed waste and materials. Vehicles shall be directed from the weighbridge to the appropriate areas to deposit their waste loads.

4.4.2.B. Waste Processing

Depending upon the nature of the waste, the initial screening and sorting process shall occur on the floor of the MRF building and shall be undertaken by manual sorting and/or by machine to isolate material that need not or should not be processed through the trommel.

Waste that is to be processed through the trommel shall normally also undergo separation by magnet of ferrous metal, hand sorting on a sort-line and further fines and metal separation.

Regular review of the effectiveness of sorting operations shall be undertaken by the Company.

Depending on the nature of the waste, it may also undergo shredding in the shredder located inside the MRF building.

Both static and mobile site plant shall undergo regular inspection and maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations being regularly serviced. In the event of a breakdown the plant shall be repaired and/or replaced at the earliest opportunity to ensure that there is no hindrance to operational practices.

Wastes and materials are stored outside on the concreted hard-standing pending removal off site as shown on drawing number P176 003.

These areas principally consist of:

- Inactive material including soils & hardcore
- Wood
- Green waste
- Asbestos
- Fridges
- Gas containers
- Tyres

All stored to the west of the MRF building

- Graded metal
Stored in skips to the both to the east and west of the MRF building.

Additional sorting and grading of material, such as hand picking of aggregate stockpiles, and final grading of metal may occur in the external stockpile areas.

4.4.2.C. Control of External Storage.

All waste stored externally shall be regularly inspected in order to ensure that it does not represent a fire risk, an odour risk or other environmental hazard. Plant and equipment shall be utilised to ensure that waste remains appropriately stored in its designated areas. Stockpiles shall not be allowed to rise above their permitted height.

Stockpiles shall be regularly inspected for signs of extraneous material that could cause a litter problem, and for signs indicating potential odour, dust or fire risks. Loose material shall be picked by hand and/or machine from the stockpiles.

4.4.2.D. Waste Wood

Wood is recovered in three main ways from incoming wastes:

- Hand sorting of incoming wastes;
- Machine sorting of incoming waste;
- Sorting of waste once it has been processed though the trommel.

All of these operations occur within the MRF building.

Additionally where loads arrive that consist entirely of wood they may be discharged directly into the external storage areas.

The recovered wood from these operations is collected daily, during the course of operations, from Frederick Rd. and is delivered to customers by bulk load vehicles who then use the material in differing fashions depending upon their needs and the nature of the wood [for example, animal bedding and chip board manufactures].

The storage of the sorted and collected wood occurs in the concreted section of the site as shown on drawing number P176 003, away from the wooden fence and MRF building to a maximum height of 4.5m, below the wooded screen fence.

4.4.2.E. Incinerator Bottom Ash and Slag Residue 19 01 12

Non-hazardous incinerator bottom ash and slag residues shall be accepted for both storage prior to disposal or recovery off-site and for recovery through the trommel on site.

Regular analyses shall be obtained from the waste producer. These shall be reviewed by the COTC holder to ensure that they remain within the site's acceptance criteria.

As waste arrives it shall be checked against specific acceptance criteria, which include ensuring that the load has already been doused down with

water to control temperature and the risk of dust emission, and that the temperature does not pose a risk.

Where necessary additional water shall be added on site.

The bottom ash shall be directed either to the MRF building for processing or to separate storage in the soil / inactive waste storage area. The ash may be stored prior to bulking and subsequent disposal at landfill, or it may be processed through the trommel and magnet system in order to recover metal. Where the ash is being stored prior to bulking and subsequent disposal at landfill it shall not be diluted in order to meet landfill acceptance criteria. Processed material may be stored in the soil / inactive storage area pending off-site recovery or disposal.

4.4.2.F. Sludge / Filter Cake Waste

JWS carry non-hazardous treatment sludge and filter cakes waste direct to landfill. These wastes often arise from waste processes that operate round the clock all year. There are a few occasions, such as when landfill sites are closed because of weather conditions that disposal operations are curtailed. This creates the potential for inappropriate storage to occur at the point of production creating the risk of environmental harm.

In order to reduce this risk, and deal with fluctuations in production, the Company shall store non-hazardous sludge and filter cake wastes in specifically constructed bays within the MRF building. The maximum capacity shall be 150m³. Storage shall occur within specifically constructed concrete bays designed to prevent material escaping or entering any other waste stored within the MRF.

After any deposit the vehicles shall be inspected to ensure that they were not contaminated. If necessary vehicles shall be hosed down within the MRF building to ensure they exited uncontaminated.

Bucket loaders shall be used to control the waste to ensure it does not extend beyond the confines of the bay. If necessary screened soil or chipped wood shall be used as an absorbent. This could be added to the sludge / filter cake in the bay.

4.4.2.G. Cement Bonded Asbestos Procedures

Bonded asbestos is permitted for storage up to 10 tonnes.

The collection storage and transfer of bonded asbestos is now control by the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, although previously it was not considered a hazardous waste. Bonded asbestos deliveries and removals shall be consigned in accordance with these regulations.

In order to mitigate any impact planned asbestos deliveries, those with consignment notes indicting the site as a point of transfer, shall not be

discharged in the MRF building, rather the waste shall remain containerised in the containers it arrived in and, if not in fully enclosed containers shall be kept sheeted.

Where, and only where, the bonded asbestos has been securely wrapped in polythene, or similar, if necessary, it may be transferred from one container to another. At no time in any transfer operation shall bonded asbestos be permitted to be stored on the ground.

Asbestos deliveries that are not accompanied by an appropriately completed consignment note shall be rejected and in line with our legal duty the Company shall inform the Environment Agency.

Where asbestos arises in non-notified loads it shall either be safely quarantined and placed in one of the separate asbestos containers or it shall be reloaded for return to the producer.

The Environment Agency shall be informed of any such arisings.

4.4.2.H. Green Waste

The green waste operation shall be undertaken either in accordance with an exemption from waste management licensing, or as described below.

Green waste shall be deposited in either the area designated for green waste on drawing number P176-003 or within the MRF building.

Where green waste shredding occurs it shall be undertaken by a mobile shredder and where it occurs shall be carried out for about 3 hours per day between the hours of 8am to 5pm. It is anticipated that this operation shall be limited to the growing season and shall normally occur between the months of March and October. Processed green waste shall normally be removed off site within 24 hours of being received.

If on inspection it becomes clear that green waste represents an odour potential, that waste shall either be removed into the MRF building or given priority and removed off site within 24 hours.

4.4.3. Dry Recyclable (Kerbside Collected Material).

Materials are brought to site derived from the segregation at the kerbside of post consumer materials. The dry recyclable materials types are as follows:

1. Newspapers and magazines
2. Mixed glass
3. Ferrous and Non-ferrous cans
4. Cardboard
5. Textiles

Some newspapers will arrive at site in mobile compaction vehicles. The mixed glass, cans, cardboard, textiles, will arrive at site on flat bed vehicles with separate metal stillages containing the segregated materials. The newspapers

will also be transported to site on tipper vehicles. The vehicles will first be weighed to ascertain their gross weight and will then be directed to the nominated areas for unloading.

The newspapers will be directed to a separate bay inside the MRF building and the contents will then be discharged.

The mixed glass, cans, cardboard, and textiles will be transferred from the stillages into holding containers placed in the designated area (as shown on the site plan drawing P176 - 003), utilising a tele-handler and a forklift fitted with a rotating head fork to allow the contents to discharge into the holding containers.

All grades of dry recyclable materials stored at site are transported off-site in the holding containers and in the case of the newspapers a 120cu m walking floor trailer for further processing.

4.4.4. Waste Dispatch Procedures

Prior to any removal of waste or material from site the Company undertakes an inspection to ensure that the waste or material is suitable for the location that has been identified for dispatch.

All material leaving site is weighed over the weighbridge and a check undertaken to ensure that the vehicle is not overloaded.

The Company requires that all dispatches of waste from site are:

- Suitably contained in an appropriate container;
- Sheeted or netted where necessary to ensure that waste does not escape the carrier's vehicle;
- Provided with an adequate written description so that the carrier and next holder of the waste may safely handle the waste.

4.5. Waste Quantity Measurement

Under normal operating conditions all wastes entering the site shall have its weight recorded via an electronic weighbridge system consisting of two weighbridges linked directly to a computer in the site offices. The weighbridge has been installed in accordance with Section 11 of the Weights and Measures Act 1985 and has been "passed as fit for use for trade" and certified and stamped by an Inspector of Weight and Measures who certified the accuracy met the required standards.

The weighbridge shall be inspected, tested and calibrated at annual intervals. Reliability of the weighbridge shall be assured through the correct specification of the foundations and deck, and regular servicing.

Records of testing and calibration information shall be stored on site.

4.5.1. Waste Reception when the Weighbridge is not Operational

In the event of a failure of the weighbridge system the following actions shall be taken:

- When a vehicle delivering waste arrives at the weighbridge, the weighbridge operator shall inform the driver that the weighbridge system is not operational.
- If possible computer printed tickets shall be generated manually entering estimated weights or those read from the weight indicators.
- If it is not possible to print tickets then the weighbridge operator shall manually enter the following details on the manual weighbridge ticket:
 - Vehicle registration
 - Capacity of vehicle / container
 - Vehicle weight if possible
 - Customer name and account number
 - Customer contract number
 - Date
 - Driver's name
 - Carriers registration number and name
 - Description of waste including appropriate code.

The weighbridge operator shall agree the gross weight with the vehicle driver. If available an historic tare weight is entered or the weight from the vehicles MOT plate and the net weight generated.

4.6. Quarantined Wastes

Quarantined wastes shall be stored in the locations identified on drawing number P176 003.

- The first location is adjacent to the door of the MRF building; this acts as a temporary storage point to which the MRF staff may place non-confirming waste pending a decision on how it should be managed.
- The second and third locations are external to the building and have been specifically constructed to contain fridges and gas bottles.
- Fridges shall be stored vertically in order to reduce the potential for the release of CFC's.
- Waste in the quarantine areas shall not be permitted to build up beyond the limits identified in table 1.1.

4.7. Schedule of Major Equipment

The following items of major mobile plant shall typically be used on site, although where necessary for operations reasons these items may be altered or augmented.

Loading shovel	2 No
Grabs	2 No
Shredder	1 No
Trommel	1 No
Belts & material separators	
Water tanker	1 No
Cherry Picker	1 No

5. AMENITY MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

5.1. Control, Monitoring and Reporting and Dusts, Fibres and Particulars

5.1.1. Control of dust and particulates

The Company aware of the potential that its operations have to create dust problems for its neighbours has therefore undertaken a risk assessment and has instigated a series of control measures to ensure dust emissions are kept to a minimum.

5.1.1.A. Potential Sources of Dust Generation

Dust generation is fundamentally dependant upon the nature of the material being processed, the time of year and the moisture content of the waste and how the waste is handled. For dust to be generated material is required, with a grain size small enough to become airborne, to be imparted with sufficient energy to create lift. Once airborne as well as ambient meteorological conditions it is the size and weight of the dust particles that are the more significant factors that determine the rate of deposition and distance travelled. The larger and heavier particles tending to “wash out” more quickly with the smaller and lighter drifting further. Measures can be adopted which are effective at increasing the rate of deposition of fugitive dust, however as a general principle controlling fugitive dust is less effective than preventing it from becoming airborne in the first place.

Source	Potential for Dust Generation
Discharge of non-dusty loads	Low
Discharge of dusty loads	Medium
Waste handling operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dusty waste 	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-dusty waste 	Low
Waste processing operations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trommel 	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final screening 	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shredding dusty waste 	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shredding green waste 	Low
Traffic movement over dusty site roads	High
Stockpiles	Medium

5.1.1.B. Waste Arising

Specific waste streams containing a high proportion of granular material with small particle sizes, that have not been exposed to moisture, represent the greatest potential source of dust generation at a MRF. However, the frequency of such waste arising is low, with producers increasingly being required to place such dusty waste into bags either for ease of operation or as a requirement by planning or environmental authorities.

Whilst not containing as much granular material, construction industry waste and builders waste represents a wider potential source of dust, especially during dry periods in the summer months because they represent a greater proportion of waste inputs to the facility.

Waste from commercial premises, the other principle source of inputs is generally lower on the scale of potential sources of dust.

Domestic waste and even more so green waste fall as the lowest types of waste in relation to their potential to generate dust.

5.1.1.C. Waste Handling Processes

There are several processes at the site that have the potential to create dust. The first and most significant is that of traffic movements, by either site plant or delivery vehicles, over a surface upon which dust has settled or debris has accumulated.

The other sources are in relation to waste handling and are a function of the nature of the waste, the dustier the waste the greater any process has of itself generating waste.

The first of these areas of potentially significant dust generation arises from the discharge of waste. The sorting of waste and loading of the trommel provide the next potential source of generation. The operation of the trommel itself can be seen as another potential source of generation. Loading of the outbound vehicles is another operation which is potential source.

However, in the Company's assessment the final screen separator remains the greatest source of dust generation.

The management of inert soils stockpiles and the loading of vehicles with soils from the external areas is the final potential source of dust generation.

5.1.1.D. Control Measures

The Company have instigated a series of control measures, ranging from management control systems to bespoke active control systems, to ensure that the potential for dust generation is controlled and that dust levels are maintained at a low level so as not to cause nuisance or disturbance to our neighbours.

To ensure that vehicle movements, generally accepted as the most significant factor, do not cause dust generation, road surfaces are regularly swept using a combination of site plant personnel and equipment and external road sweepers. Additionally, a strict speed limit is imposed, as the greater the speed of vehicles the greater the likelihood that sufficient energy will be imparted to any settled dust to send it airborne.

Additionally road surfaces shall be regularly wetted so that dust is not given the opportunity to be formed. A mobile bowser shall be additionally made available to reach areas that hose-pipes are unable to reach.

Control is not limited to measures adopted on site. Regulating the waste before it arrives on site is also an essential element ensuring the Company is best able to manage sources of dust generation. As part of the waste pre-acceptance procedure producers shall be required to provide sufficient information before the waste is collected so that the waste is appropriately managed. In order to reduce the impact of dusty waste the Company shall work with its customers to ensure that dusty loads are either bagged or diverted straight to landfill.

On discharge dusty loads, if necessary, shall be sprayed with water to reduce the potential for dust generation during deposit and processing.

The transfer building provides a significant overall dust control measure for waste deposit and processing. An active dust control system has been installed and is in operation throughout the building. The system generates from point sources a fine atomised spray, which is circulated across the building. The droplets generated become attached to dust particles that have become airborne, increasing their weight and ensuring they are deposited within the building. Furthermore, the spray ensures the floor of the building remains damp and not a potential source of dust generation.

To control dust generation at the final screening separator a dust curtain has been installed.

In order to mitigate dust generation from the inert soil stockpiles during dry periods if necessary they shall be sprayed with water.

The final control measure in place is the 4.5m boundary screen. This barrier, close to potential sources of dust generation, acts to prevent low level emissions from escaping the site.

Ultimately the final sanction, if control measures prove unable to adequately control dust emission, is for the Company to prohibit the disposal of that type of waste.

5.1.2. Monitoring of dust and particulates

Dust monitoring shall be carried out to ensure that the site is not generating unacceptable concentrations. The monitoring shall consist of visual monitoring

of potentially problematic loads upon discharge and regular inspections of the site operational areas.

To give efficacy to physical controls the Company has adopted management controls systems; these include, but are not limited to, training, instruction, documented inspections and management review meetings to verify the effectiveness of control measures are in place.

Should the results of the visual monitoring show that dust is being generated from the internal site roads and operational area, the effected areas shall be sprayed with water and the speed of the vehicles reduced.

5.1.3. Reporting

The results of visual dust monitoring shall be recorded. Any other measurements shall be forwarded to the Environment Agency in an agreed format and at agreed intervals.

5.2. Control of Odours

5.2.1. Waste Deliveries

In order to prevent the release of unacceptable odours, malodorous wastes that could cause a potential nuisance beyond the confines of the site are not accepted at the facility.

Wastes identified as possessing a high odorous potential shall be removed immediately on the vehicle, which it arrived, or if they have been already discharged placed in quarantine so that they may be removed off site as soon as possible thereafter. Alternatively, a period of time may be agreed with the Environment Agency for temporary storage inside sealed containers or covered by sheeting.

In the event that through the deposit of such waste contamination of operational surfaces has occurred, the appropriate areas shall be washed down and if necessary a further masking agent introduced.

Any waste delivered and found to be unacceptable shall be reported to the facility management so that a record can be made and the producer informed. This waste shall subsequently be restricted from future acceptance at the site.

5.2.2. Waste Storage

The MRF building has been designed to facilitate ease of cleaning and it is regularly cleaned [scraped and / or swept] to ensure deposits do not form in corners and less accessible places. A rapid turnover of biodegradable waste is maintained so that stored waste does not have the opportunity to become odorous.

In addition to ongoing daily checks within the transfer building, on a weekly basis, routine subjective odour monitoring is undertaken around the site.

5.3. Monitoring and Control of Pest Infestation

The method of operation of the site ensures the minimisation or avoidance of flies and vermin at the site. The constant operations and rate of waste removal from the facility minimises any potential for infestation. A principal objective of waste management operations is to maximise the rate of turnaround, and to minimise the time waste spends stored on site, this is particularly true of biodegradable waste which has a potential to create pest problems.

In the event that flies or other such insects posing a nuisance are introduced to the site with incoming waste, insecticides offering rapid knockdown and long-term treatment shall be used.

Site staff undertake daily checks for the presence of pests in operational areas of the site and any incidents shall be noted by the Company.

A specialist contractor shall be retained to inspect the site for the presence of pests. Their planned visits shall occur approximately on a monthly basis however, this frequency could increase if a problem becomes prescient, and it may become less frequent during the winter months due to the lower risk of pest infestation. The contractor shall also be obliged to attend to specified incidents of pests on request. In the event that evidence of pests is found, appropriate poisons are administered.

Containers belonging to the company that are involved in transporting biodegradable wastes shall undergo cleaning operations as and when necessary.

5.4. Control of Scavenging Birds and other Scavengers

The primary control to restrict scavenging by birds is that bridgeable waste [other than green waste] shall be discharged, processed and stored within the MRF building. Outside of normal operational hours the doors to the building shall be closed and so there is no material accessible from which birds could scavenge. It is not anticipated that any further control is necessary.

5.5. Control of Litter

All vehicles delivering waste to the site shall be required to be sheeted or contained if the waste they carry has the potential to create windblown litter.

All vehicles removing waste or material from the site shall be required to be sheeted or contained if they have the potential to create windblown litter.

Operations at the site are conducted in a manner that minimises the incidence of windblown litter.

- Waste likely to create a source for windblown litter shall be discharged in the MRF building.
- The loading of vehicles with materials and or waste that could become windblown shall be undertaken inside the MRF building.

Litter that is blown from the operational area into adjoining parts of the site shall be collected on a daily basis. Any litter that is blown or deposited outside of the boundaries of the site shall be collected as soon as possible. The remedial actions necessary to collect litter shall be implemented immediately.

5.6. Control and Monitoring of Noise

5.6.1. Control of noise

Mitigation of noise emissions from the site shall be achieved by:

- Appropriate handling, deposit, treatment and transfer of wastes as set out in the working plan.
- The fitting of silencers to plant and equipment in accordance with manufacturers instructions;
- The carrying out of the majority of waste handling operations, in particular those operations that have the potential to generate higher levels of noise, within the MRF building;
- Waste management operations shall not be undertaken outside of the MRF building before 7:30 am or after 7 pm;
- Outside of these hours the doors to the MRF building shall be kept closed;
- The provision and maintenance of the close boarded wooded screen fence which has been designed and installed in accordance with a detailed noise assessment.

5.6.2. Monitoring

Regular inspections of plant and equipment shall be undertaken to ensure that excess noise is not being generated.

Regular site inspections shall be undertaken by site staff, these shall include an evaluation of noise levels.

If a complaint is received regarding noise generated from the site the operations shall be reviewed. This review shall include the consideration of the operations, the timing of specific activities and the location of specific activities. Changes shall be made as appropriate to reduce the potential for nuisance beyond the site boundary.

6. SITE RECORDS

6.1.1. Security of Records

Records, either electronic or paper versions, required by the waste management licence and working plan shall be kept securely from loss, damage or deterioration to enable them to be available for inspection and use.

Paper records shall be stored in the site office and are kept in clearly labelled files. Electronic data shall be stored on computer and is also separately backed-up.

6.1.2. Availability of Records

Records required by the waste management licence and working plan shall be retained for a minimum of two years.

6.2. Records of Waste Movements

A record of the types and quantities of wastes discharged and removed at the site shall be maintained electronically in the weighbridge office and the general office on site. A summary of the types and quantities of wastes shall be provided to the Environment Agency in accordance with condition 6.22 of the licence or at a frequency otherwise agreed.

6.3. Site Diary.

Records that comprise the site diary requirements of condition 6.3 of the WML shall be maintained in more than one location within the site control office.

Records that are maintained shall include:

1. Construction work;
2. Start and finish of daily waste management activities;
3. Maintenance;
4. Breakdowns;
5. Emergencies;
6. Problems with waste received;
7. Operator site inspections and corrective actions;
8. Presence of COTC holder [or equivalent] on site;
9. Dispatch of records to the Environment Agency;
10. Severe weather conditions;
11. Complaints and actions taken;
12. Environmental problems and actions taken.

The Company shall maintain a record of the above information as required and make them available for inspection at all reasonable times by any authorised officer of the Environment Agency.

APPENDIX A: WASTE TYPES

01 WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS

01 01 wastes from mineral excavation

01 01 01 wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation

01 01 02 wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation

01 03 wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals

01 03 06 tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05

01 03 09 red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07

01 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified

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 12 tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11

01 04 13 wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07

01 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified

01 05 drilling muds and other drilling wastes

01 05 04 freshwater drilling muds and wastes

01 05 07 barite-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06

01 05 08 chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06

01 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified

02 WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

02 01 wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing

02 01 01 sludges from washing and cleaning

02 01 03 plant-tissue waste

02 01 04 waste plastics (except packaging)

02 01 07 wastes from forestry

02 01 10 waste metal

02 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

02 02 waste from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin

02 02 03 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

02 02 04 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

02 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

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 01 sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation

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 wastes from sugar processing

02 04 01 soil from cleaning and washing beet

02 04 02 off-specification calcium carbonate

02 04 03 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

02 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified

02 05 wastes from the dairy products industry

02 05 01 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

02 05 02 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

02 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified

02 06 wastes from the baking and confectionery industry

02 06 01 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

02 06 02 wastes from preserving agents

02 06 03 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

02 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

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

02 07 02 wastes from spirits distillation

02 07 03 wastes from chemical treatment

02 07 04 materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

02 07 05 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

02 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified

03 WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD

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 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

03 02 wastes from wood preservation

03 02 99 wood preservatives not otherwise specified

03 03 wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing

03 03 01 waste bark and wood

- 03 03 02 green liquor sludge (from recovery of cooking liquor)
- 03 03 09 lime mud waste
- 03 03 10 fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
- 03 03 11 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10
- 03 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 03 03 05 de-inking sludges from paper recycling
- 03 03 07 mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
- 03 03 08 wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling

04 WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

04 01 wastes from the leather and fur industry

- 04 01 01 fleshings and lime split wastes
- 04 01 02 liming waste
- 04 01 06 sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment containing chromium
- 04 01 07 sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
- 04 01 08 waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
- 04 01 09 wastes from dressing and finishing
- 04 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

04 02 wastes from the textile industry

- 04 02 09 wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
- 04 02 10 organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)
- 04 02 15 wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 04 02 14
- 04 02 17 dyestuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16
- 04 02 20 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
- 04 02 21 wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
- 04 02 22 wastes from processed textile fibres
- 04 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

05 WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL

05 01 wastes from petroleum refining

- 05 01 13 boiler feedwater sludges
- 05 01 14 wastes from cooling columns
- 05 01 16 sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation
- 05 01 17 bitumen
- 05 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

05 06 wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal

- 05 06 04 waste from cooling columns
- 05 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

05 07 wastes from natural gas purification and transportation

05 07 02 wastes containing sulphur
05 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

06 01 wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of acids

06 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 02 wastes from the MFSU of bases

06 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 03 wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides

06 03 14 solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13

06 03 16 metallic oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15

06 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 04 metal-containing wastes other than those mentioned in 06 03

06 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 05 sludges from on-site effluent treatment

06 05 03 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02

06 06 wastes from the MFSU of sulphur chemicals, sulphur chemical processes and desulphurisation processes

06 06 03 wastes containing sulphides other than those mentioned in 06 06 02

06 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 07 wastes from the MFSU of halogens and halogen chemical processes

06 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 08 wastes from the MFSU of silicon and silicon derivatives

06 08 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 09 wastes from the MFSU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes

06 09 02 phosphorous slag

06 09 04 calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03

06 09 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 10 wastes from the MFSU of nitrogen chemicals, nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture

06 10 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06.11 wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers

06.11 01 calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production

06 11 99 wastes not otherwise specified

06 13 wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified

06 13 03 carbon black

06 13 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

07 01 wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basicorganic chemicals

07 01 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11

07 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 02 wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres

07 02 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 02 11

07 02 17 waste containing silicones other than those mentioned in 07 02 16

07 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 02 13 waste plastic

07 03 wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)

07 03 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11

07 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 04 wastes from the MFSU of organic plant protection products (except 02 0108 and 02 01 09), wood preserving agents (except 03 02) and other biocides

07 04 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11

07 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 05 wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals

07 05 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11

07 05 14 solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13

07 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 06 wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics

07 06 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11

07 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified

07 07 wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified

07 07 12 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11

07 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified

08 WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS

08 01 wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish

08 01 12 waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11

08 01 14 sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13

08 01 16 aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15

08 01 18 wastes from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 17

08 02 wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)

08 02 02 aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials

08 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

08 03 wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)

08 03 07 aqueous sludges containing ink

08 03 13 waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12

08 03 15 ink sludges other than those mentioned in 08 03 14

08 03 18 waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17

08 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified

08 04 wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)

08 04 10 waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09

08 04 12 adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11

08 04 14 aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13

08 04 16 aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 15

08 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified

09 WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY

09 01 wastes from the photographic industry

09 01 07 photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds

09 01 08 photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds

09 01 10 single-use cameras without batteries

09 01.12 single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01.11

09 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

10 WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES

10 01 wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)

10 01 01 bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 0104)

10 01 02 coal fly ash

10 01 03 fly ash from peat and untreated wood

10 01 05 calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form

10 01 07 calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form

10 01 15 bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14

10 01 17 fly ash from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 16

10 01 19 wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01

- 10 01 21 sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 01 20
- 10 01.23 aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing other than those mentioned in 10 01.22
- 10 01.24 sands from fluidised beds
- 10 01 25 wastes from fuel storage and preparation of coal-fired power plants
- 10 01 26 wastes from cooling-water treatment
- 10 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 02 wastes from the iron and steel industry**
- 10 02 01 wastes from the processing of slag
- 10 02 02 unprocessed slag
- 10 11 wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products**
- 10 11 03 waste glass-based fibrous materials
- 10 11 10 waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
- 10 11 12 waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
- 10 11 14 glass-polishing and -grinding sludge other than those mentioned in 10 1113
- 10 12 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
- 10 12 01 waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
- 10 02 02 unprocessed slag
- 10 03 wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy**
- 10 03 02 anode scraps
- 10 03 05 waste alumina
- 10 03 16 skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
- 10 03 18 carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
- 10 03 24 solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
- 10 03 26 sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
- 10 03 28 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
- 10 03 30 wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
- 10 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 04 wastes from lead thermal metallurgy**
- 10 04 10 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
- 10 04 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 05 wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy**
- 10 05 01 slags from primary and secondary production
- 10 05 09 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
- 10 05 11 dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
- 10 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 06 wastes from copper thermal metallurgy**
- 10 06 01 slags from primary and secondary production
- 10 06 02 dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production

- 10 06 10 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
- 10 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 07 wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy**
- 10 07 01 slags from primary and secondary production
- 10 07 02 dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
- 10 07 03 solid wastes from gas treatment
- 10 07 05 sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
- 10 07 08 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
- 10 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 08 wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy**
- 10 08 09 other slags
- 10 08 11 dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
- 10 08 13 carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
- 10 08 14 anode scrap
- 10 08 18 sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
- 10 08 20 wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
- 10 08 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 09 wastes from casting of ferrous pieces**
- 10 09 03 furnace slag
- 10 09 06 casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
- 10 09 08 casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
- 10 09 14 waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
- 10 09 16 waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
- 10 09 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 10 wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces**
- 10 10 03 furnace slag
- 10 10 06 casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
- 10 10 08 casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
- 10 10 14 waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
- 10 10 16 waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
- 10 10 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 10 11 wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products**
- 10 11 16 solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
- 10 11 18 sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17

10 11 20 solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 19

10 11 99 wastes not otherwise specified

10 12 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products

10 12 01 waste preparation mixture before thermal processing

10 12 05 sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment

10 12 06 discarded moulds

10 12 08 waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)

10 12 10 solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09

10 12 12 wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11

10 12 13 sludge from on-site effluent treatment

10 12 99 wastes not otherwise specified

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

10 13 01 waste preparation mixture before thermal processing

10 13 04 wastes from calcination and hydration of lime

10 13 06 particulates and dust (except 10 13 12 and 10 13 13)

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

10 13 11 wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10

10 13 13 solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12

10 13 14 waste concrete and concrete sludge

10 13 99 wastes not otherwise specified

11 WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS

AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY

11 01 wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating)

11 01 10 sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in.11 01 09

11 01.12 aqueous rinsing liquids other than those mentioned in.11 01.11

11 01 14 degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in.11 01.13

11 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

11 02 wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes

11 02 03 wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes

11 02 06 wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in.11 02 05

11 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified

11 05 wastes from hot galvanising processes

11 05 01 hard zinc

11 05 02 zinc ash

12 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS

12 01 wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics

- 12 01 01 ferrous metal filings and turnings
- 12 01 03 non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
- 12 01 05 plastics shavings and turnings
- 12 01.13 welding wastes
- 12 01 15 machining sludges other than those mentioned in 12 01 14
- 12 01 17 waste blasting material other than those mentioned in.12 01 16
- 12 01.21 spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in.12 01.20
- 12 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

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

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 mentioned in 15 02 02

16 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST

16 01 end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including offroad machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)

- 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres
- 16 01 06 end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components
- 16 01 12 brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11
- 16 01 16 tanks for liquefied gas
- 16 01 17 ferrous metal
- 16 01 18 non-ferrous metal
- 16 01 19 plastic
- 16 01 20 glass
- 16 01 22 components not otherwise specified
- 16 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified

16 02 wastes from electrical and electronic equipment

- 16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
- 16 02 16 components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15

16 03 off-specification batches and unused products

- 16 03 04 inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
- 16 03 06 organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
- 16 05 gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals substances**
- 16 05 05 gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04
- 16 05 09 discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08
- 16 06 batteries and accumulators**
- 16 06 04 alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
- 16 06 05 other batteries and accumulators
- 16 07 wastes from transport tank, storage tank and barrel cleaning (except 05 and 13)**
- 16 07 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 16 08 spent catalysts**
- 16 08 01 spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
- 16 08 03 spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified
- 16 08 04 spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07)
- 16 11 waste linings and refractories**
- 16 11 02 carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
- 16 11 04 other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
- 16 11 06 linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05

- 17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)**
- 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 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products**
- 17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
- 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 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
- 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 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
- 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 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 material**
- 17 08 02 gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
- 17 09 other construction and demolition wastes**
- 17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

- 19 WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE**
- 19 01 wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste**
- 19 01 02 ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
- 19 01 12 bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
- 19 01 14 fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
- 19 01 18 pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
- 19 01 19 sands from fluidised beds
- 19 01 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 02 wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
- 19 02 03 premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
- 19 02 06 sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05
- 19 02 10 combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
- 19 02 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 03 stabilised/solidified wastes**
- 19 03 05 stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
- 19 03 07 solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
- 19 04 vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification**
- 19 04 01 vitrified waste
- 19 05 wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes**
- 19 05 01 non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
- 19 05 02 non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
- 19 05 03 off-specification compost
- 19 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 06 wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste**

- 19 06 04 digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
- 19 06 06 digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
- 19 06 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 08 wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
- 19 08 01 screenings**
- 19 08 02 waste from desanding
- 19 08 05 sludges from treatment of urban waste water
- 19 08 09 grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats
- 19 08 12 sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
- 19 08 14 sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13
- 19 08 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 09 wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use**
- 19 09 01 solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
- 19 09 02 sludges from water clarification
- 19 09 03 sludges from decarbonation
- 19 09 04 spent activated carbon
- 19 09 05 saturated or spent ion exchange resins
- 19 09 06 solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
- 19 09 99 wastes not otherwise specified
- 19 10 wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes**
- 19 10 01 iron and steel waste
- 19 10 02 non-ferrous waste
- 19 10 04 fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
- 19 10 06 other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
- 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 07 wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
- 19 12 08 textiles
- 19 12 09 minerals (for example sand, stones)
- 19 12 10 combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
- 19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
- 19 13 wastes from soil and groundwater remediation**
- 19 13 02 solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
- 19 13 06 sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05

20 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS

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 25 edible oil and fat

20 01 28 paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27

20 01 30 detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29

20 01 32 medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31

20 01 34 batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33

20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35

20 01 38 wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37

20 01 39 plastics

20 01 40 metals

20 01 41 wastes from chimney sweeping

20 01 99 other fractions not otherwise specified

20 02 garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)

20 02 01 biodegradable waste

20 02 02 soil and stones

20 02 03 other non-biodegradable wastes

20 03 other municipal wastes

20 03 01 mixed municipal waste

20 03 02 waste from markets

20 03 03 street-cleaning residues

20 03 07 bulky waste

20 03 99 municipal wastes not otherwise specified

APPENDIX B COTC Holders

Tim Andrew

Appendix C Relevant Convictions

There are no relevant convictions

Drawings:

Site Location Plan	P176 001
General Site Arrangements	P176 003