Recycling and recovery UK

Thorverton Road Distribution Hub

WEEE Treatment Facility

1.2 Operations and Emissions Management Plan

June 2026

recycling and recovery UK
www.suez.co.uk

General

DOCUMENT DETAILS

Document title	Thorverton Road Distribution Hub Operations and Emissions Management Plan
Version	14.0
Date	June 2026
Prepared by	Katie Heath – Environment Permit Manager
Reviewed by	Andrew Jones – Environment and Industrial Risk Manager Dominic Cullip – Senior Site Manager
Approved by	Fred Stinchcombe – Regional Manager
Distribution	SUEZ – Site Copy SUEZ – Environment & Industrial Risk Department Environment Agency

DOCUMENT REVIEW HISTORY

Date	Description	Summary of Changes
February 2018	Version 1.0	Original document
February 2018	Version 2.0	Updated to add information on trailers under power lines, changes to drainage system and S2 exemption.
April 2018	Version 3.0	updated to add information recommended by the EA
January 2019	Version 4.0	updated to include a copy of the Pest Management Plan
September 2020	Version 5.0	Updated to show the use of Avro by DCW to scare seagulls. Adding Martin Tucker as a WAMITAB holder. Adding OMP as Annex I
November 2020	Version 6.0	Updated to include conditions listed in the Planning Application

Date	Description	Summary of Changes
June 2022	Version 7.0	Updated to show RORO containers are used instead of curtain side trailers. Removal of glass bay and introduction of WEEE area under the control of our T11 exemption.
March 2024	Version 8.0	Updated to account for operational changes since acquisition of DCW by SUEZ R&R Ltd
June 2024	Version 9.0	Original Document produced to meet the new SUEZ template. This document supersedes all previous versions of the management system.
March 2025	Version 10.0	Updated to remove non-hazardous treatment activities.
December 2025	Version 11.0	Updated in line with Schedule 5 notice response.
April 2026	Version 12.0	Updated to include reuse, repair and refurbishment of WEEE
June 2026a	Version 13.0	Updated in line with permit issue
June 2026b	Version 14.0	Updated to support environmental permit variation to add WEEE Treatment

General

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1
2 OPERATIONS 2
3 MATERIALS STORED IN STOCKPILES 7
4 INSPECTION, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & MANAGING NON-CONFORMANCE 8
5 EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING 10
6 STAFF COMPETENCY & TRAINING 13
7 RESIDUES MANAGEMENT 15
8 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN 15

APPENDICES

Appendix A Permitted Waste Types

Appendix B Waste Storage Details

Appendix C Indicative Process Flow Diagram: Mechanical WEEE Treatment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Operational Hours

1.1.1 The operational hours of the site are detailed within the Planning Permission and all specified waste management activities will be undertaken within the hours specified including restrictions on hours for loading/unloading and movement of wastes.

1.1.2 The site is operational on bank holidays excluding 25th December, 26th December and 1st January. The site is not operational on Sundays.

1.2 Permitted Activities

1.2.1 The site holds an Environmental Permit (permit) with the reference EPR/CB3807CF. The site is permitted as a household, commercial and industrial (HCI) transfer station and metal recycling site for the treatment of cables.

1.2.2 This document has been revised to support an application to vary the site's environmental permit to allow operation of a WEEE treatment facility accepting small and large WEEE from household and business sources. The permit will retain conditions for a HCI transfer station, which the site will continue to operate as while it transitions into a WEEE treatment facility. This document details site operations as a WEEE treatment facility only.

1.2.3 The waste types permitted to be accepted at the site are detailed in Appendix A. WEEE will be accepted for treatment, storage and transfer from local authority and private sources, including but not limited to small and large appliances, IT equipment, TVs and monitors, cable and wire, batteries, toners, printed circuit boards and hard drives.

1.2.4 WEEE treatment activities will be limited to: sorting, dismantling, separation, shredding, screening, grading, baling, shearing, compacting, crushing, granulation, repair or refurbishment, or cutting of waste into different components for recovery.

1.2.5 The maximum permitted annual tonnage of waste accepted at the site shall not exceed 75,000 tonnes. Throughput of WEEE will be limited to 5000 tonnes per year. Treatment of hazardous WEEE shall not exceed 10 tonnes per day (not including manual treatment, refurbishment and repair).

1.2.6 The D and R activity codes that will be carried out on site are detailed below.

Table 1: D&R codes - WEEE Treatment Facility

D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
R13	Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

2 OPERATIONS

2.1 Activities & Processes

2.1.1 The following activities and processes are carried out at the WEEE Treatment Facility:

- Waste pre-acceptance and acceptance
- Unloading waste, with waste directed to the appropriate storage area of the site
- Treatment and refurbishment of WEEE, including:
  - Manual sorting of WEEE for reuse, recycling and disposal
  - Refurbishment and repair of WEEE items for reuse
  - Dismantling of non-reusable WEEE into recyclable WEEE components, metals and plastics
  - Cable cutting and stripping and granulation
  - Shredding of small WEEE (printed circuit boards)
- Mechanical treatment including shredding and/or crushing, mechanical sorting and screening, and grading of treatment outputs
- Abatement of emissions to air from mechanical treatment
- Storage of WEEE waste, including pre- and post-treatment waste and items for reuse
- RORO container exchange
- Loading waste and treatment outputs to send for further recovery (or reuse, for refurbished WEEE only)

2.2 Waste Acceptance

2.2.1 Waste pre-acceptance, acceptance, rejection and dispatch procedures are detailed in SUEZ's Integrated Management System (IMS) - Duty of Care. Procedures associated with hazardous waste are detailed in IMS – Hazardous Waste.

2.2.2 Prior to new sources of waste being accepted on the site, pre-acceptance checks are undertaken to assess the waste's suitability for the site and ensure it conforms with the permit conditions. The customer fills out a waste enquiry form and where required, SUEZ undertake further checks, obtain additional information and undertake an inspection prior to transport to site. The pre-acceptance checks will also support in determining if WEEE waste may be suitable for reuse or refurbishment.

2.2.3 During waste acceptance, an evaluation of the incoming waste is undertaken at the weighbridge by the weighbridge operative. The documentation accompanying the load shall be checked at the weighbridge, and shall include, but not be limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.

2.2.4 An evaluation of the incoming waste is undertaken at the weighbridge where possible to ensure effective waste handling and storage management to prevent any potential amenity effects which can at times be at greater risk due to seasonal fluctuation.

2.2.5 Waste loads that have been accepted at site are further inspected when the vehicle offloads in the site building or other storage areas. This is to check for any possible contamination, potential ignition sources or hazardous wastes concealed within the waste. WTEE will be inspected for damage to the casing and other defects (e.g. exposed foam, leaks of oil and gas, damage to cooling circuit). Fridges and freezers will be opened to check for non-conforming items (e.g. food and drinks), and emptied of any items before being moved to the relevant storage area.

2.2.6 Any non-conforming loads will either be rejected from the site and redirected to an appropriate permitted facility or placed in quarantine prior to removal from site. A record will be made in the Site Diary.

2.3 Unloading Waste

2.3.1 Waste is unloaded in either the site building or the WEEE storage area. Visiting traffic for both areas is directed by the weighbridge operator and site staff.

2.3.2 All areas internal and external to the site which are used by visiting traffic are constructed from impermeable concrete surface so generation of mud on external highways and roads from activities on site is considered to be low risk.

2.3.3 Vehicle flows are controlled by the weighbridge operator and are directed once leaving the weighbridge by site staff.

2.3.4 Vehicles are directed to the appropriate unloading area, depending on the waste that they are carrying.

2.3.5 Access to the site building will be suspended when the number of vehicles in the tipping hall is at full capacity.

2.3.6 Visiting drivers are required to inspect their vehicles before exiting the site to ensure there is no debris on the wheels, hopper, bins or other parts of the vehicle.

2.3.7 Daily inspections of internal and external areas are undertaken to check for leaks & spillages to ensure that all litter and dust/particulate matter generated from activities are contained within the site building or other storage areas.

2.4 Waste Treatment

2.4.1 WEEE accepted on the site will be treated in accordance with best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques (BATRRT).

2.4.2 The site infrastructure plan (document reference 1.1) shows the indicative location of the treatment activities. Manual and mechanical treatment of waste will be undertaken in an enclosed building.

2.4.3 Treatment of WEEE will consist of sorting, dismantling, separation, shredding, screening, grading, baling, shearing, compacting, crushing, granulation, repair or refurbishment, or cutting of waste into different components for recovery.

2.4.4 Acceptance of WEEE for treatment will not exceed 5,000 tonnes per annum. Treatment of hazardous WEEE will not exceed 10 tonnes per day, not including manual treatment, repair and refurbishment.

2.4.5 The maximum quantity of non-hazardous waste subject to a shredding operation shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.

2.4.6 Mechanical treatment of WEEE will be undertaken within the WEEE Treatment Area, within a building.

2.4.7 There will be no treatment of large domestic appliances or appliances containing refrigerants.

Manual Sorting

2.4.8 Once accepted onto site, WEEE is inspected to identify if the material is suitable for reuse or refurbishment. Materials suitable for reuse will be directed to the refurbishment and testing area.

2.4.9 Materials that are not suitable for reuse and refurbishment are manually sorted into materials for further treatment on-site, and items for storage only pending transfer. Wastes will be directed to the appropriate storage area.

2.4.10 Mixed battery streams received on site will also be subject to manual sorting to segregate batteries of different chemistries.

2.4.11 Only items compatible with the mechanical treatment process will be directed to the WEEE Treatment area. Items that require components (e.g. batteries) to be removed prior to mechanical treatment will be directed for dismantling.

Refurbishment and Repair

2.4.12 Items that have been identified for reuse may include items such as televisions, phones and tablets. These materials will be subject to PAT testing and full functionality testing to assess their suitability for reuse.

2.4.13 Items that can be refurbished on site will be subject to repair e.g. replacing non-working, damaged or faulty components. The repaired items will be subject to PAT testing and full functionality testing to ensure their suitability for reuse.

2.4.14 SUEZ will ensure that items which store digital data will be wiped before resale.

2.4.15 WEEE items will only be prepared for reuse if they meet the relevant requirements and do not contain POPs (items manufactured after 1 January 2009 will be assumed not to contain POPs). Records will be maintained to demonstrate reused and refurbished items meet the necessary end-of-waste criteria.

Dismantling

2.4.16 Selected WEEE will be manually dismantled to remove components such as printed circuit boards, batteries, hard drives, CD drives and external cables. Dismantling will support in removing items unsuitable for mechanical treatment, as well as segregate intact components suitable for recovery or reuse.

2.4.17 Components will be removed whole and remain intact, unless they are planned to be subject to further mechanical treatment to support recovery (e.g. cable stripping, cable granulation, shredding or crushing).

2.4.18 As a minimum, the materials specified in Annex VII of the WEEE Directive will be removed, otherwise the WEEE will be sent for additional treatment at a permitted facility to ensure removal of the necessary materials.

Cable Stripping and Granulation

2.4.19 Cables, including those which have been cut from appliances, may be subject to stripping or granulation. Plugs will be removed from wires prior to processing.

2.4.20 Cable stripping is undertaken using a mechanical cable stripper which is fed manually, separating the wire from the plastic casing. The wire and casing are then stored in segregated storage containers.

2.4.21 Granulation is undertaken using a self-contained pre-shredder and granulator. Cable is inputted directly into a hopper, which feeds an enclosed pre-shredder reducing the cable to the appropriate size for granulation. The shredder output is then fed via an enclosed belt conveyor to the granulator which further reduces the particle size to segregate the metal wire from the plastic casing. The resulting granules are and sorted within the unit, segregating the metal granule and plastic granule outputs.

2.4.22 Plastics outputs will be treated as hazardous/ POPs waste.

2.4.23 The system is fitted with a bag filter to prevent the escape of dusty emissions. The filter air is recirculated back into the process. There are no point-source emissions from the process. Bag filter residues will be assumed hazardous and sent to an appropriately permitted facility for recovery/ disposal.

2.4.24 Cable granulation will be undertaken in the Mechanical WEEE Treatment Area building to prevent emissions of dust and noise beyond the permit boundary.

2.4.25 All cables (WEEE and non-WEEE) received on site will be assumed hazardous/ to contain POPs and will be handled accordingly, segregated from other WEEE wastes.

Mechanical Treatment of WEEE

2.4.26 Selected WEEE will be subject to mechanical treatment including size reduction and subsequent sorting and segregation into distinct material fractions for recovery and recycling. All mechanical treatment will be undertaken within the WEEE Treatment building.

2.4.27 The proposed mechanical treatment operation is described as follows, and Appendix C provides an indicative process flow diagram for the process.

2.4.28 WEEE will first be subject to size reduction using a shredder and/or hammer mill to break items into the appropriate sizes for further sorting and segregation.

2.4.29 Dependant on the finalised plant layout, a trommel may be used for the screening of small waste fractions not suitable for treatment in a hammer mill. Smaller fractions would be sent directly to sorting.

2.4.30 A magnetic separator will be used to extract ferrous metals from the shredder outputs, followed by an eddy current separator to extract non-ferrous metals. Following finalisation of plant design, additional mechanical sorting consistent with the described treatment processes may be incorporated to optimise material recovery.

2.4.31 The residual fraction will predominantly comprise plastics. Recyclable fractions will be sent to appropriately permitted downstream facilities for recovery, and all plastics outputs will be classified and handled as POPs waste.

2.4.32 A separate small shredder will be used for shredding individual items of small WEEE and WEEE components. The devices are manually fed directly into the small shredder, with the mixed output collected in a bulk bag.

2.4.33 Large appliances will not be subject to mechanical treatment.

2.4.34 Any batteries will be removed from WEEE items and components prior to the item being shredded or crushed.

2.4.35 Treatment of hazardous WEEE will not exceed 10 tonnes per day. The maximum quantity of non-hazardous waste subject to a shredding operation shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.

2.5 Waste Storage

2.5.1 Wastes are stored with the aim of ensuring that different types are stored separately where possible to ensure they do not contaminate each other, they can be reused more easily, and transfer notes can be completed correctly. All wastes delivered and accepted to the site are directed to specific areas for storage (or treatment prior to storage).

2.5.2 All wastes on site are stored safely and securely using suitable buildings/ bays or containers to ensure waste will not escape. Where wastes are stored in containers they are labelled correctly, and covers are utilised where necessary to prevent litter escape and rainfall infiltration.

2.5.3 The site infrastructure plan (document reference 1.1) details the location of the waste storage bays and storage areas on site.

2.5.4 The storage method, maximum storage time, maximum volume and maximum height for any waste storage area, bay or container is detailed in Appendix B.

2.5.5 No waste types are stored on site for longer than 3 months.

2.5.6 The key control at site to ensure wastes are stored for the minimum timescales is the use of the principle of “first in, first out”. Materials are handled and removed from site in order of receipt therefore ensuring a frequent turnover of materials.

2.5.7 Daily inspections are undertaken at the waste storage areas as set out in Section 3.1. Inspections will include checks for any leaks and spillages and an assessment of pests, odour, dust, litter and noise

Site Building

2.5.8 Unsorted WEEE is tipped and stored in the WEEE tipping and inspection bay within the site building.

2.5.9 Recyclable materials are moved for storage and treatment in the WEEE sorting area for manual dismantling and sorting. Recyclable WEEE is stored in a tip skip awaiting further treatment. Outputs including aluminium, copper and brass are stored in dolav containers.

2.5.10 Cables awaiting treatment are stored in a skip tip in the eastern bay of the site building. A dolav container is used for the storage of plugs. Cable treatment outputs are stored in FIBCs within the site building.

WEEE Storage Area

2.5.11 In the WEEE Storage Area in the northern area of the site, most WEEE is stored under a robust weatherproof canopy, while some appropriate wastes are stored in external areas.

2.5.12 The canopied area is used to store WEEE components, including those from dismantled WEEE, such as printed circuit boards, hard drives and toner in Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBCs).

2.5.13 Large WEEE arriving on site is moved directly to the designated large WEEE storage area located undercover. A dedicated ISO container is provided for the storage of fridges.

2.5.14 Small WEEE awaiting sorting, Small WEEE for disposal, cable for processing and cable for disposal may be stored in segregated 8 yard skips in external areas of the WEEE storage area. A separate 8 yard skip is provided for POPs waste.

2.5.15 Shredder outputs including ferrous material, non-ferrous material and plastic residue are stored in segregated 40 yard skips adjacent to the covered area.

2.5.16 Batteries are stored in 220L drums undercover.

2.5.17 A specialised container is provided for the storage of fluorescent tubes in the external area of the WEEE storage area.

2.5.18 Two 40 yard skips are used for the non-recyclable WEEE in a covered bay.

2.5.19 Storage of hazardous waste shall not exceed 50 tonnes at any time.

2.6 Waste Loading

2.6.1 All wastes stored on site are dispatched by road.

2.6.2 Wastes and outputs stored in FIBCs, drums, dolavs and other containers are lifted into collection vehicles and dispatched from site. Mobile plant is used to support loading of containers.

2.6.3 Wastes stored within RORO containers and skips are lifted onto vehicles and dispatched from site.

2.7 Materials Stored in Stockpiles

2.7.1 Stockpile sizes are managed via inventory control and the use of SUEZ's Material Manager stock system.

2.7.2 Daily visual monitoring is used to ensure stockpile sizes are not exceeded at the end of the working day. If an elevated volume is identified on site during the say, then additional dispatch vehicles can be arranged to ensure volumes are reduced by the end of the day.

2.7.3 Stock rotation is carried out on site, with the oldest wastes processed and dispatched as a priority.

2.8 Quarantine

2.8.1 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspection of the wastes on delivery. Any non-conforming waste will either be rejected from the site and redirected to an appropriately permitted facility or placed in quarantine prior to removal from site.

2.8.2 The site has a specified quarantine area for the segregation of non-conforming waste as indicated in the site infrastructure plan (document reference 1.1). Additional temporary quarantine areas can be provided on site to quarantine any loads of non-conforming waste. The area chosen will depend upon current waste storage levels within the building and bays and the items/ material needing to be quarantined. The quarantined waste will be kept segregated from all other waste. The site has an impermeable surface which drains to foul sewer.

2.8.3 Any small hazardous items of non-conforming waste found within a load will be removed and placed within a lockable container.

2.8.4 Any quarantined waste placed within the lockable container will be removed from site as soon as practicable.

2.8.5 If a significant volume of waste needs to be quarantined as the result of a fire, the quarantine procedure and areas as listed in the Fire Prevention Plan (Document reference 1.7) will be utilised.

2.8.6 Records will be kept of any rejected or quarantined waste.

3 INSPECTION, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & MANAGING NON-CONFORMANCE

3.1 Site Inspections

3.1.1 Daily inspections of the site infrastructure are undertaken in line with SUEZ IMS Procedure - Site Inspection, Audit & Reporting. Any required site and equipment maintenance is carried out in line with manufacturers recommendations.

3.1.2 Site inspections are recorded on the Daily/ Weekly QEMS checklist or the Vision App.

3.1.3 The daily inspections will include checks for the below key risks:

- Leaks and spillages
- Litter
- Dust/particulate matter
- Odour
- Noise
- Pests
- Fire

3.2 Emergency Preparedness

3.2.1 Emergency preparedness and response measures are set out within SUEZ IMS Procedure - Emergency Preparedness & Response including:

- Spillages

- Fire

3.2.2 Detailed procedures for the prevention of fire and emergency measures to be taken in the event of a fire are described fully within the separate site-specific Fire Prevention Plan (document reference 1.7).

3.2.3 General accident management measures are listed in the Accident Prevention and Management Plan (document reference 1.4) and business continuity measures are listed in the Business Continuity and Contingency Plan (document reference 1.5).

3.3 Managing Non-Conformance

3.3.1 Procedures for identifying, reporting, investigation and remediation of non-conformances are set out in SUEZ IMS Procedure - Managing Non-Conformance, Corrective and Preventative Action.

3.4 Complaints

3.4.1 All complaints are managed in line with SUEZ IMS Procedures Complaints, Managing Non-Conformance, Corrective and Preventative Action, Amenity Control and Monitoring and Amenity Complaints.

3.5 Leaks & Spillages

3.5.1 Any spillages or leaks will be dealt with promptly according to the emergency procedures detailed within IMS Section - Emergency Preparedness and Response.

3.6 Site & Equipment Maintenance

3.6.1 The selection process of plant and equipment used on site will ensure that it is fit and suitable for the relevant work activity, can be maintained safely, is CE marked and provided with test certificates where necessary.

3.6.2 All equipment will be inspected, maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's/ supplier's instructions and any relevant statutory requirements. Maintenance of plant, equipment and infrastructure will be scheduled as necessary, and implemented and recorded on the site-specific equipment matrix.

3.6.3 The maintenance schedule will include all items which are critical to environment and industrial risk.

4 EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 A summary of the potential emissions from the site and type of emission is in the table below:

Table 2: Emissions

Emission Type	Fugitive	Channelled
Clean surface water	No	Yes
Contaminated surface water	No	Yes
Litter	Yes	No
Mud and Debris	Yes	No
Dust and Fibres	Yes	Yes
Odours	Yes	No
Noise and Vibration	Yes	No
Pests	Yes	No

4.1.2 Channelled emissions from include contaminated runoff to the foul drainage system and emissions to air from the dust abatement plant associated with the mechanical treatment of waste. All surface water drains are connected to the foul drainage system.

4.2 Surface and Foul Water Management and Monitoring

4.2.1 The entire site operational area is constructed with reinforced concrete of a sufficiently durable construction to withstand the weight of the waste and containers stored at the facility, and the operational vehicles using the facility.

4.2.2 The concrete surface provides an impermeable barrier to protect the underlying ground/groundwater from the transmission of potential contamination by the site activities.

4.2.3 In addition, a sealed drainage system is present to ensure that no liquid will run of the surface other than via the system; except where those discharges may otherwise be permitted.

4.2.4 The foul drainage system serves the main site building, the external storage areas, as well as the vehicle wash bay. It also takes domestic effluent from the welfare facilities office.

4.2.5 The wash bay area foul drainage discharges via an interceptor to the main foul sewer.

4.2.6 The integrity of the impermeable surface will be inspected by site staff on at least a weekly basis, as required by SUEZ's ISO 14001 certified IMS, and any structural deficiencies will be reported immediately to the Site Manager. Repairs will be initiated as soon as practicable.

4.2.7 Solid matter accumulating in the interceptors and gullies will be removed as and when required by a suitably experienced and registered waste disposal contractor. As a minimum the site interceptors will be checked every 6 months and cleaned as necessary.

4.3 Litter

4.3.1 WEEE is not considered to present a high risk of generating litter, however light fractions may be present in treatment outputs. However, any escaping material adhering to perimeter fencing will be swept/picked up on an on-going basis. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring that material is not allowed to escape on to local highways or the adjacent railway line.

4.3.2 Containers will be enclosed or covered where necessary to prevent the escape of litter from the site. Vehicles carrying materials with the potential to cause litter will also be enclosed or covered.

4.3.3 Treatment of WEEE is undertaken within a building, preventing fugitive emission of litter.

4.3.4 A final inspection around the site at the end of the working day by Site Management shall ensure that the site is free of all litter by the end of each business day.

4.3.5 In the event there is an escape of litter from the confines of the site and into the local environment, it will be the responsibility of the site staff to arrange for litter picking of the affected areas by the end of the working day. The operation or delivery generating the escape of litter will be stopped and any container releasing fugitive material will be covered or removed from site immediately.

4.3.6 Any excessive spillage of materials anywhere within the site or on the adjacent highway will be dealt with immediately by sweeping of the surface and litter picking if required. Such a spillage and the action taken will be recorded in the site diary.

4.4 Mud and Debris

4.4.1 General site operations are unlikely to lead to mud and debris emissions. The waste types accepted at the site are unlikely to generate mud and regular sweeping/cleaning takes place to ensure that site surfaces remain clean and clear of debris.

4.4.2 Regular sweeping of external yard areas takes place to prevent mud build-up and ensure it is not tracked off site.

4.4.3 Should site be notified of any mud or debris being tracked onto the access roads or highway then immediate arrangements shall be made for removal and clean up.

4.5 Dust and Fibres

4.5.1 Mechanical treatment of WEEE has the potential to generate dusty emissions, creating a medium risk of emissions to air. Mechanical treatment of WEEE is undertaken inside of the WEEE Treatment Area, within a building and mechanical treatment plant is fitted with appropriate dust abatement to prevent

dusty emissions. During treatment, roller shutter doors will be closed to prevent fugitive emissions of dust beyond the permit boundary.

4.5.2 The WEEE mechanical treatment plant will be served by a dust extraction and abatement system which vents externally via a bag filter. The system is enclosed to prevent the escape of fugitive emissions of dust, and local extraction is provided to capture dust at appropriate points of the process. The bag filter system is designed to ensure less than 5mg/m³ of dust will be emitted at the point of discharge.

4.5.3 An Air Emissions Risk Assessment has been provided with the permit application demonstrating that potential PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from the dust abatement stack do not exceed the relevant long-term or short-term standards.

4.5.4 The cable granulation plant is also enclosed and fitted with a bag filter to contain dusty emissions. The air is recirculated and does not create a point source emission to air.

4.5.5 All treatment plant and conveyors will be fully enclosed to prevent fugitive emissions during material transfer. Treatment outputs will be stored in covered or enclosed containers where necessary to contain dusty emissions.

4.5.6 WEEE waste storage and manual treatment has a very low potential to cause dusty emissions. WEEE waste is manually treated in a building or undercover and stored in a building or appropriate containers, preventing emission of dust.

4.5.7 Regular sweeping of internal and external areas is carried out to prevent build-up of dust on site surfaces.

4.5.8 Should excessive levels of dust be identified external to the site building then the use of water mist sprays or manual watering with a hose will be used as necessary.

4.6 Odour

4.6.1 There is a low risk of odour because putrescible wastes are not accepted to the WEEE treatment facility.

4.6.2 Waste acceptance checks are carried out to ensure particularly odorous wastes are not accepted, and regular checks are made of the facility and waste stockpiles to ensure that odour emissions are not occurring.

4.6.3 During waste acceptance, fridges and freezers accepted on site will be inspected inside for non-conforming waste such as food and drink, which may give rise to odour.

4.6.4 Regular housekeeping is undertaken at the site to prevent build-up of materials which may give rise to odour. If an odour is detected at any time, the area will be inspected and cleaned down as needed to prevent further odour, and may be subject to more frequent cleaning, if deemed necessary

4.6.5 If particularly odorous wastes are identified at any stage, they will be prioritised for removal from site. The source of the odour will be investigated to identify measures to supress the odour in the interim, such as re-securing containers or cleaning the affected area. Handling will be minimised to avoid agitation that may release further odour emissions.

4.7 Noise and Vibration

4.7.1 Site operations are primarily undertaken inside a building and are not expected to generate noise levels that are deemed excessive. The site staff will ensure that the delivery, processing and loading of waste takes place in a controlled manner so that noise generation is kept to a minimum.

4.7.2 Mechanical treatment of WEEE is undertaken inside of the WEEE Treatment building. During treatment, roller shutter doors will be closed to prevent excessive emissions of noise beyond the permit boundary.

4.7.3 Increases in plant noise are often indicative of future mechanical failure, as such all relevant plant will be regularly and effectively maintained as set out in the Site and Equipment Maintenance Plan.

4.8 Pests

4.8.1 WEEE is highly unlikely to attract pests. Putrescible waste is not accepted on site.

4.8.2 During waste acceptance, any wastes visibly infested with pests will be treated appropriately with fly spray or rejected from site. If already deposited, wastes found to be causing pests will be prioritised for removal from site as soon as practicable.

4.8.3 Fridges and freezers will be checked inside for non-conforming items, including food, upon receipt. Any such items will be removed and prioritized from removal from site.

4.8.4 In addition to continuous monitoring by site staff, a specialist contractor may attend to any specific incidence of pests on request to ensure eradication.

4.8.5 Regular pest control visits, by a specialist contractor, are carried out to monitor pest levels and to ensure that activity does not cause issues.

5 STAFF COMPETENCY & TRAINING

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 All sites operating under an environmental permit are required to ensure sufficient staff and resources are available to operate the site effectively and in compliance with the Permit/ IMS.

5.1.2 All sites are required to ensure:

- all relevant tasks are undertaken by competent personnel.
- appropriate records of education, training, skills, and experience are held.
- all personnel performing work on behalf of SUEZ are aware of the SUEZ IMS policies and procedures.

5.2 Staff Competence & Training

5.2.1 All new and existing personnel are adequately trained to perform the tasks assigned to them, preventing potential environmental or personal harm.

5.2.2 The following table details the roles undertaken on site, with primary and secondary responsibilities listed.

Table 3: Site Roles

Tasks	Primary Responsibility – Role	Secondary Responsibility - Role
Waste Acceptance		
Weighbridge waste acceptance checks	Weighbridge operator	Team Leader
Site waste acceptance checks	Site operatives	Team Leader
Waste Storage		
Daily plant checks and cleaning	Site operatives	Team Leader
Cleaning of site buildings	Site operatives	Team Leader
QEMS checks / Vision App	Team Leader	Site Supervisor
Supervisor checks	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Managers monthly checks	Site Manager	Regional Manager
Waste Processing		
Arrange haulage for waste to be removed from site	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Operating mobile plant to move & load waste materials	Site operatives	N/A
Arranging Maintenance		
Infrastructure	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Fixed plant	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Mobile plant	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Monitoring		
Managing surface water	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Amenity Checks		
Amenity checks	Site Supervisor	Site Manager
Reporting		
Waste returns	Site Manager	Regional Manager
Energy efficiency/efficient use of raw materials/avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities Report	Site Manager	Regional Manager

Tasks	Primary Responsibility – Role	Secondary Responsibility - Role
Reportable breaches	Site Manager	Environment & Industrial Risk Manager / Regional Manager
Submission of annual reports	Site Manager	Regional Manager

5.2.3 Records of the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) attendance for the site will be recorded on Vision App and/or in the site diary.

5.2.4 The procedures used to ensure appropriate training (initial and refresher) and/or qualifications and associated records of training staff and contractors are detailed within the following sections of the IMS:

- Training, Awareness and Competence

6 RESIDUES MANAGEMENT

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The residues management plan aims to:

- Minimise the generation of residues
- Optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling, or energy recovery of residues, including packaging
- Ensures the proper disposal of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical

6.1.2 All wastes generated by the site are managed in line with the waste hierarchy.

6.1.3 SUEZ look to move materials up the waste hierarchy wherever possible and have processes on site to facilitate this (waste sorting, other treatment etc).

6.1.4 SUEZ look to ensure that waste generated by ancillary activities (office etc) is reduced as much as possible. Where this is produced, it is managed in line with the waste hierarchy.

7 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

7.1 Plant & Equipment Decommissioning

7.1.1 There are currently no identified long term non-productive or redundant items on site that require decommissioning or removal.

7.1.2 During the operational life of the facility, equipment may no longer be required or will reach the end of its useful life. Any such equipment will be deinstalled (as necessary) by suitably qualified personnel and disposed of appropriately. Where possible equipment will be repaired or reused.

7.2 Site Decommissioning

7.2.1 The actions detailed in Table 4 will be undertaken on cessation of waste processing activities prior to the surrender of the Environmental Permit:

Table 4: Actions to be taken to decommission the site

Item	Action
Waste materials	All waste materials will be removed from site. Any hazardous wastes (batteries, WEEE, POPs waste etc.) will be suitably consigned.
Drains / Gullies	All drains will be checked to ensure that they are clear and free flowing. Any blockages will be removed.
Interceptors	Interceptors will be cleaned and all silt removed for suitable processing / disposal off site.
Plant and Equipment	All waste processing related plant and equipment will be removed. Any items suitable for repair or reuse will be identified as part of this process. Electricity supplies will be made safe.
Weighbridge	The weighbridge pit will be cleaned and all debris removed from site.
Mobile Plant	All mobile plant will be removed from site.
Building	The inside of the building will be cleaned to remove any remaining waste. High level areas will be cleared of any accumulated dust.
Outside areas / perimeter fencing	Any wastes stored externally, as well as redundant equipment and storage containers will be removed from site. The impermeable surface will be swept with a mechanical sweeper and any debris along the site boundary cleared.

7.2.2 An up-to-date site condition report will be included in support any application to surrender the Environmental Permit. This will contain a written description of the activities that have been undertaken along with photographs to show that the actions detailed in Table 4 have been completed to the necessary standard.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Permitted Waste Types

Thorverton Road Distribution Hub

Permitted Waste Types

WEEE Treatment Facility

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 11*	single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 09*	transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10*	discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 06	Batteries and accumulators
16 06 01*	Lead batteries
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03*	Mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators
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 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23*	WEEE containing CFCs
20 01 33*	Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	WEEE containing hazardous components other than fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste or CFCs
20 01 36	WEEE not containing hazardous substances or components

Metal Recycling - Cables

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 10*	cables containing hazardous substances other than oil or coal tar
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10

HCI Waste Transfer Station

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
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 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 13	Wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
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 04	Wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
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 05	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
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

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 10	Single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 11*	single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
09 01 12	Single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
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 10	Waste from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	Furnace slag
10 10 08	Casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 11	Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	Waste glass-based fibrous materials
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 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 12	Wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
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 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 treatments other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	Waste concrete
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 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
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

General

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
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 off-road 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 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 11*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 13*	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 15*	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
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 06	Batteries and accumulators
16 06 01*	Lead batteries
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03*	Mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators
16 11	Waste linings and refactories
16 11 04	Other linings and refactories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	Linings and refactories from non-metallurgical processes other 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

General

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
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 10*	cables containing hazardous substances other than oil or coal tar
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 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 PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE
19 02	Wastes from physical/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
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 03	Off-specification compost
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

WASTE CODE	DESCRIPTION
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	Mixtures of paper, cardboard, plastic glass and metal and other non-hazardous wastes from the processing of dry mixed recyclable and source segregated recyclable wastes.
19 13	Wastes from all groundwater remediation
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
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 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste
20 01 23*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 33*	Batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	Discarded electrical equipment and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
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 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
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

General

Appendix B – Waste Storage Details

Thorverton Road Distribution Hub – Waste Storage Plan

APPENDIX B – WASTE STORAGE DETAILS

Waste type	Form	Location within site (See site layout plan)	Storage detail	Bay or Container Dimensions	Volume of waste (m^3)	Maximum storage time on site
Transfer Station and Mechanical Treatment						
Small Mixed WEEE	Loose	Transfer Station Building - Tipping / Inspection Area	Bay	10m (L) x 6m (W) x 3m (H)	135m^3*	1 Week
Aluminium	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Sorting area	5 x Dolav container	1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H)	0.61m^3 (610ltr)	1 Month
Copper	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Sorting area	5 x Dolav container	1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H)	0.61m^3 (610ltr)	1 Month
Brass	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Sorting area	5 x Dolav container	1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H)	0.61m^3 (610ltr)	1 Month
Small WEEE for recycling	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Sorting area	Tip Skip	1.55m (L) x 1.26m (W) x 0.86m (H)	0.75m^3 (750ltr)	1 Month
Cable	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Cable and metal storage area	Tip Skip	1.55m (L) x 1.26m (W) x 0.86m (H)	0.75m^3 (750ltr)	1 Month
Plugs	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Cable and metal storage area	Dolav container	1.2m (L) x 1m (W) x 0.74m (H)	0.61m^3 (610ltr)	1 Month
Processed Copper wire	Loose	WEEE Storage area (3)	FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
Plastic cable casing (POPs)	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Cable and metal storage area	FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
Metal (granulated)	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Cable and metal storage area	5 x FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
Plastic cable casing (granulated) (POPs)	Loose	Transfer Station Building – Cable and metal storage area	FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
Non-recyclable WEEE	Loose	Covered external storage area	2 x 40 Yard RORO	2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	30m^3	1 month

General

Waste type	Form	Location within site (See site layout plan)	Storage detail	Bay or Container Dimensions	Volume of waste (m^3)	Maximum storage time on site
Wire for disposal	Loose	WEEE Storage Area (11)	8yd Skip	1.83 m (W) x 3.66 m (L) x 1.37 m (H)	6.86 m^3	1 Month
Wire to be processed	Loose	WEEE Storage Area (10)	8yd Skip	1.83 m (W) x 3.66 m (L) x 1.37 m (H)	6.86 m^3	1 Month
Small WEEE to be sorted	Loose	WEEE Storage Area (12)	8yd Skip	1.83 m (W) x 3.66 m (L) x 1.37 m (H)	6.86 m^3	1 Month
Small WEEE for Disposal (shredder inputs)	Loose	WEEE Storage Area (13)	8yd Skip	1.83 m (W) x 3.66 m (L) x 1.37 m (H)	6.86 m^3	1 Month
Cable casing (POPs)	Loose	WEEE Storage Area (9)	8yd Skip	1.83 m (W) x 3.66 m (L) x 1.37 m (H)	6.86 m^3	1 Month
Fridges	Loose	WEEE Storage area (7)	ISO Container	2.5 m (W) x 6m (L) x 2.6m (H)	39 m^3	1 Month
Fluorescent Tubes	Loose	WEEE Storage area (8)	Specialised Container	1.2m (W) x 2.5m (L) x 1.2m (H)	3.6 m^3	3 Months
Small WEEE sorted	Loose	WEEE Storage area (5)	1100L Wheelie Bin	1.26 m (W) x 1 m (L) x 1.4 m (H)	1.76 m^3	1 Month
Large WEEE	Loose	WEEE Storage area (6)	Designated area	3 m (W) x 10 m (L) x 2 m (H)	60 m^3	1 Month
Batteries	Loose	WEEE Storage area (2)	10 x 220L Drums	0.59 m (D) x 0.96 m (H)	0.22 m^3	1 Month
Toners	Loose	WEEE Storage area (5)	FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
PCB (Printed Circuit Boards)	Loose	WEEE Storage area (5)	10 x FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
Hard Drives	Loose	WEEE Storage area (5)	FIBC	0.9 m (W) x 0.9 m (L) x 1 m (H)	0.81 m^3	1 Month
TVs/ Monitors	Loose	WEEE Storage area (4)	12 x IBC containers	1.2 m (W) x 1 m (L) x 1.15 m (H)	1.38 m^3	1 Month

General

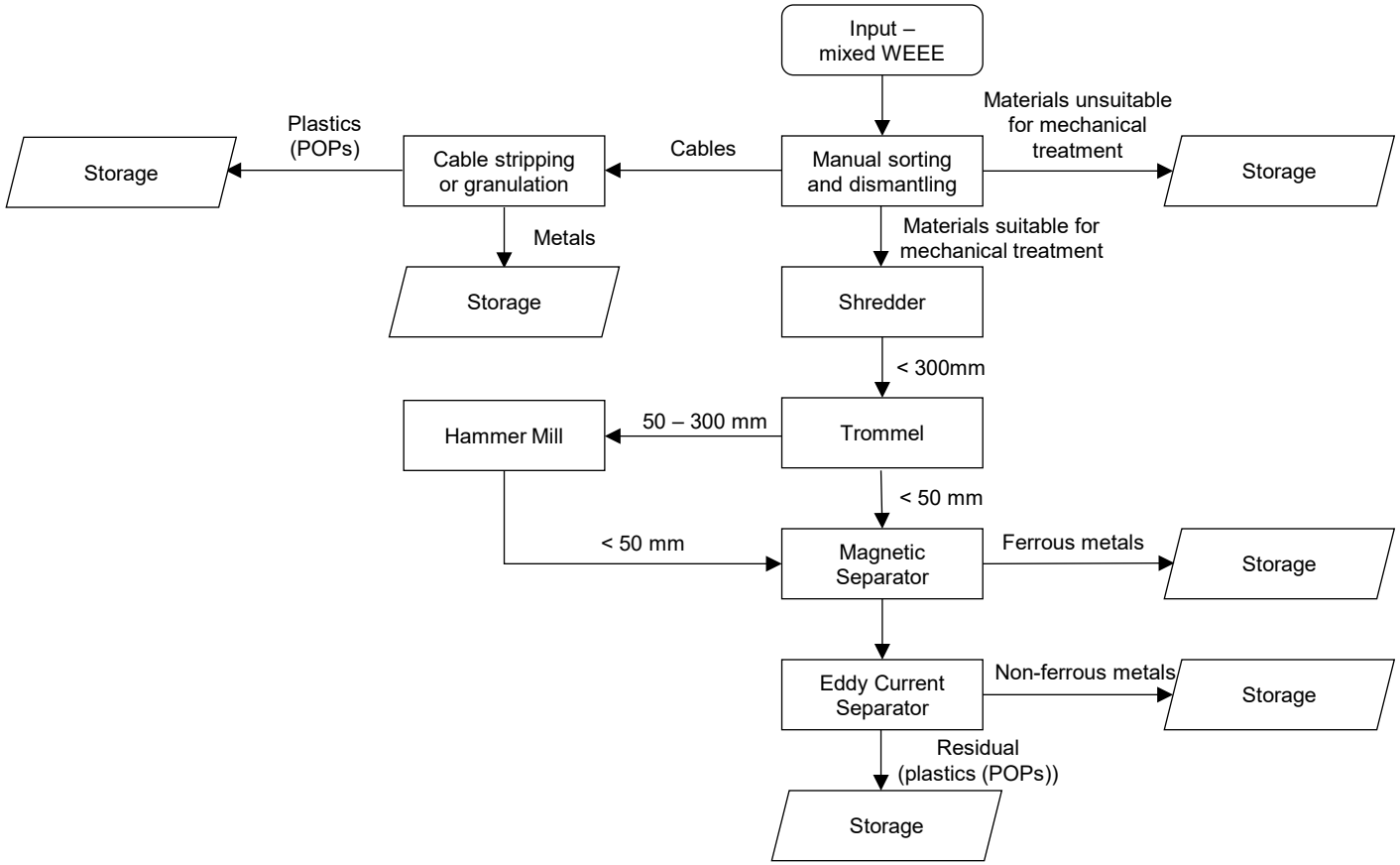
Waste type	Form	Location within site (See site layout plan)	Storage detail	Bay or Container Dimensions	Volume of waste (m^3)	Maximum storage time on site
Ferrous (Shredder Output)	Loose	External waste storage area (14)	40 Yard RORO	2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	$30m^3$	1 week
Non-ferrous (Shredder Output)	Loose	External waste storage area (15)	40 Yard RORO	2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	$30m^3$	1 week
Plastic residue (POPs) (Shredder Output)	Loose	External waste storage area (16)	40 Yard RORO	2.4m (W) x 6.2m (L) x 2.9m (H)	$30m^3$	1 week

**Note: Volume calculations allow for material slump at the front of the storage area and so equate to 75% of the total cubic volume.*

General

Appendix C – Indicative Process Flow Diagram: Mechanical WEEE Treatment

Indicative Process Flow Diagram: Mechanical WEEE Treatment



General