



Environment
Agency

Beyond Regulation

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March 2011

What I'm going to cover:

- ➔ Current Regulations
- ➔ End of Waste - Quality Protocols
 - ➔ Aggregates
 - ➔ Tar based road planings
- ➔ Pathway to Zero Waste

Duty of Care

SIR CERTIFICATE OF DESTRUCTION & WASTE TRANSFER NOTE

Vehicle Reg No		Consignment/WTN	
Transferor (company collecting the waste)		Transferee (current holder of waste)	
Waste Carriers Licence No NSO548164	Hazardous waste licence no NHS185	Customers details here	
Secure IT Recycling Ltd Unit 3, Cotton Farm Middlewich Rd Holmes Chapel Cheshire CW47ET			
Part A		Part B	
accordance with Best Available Equipment (BAE)			
EWC CODE			
20:01:38			
20:01:33			

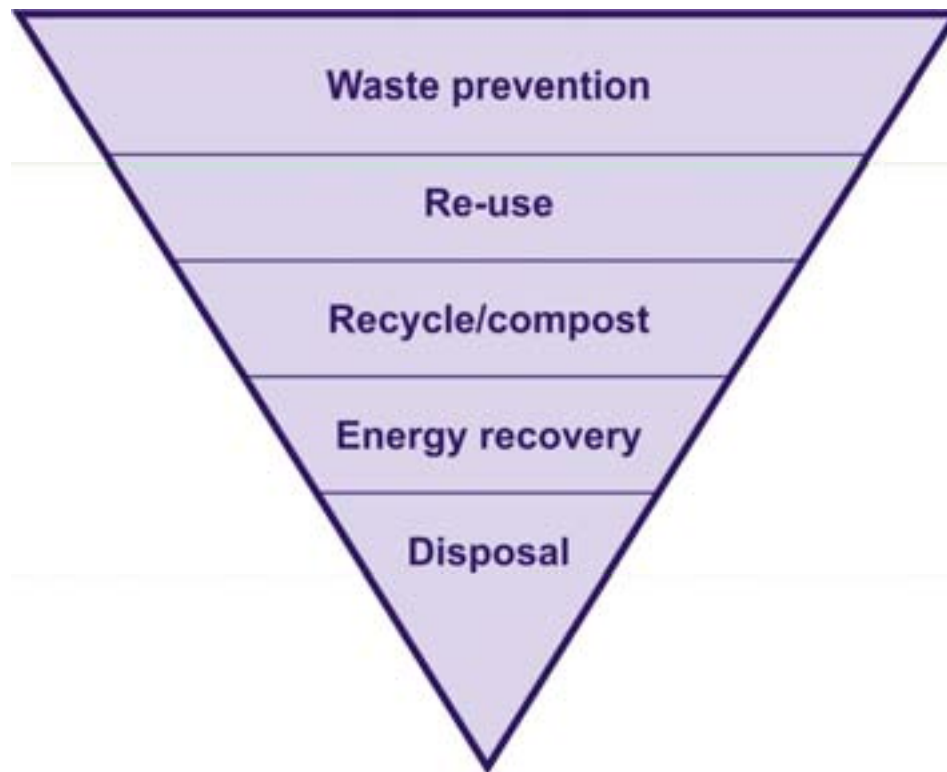
- ➔ If you dispose of asphalt planings or other materials from your works, you must comply with your duty of care responsibilities.
- ➔ To store and use road planings and excavated sub-base, you will need:
 - ➔ an environmental permit or exemption

OR

- ➔ Comply with a Regulatory Position



Duty of Care changes



Road Planings

the use of road planings for the repair of roads and tracks

- ➔ **Applies to agricultural sites only up to 2013.**
- ➔ **Operators undertaking this activity no longer need to register with or notify us.**
- ➔ **For non-agricultural sites use U1 exemption (use of waste in construction)**
- ➔ **Road planings conditions**
 - (1) Up to 150 tonnes of road planings / tarmac scalpings only;**
 - (2) To construct, repair and maintain tracks and roads.**
 - (3) Relevant objectives must be complied with.**

The use of treated waste tar bound road planings in construction operations

⇒ No permit required where:

- ⇒ Waste tar bound road planings are treated at a suitably permitted facility.
- ⇒ Treated planings meet the 'Specification for Highways Works-Series 900; bituminous bound materials2', before re-use.
- ⇒ Subsequent movement of the treated planings is covered by a hazardous waste consignment note.
- ⇒ You meet the relevant objectives of the Waste Framework Directive

Waste Exemptions

➔ Our aim is:

“To regulate low risk waste management activities proportionately through an exemption system that is simple, risk based and drives environmental improvement.”

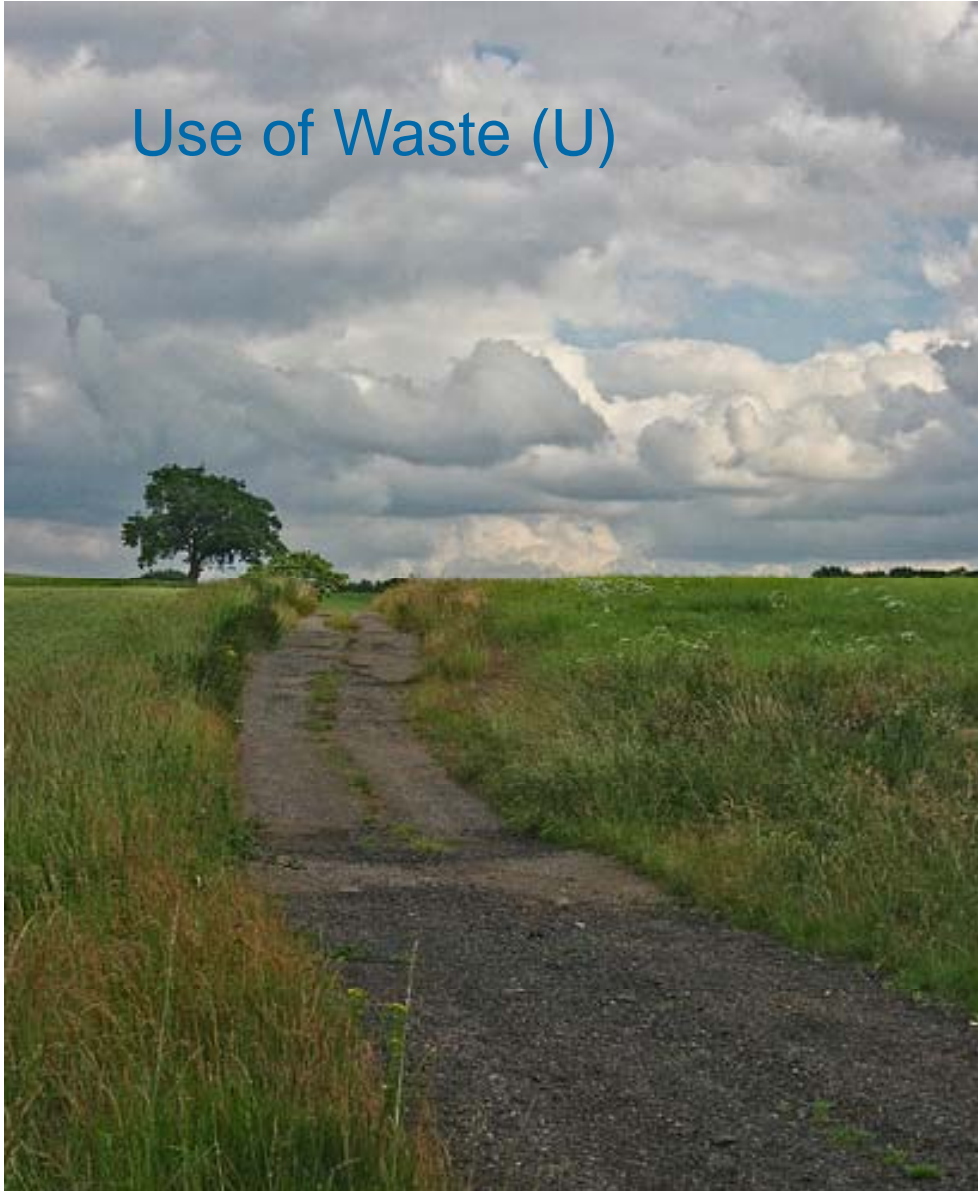
➔ Exemptions destination statement sets out how we would like to administer exemptions (available on our website).

Waste Exemptions

- ➔ Complex /notifiable exemptions no longer exist
- ➔ All exemptions are low risk
- ➔ Higher risk exempt operations replaced by Permitting (principally Standard Permits)
- ➔ And a commitment for a regular review
- ➔ Registration every three years
- ➔ Registration is free except for WEEE treatment activities

Waste Exemptions

Use of Waste (U)



Treatment of Waste (T)



Storage of waste (S)



Disposal of waste (D)

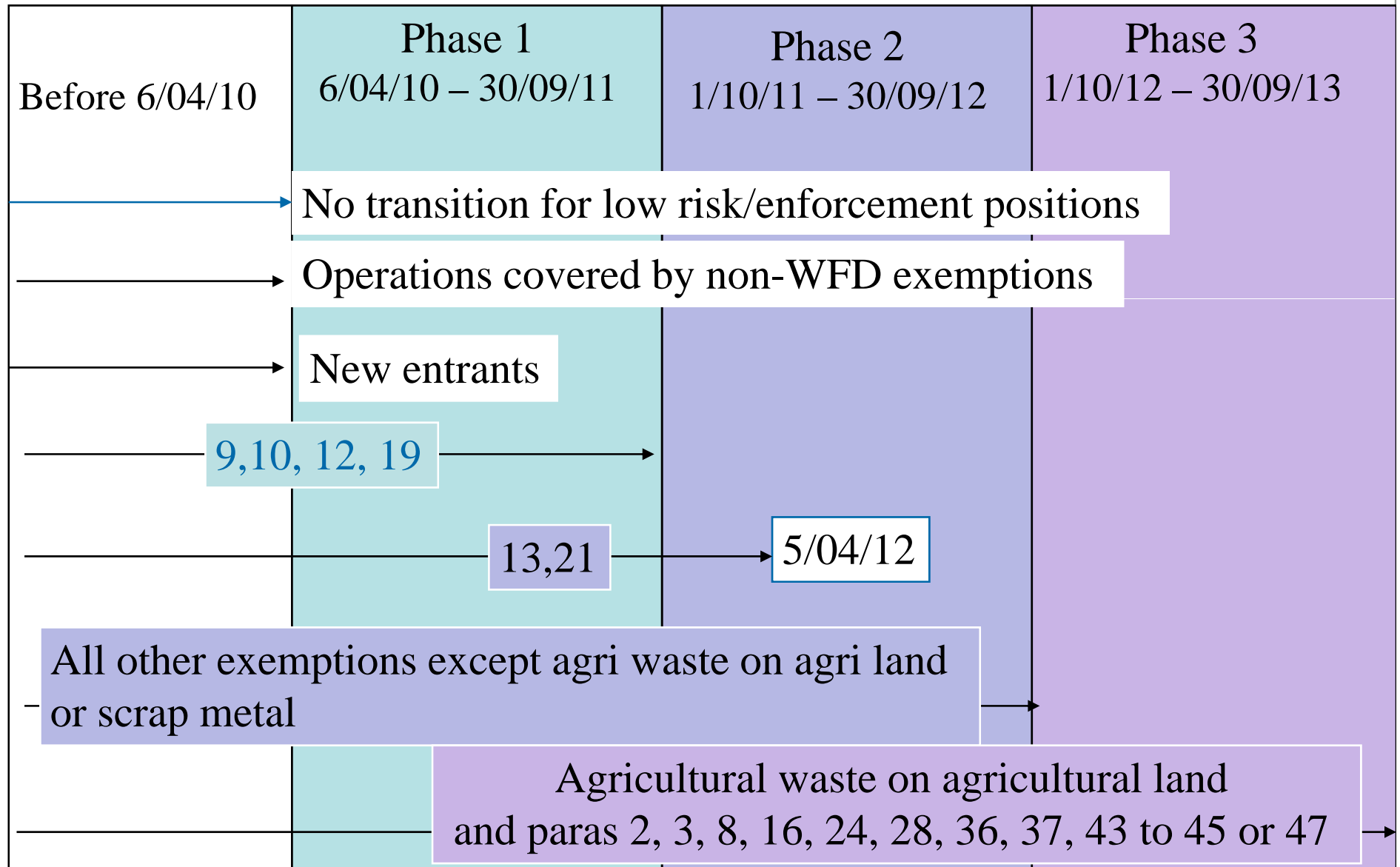


Waste Exemptions

Descriptions and conditions: other operations to which section 33(1)(a) does not apply

- ➔ There are three non-registerable exemptions
 - ➔ That is exemptions that you don't have to register
 - ➔ But you do have to comply with their rules
- 1. Temporary storage of any waste at the site of production
- 2. Temporary storage of waste at a place controlled by the producer
- 3. Temporary storage at a collection point

Transition



U1 - Use of waste in construction

- ➔ **Total quantity of waste used or stored over any 3-year period does not exceed the limit**
- ➔ **Operators can use:**
 - ➔ 5,000 tonnes of any single waste or any combination of wastes in Table 1.
 - ➔ 1,000 tonnes of any single waste or any combination of wastes in Table 2.
 - ➔ 50,000 tonnes of any single waste or any combination of wastes in Table 3.
- ➔ **Maximum storage – 12 months**
- ➔ **General exemption conditions**
 - (1) Operators cannot register more than one exemption (for the same activity) at the same place.
 - (2) Operators must adhere to the relevant objectives.
- ➔ **Additional activity specific conditions**
 - ➔ The waste is used only for drainage work carried on for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1991, The Water Resources Act 1991 or the 1995 Environment Act.
 - ➔ The waste is used only for the construction of tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks and must be processed into chipped form prior to use.
 - ➔ The waste is used only for the construction of roads.

T5 - Screening and blending of waste

➔ Limited to maximum 50,000 tonnes.



How will I know if I need a permit?

- ➔ Each exemption has a threshold volume limit
- ➔ These limits are either storage limits, processing or total limits allowed by the exemption in question.
- ➔ If your operation falls below the limit, you can get an exemption
- ➔ If your operation falls above the limit, you will need a permit.

Standard Permits

- ➔ We have consulted upon 16 standard permits to replace exemptions and charges
- ➔ As the Standard Rules will be set centrally for England and Wales they can't be modified for individual sites
- ➔ In situations where you think you need site specific conditions then you can apply for a bespoke permit

Standard Permits

➔ Four possible issues:

➔ Competence to hold a permit

- Financial, competence, 'fit and proper person'

➔ Surrender provisions

- Permit protects the environment, simpler

➔ Planning link

- Don't forget to get planning permission!

➔ Cost

- <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/regulation/38811.aspx>

Standard Permits for waste operations

- ⇒ Keeping/transfer of waste
- ⇒ Recovery or use of waste on land
- ⇒ Treatment to produce aggregate or construction materials



 Environment Agency



Keeping/transfer of waste

- ➔ SR2008No10 Inert and excavation waste transfer station
- ➔ SR2008No11 Inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment
- ➔ SR2009No5 Inert and excavation waste transfer station, less than 250,000 tonnes per year
- ➔ SR2009No6 Inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment, less than 250,000 tonnes per year

Recovery or use of waste on land

- ⇒ SR2010No7 Use of waste in construction (up to 50,000 tonnes of waste)
- ⇒ SR2010No8 Use of waste in construction (up to 100,000 tonnes of waste)

Treatment to produce aggregate or construction materials

- ⇒ SR2010No11 Mobile plant for the treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate
- ⇒ SR2010No12 Treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate (up to 75,000 tonnes)

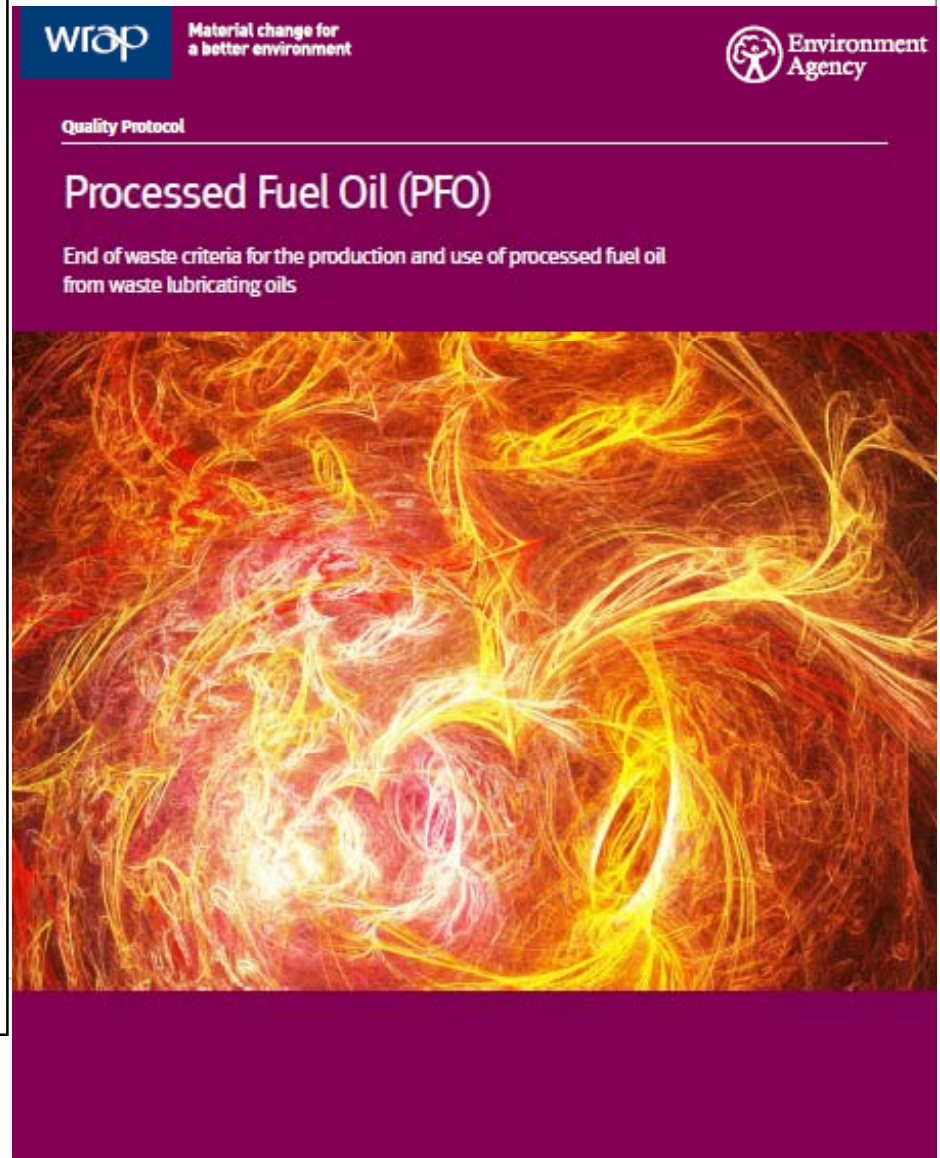
Roadstone coating plants



- ➔ **Tighter controls on plants that use waste oil**
- ➔ **All roadstone coating plants that use waste oil must have Permit**
- ➔ **Guidance Note 3/15 being revised**

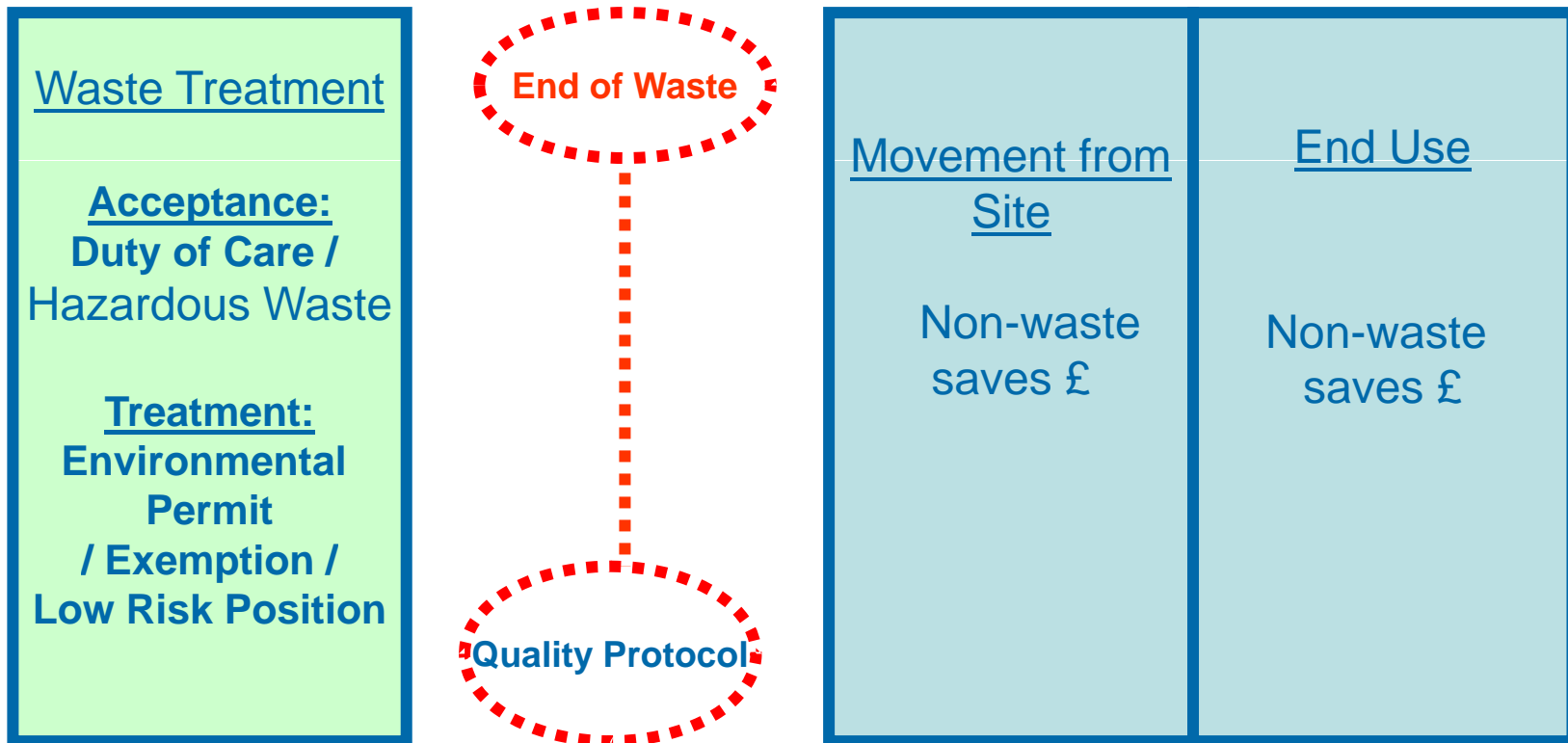
Quality Protocol: Processed Fuel Oil (PFO) From Waste Lubricating Oil

- ➔ Issued May 2010
 - ➔ Excluded metals test methods
- ➔ Aug/Sept Compliance checks of PFO producers
 - ➔ Breaches of QP requirements
 - ➔ Producers required to produce sampling and testing procedures
- ➔ Published February 2011
 - ➔ Now includes metals testing methods
- ➔ PFO produced to the revised QP standard is not subject to waste controls - from 1 April 2011



End of waste Quality Protocols

A Quality Protocol defines the point at which waste is no longer waste – thereby reducing regulatory requirements



Creating quality standards

➔ We're looking at standards for **Biomethane** from **AD** to stimulate **use as electricity and transport fuel**



➔ For **bone meal ash** to encourage use as **fertiliser**, a **raw material** for the recovery of **phosphate** and in the **manufacture of recovered aggregate**



➔ And for **coal tar covered road planings** for use as



Environment
Northern Ireland

The WRAP Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste

the quality pro

for the production of aggregate



the quality proto

for the production of aggregates from inert waste in



the quality protocol

for the production of aggregates from inert waste in Northern Ireland



Background to the Aggregates Protocol

- Developed by WRAP in 2004, before the Waste Protocols Project began
- WRAP and the Environment Agency have been promoting best practice in the Aggregates Protocol through:
 - Media campaign
 - Workshops for industry and Environment Officers
 - Series of site visits
- Reviewed in 2010 – new consultation Spring 2011

Good practice: Aggregate Production



Waste acceptance systems



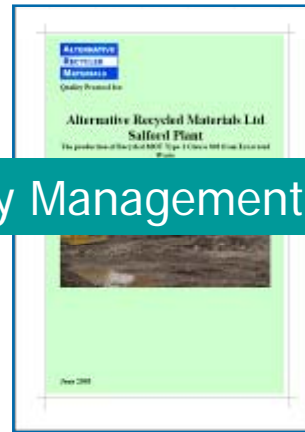
Defined production process



Defined products



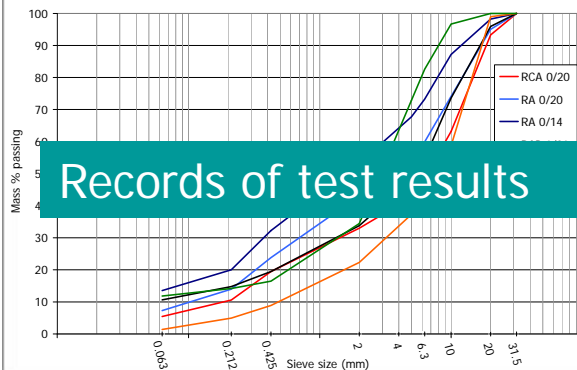
Detailed delivery tickets



Quality Management Scheme



Stockpiles for each product



Records of test results

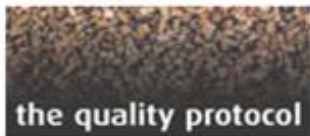


Sampling and testing plan



And segregated products

- Opportunities
- Specifier
- Supplier Directory
- Case Studies
- Planning
- Recycling Infrastructure
- Quality
- Waste Management Regulations
- Demolition
- Procurement
- Sustainability



AggRegain

Welcome to AggRegain..

Your complete online guide to sustainable aggregates ...



Sustainable Aggregates

What are they and why use them...?



Opportunities

Find out where recycled and secondary aggregates can be used in a variety of construction applications...



CO₂ Emissions Estimator Tool

Find out more and download the tool..

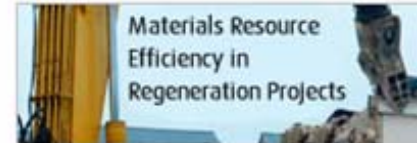


Feedback

Let us know what you think...



Materials Resource Efficiency in Regeneration Projects



 Find out more...

Production of recycled aggregates (screening/blending)

Fixed recycling plant
Para. 13 exemption
Approx. 250 plants

Free!!

New
fixed recycling plant

Existing exemptions
remain until April 2012

Permit Costs:

Transfer: £950
New appl. £1590
Subsistence: £1540
Surrender: £1500

+ Qualified Staff
& EMS

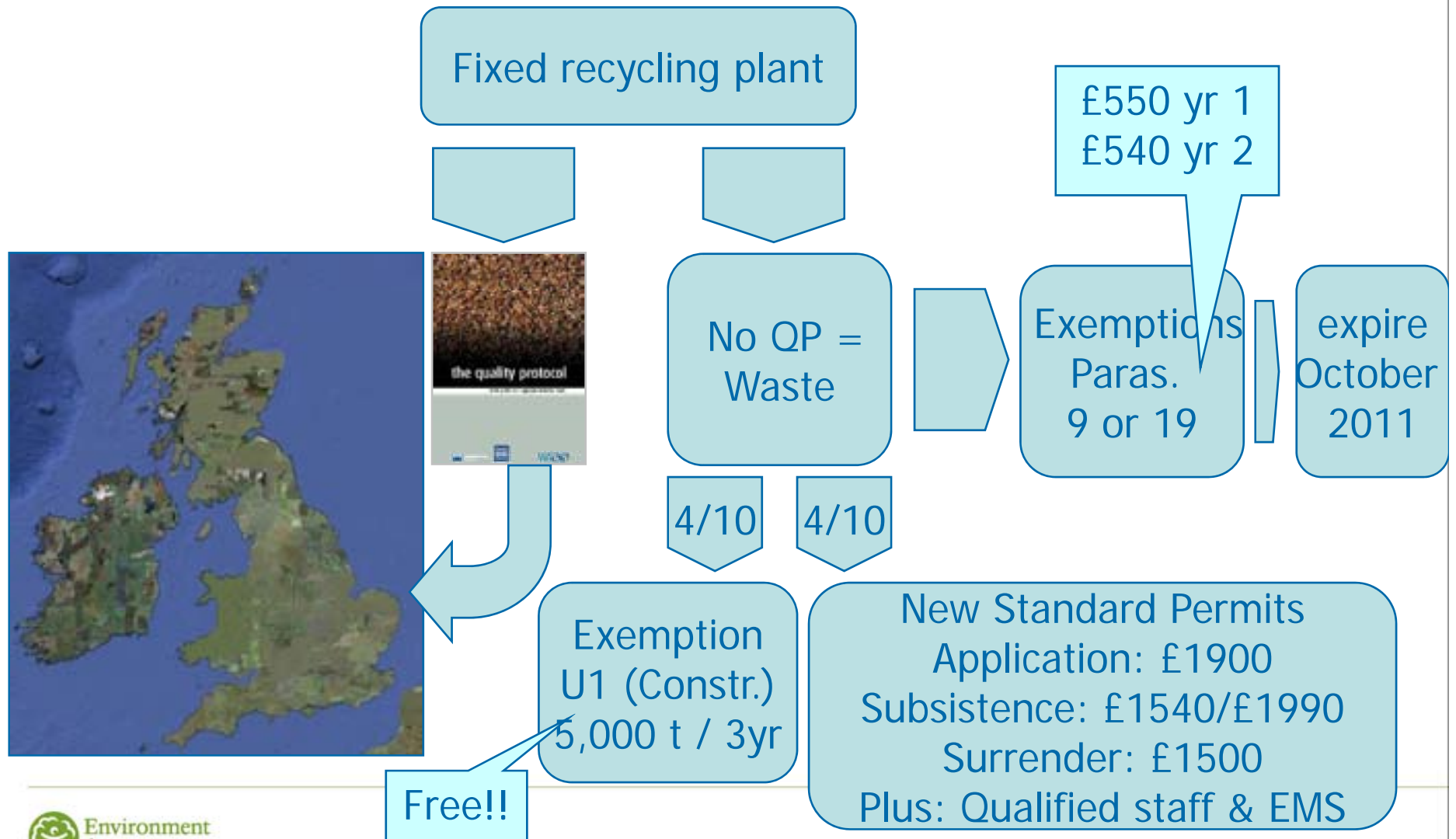
~~Exemption T5
5,000 tonnes
In 3...~~

Standard Permit

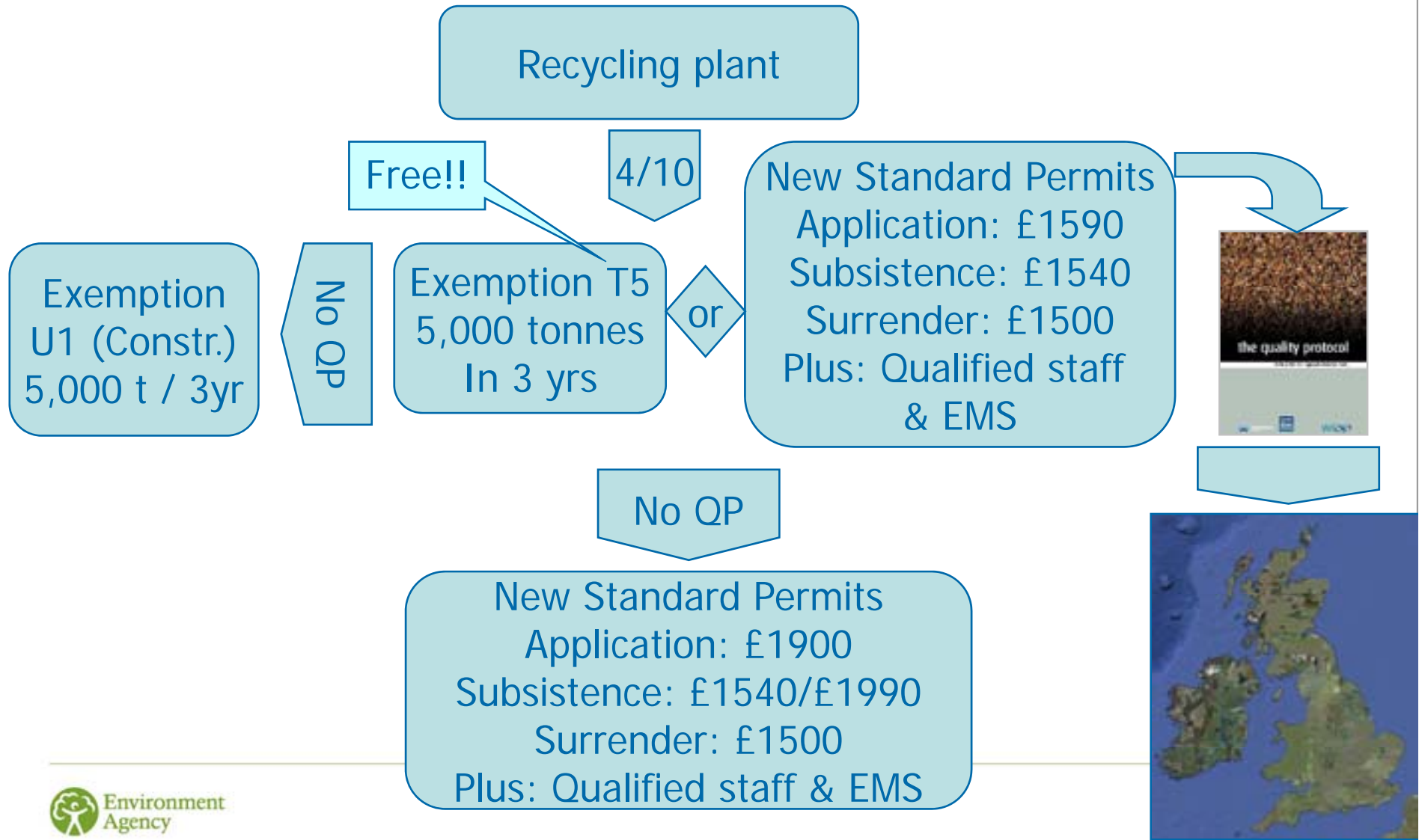
Standard Permit

Free!!

Sale of recycled aggregates



Production of recycled aggregates on site



Aggregates: year one impact estimate

➔ Landfill Diversion (tonnes)	21m
➔ Landfill disposal savings (£)	158m
➔ Virgin raw materials savings (tonnes)	41m
➔ Increased sales (£)	324m
➔ Cost savings to business (£)	155m
➔ Carbon savings (tonnes)	105,000
➔ Carbon savings (£)	5.5m

Waste tar bound road planings



➔ However.... Protocol potential

Asphalt Waste containing coal tar

- Coal tar bound asphalt contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) at concentrations >15,000 times that of bitumen.
- Review of techniques that prevent the release of these hazardous chemical to the environment
- Considering the following treatment techniques to bind coal tar:
 - Cold emulsions mixes bitumen
 - Cold foam mixes of bitumen
 - hydraulic binder containing cement.

AWCCT – Environmental Impact

- ➔ Evidence around the globe of increase in PAH's in water resulting from release of coal tar surfaces.
- ➔ Quality Protocol will consider:
 - ➔ Leaching of chemical and erosion of asphalt;
 - ➔ Impact on environment (water and land)
 - ➔ Impact on health (human, flora and fauna)
- ➔ If demonstrated that the use of the bound AWCCT provide no adverse impact on the environment a QP will be developed.

AWCCT – Quality Protocol

- ➔ If the development of the quality protocol is successful. Treated AWCCT will be not be considered to be waste:
 - ➔ Environmental permit will not be required for use of waste in construction works;
 - ➔ Hazardous waste consignment notes will not be required for movement;
 - ➔ Waste duty of care transfer notes will not be required
- ➔ The Quality protocol will define:
 - ➔ The types of AWCCT;
 - ➔ The types of treatment techniques;
 - ➔ The standards that the material will have to meet; and
 - ➔ The end uses that are acceptable

Regulatory position

- ➔ Environment Agency regulatory position statement (MWRP RPS 075):
- ➔ Covers “The use of treated waste tar bound road planings in construction operations”, no environmental permit is required where:
 - ➔ AWCCT need to be treated at a suitably permitted facility;
 - ➔ AWCCT must meet the DfT Specification for Highways works Series 900 Bitumen bound materials
 - ➔ Movement covered by hazardous waste consignment note
 - ➔ Use meets the relevant objectives of the Waste Framework Directive

Asphalt Waste containing coal tar (AWCCT)

➔ TAG Representatives:

- ➔ Adept – County surveyors society
- ➔ The Highways Agency
- ➔ Mineral Products Association (MPA)
- ➔ Highway Term Maintenance Association (HTMA)
- ➔ Environment Agency

➔ Potential Representative

- ➔ Highways Authority and Utilities committee (HAUC)
- ➔ National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG)

➔ Anyone interest to support the TAG contact Steve Storey at [steve.storey@environment – agency.gov.uk](mailto:steve.storey@environment-agency.gov.uk)



Pathway to Zero Waste (PTZW) and
European Pathway to Zero Waste
(EPOW) = A market based approach to
landfill diversion in the South East of
England

The Pathway to Zero Waste aim

- ➔ To improve South East England's economic and environmental performance and relieve pressure on its shrinking landfill capacity by:
 - ➔ Reducing the amount of surplus and waste material generated by commercial and industrial activities
 - ➔ Increasing the amount that is reused, recycled or converted to energy instead of being sent to landfill

The PTZW twin-track approach

- ➔ Direct engagement with supply chains on largest C&D projects in the region
- ➔ Programme of 'catalytic' projects tackling key issues simultaneously and designed to deliver 'quick wins of lasting and significant impact'



Delivering results

- PTZW overall landfill diversion target 470,000 tonnes with associated benefits of:
 - ➔ 14,000 CO2 avoided
 - ➔ 400,000 tonnes virgin material saved
 - ➔ £5m cost savings delivered to business



What is EPOW?



A continuation of PTZW, we are researching and piloting innovative ways to work towards a zero waste economy in the South East: sharing our achievements and lessons across the UK and with relevant EU member states

EPOW is a LIFE+ demonstration running to end 2012



The EPOW approach

- ➔ Develop markets for sustainable materials and support their supply chains in the South East
 - ➔ Create quality standards for recycled material production and encourage business use
 - ➔ Make quality standard recycled material accessible through development of a commodity market
 - ➔ Encourage development of new recycling infrastructure
 - ➔ Create demand for sustainable materials through procurement initiatives
 - ➔ Tackle waste crime to support legitimate business

Cont..

- ➔ Support South East business and organisations to achieve resource efficiency
 - ➔ Provide expert advice and guidance for business on the use of products with recycled content, how to reduce their waste to landfill and comply with legislation
 - ➔ Trial new methods of collecting, converting and presenting data to provide transparency on waste throughout the supply chain to assist with target setting and evaluation

iGREEN

NetRegs - Plain English guidance on environmental regulations for your business - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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- Free environmental guidance for **your business** in the UK
- Guidance on what you need to do to **comply with environmental law** and protect the environment
- Ways to **save money** by using your resources more efficiently

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Find environmental guidance relevant to your business.

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Find key environmental legislation relevant to your business.

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EQual

Linked to quality protocols, EQual has three key components:

- ➔ field trials on four quality protocol materials
- ➔ a quality protocol compliance e-tool and guide
- ➔ developing an end-of-waste e-tool and implementation guide

Benefits for Business and Environment



Future

- ➔ Controls on PM2.5
- ➔ Part B Guidance revisions
- ➔ rWFD changes – waste carriers and transfer notes
- ➔ Quality Protocol for Tar bound asphalt

Changes within the Environment Agency



Mat Crocker
Head of Illegals and Waste



Neil Davies
Head of Site-Based Regulation

Beyond Regulation

Martin Brocklehurst

Head of Environment and Business Partnerships

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March 2011