Guidance on low risk waste activities

Appendix A

This version replaces and revokes all previously issued low risk guidance

Introduction

This guidance sets out the Environment Agency’s regulatory position on the low risk waste activities in Appendix A to this document. The guidance applies only to waste arising in and activities carried on in England. Advice in relation to Scotland can be obtained from the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), and in Wales from Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Imports and exports of waste are allowed under this guidance but are still subject to compliance with waste shipments legislation. This guidance must be read alongside the Environment Agency’s published Enforcement and Sanctions Policy.

Summary

Having considered the risks posed by the activities set out in Appendix A to this document we do not believe it is in the public interest to expect the operators of those activities listed to obtain an Environmental Permit. You may use it to meet the requirements of the Duty of Care. We may amend or revoke this statement at any time and will continue to consider enforcement in all circumstances where an operation has or is likely to cause pollution or harm to health. You should therefore check periodically that the low risk position you are benefitting from is still in place.

Background

Government has prescribed a number of exemptions for low risk waste operations which would otherwise require a permit. Operators carrying out a waste operation which complies with an exemption need only register for that exemption in order to carry out that operation legally. For the majority of exemptions there are no associated fees.

Accordingly we will not expect an Environmental Permit to operate a regulated facility for a waste operation to be obtained in certain specified circumstances, where it is considered that an exempt waste operation could be developed. In such circumstances low risk positions will provide potential new exemptions in subsequent waste exemption reviews. Encouraging wiser, sustainable use of natural resources is a key aim for us and our low risk approach may help promote the use of waste as a resource.

We will continue to work with Government to encourage the development of proportionate legislation that reflects risk and encourages reuse and recovery of waste. This guidance may be reviewed. The fact that we have issued this guidance does not mean that a low risk waste operation will become an exempt waste operation. It is for the Government to determine whether an exemption from Environmental Permitting should be made.

1 The Duty of Care applies to everyone involved in handling the waste, from the person who produces it, to the person who finally disposes of it, or recovers it. It also applies if you act as a registered waste broker when arranging waste disposal.

If you give waste to someone else, you must be sure they are authorised to take it and can transport, recycle or dispose of it safely. The Duty of Care requires records to be kept by those who produce, transport, treat or dispose of waste.

www.environment-agency.gov.uk
**Important note**

Where any activity has the capacity to store or treat >10 tonnes of hazardous waste for disposal or for some specified operations for recovery, the activity may be a Schedule 1 activity under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or may be a Directly Associated Activity, so will not benefit from these Low Risk positions.

**IMPORTANT**

This guidance will be subject to regular review with any revised guidance available on the Environment Agency web site.

Waste activities must not be carried out in a manner that causes or is likely to cause pollution or harm to human health. If we consider that an activity is or is likely to pollute or cause harm we will consider legal action, irrespective of whether the activity is listed in Appendix A.

Where use is allowed in the low risk position the quantity permitted is the minimum required for that use. Further where no quantity is specified in Appendix A this should normally be read as a limit of 1000 tonnes. A 1,000 tonnes is the maximum that may be treated and stored at any one time. If an activity will involve more than 1000 tonnes of waste we must be consulted before any waste activity begins to check that this guidance still applies. Following the Low Risk Waste Activities guidance and not causing pollution or harm to health may nevertheless lead to some operators having to restrict activities below 1000 tonnes.

This guidance and the approach it sets out apply only to matters concerning Environmental Permitting for regulated facilities for waste operations and how you use it to meet the requirements of the duty of care. Low risk positions do not remove your obligation to comply with other legislation. For example the requirement for an Environmental Permit to discharge to controlled water, planning permission where appropriate, provisions of the TFS Regulations, Clean Air Act etc.

Where associated activities are not detailed in the low risk position, e.g. storage, and these are covered by relevant exempt waste operations, the restrictions of those exemptions (including quantities and timescales) apply.

If the associated activities are not detailed in the low risk position and are not covered by exempt waste operations then separate permission is required for these.

If you have any doubts you should contact your nearest Environment Agency Office, or telephone our general enquires number, which is 08708 506 506 (Mon-Fri 8-6)

This Appendix A will make reference to waste management exemptions; you can find details of these exemptions on the following link:

[Environment Agency - Waste Exemptions](#)
Appendix A - Low Risk Waste Activities

Definition of secure: For the purpose of Appendix A a container, building or place is secure in relation to waste kept in it if all reasonable precautions are taken to ensure that the waste cannot escape from it and members of the public are unable to gain access to the waste.

Contents - use these links to move directly to the section you need:

- Animals and animal waste
- Clinical waste
- Clothing
- Construction and demolition waste/dredging waste/aggregates/soils (including construction and manufacturing activities involving these waste types)
- Effluent and sludge (including wastewater and water treatment sludges and other process sludges)
- Electrical equipment (including constituent parts and accessories)
- Food (from retailers and producers including former foodstuffs)
- Furniture and household items
- Hazardous waste
- Industrial waste
- Landspreading
- Manure
- Miscellaneous
- Oil (mineral, lubricating, fuel and vegetable)
- Paint
- Recyclables
- Road sweepings
- Storage
- Transport/vehicles/vehicle parts/metal
- Tyres/rubber/plastic
- Wood and plant matter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low risk ref. no.</th>
<th>Date position approved</th>
<th>Activity description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 154</td>
<td>06/05/2011</td>
<td>This position is no longer required as the material is now excluded from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive. It is regulated under the Animal By-Products Regulation 1069/2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 437</td>
<td>12/11/2010</td>
<td>The secure storage of waste animal bedding from pet retail outlets other than at the site of production pending recovery. The recovery, by physical separation, of waste animal bedding from pet retail outlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW464</td>
<td>04/05/2011</td>
<td>The secure storage of ash from the cremation of a pet at a veterinary practice pending collection by owner. Total quantity to be stored at any one time shall not exceed 50 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 473</td>
<td>08/08/2011</td>
<td>Secure storage, for up to 6 months, in a freezer of 5m3 of dead wild animals collected from highways and public areas and which are not suspected of being infected with diseases communicable to humans or animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 468 (incorporating LRW482)</td>
<td>08/08/2011</td>
<td>The secure storage and treatment of woodchip/paper/straw based animal bedding from stabling of horses by drying and compression to produce a biomass pellet/briquette. The total quantity stored at any one time does not exceed 100 tonnes. The total quantity treated does not exceed 100 tonnes over any 7 day period. Note: This position only allows the formation of the pellet and or briquette. Further consideration will need to be given to the regulatory requirements for burning the pellets/briquettes. Any waste destined for use as a fuel must be recovered in a Waste Incineration Directive compliant plant (unless exempt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLINICAL WASTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLOTHING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE/ DREDGING WASTE/ AGGREGATES/ SOILS (INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THESE WASTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW333</td>
<td>18/03/09</td>
<td>The recovery of inert waste by leaving a road in-situ, where that inert waste is utilised as a defined engineering operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW339</td>
<td>18/03/09</td>
<td>Secure storage of up to 20 tonnes of waste plasterboard and gypsum wallboard for up to one month in a sealed weatherproof container pending recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 386</td>
<td>20/01/2010</td>
<td>The secure storage and dismantling of temporary classrooms for the purposes of recovery that DO NOT contain hazardous waste, providing the operations are carried out on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. A maximum of 10 classrooms a year to be dismantled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 400</td>
<td>28/04/2010</td>
<td>The reuse of concrete wash waters and cement fines (from storage of wash waters) at construction sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LRW 400  Contd  

Note: All activities have to undertaken in accordance with PPG 6 – Pollution Prevention Guidance for working on Construction and Demolition Sites. Link to this guide:  

LRW 401  28/04/2010  
The reuse of silty wash waters and silt at construction sites.

Note: All activities have to undertaken in accordance with PPG 6 – Pollution Prevention Guidance for working on Construction and Demolition Sites. Link to this guide:  

LRW 417  04/08/2010  
The treatment by physical dewatering of cement washings at construction sites pending recovery of the water at the concrete suppliers.

LRW 427  03/09/2010  
The spreading of specified waste from the construction of conservation ponds on agricultural land to confer benefit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Types</th>
<th>12 month quantity limit</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 05 04</td>
<td>Soil and Stones</td>
<td>50 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) the waste is spread at the place where it was produced  
(b) The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole  
(c) At the time the spreading begins  
   i) The land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours  
   ii) The land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered  
(d) The waste is stored securely in a container or lagoon

LRW 457  17/03/2011  
The secure storage of waste clay on the site where it is to be used pending manufacture in to a cob block.

The total quantity of waste stored or treated at any one time must not exceed 40 tonnes.  

Use of uncontaminated clay to manufacture cob blocks for the purposes of construction.

LRW 472  08/08/2011  
The secure storage of non hazardous bitumen (17 03 02) at depots for the purpose of recovery elsewhere.

The total quantity of waste to be stored at any one time shall not exceed 22 tonnes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 10 02</td>
<td>Waste water containing non-hazardous soils from excavation of land that is not contaminated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of this position the specific conditions are:

1. The total quantity of waste treated at a site over a 12 month period does not exceed 5,000 cubic metres.
2. The waste water shall be treated and stored within a sealed unit.
3. Any lubricant used in the drilling process is non hazardous and shall not exceed 0.01% within the wastewater. It should also be capable of being removed and reused.

**EFFLUENT AND SLUDGE (INCLUDING WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT SLUDGES AND OTHER PROCESS SLUDGES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRW 064</td>
<td>01/11/05</td>
<td>The blending of water treatment work sludge’s with suitable quarry wastes to a recognised British Standard. The use of top-soil made from blending water treatment work sludge’s and quarry by-products in the final restoration layer of the quarry of where it is produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 192</td>
<td>27/2/07</td>
<td>Reviewed 17/07/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 299</td>
<td>22/04/08</td>
<td>Reviewed 19/05/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LRW 378
**Date:** 20/01/2010

The treatment of a maximum of 100,000 cubic metres in any 12 month period of septic tank liquor at Sewage Treatment Works other than at the site where the septic tank sludge is dewatered.

Note: If the activity is at the site where the septic tank sludge is dewatered then this may be covered under a registered Paragraph 10 exemption provided in Schedule 3 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. This exemption has been replaced under the new Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. All registered Paragraph 10 exemption registrations are subject to a transitional timescale until 1 Oct 2011 after which a new exemption (T21) may apply or an environmental permit may be required. Link to T21 exemption: [https://www.gov.uk/waste-exemption-t21-recover-waste-at-a-waste-water-treatment-works](https://www.gov.uk/waste-exemption-t21-recover-waste-at-a-waste-water-treatment-works)

### LRW 416
**Date:** 04/01/2010

The use of final effluent from a sewage treatment works to fill empty petrol tanks during renovation/improvement/construction at petrol stations.

Following use the contents of the tank should be treated at suitable permitted premises.

Note: This position does not apply to using effluent to test integrity of petrol tanks. The tanks have to be secure and leak proof.

### LRW 424
**Date:** 20/09/2010

The treatment at the place of production by washing of up to 5 tonnes a day of used sand based animal bedding for the purposes of re-use.

### LRW 425
**Date:** 20/09/2010

The spreading of wash waters from cleaning of waste sand based animal bedding, on land at the place of production, for irrigation purposes.

### LRW 507
**Date:** 16/05/2012

Secure storage and treatment of waste WWTW filter bed media (EWC 19 08 99) at a WWTW.

A total quantity of waste brought to the works over any period of 12 months does not exceed 100,000 cubic metres. The waste is treated and stored in a secure location within sealed drainage.

Note: Where an existing T21 activity is registered the quantity specified in this position is NOT additional. The total quantity including an additional T21 activity is 100,000 cubic metres. Link to T21 exemption: [Waste exemption: T21 recover waste at a waste water treatment works - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/waste-exemption-t21-recover-waste-at-a-waste-water-treatment-works)

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT PARTS AND ACCESSORIES)

### LRW 310
**Date:** 17/06/08

The use as an aggregate replacement of crushed waste glass that has come from cathode ray tubes which have been treated at a suitably permitted facility to remove any dangerous substances.

This has been removed and replaced by a regulatory position statement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRW 346</td>
<td>01/07/09  The secure storage and mechanical treatment of domestic gas meters. The total number of gas meter units to be stored prior to dismantling is limited to 5,000. With a maximum throughput of 12,000 meters a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 370</td>
<td>20/10/09  The secure storage and dismantling of electronic franking machines for the purpose of re-using franking machine parts. The storage and dismantling is undertaken within a building. The maximum throughput is 60 machines/week with a maximum of 100 machines stored for dismantling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 423</td>
<td>03/09/2010 Reviewed Nov 2010  The shredding of computer hard drives and components on the site of production or elsewhere where: • the shredding is for the purposes of data destruction and security only, and • the resulting waste is destined for recovery at an authorised treatment facility. The storage of the shredded waste prior to recovery, at the place of production can be done under a non waste framework directive exemption. Storage at another site of this type of waste by a third party must be registered under an S2 exemption. Link to storage exemptions including S2: Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 483</td>
<td>15/12/2011  The treatment and secure storage of waste domestic gas boilers (EWC 200307) by dismantling and refurbishment for the purposes of recovery. The total quantity of waste treated and stored over any 12mth period does not exceed 1,000 tonnes. The treatment of the waste must be undertaken within a building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 503</td>
<td>18/04/2012  The secure storage and treatment of scroll compressors (EWC 16 02 13*) from fixed air conditioning and refrigeration units for the purposes of repair, refurbishment and recovery. The compressors shall be stored in sealed boxes or within a building. The compressors shall be treated within a building on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. A maximum of 200 compressors shall be stored and treated at any one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD (FROM RETAILERS AND PRODUCERS INCLUDING FORMER FOODSTUFFS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 506</td>
<td>18/04/2012  The secure storage and treatment (by compaction) of waste coffee grounds (EWC 20.01.08) to produce a briquette. The storage and treatment shall be within a building with impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. The maximum to stored and treated shall not exceed 18 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The secure storage and treatment (by compaction) of waste coffee grounds (EWC 20.01.08) with virgin wood sawdust (EWC 03.01.05 sawdust only*) to produce a briquette.

The storage and treatment shall be within a building with impermeable pavement and sealed drainage.

The maximum to stored and treated shall not exceed 18 tonnes.

* “virgin wood processing (e.g. wood off cuts, shavings or sawdust from sawmills) or timber product manufacture dealing in virgin timber”.

**FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LRW493</th>
<th>18/04/2012</th>
<th>The secure storage and treatment (by compaction) of waste coffee grounds (EWC 20.01.08) with virgin wood sawdust (EWC 03.01.05 sawdust only*) to produce a briquette. The storage and treatment shall be within a building with impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. The maximum to stored and treated shall not exceed 18 tonnes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRW341</td>
<td>18/03/09</td>
<td>The treatment of waste carpet and carpet tile from manufacturing sector by shredding/granulation of up to 2 tonnes/hr within an enclosed building with no emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW343</td>
<td>18/03/09</td>
<td>The secure storage of 1000 tonnes of carpet waste pending recovery from the manufacturing sector. For use in equestrian surfacing applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW342</td>
<td>20/01/2010</td>
<td>The secure storage and then recovery of cropper dust and carpet shearing from the manufacture of new wool rich carpets. The cropper dust for subsequent incorporation into growing media for turf growing and the carpet shearings for incorporation into green roof applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW484</td>
<td>15/12/2011</td>
<td>The storage in a secure place of waste UPVC window frames (EWC 17 02 03) pending recovery elsewhere. The total quantity to be stored at any one time is 40 tonnes. The total quantity stored over a 12 month period does not exceed 600 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW489</td>
<td>15/02/2012</td>
<td>The secure storage and treatment by dismantling of shop fittings (EWC 200307). The total quantity to be treated and stored at any one time is 20 tonnes. The total quantity to be treated over a 12 month period does not exceed 100 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW491</td>
<td>15/02/2012</td>
<td>The secure storage and use of post consumer shredded carpet waste (EWC 191208) in equestrian surfacing applications and horse ménages. The total quantity for storage and use is limited to a 1000 tonnes at any one time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The secure storage and manual treatment of divan bed bases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Relevant treatment operation</th>
<th>Quantity limits (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 03 07</td>
<td>Divan bed bases</td>
<td>Sorting and dismantling</td>
<td>20 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of this position the waste should not be stored longer than 12 months and the treatment and storage should be carried out indoors.

Please refer to waste exemption T12 for the limits that apply to mattress storage and dismantling. The link below will take you to this exemption:

**Waste exemption: T12 manually treating waste - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK**

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTE (see important note on page 1)

**LRW 307** 20/05/08 The use of cement manufactured under an Environmental Permit from the blending of waste by-past dust, waste basic oxygen slag and waste plasterboard gypsum.

**LRW 332** 18/03/09 Secure storage of a maximum of 100 tonnes of solid waste wax for treatment to remove physical contaminants prior to recovery.

Physical treatment of waste wax by heating, filtering and centrifuging to remove contaminants prior to reuse. The treatment is limited to a maximum of 10 tonnes per batch.

**LRW 422** 03/09/10 Secure storage of electric arc furnace slag other than at the place of production pending its recovery. A maximum of 60 tonnes to be stored at any one time.

**LRW 447** 10/12/2010 Secure storage and manual treatment of smoke detectors to remove batteries.

The total quantity of waste to be treated or stored over any 12-month period does not exceed 1,000 tonnes.

**LRW 460** 04/05/2011 The secure storage and use of waste Poly-isocyanurate (PIR) insulation from the manufacture of PIR to produce oil absorbent pillows and socks.

The total quantity of waste PIR used shall not exceed 60 tonnes/year. The total quantity of PIR stored at any one time should not exceed 5 tonnes.
The spreading of waste silts from the de-silting of watercress bed settlement ponds on agricultural and non-agricultural land to confer benefit to the land for the purposes of providing, maintaining or improving the soil’s ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients or biomass.

The waste may only be spread on land adjacent to where it is dredged from.

No waste shall be stored for more than 12 months prior to spreading and it must be stored in a secure location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste types</th>
<th>12 month quantity per limit</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170506</td>
<td>Dredging spoil (other than those mentioned in 170505*) generated from the de-silting of settlement ponds serving watercress beds.</td>
<td>150 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>1250 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The secure storage and treatment by cutting of the flex fittings from waste carbon motor brushes (16 01 14) impregnated with silver. The total quantity stored at any one time shall not exceed 1 tonne. The total quantity stored at any one time shall not exceed 3 tonnes per annum.

The secure storage and use of waste carbon black (06 13 03) from tyre manufacturing in the manufacture of aggregate blocks. A total of 20 tonnes per annum to be stored and used.

The secure storage and use of waste perlite to manufacture facia bricks. A maximum of 500 tonnes per annum to be used. A maximum of 50 tonnes to be stored at any one time.

This position is no longer required as the material is now excluded from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive. It is regulated under the Animal By-Products Regulation 1069/2009.

The secure storage (at the site of production or where it is to be spread) and spreading of zoo manure on agricultural land for agricultural benefit. The zoo manure is to be sourced from herbivorous sources only.

The secure storage and spreading of zoo manure at the site of production on land to confer benefit. The zoo manure is to be sourced from herbivorous sources only.
The spreading of the specified waste on agricultural land to confer benefit to the land for the purposes of providing nutrients or for irrigation purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Types</th>
<th>12 month quantity limit</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02 01 01</td>
<td>Sludges from washing and cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only.</td>
<td>50 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 01 99 02 03 99</td>
<td>Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only.</td>
<td>100 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 03 05</td>
<td>Effluent from the on-site treatment of washwaters from the cleaning of fruit and vegetables on farm only</td>
<td>100 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The waste is spread at the place where it was produced
- The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole
- At the time the spreading begins:
  - The land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
  - The land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
- The waste is stored securely in a container or lagoon.

The secure storage and use of farmyard and horse manure in the establishment of a wormery (Vermiculture)

The spreading of specified waste on land to confer benefit to the land by providing, maintaining or improving the soils ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients, lime or biomass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Types</th>
<th>12 month quantity limit</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 05 02</td>
<td>Non-composted fraction from vermiculture.</td>
<td>50 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole
- At the time the spreading begins:
  - The land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
  - The land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
- The waste is stored securely in a container.
LRW 448 10/12/2010

The secure storage and spreading of specified waste on land to confer benefit to the land by providing, maintaining or improving soils ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients and biomass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Types</th>
<th>12 month quantity limit</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 01 99</td>
<td>Hemp Chaff only</td>
<td>50 tonnes per hectare</td>
<td>200 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 03 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific requirements:

(1) Waste should not be stored for a period longer than 12 months prior to spreading;

(2) The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole.
1. The spreading of biochar on land to confer benefit

The spreading of relevant wastes on land to confer benefit to the land for the purposes of providing, maintaining or improving the soil's ability to provide a growing medium by adding, for example, nutrients, lime or biomass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Waste Code</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>12 month annual limit:</th>
<th>Storage Limit at any one time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 01 018</td>
<td>Biochar (other than 1 tonne per hectare those mentioned in 19 01 17)</td>
<td>10 tonnes</td>
<td>10 tonnes at any one time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The biochar has been produced from pyrolysis of the following wastes only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste code</th>
<th>Waste type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02 01 03</td>
<td>Untreated plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 01 07</td>
<td>Untreated wood waste from forestry activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 03 04</td>
<td>Vegetable waste unsuitable for consumption or processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 01 01</td>
<td>Untreated waste bark and cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 01 05</td>
<td>Untreated sawdust, wood shavings, and wood cuttings other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 03 01</td>
<td>Untreated waste bark and wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. No waste is stored for more than 12 months before spreading.
4. The waste is stored in a secure location prior to spreading.
5. At the time the spreading begins—
   (i) the land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours,
   (ii) the land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered; and
   (iii) The location of any waste which is stored or land which is spread is at least 10 metres from a watercourse and 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole.

17/03/2011 The treatment by aerobic composting of waste chick papers (paper that is on the bottom of the box when they are transported from a hatchery to a poultry farm) with the poultry manure

The tonnage requirements of a T23 waste exemption must be applied and the additional storage and treatment of this waste must not exceed the limits specified in this exemption.

For more information on the T23 exemption go to:

Waste exemption: T23 aerobic composting and associated prior treatment - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK
Spreading gypsum on agricultural land to add nutrients and confer benefit

1. The spreading of relevant wastes on land to confer benefit to the land for the purposes of providing, maintaining or improving the soil's ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Code</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>12 month annual limit</th>
<th>Storage Limit</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 01 05</td>
<td>Flue-gas desulphurisation gypsum (solid) only</td>
<td>1 tonne per hectare</td>
<td>30 tonnes at any 12 months</td>
<td>one time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 12 12</td>
<td>Recycled certified gypsum from plasterboard</td>
<td>1 tonne per hectare</td>
<td>30 tonnes at any 12 months</td>
<td>one time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ‘certified’ means, in relation to recycled gypsum from plasterboard, certified by a statement issued in respect of that gypsum by the manufacturer or supplier confirming that the gypsum has been produced in accordance with the standard set out in the publication PAS 109:2013 dated June 2013.

3. The total quantity of waste spread does not exceed the limit specified in the third column of the table over the period in the fifth column.

4. The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the fourth column of the table.

5. No waste is stored for more than 12 months before spreading.

6. The waste is stored in a secure location prior to spreading.

7. At the time the spreading begins—
   (i) the land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours,
   (ii) the land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered; and
   (iii) The location of any waste which is stored or land which is spread is at least 10 metres from a watercourse and 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole.

MISCELLANEOUS

| LRW 147  | 05/09/06 Reviewed 17/07/07 | Use of a steamer on contaminated vegetation, at the site of production, to kill Phytopthora. |
| LRW 282  | 22/01/08                  | Use at secure fire service premises of clean pallets, paper and cardboard by the fire service for training purposes. |
| LRW 327  |                         | The bottling of wash water used to flush through the bottling machines for fabric conditioner, washing machine detergent, disinfectant and bleach for the purposes of recovery. |
| LRW 348  | 19/05/09                 | The secure storage of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites pending treatment and recovery. The treatment of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites by segregating and shredding metal and plastic components pending recovery. |
| LRW 258 | 01/07/09 | The recovery of silver from waste developing and fixing solutions using a sealed unit. This unit should treat no more than 1000 ml of solution per minute. Any subsequent discharge to foul sewer must be done in accordance with the conditions of a trade effluent discharge consent issued by statutory sewage undertaker. You should contact your local consenting department to determine whether consent is needed. |
| LRW 373 | 20/10/09 | Secure and weatherproof storage of up to 50 cubic metres of Spent Mushroom Compost (SMC) prior to bagging; providing the operations are carried out on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage and the bagging is undertaken within a building. Prior to bagging the SMC can be stored for no more than 7 days from date of delivery. Bagged SMC can be stored for no more than 7 days from date of bagging. |
| LRW 442 | 03/02/2011 | The secure storage and treatment of horticultural rockwool by shredding and screening for the purposes of reuse as horticultural rockwool or as a constituent in manufacturing bricks or blocks. For the purposes of this position the following conditions apply: a. the total quantity of waste treated or stored over a 7 day period does not exceed 400 tonnes; and b. no waste is stored for longer than 3 months |
| LRW 441 | 04/05/2011 | Use of naturally derived Multi Rolled Filter cake (MRF) sourced from coal mining operations as a peat substitute in mushroom casing compost. The total quantity of MRF stored prior to producing the compost shall not exceed 1,000 tonnes at any one time. |
The manufacture of biochar

1) The treatment of relevant wastes to manufacture biochar.

- **Waste Code**
  - 02 01 03: Untreated plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry activities
  - 02 01 07: Untreated wood waste from forestry activities
  - 02 03 04: Vegetable waste unsuitable for consumption or processing
  - 03 01 01: Untreated waste bark and cork
  - 03 01 05: Untreated sawdust, wood shavings, and wood cuttings other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 only
  - 03 03 01: Untreated waste bark and wood

2) The biochar is manufactured by pyrolysis of waste in a unit specifically designed for this process with a maximum throughput of 50kg per hour.

3) The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed 30 tonnes at the site of manufacture both prior to and following manufacture.

4) The waste is stored in a secure location.

OIL (MINERAL, LUBRICATING, FUEL AND VEGETABLE)

PAINT

**LRW 340**

- **Date:** 19/05/09
- **Amended:** May 2010
- The treatment of up to 5 tonnes a week of non-hazardous paint for re-use as full specification paint.

Note: Storage of paint is covered under S2 exemption.

Link to storage exemptions:
- [Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/permitting/115574.aspx)

**LRW 451**

- **Date:** 03/02/2011
- The washing with water of water based paint containers on the site of production pending reuse or recovery of the paint containers.

The treatment must be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage where all effluents are directed either to foul sewer or into a sealed tank for appropriate off site disposal.

This position only applies to third parties carrying out the operation. If the washing is done by the waste producer then the requirement for a permit under the regulations does not apply.

**LRW 516**

- **Date:** 12/06/2012
- The storage of unused waste paint in a secure place for the purposes of recovery elsewhere.
For the purposes of this position:
1. Where an existing S2 exemption has been registered for the storage of paints pending reuse the overall storage capacity of 10,000 litres cannot be exceeded.
2. Each type of waste is stored separately.
3. Storage must be in original containers on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.
4. Flammable paints must be stored in approved flammable stores. Link to storage exemptions including S2:

Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Description</th>
<th>Storage Limit</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08 01 11*,</td>
<td>Unused paints in original containers (excluding specialist and industrial</td>
<td>10,000 litres</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 01 12,</td>
<td>wood preservatives, aerosol and spray paints, inks, adhesives and resins) for the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 01 27*,</td>
<td>purposes of solvent and pigment recovery only.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 01 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) The storage of up to 3 cubic metres of used electrical insulating oil specified below at a place in a secure container or containers with secondary containment for the purposes of its recovery elsewhere.

- 13 03 01* insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
- 13 03 06* mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01
- 13 03 07* mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 08* synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 09* readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 10* other insulating and heat transmission oils

(2) The treatment by ambient or hot filtration and vacuum treatment of used electrical insulating oil specified below at the place of production.

- 13 03 06* mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01
- 13 03 07* mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 08* synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 09* readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 10* other insulating and heat transmission oils

For the purposes of this position the following conditions apply:

(a) The treatment is to prepare the oil for re-use;
(b) The total quantity of oil treated over any 24 hour period does not exceed 3 cubic metres;
(c) The oil is stored with secondary containment.

Burning of waste landfill gas as a fuel in a small appliance (UXX)

(1) The burning of relevant waste as a fuel in an appliance if the requirements in sub-paragraph (4) are met.

(2) The table specifying relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph is set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160504*</td>
<td>Landfill gas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that—

(a) the landfill gas is collected in accordance with relevant best practice*.
(b) the relevant waste is burned in the appliance for the purposes of producing energy, and

(4) The requirements in this sub-paragraph are that—

(a) the appliance has a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts; and
(b) where it is used together with other appliances (whether or not it is operated simultaneously with such other appliances), the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the appliances is less than 0.4 megawatts.

*At the time of writing relevant best practice is “Landfill Gas Industry Code of Practice – Management of Landfill Gas, March 2012”
http://www.esauk.org/reports_press_releases/esa_reports/
### RECYCLABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LRW 329</th>
<th>13/12/08 Amended May 2010</th>
<th>The granulation of waste CDs on the site of production pending recovery elsewhere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRW 397</td>
<td>29/04/2010</td>
<td>The treatment of waste plastics within a plastic moulding machine within educational establishments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 520</td>
<td>19/09/2012</td>
<td>The secure storage and treatment of waste plastic by cleaning, washing, spraying or coating it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Codes

| 19 12 04 | Plastic |

#### Important:
The total quantity of waste treated over any 7 day period does not exceed 300 tonnes. A total quantity of 300 tonnes shall be stored at any one time.

### ROAD SWEEPINGS

### STORAGE
The storage prior to export or after import of Furnace Bottom Ash (FBA) at a dockside in a secure building with sealed drainage for the purposes of recovery.

The quantity of FBA stored at any one time must not exceed 2500 tonnes.

The FBA should be stored for no longer than 3 months.

Any waste being imported or exported from the UK is subject to control. More information can be found at the following link:

**Waste: import and export - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK**

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The storage of wastes as detailed below at a scrapstore/resource recovery centre for the purposes of reuse/recovery of useful materials.

The storage of relevant waste in a secure place for the purposes of its recovery elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 01 40</td>
<td>Metal biscuit tins</td>
<td>100 tonne</td>
<td>12 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicken Wire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munitions waste (empty ammunition boxes only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 02 99</td>
<td>Foam Rubber</td>
<td>100 tonne</td>
<td>12 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 12 05</td>
<td>Rubber tubing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 03 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of this position the specific conditions are that—

(a) the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the third column of the table;

(b) no waste is stored for longer than the period specified in the fourth column of the table; (c) each type of waste is stored separately;

Refer to S1/S2 waste exemptions for storage of other wastes. Link to storage exemptions including S1/2:

**Waste exemption: S1 storing waste in secure containers - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK**
| LRW 443 | 12/11/2010 | The storage prior to export or after import of Furnace Bottom Ash (FBA) at a dockside in a secure building with sealed drainage for the purposes of recovery.  

The quantity of FBA stored at any one time must not exceed 2500 tonnes.  

The FBA should be stored for no longer than 3 months.  

Any waste being imported or exported from the UK is subject to waste shipments regulations. More information can be found at the following link:  


Any waste being imported or exported from the UK is subject to control. More information can be found at the following link:  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSPORT/VEHICLES/VEHICLE PARTS/METALS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 316</td>
<td>17/07/08</td>
<td>The secure storage of up to one waste accumulator or actuator pending treatment for recovery. The treatment of a waste accumulator or actuator in a manner which prevents spillage of any oils. Note: Any drained waste oil must be stored in accordance with a registered S1 exemption. Link to storage exemptions including S1: <a href="https://www.gov.uk">Waste exemption: S1 storing waste in secure containers - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 138</td>
<td>15/10/08</td>
<td>The dismantling of discharged vehicle airbags pending recovery of the constituent parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 360</td>
<td>25/06/09</td>
<td>The collection, secure storage and recovery of waste air conditioning gas via a sealed mobile pump system at End of Life Vehicle Authorised Treatment Facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 362</td>
<td>01/07/09</td>
<td>The secure storage, sorting and dismantling of motor vehicle catalytic converters, providing the operations are carried out within a building and on an impermeable pavement. A maximum of 10 tonnes of whole and treated catalytic converters can be stored at any one time. A maximum of 10 tonnes/week of whole catalytic converters can be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 369</td>
<td>20/10/09</td>
<td>The secure storage and dismantling of end of life touring and static caravans, providing the operations are carried out within a building on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. A maximum of 10 caravans to be stored at any one time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| LRW 382 | 20/01/10 | The secure storage, cutting and burning of de-polluted end of life vehicles:
| LRW 434 | Amended 28/04/10 | • at Fire and Rescue Training facilities for the purpose of testing new fire fighting equipment and products.
|          |          | • At fire stations for the purpose of fire rescue training.
|          |          | The specific conditions of this position are:
|          |          | • A maximum of 10 vehicles to be stored at any one time.
|          |          | • The vehicles must be obtained from an Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF) and stored prior to burning on hardstanding.
|          |          | • The burning must take place on an impermeable pad with sealed drainage.
|          |          | • The burnt out/ cut vehicle must be returned to an ATF for appropriate recovery.
| LRW 409 | 14/07/2010 | Use of de-polluted end of life vehicles for controlled explosions during training exercises for emergency services, humanitarian/relief agencies and armed forces.
|          |          | • A maximum of 5 vehicles per year to be stored and detonated. The vehicles must be obtained from an Authorised Treatment Facility (ATF) and stored on hardstanding. The exploded vehicle parts must be returned to an ATF for appropriate recovery.
| LRW 415 | 04/08/2010 | The temporary secure storage of waste pending recovery, of waste from motor vehicle servicing, maintenance and repair.
|          |          | • Maximum storage limit for Non hazardous and hazardous waste is 5 cubic metres.
|          |          | • Note: The Hazardous Waste Regulations requirements must still be complied with.
| LRW 405 | 04/08/2010 | The secure storage and mechanical treatment of the honey comb centre within catalytic convertors for the purpose of recovery. The storage and treatment must be within a building, on impermeable pavement and the process subject to dust extraction.
|          |          | • The storage and processing limits are those set out in LRW362 for whole catalytic convertors.
| LRW 453 | 06/05/2011 | The treatment by dismantling of small boats and barges (not containing asbestos) that have been used for the purposes of freshwater inland navigation. The treatment must be within a building or on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.
|          |          | • A maximum of 5 small boats and 1 barge can be stored at any one time. The total quantity of waste treated shall not exceed 100 tonnes/year.
| LRW492 | 15/02/2012 | The use of ELV’s for the purposes of training in educational establishments. A total of 5 ELV’s can be stored and used at any one time. The ELV’s must be stored within a building or on an impermeable building with sealed drainage. Following use any vehicles and parts no longer required must be sent to an Approved Treatment Facility. NOTE: The Hazardous Waste Regulations requirements must still be complied with. |
| LRW 515 | 15/08/2012 | The storage and treatment by stripping and granulation of waste cable at existing T9 operations. The total quantity of waste cable to be stored and treated at any one time shall not exceed the T9 total of 50 tonnes. All of the other conditions stipulated under T9 shall be complied with. Link to T9 guidance: Waste exemption: T9 recovering scrap metal - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK |
| LRW 530 | 17/10/12 | The secure storage and treatment by dismantling of agricultural trailers for the purpose of re-using parts only. The storage shall be on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. All treatment shall be within a building that has an impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. A maximum of 3 trailers can be stored and treated at any one time. All drained hydraulic oil shall be stored securely within secondary containment. |
(1) The manual treatment of relevant waste by a relevant treatment operation:
(2) (a) relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph and relevant treatment operations;
(b) the quantity limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(a); and
(c) the additional specific conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(c), is set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Relevant Treatment Operation</th>
<th>Quantity limits (at any one time)</th>
<th>Additional Specific comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 01 40</td>
<td>Petrol lawnmowers</td>
<td>Repair and refurbishment</td>
<td>5 tonnes</td>
<td>A, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 01 09</td>
<td>Agricultural trailers</td>
<td>Dismantling</td>
<td>2 Trailers</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that—
(a) the total quantity of waste treated or stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the fourth column of the table in sub-paragraph (2);
(b) subject to additional specific condition B in sub-paragraph (c), where it applies, no waste is stored for longer than 2 years; and
(c) the operation complies with such of the following additional specific conditions as is specified in the fifth column of the table—
A the operation is for the purposes of reusing the waste,
B no waste is stored for longer than 12 months,
C treatment and storage are carried on indoors.

**TYRES, RUBBER AND PLASTIC**

If you wish to make an application for the small scale use of less than 50 whole car tyres for an educational or entertainment project. Please contact your local Environment Agency Office to discuss. A generic position cannot be given for these activities and each will have to be assessed on a case by base basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LRW 184</th>
<th>14/12/06</th>
<th>Separation of fly-tipped tyres from their rims by Local Authorities or their agents, pending recovery. A maximum of 1000 tyres may be stored at any one time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LRW 244</td>
<td>14/08/07</td>
<td>Separation of a maximum of 50 tyres a month from their rims, pending recovery or re-use. This activity to be carried out on tyres and rims collected from scrap yards/ELV sites and suitable for recovery or re-use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 296</td>
<td>22/04/08</td>
<td>The secure storage of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to treatment. The manual treatment by cutting of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to reuse without further treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 322</td>
<td>16/09/08</td>
<td>The use of waste rubber off-cuts as an aggregate replacement and improve drainage during construction activities involving waste tyre bales.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mechanical treatment of rubber encased metal wire and synthetic fibre and rubber-encased mixtures of synthetic fibre and steel wire from the manufacture of new tyres to produce metal and tyre snippets for the purpose of recovery. The total quantity of waste to be stored at any one time prior and after treatment is 162 tonnes.

Decision needed on whether this would be added to T8 or T12.

The sorting of waste tyres as an associated prior treatment under T8.

A T8 exemption has to be registered for the purposes of associated storage and baling of tyres for this position to apply. The link to T8 exemption:

Waste exemption: T8 mechanically treating end-of-life tyres - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK

The treatment pending recovery of the following waste by sorting, shredding, baling and compacting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Treatment limit (over a 7 day period)</th>
<th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 01 99</td>
<td>Redundant running/athletics tracks and rubber shock pads and Waste Astroturf only</td>
<td>100 tonnes where treatment is carried on outdoors. 3000 tonnes where treatment is carried on indoors.</td>
<td>500 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No waste may be stored for more than 12 months. The treatment and storage must be carried out at a secure place.

The treatment of PAS108 tyre bales by wrapping in concrete sheets for use in construction.

The wrapping of the tyre bales is undertaken on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.

This position does not increase the quantities or limitations placed on storage under T8 or a permit. Link to T8 exemption:


The bales remain waste until utilised within the construction activity under a U2 exemption, Permit or a Regulatory Position Statement. Link to U2 exemption:

Waste exemption: U2 use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK

The EWC remains the same as uncoated tyre bales: 16 01 03.
The storage and treatment of car tyres to produce sea floor anti-scour mats for wind turbines.

- The treatment by washing and cleaning shall take place on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.
- The maximum quantity of tyres stored and treated at any one time is 800 tyres.
- The use of the mats is covered by a licence authorised under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA) and are administered by Government’s Marine Consents and Environment Unit (MCEU).

The use of whole clean tyres (16 01 03) to provide an engineered steel braced fendering system at quaysides.
A maximum of 200 tyres to be used.

Sorting, grading, shredding, shearing and freezing of rubber encased metal wire from the manufacture of new tyres (EWC 07 02 99) to produce metal and tyre snippets for the purpose of recovery. The total quantity of waste to be stored at any time prior and after treatment is 162 tonnes.

(1) The use of relevant waste for a specified purpose.
(2) For the purposes of this paragraph—
(a) the table specifying relevant waste and the limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(a) and (b) is set out below;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Waste Types</th>
<th>Specified purpose</th>
<th>Quantity limit (at any one time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160103</td>
<td>End-of-life tyres</td>
<td>Use as planters</td>
<td>10 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that—
(a) the total amount of waste used or stored at any one time does not exceed the quantity limit specified in the fourth column;

The storage and treatment by pelletising of woodchip produced from untreated wood packaging. The total quantity of waste to be stored and treated in any 7 day period is 500 tonnes. If a T6 exemption is registered at the site the total quantity stored and treated under for this low risk position and the exemption cannot exceed the limits set within T6.

Under a T6 exemption untreated wooden packaging (List of waste code 15 01 03) can be subject to chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising. If you are undertaking any of these treatments within the specified limits you have to register a T6 exemption. Link to T6 exemption:

Waste exemption: T6 treating waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LRW 418 4/08/2010 | The beneficial use of railway sleepers and telegraph poles that have been assessed as being hazardous waste (17 02 05*, 19 12 06* and 20 01 37*) for use in the construction of buildings, fencing, barriers, containment or similar above ground construction. Maximum storage limit is 100 tonnes for both hazardous and non hazardous sleepers (registered under U8) and poles. The sleepers and poles must not be stored for longer than 12 months. Note: The storage of these poles/sleepers can be registered under S2 and the use of non hazardous poles/sleepers under U8. Link to storage exemptions:
  - Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK
  - Waste exemption: U8 using waste for a specified purpose - Detailed guidance - GOV.UK
  NOTE: The Hazardous Waste Regulations requirements must still be complied with. |
| LRW 450 03/02/2011 | The treatment by shredding and grinding of oversized fully matured compost (19 05 03) of plant origin to produce a peat substitute. The following restrictions apply:
  a. The total quantity of waste treated and stored over a 7 day period does not exceed 500 tonnes;
  b. No waste is stored for longer than 1 months before treatment;
  c. No waste is stored for longer than 3 months following treatment. |
| LRW454 17/03/2011 | The physical treatment of waste wooden doors, fencing, cable drums, pallets, crates and timber to remove metal components pending use in construction. The secure storage on the site of treatment of up to 25 tonnes of these waste streams prior to treatment. |
Txx Preparatory treatment of wastes

1) The treatment of relevant wastes to produce animal bedding

2) The table specifying relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph is set out below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Code</th>
<th>Waste type</th>
<th>Treatment method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03 03 10</td>
<td>Wood fibre</td>
<td>Drying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that—
   a) No more than 300 tonnes of wet waste and 150 tonnes of dried waste are stored at any one time
   b) No more than 7500 tonnes are treated in any 12 month period