



Licenses & Regulatory

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Landfill

RE- The Landfill Directive Implementation from 16th July 2004

As from the 16th July 2004, ALAB operates an IPPC permitted landfill site for non-hazardous wastes with cells for stable non-reactive hazardous wastes. This means that we can receive all non hazardous industrial/commercial waste streams into our Seaton Meadows landfill.

We can also take the following into our stable non-reactive hazardous waste cells:

1. Bonded asbestos
2. Fibrous asbestos
3. Contaminated land*
4. Any other stable non-reactive waste (hazardous) *

* See Waste Acceptance Criteria table re: Leachability testing.

Waste Characterisation / Compability

The Landfill Directive requires that all procedures involving hazardous waste must provide an analytical assessment of the waste in order to confirm that it is compatible with waste acceptance criteria for our stable non reactive hazardous waste cell.

We would urge all customers to have this analysis undertaken as soon as possible.

Pre-treatment of hazardous waste

Hazardous waste, not conforming to our Waste Acceptance Criteria, will have to be pre-treated prior to landfill.

We trust the above information helps to clarify this particular concern for our customers.



Waste Acceptance Criteria Table

Leachability Characterisation Testing for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste

Pre-Treatment for Non-Hazardous Wastes

Most of our customers have now put pre-treatment procedures in place but once again, ignorance of this important change seems to have been widespread.

Soils and Other Construction/Demolition Wastes – How We Can Help

In the past, source segregation was used as pre-treatment for hazardous wastes (such as contaminated soil). Under the new rules, source segregation is harder to apply. It will only be accepted if both non-hazardous and hazardous materials are being removed.

So if only non-hazardous material is being moved, it needs pre-treatment.

A reminder of the key points of the legislation:

The aim of Pre-Treatment

The primary aim of treatment reflect the philosophy of the Landfill Directive. It is intended to :

- Reduce the amount of waste landfilled
- Reduce the impact when it is landfilled

The Three Point Test

The key to approving a treatment method is the three-point test. All three points must be satisfied for all of the waste to have been treated:

The following three points must be satisfied for all of the waste to have been treated:

- It must be a physical, thermal, chemical or biological process including sorting.
- It must change the characteristics of the waste.
- It must do so in order to: (a) reduce its volume; or (b) reduce its hazardous nature; or (c) facilitate its handling; or (d) enhance recovery.

Unlike hazardous waste, no waste acceptance criteria is applied to non-hazardous waste, however proof that it is non-hazardous is required through an initial Level 1 characterisation exercise.

Responsibility

Once again, responsibility is placed on the landfill operator, who must be sure that the necessary pre-treatment is done and is appropriate for the waste. It's likely that, as with



hazardous waste, this will be the Environment Agency's primary focus for assessing compliance.

The waste producer is ultimately responsible for the treatment, though they can ask their waste management company to actually do it.

Original documents are available from:- Environment Agency: – Tel: 08708 506 506

or can be download: [Here](#)

**Whilst we take every care to ensure the accuracy of items included in the waste we cannot take responsibility for errors or omissions.*