

Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited Triton Knoll Electrical System

Outline Site Waste Management Plan

April 2015

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Appendix Seven to the Outline Code of Construction
Practice

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm
Limited

Triton Knoll Electrical System

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Revision	A

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1 INTRODUCTION

Overview

- 1.1 Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Limited (TKOWFL) is submitting an application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Triton Knoll Electrical System (the proposed development) under the Planning Act 2008. The Triton Knoll Electrical System (TKES) would connect the consented Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm (TKOWF) to the National Grid substation at Bicker Fen, Boston, and would comprise offshore and onshore export cable circuits, landfall infrastructure, an onshore electrical compound, an onshore substation and works at the Bicker Fen substation.
- 1.2 The TKOWF is located approximately 33km (20.5 miles) east of the Lincolnshire coast. The Secretary of State granted a DCO for the TKOWF on 12th July 2013.
- 1.3 All terms, acronyms and abbreviations used within this Plan are explained on first use, and / or set out in full within the Glossary appearing in the Environmental Statement (Application Document 6.2).

The Applicant

- 1.4 TKOWFL is a joint venture between two leading international energy companies; RWE Innogy UK Limited and Statkraft UK Limited. RWE Innogy UK is the UK subsidiary of the German renewable energy company RWE Innogy (part of RWE AG), a company with a strong and diversified position in renewable energy development. Statkraft UK Limited is the UK subsidiary of Statkraft Group, Europe's largest generator of renewable energy and the leading power company in Norway.

Project Overview

- 1.5 The components of the TKES, which are needed to connect TKOWF to the National Grid, comprise:
- Up to six offshore export cable circuits – to transmit the high voltage alternating current (HVAC) electricity from the offshore substations to the transition joint bays at the landfall;

- Landfall infrastructure just north of Anderby Creek, Lincolnshire – including transition joint bays which house the connection between the offshore cables and the onshore cables;
 - Up to six onshore export cable circuits (up to 220 kV) – to transmit the HVAC electricity from the transition joint bays at the landfall to the proposed Triton Knoll Substation via the Intermediate Electrical Compound;
 - An Intermediate Electrical Compound near to Orby Marsh – to provide compensation for reactive power to allow more efficient transmission to minimise losses;
 - A substation near the existing Bicker Fen National Grid Substation – to step-up the voltage to the voltage used by the National Grid and provide additional compensation for reactive power built up over the export transmission;
 - Up to four onshore export cable circuits (400 kV) – to transmit the electricity from the proposed Triton Knoll Substation to the existing National Grid substation at Bicker Fen, Boston; and
 - Unlicensed Works within the existing National Grid substation compound comprising up to two bays each accommodating electrical equipment.
- 1.6 The Order Limits for the Triton Knoll Electrical System are shown on the Order Limits Plans (Application Document 2.1).
- 1.7 Any works at the National Grid substation near Bicker Fen required to connect the power produced by TKOWF will be consented, constructed and operated by National Grid (the ‘Enabling Works’). National Grid has not yet completed the engineering studies necessary to define the Enabling Works required at their existing Bicker Fen substation. However, it is anticipated that these works will only involve modifications to the existing infrastructure within the existing site boundary.

Purpose of this Outline SWMP

- 1.8 This Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is provided as an Appendix to the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) which forms part of the application to PINS for a DCO for the TKES.
- 1.9 This Outline SWMP is being provided in an indicative form to provide the Examining Authority and parties to the examination with an outline of the matters which will be addressed within the final SWMP submitted as part of

- the final CoCP for any part of the TKES in accordance with Requirement 14 of the proposed DCO.
- 1.10 This Outline SWMP details the project obligations with regard to waste legislation. It provides the details regarding roles and responsibilities of TKOWFL and its contractors (including any subcontractors) to ensure that the project complies with its waste obligations (under waste legislation) and current environmental best practice. As such it describes:
- Guidance to the project on how to take into account resource use and/or mitigate waste impacts occurring; and
 - A means to monitor, measure and improve project waste performance.
- 1.11 The purpose of this Outline SWMP is explained in more detail in section 2 below.
- 1.12 Requirement 14 of the draft DCO requires the CoCP and its supporting appendices to be submitted for each stage of the works permitted by the Order. This Outline SWMP will therefore be adapted and submitted separately for each stage of works as part of the CoCP for that stage. For certain stages of works it may be the case that a particular environmental plan is not required for that specific stage of works, and in those cases the undertaker will agree with the relevant planning authority which of the appendices to the CoCP are (not) required for such works. It may therefore be that this Outline SWMP is not provided for a particular stage of works.

Scope of this Outline SWMP

- 1.13 This Outline SWMP relates to the onshore elements of the TKES for the proposed TKOWF, landward of Mean Low Water (MLW). This document does not relate to offshore works seaward of MLW, or any works above MLW that are principally marine activities.
- 1.14 The scope of this Outline SWMP is explained in more detail in section 3 below.

Revision

- 1.15 The final SWMP for each stage of works will be reviewed and updated on a six monthly basis and as required by key milestones to reflect likely or significant changes in the constraints that apply to the project.
- 1.16 Updates will be made as required by the progress of the project, legal and construction techniques or equipment, lessons learnt, management structures or perceived best practice.

2 PURPOSE

- 2.1 TKOWFL's Principal Contractor will be responsible for meeting the requirements of this SWMP and assuming responsibility for waste in its control. TKOWFL will transmit the details of this SWMP to the various Principal Contractors assisting in the construction and will coordinate with and bind all contractors to ensure their activities remain compliant with the overall environmental and legislative waste requirements. Principal contractors must ensure that their subcontractors are bound to the requirements of this SWMP. The SWMP includes reference to the relevant legislation and defines the management responsibilities and procedures that will be in place during the construction phase.
- 2.2 The overall purpose of this Plan is to:
- Ensure compliance with all legal and contract requirements for waste management;
 - Ensure all the necessary paperwork is collated and stored on site in accordance with UK regulations; and
 - Minimise the amount of waste disposal from site by aiming to reduce, reuse waste on site or recycle.
 - Ensure that the requirements are understood by all those involved.
 - Identify roles and responsibilities for managing the activities of installation contractors.
- 2.3 The implementation and management of the SWMP are effectively self-regulated, the onus being on the Principal Contractor to ensure:
- The SWMP meets its regulatory requirements.
 - All those involved in the project act in accordance with the plan and with current waste legislation.
- 2.4 Local Authorities and the Environment Agency have power to enforce the regulations relating to land based activities, via fixed penalty notices or prosecution.
- 2.5 The SWMP will be in place throughout the construction phase of the TKES project. All waste from the site based works, or that received at the site from the various vessels working on the project, will be dealt with in accordance with the Waste (Duty of Care) in section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990(3), the Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011, the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and any other associated

waste regulations. All materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.

- 2.6 This will remain a live document and will be used to describe the progress on site against waste management forecasts also to be developed alongside this plan. This will also allow for any changes either to the works or to accommodate new legislative requirements. An overall internal compliance audit will be undertaken routinely, at least once every three months, and a report generated for management record. The plan will be reviewed and updated as appropriate but at least once every six months to record details of the different types and quantities of wastes resulting from both the offshore works and from the onshore supporting works.

3 SCOPE

- 3.1 The predicted types and quantities of waste to be produced will change according to the scope of works underway and input from the various incoming contractors will be used to update the SWMP to ensure all waste data is captured.
- 3.2 The SWMP will make tracking of waste during the project more straightforward and will comply with waste (duty of care) procedures. This SWMP is being applied to all aspects of the TKES project to demonstrate overall good practice.
- 3.3 The Principal Contractor is responsible for all waste generated under its control and will identify the persons responsible on site for managing the waste, identify the types of wastes to be generated, state how the wastes will be managed, record details of the waste contractors used and indicate the expected quantity of wastes to be generated. These details will be entered into a SWMP spreadsheet template (based on that developed by WRAP), to record and report the various details of the site waste handling activities.
- 3.4 The SWMP will show how TKES and contractors will comply with waste management licensing, waste duty of care and waste carrier registration regimes. The Duty of Care requires the Principal Contractor to take care of the waste on site, check receivers of waste are fully authorised, check and record all waste transfer notes and consignment notes and take all reasonable steps to prevent any unauthorised handling or disposal of wastes by others.
- 3.5 Wastes will be categorised and managed appropriately, with all options for reusing or recycling on-site considered prior to pursuing any off-site possibilities for reuse, recycling or ultimately for final disposal. This will be achieved through regular reviews of waste generation and the use of appropriate waste carriers who will further assist TKES and the Principal Contractor to achieve a high rate of segregation and recycling to minimise the requirement for disposal of wastes to landfill.

4 WASTE REGULATIONS

- 4.1 Waste is defined in Article 1(1)(a) of the Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) as,
“...any substance or object...which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.
- 4.2 All waste arising from the project that falls within the scope of this definition will be recorded in the SWMP.
- 4.3 Appropriate management of the waste on site will ensure that all legislative requirements are complied with. In particular this will include the need to provide basic characterisation of any wastes to landfill, proposals to meet obligatory pre-treatment of wastes prior to disposal at landfill, securing the necessary waste management licences and exemptions and compliance with the hazardous waste controls for any hazardous wastes produced.
- 4.4 If over 500kg of hazardous waste is anticipated to arise from site and before allowing any waste to be removed, the Environment Agency (EA) has to be notified that the site recognises that it will be a producer of hazardous waste. The requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations include not only a requirement for the notification to the EA of the company and premises producing hazardous waste to the Environment Agency but also the completion of consignment notes for the movement of the waste, continuous record keeping and a prohibition on the inappropriate mixing of wastes. The local site management of any contractor generated waste remains the responsibility of the individual contractor for disposal.

Waste responsibilities

- 4.5 All efforts will be made by TKOWFL to ensure all Principal Contractors and subcontractors are made fully aware of the SWMP and that they understand their responsibilities. The transmission of this information will also include dissemination of the appropriate information during the site induction and contributing to the provision of any additional training (to include Toolbox talks) deemed necessary to further explain the waste handling requirements on site.
- 4.6 All contractors producing waste on site shall carry out their own assessment of their activities to ensure that their waste as generated has been minimised and that they have considered opportunities for the waste to be reused or recycled in preference to seeking disposal (e.g. returning empty wooden pallets to suppliers rather than scrapping them). Adequate storage

- arrangements for waste local to the work areas will need to be in place to prevent uncontrolled collections of waste on site occurring during the day and a suitable frequency of transfer of any gathered wastes to the main waste management area shall be maintained by contractors to prevent windblown rubbish etc.
- 4.7 This waste information forms an important part of the SWMP that will be recorded and reported during the course of the works.
- 4.8 It is the responsibility of individual contractors, to ensure that all their hazardous waste is collected at the point of generation and stored in suitable secure containers, prior to authorised disposal. All personnel working on the TKES project are expected to incorporate a “clean as you go” regime into their work plans for all wastes which will allow the project to maintain a high standard of housekeeping, reducing risks and minimise the amount of waste present in the work place.
- 4.9 All companies working on site shall ensure that all reasonable steps are to be taken to ensure:
- Waste materials are removed promptly from the immediate work area
 - Waste is stored only in suitable containers or skips, including signage or labelling
 - Waste is only removed from site via the approved disposal routes, agreed by the Principal Contractor
 - All waste disposal carriers used will be licensed and waste is disposed in compliance with UK legislation
 - Any wastewater is either treated to an appropriate standard for discharge or otherwise removed from site
 - Wastewater (e.g. oily water) is contained prior to any treatment and any subsequent disposal
 - Waste materials are contained within the project boundaries to prevent escape into the general environment
- 4.10 In addition the Principal Contractor will ensure:
- A waste transfer note or, for hazardous waste, a consignment note, is produced which incorporates a written description of the hazardous properties and the appropriate code from the list of wastes (including 2003 SIC 45.21/3 & EWC codes) with the information provided by the waste producer.

Note

The use of the 'edoc' electronic method of recording waste transfers is being introduced by the Environment Agency and may replace waste transfer notes and hazardous waste consignment notes. However, the statutory requirements will still need to be entered in to this system.

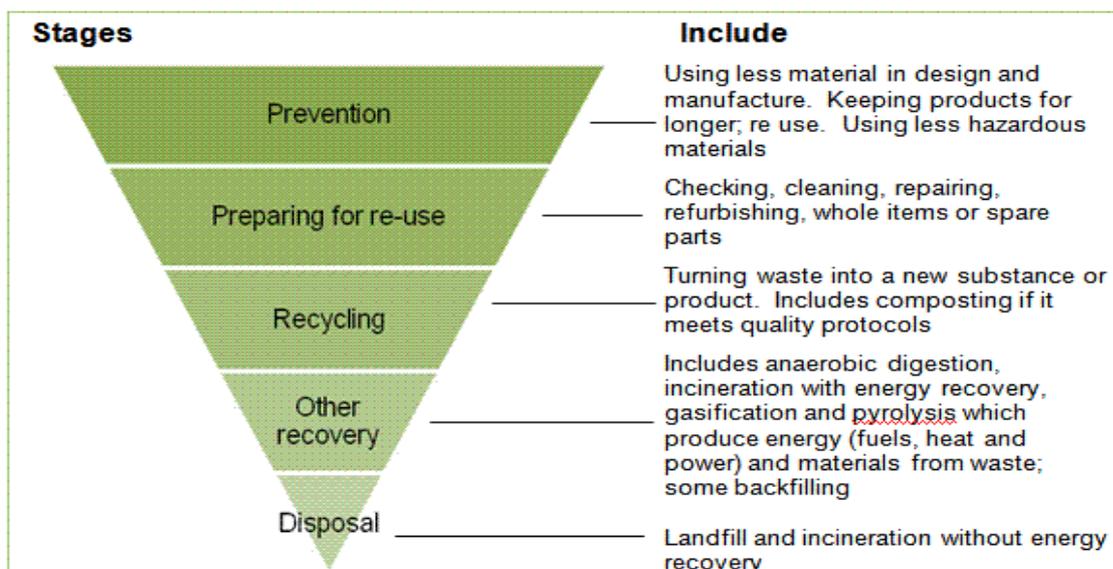
- The project site is registered with the Environment Agency as a producer of hazardous waste (if required).
- When waste is passed to someone else a declaration is required on the waste transfer note, or consignment note for hazardous waste, that the waste management hierarchy has been applied.

4.11 Site supervisory personnel for individual contractor and subcontractors shall monitor compliance through routine site inspections and will report any breach of this procedure to their appropriate manager. The TKOWFL environmental staff will also routinely inspect operations on site to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors handle their waste materials in compliance with the above procedure, UK legislation and current industry best practice. Responsibilities will include:

- All waste carriers used are to be registered with the Environment Agency.
- All destinations for waste must have the appropriate waste management licence, permit or exemption in place.

4.12 Under the most recent changes to the Waste Regulations (from September 2011), a statement to confirm that the **waste hierarchy** has been followed is required before the removal of the wastes. There is also a requirement to include the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (42.22) code of the person transferring the waste. On hazardous waste consignment notes it is necessary to continue to use the 2003 SIC code (45.21/3). This confirms that appropriate management of the wastes has been considered as follows;

The Waste Hierarchy



'Prevention' means any measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste that reduces:

- The quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- The adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- The content of harmful substances in materials and products;

're-use' means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;

'preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing;

'Recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials.

'Recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

'Disposal' means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.;

- 4.13 The Principal Contractor will maintain a SWMP spreadsheet and will be responsible for keeping all records relating to the ultimate disposal of all waste.
- 4.14 The SWMP describes the waste types expected to be produced during the project and identifies the waste management action proposed (please refer to section 6 below). Estimates of the quantities to be produced will be inserted into the SWMP spreadsheet and data updated as the work progresses and information is available and performance against the estimates will be monitored.
- 4.15 All efforts will be made to minimise the volume of waste removed from site for disposal and targets will be set accordingly. Management actions will further support the legally required application of the waste hierarchy described above.

Current waste legislation

- 4.16 The following list of legislation will be relevant to the regulation of waste activities associated with the TKES construction works:
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
Introduces additional noise, litter and waste controls including site waste management plans.
 - The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 SI 2012/811 as amended by SI 2012/2320
Defines household, industrial and commercial waste for waste management licensing purposes.
 - Environment Act 1995
Establishes the Environment Agency as the regulating bodies for contaminated land, control of pollution, conservation of natural resources, conservation or enhancement of the environment.
 - Environmental Civil Sanctions (Miscellaneous Amendments)(England) Regulations 2010 SI 1159
Allows environmental regulator to impose civil sanctions on business committing certain environmental offences, as alternative to prosecution and criminal penalties of fines and imprisonment.
 - Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 2010/675
Introduces a new system for environmental permits for industrial activities and waste operations, including landfill and waste incineration, and sets out the powers, functions and duties of the regulator.

- **Environmental Protection Act 1990**
Defines the legal framework for duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance.
- **Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 SI 894**
Details measures for controlling and documenting the movement of hazardous waste, and bans the mixing of different types of hazardous waste.
- **Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 SI 507**
Amends 2005/894 by increasing the maximum limit of hazardous waste that can be produced in any year without registering with the regulator from 200kg to 500kg.
- **List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005 SI**
Provides the European Waste Catalogue list of codes used to classify wastes.
- **Landfill Regulations 2002**
The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 came into force on 15 June 2002. These regulations implement the Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC), which aims to prevent, or to reduce as far as possible, the negative environmental effects of landfill.
- **Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 SI 871**
Requires producers to recover and recycle packaging waste to achieve EU targets
- **Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 SI 890**
Establishes a legal framework and schemes for collecting, treating and recycling portable, industrial and vehicle batteries
- **Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011**
The regulations implement the revised Waste Framework Directive and require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste including a declaration to this effect on waste transfer or consignment notes; makes amendments to hazardous waste controls and definition.
- **Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 SI 937**
Extends controlled waste to cover mine, quarry and agricultural waste. Categorises waste as household, industrial or commercial. Bans householders from treating, keeping, disposing of controlled waste if it could pollute the environment.

- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289 & amendments to 2009

Aims to reduce the amount of WEEE sent to landfill. This legislation requires producers of electrical and electronic equipment to register and cover the costs of collecting, treating, recovering and disposing of equipment when it reaches the end of its life.

- 4.17 UK waste legislation will continue to be reviewed periodically to ensure all waste management operations on site remain fully compliant with the legislation applicable to the operations.

5 SITE ARRANGEMENTS

- 5.1 Each of the waste containers, covered skips or larger skips (e.g. for wood waste) will be clearly marked to describe the wastes that will be accepted within it.
- 5.2 The Principal Contractor will produce and display a site plan to show the areas of the site where wastes will be accepted for disposal.
- 5.3 The Principal Contractor will encourage the use of recycled materials on site.
- 5.4 Materials used on site will be from a sustainable source wherever possible.
- 5.5 A "just in time" strategy will be adopted to keep stocks of materials on site to a minimum.

6 TYPES OF WASTE

- 6.1 Wastes from the construction and the subsequent fit out operations are controlled waste and classified as either commercial or industrial waste and subject to UK waste regulations. However it is recognised that in addition some hazardous wastes will also arise on site that will require further appropriate management.
- 6.2 The legal producer of the wastes (the Principal Contractor in most cases) will keep all the necessary paperwork describing the origins and disposal details for all the wastes removed from the site. This SWMP will be reviewed periodically and amended accordingly. During the various work packages the SWMP spreadsheet and updated records of all waste movements will be kept by the Principal Contractor at their site office. A copy of the completed SWMP spreadsheet will be handed over to TKOWFL on completion of the contract.
- 6.3 All types of wastes generated at the site or to be received onshore will have to be identified by reference to the classification of waste determined by the local regulations. The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005 has been used to identify and classify the predicted waste streams from the TKES site. The quantities of waste will be expressed and recorded in m³ or tonnes.
- 6.4 The following items from the Waste Catalogue are likely to be generated during the construction activities associated with the TKES, based on waste streams identified from the construction of previous wind farms.

EWC Code	Description	Disposal Method	Preferred management method
13 02 08*	Other waste engine, gear or lubricating oils	Disposal by company as hazardous waste	Recovery
13 08 99*	Oil wastes not otherwise specified	Spillages absorbed by granules / absorbents and disposed by licensed hazardous waste carrier	Recovery
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle

EWC Code	Description	Disposal Method	Preferred management method
15 01 02	Plastic packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 01 03	Wooden packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 01 04	Metallic packaging	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
15 0110*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	Removal by licensed contractor	Landfill
16 01 07*	Oil filters	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery
16 02 13*	Discarded electrical equipment containing hazardous components	Removal by licensed contractor WEEE wastes	Recovery
16 02 14	Discarded electrical equipment components	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle recover, dispose as WEEE waste
16 06 01*	Lead batteries	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery
16 07 08*	Wastes from storage tanks and barrels containing oil	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery
17 01 01	Concrete	Crushed and Reused where practicable/ any excess removed from site for recycling	Recycle

EWC Code	Description	Disposal Method	Preferred management method
17 01 07	Mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	Crush to form Type 6F2 fill material. Retained on site for backfill or reuse.	Reuse
17 02 01	Wood	Reused where practicable/ removed from site for recycling	Recycle
17 02 02	Glass	Reclaim and recycle via a licensed waste carrier (office wastes)	Recycle
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures	To be planed/crushed and kept on site for reuse	Recycle/Reuse
17 04 02	Aluminium	Reused where practicable/removed from site for recycling (cans)	Recycle with potential refund for sale
17 04 05	Iron and steel	Rebar and structural steel cuts to be either reused on site or disposed of by a licensed scrap dealer	Recycle with refund for sale
17 04 07	Mixed metals	Reclaim/recycle. Sent off site to waste transfer station/waste dealer	Recycle with refund for sale
17 04 11	Cables- copper	Segregate and remove from site by licensed metal waste dealer	Recycle with refund for sale

EWC Code	Description	Disposal Method	Preferred management method
17 05 03*	Soil and stones containing dangerous substances from dredging works	Removal by licensed contractor	Licensed landfill
17 06 04	Insulation materials	Reused where practicable or removed from site for recycling	Recycle
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials e.g. plasterboard	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes	Store in skips and removed to licensed site	Transfer Station to segregate before Landfill of residue
18 01 04	Sanitary waste	Segregated by cleaning company and removal by licensed contractor	Tankered off to Treatment facility
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard	Collected	Recycle
20 01 13*	Solvents	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery via treatment facility
20 01 27*	Paint, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances	Removal by licensed contractor	Recovery /disposal at treatment facility
20 01 39	Plastics	Segregate and remove from site for recycling	Recycle

EWC Code	Description	Disposal Method	Preferred management method
20 03 01	Mixed municipal/galley waste (food and other non-recyclable)	Stored in covered skips and removed from site by licensed waste carrier	Landfill/ Composting
20 03 04	Septic/cess tank sludge	Removal by licensed contractor	Waste Treatment facility
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning	Routed to existing 'on site' foul drains	Mains sewerage

6.5 Before the removal of any controlled waste from site, appropriate information for each waste stream and the validity of the facilities authorised to receive the waste must be identified and recorded. The scope of these checks shall also include information on those waste streams where TKOWFL has imposed a contractual responsibility on a contractor for disposal of the waste. Records must include:

- Copies of appropriate licences
- Type of waste
- Quantity in each load
- Type of disposal
- Details of carrier and licences
- Date of removal from site
- Destination of waste
- Costs of waste disposal