



Code of Practice 915

Issue 2

March 2021

Waste Management

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Approved for issue by the Policy Approval Panel

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Issue and Amendment Summary

Amendment No. Date	Brief Description and Amending Action
- 27/11/20	Issue 1 First Issue Prepared by: S Rymill Approved by the Policy Approval Panel and signed on its behalf by Steve Cox, Engineering and Technical Director
1 02/03/21	Issue 2 Formatting amendments only. Prepared by: S Rymill Approved by the Policy Approval Panel and signed on its behalf by Steve Cox, Engineering and Technical Director

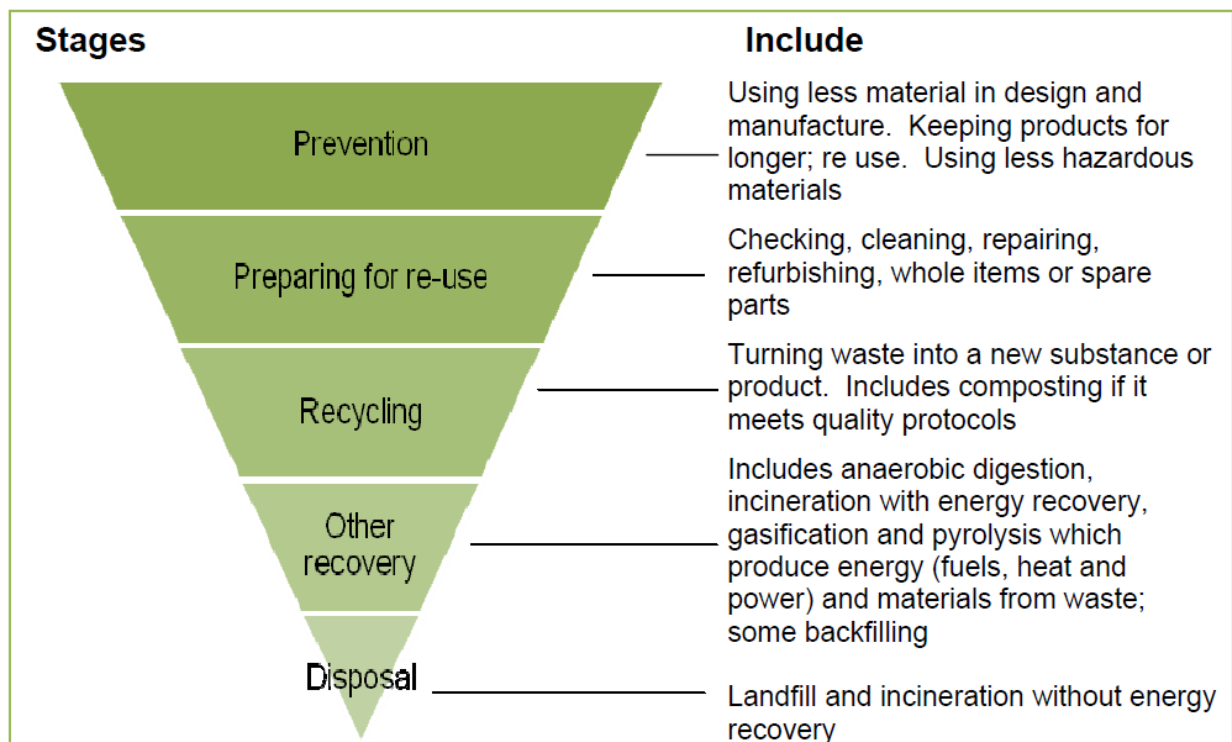
WASTE MANAGEMENT

1 Introduction

Any business that produces, handles or disposes of controlled waste has a statutory obligation to ensure it is managed correctly under current waste legislation, including the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Waste legislation contains prescribed requirements for the storage, transportation and treatment or disposal of different waste materials. Should Electricity North West Limited, herein referred to as Electricity North West, fail to comply with this myriad of legislation it could potentially be the subject of enforcement action and/or prosecution. This Code of Practice (CP) describes the waste management procedures that the company must adhere to and provides guidance on the classification and treatment routes for individual waste stream.

The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment, with the prevention of waste the most preferred option and disposal the least preferred. This hierarchy should always be followed to reduce waste arisings and promote the principles of the circular economy. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 require waste producers to follow the waste hierarchy wherever possible.



Note:

Causing unnecessary waste is inefficient, wastes resources and costs money. All endeavours should be made to minimise waste arisings through the supply chain and through effective working measures.

2 Scope

The CP applies to all controlled waste materials, solid or otherwise, created by Electricity North West, including both operational and non-operational wastes. It does not apply to non-waste materials.

Any safe systems of work or general working procedures are not covered by this Code of Practice. References to hazardous or non-hazardous are made in relation to waste classification and not to areas of health and safety unless specified.

3 Definitions

Controlled waste	The Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012 states that household, industrial and commercial waste are 'controlled wastes'.
Environmental Permit	A licence issued by the Environment Agency (EA) or a local authority which allows a person to carry out activities governed by the Environmental Permitting Regulations, giving clear instructions as to what activities shall be managed and how the environment shall be protected. For example, CORD has an Environmental Permit for its waste operations.
European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes	A directory of six-digit codes for all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, transposed into UK law by the List of Wastes Regulations.
Hazardous waste	Any waste with hazardous properties that may make it harmful to human health and/or the environment, and which usually has a hazardous waste EWC code.
Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN)	When hazardous waste is moved it must be accompanied by correctly completed documentation called a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN). The note must be prepared before it's moved and may be in an electronic format. A HWCN is needed for all movements of hazardous waste, including movements from one premises or location to another within the same business. For example, a transformer that is intended to be scrapped from site to a depot or between depots.
Non-hazardous waste	Waste materials that do not display any hazardous properties.
Inert waste	Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. It will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter that it comes into contact with.

Non-Waste Framework
Directive (NWFD)
Exemptions

Ordinarily, a site that stores, treats or disposes of wastes is required to hold an Environmental Permit. Certain activities are exempt from requiring such registration, including NWFD activities, although there are still certain limits and conditions imposed. Most of our depots operate under a NWFD exemption.

Transfer

Within the context of this CP, transfer refers to the change of ownership and/or holder of waste.

Waste

Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The various roles and associated accountabilities, responsibilities and authorities in respect of waste management are defined in the tables below.

Note:

Specific health, safety and environment responsibilities for certain roles are also detailed in the Distribution Safety Rules, Electricity Policy Documents and Codes of Practice.

Role	Responsibilities
Senior Leadership Team	- Monitoring and review of area waste management performance - Leadership engagement visits - Depot HS&E inspections
Wider Leadership Team	- Monitoring and review of team waste management performance - Leadership engagement visits - Depot HS&E inspections
Depot Managers	- Ensuring that the storage of waste at Electricity North West depots is in line with sections 4.1 and 5.1
Delivery Managers	- Ensuring that staff working for them are aware of and follow this guidance
All Electricity North West employees	- Identifying and categorising waste arising from their work - Completing a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note for the movement of any hazardous waste from one location to another - Ensuring they do not knowingly endanger human health or the environment through the mismanagement of waste

Role	Responsibilities
Safety & Environment Policy Manager	- Carrying out waste audits at Electricity North West locations to ensure this code of practice is met - Updating this code of practice in line with any changes to relevant legislation or regulatory body issued guidance - Providing competent advice on waste management practices - Ensuring the role of Technically Competent Manager required by our Environmental Permits is carried out - Ensuring that Electricity North West has a current waste carriers licence - Submitting quarterly waste and hazardous waste returns

5 Waste CLASSIFICATION

1.1 European Waste Catalogue

The European Waste Catalogue (EWC), which is transposed into UK law by the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, provides six-digit coding for describing waste arising from different industries or activities.

Different wastes are divided waste into four categories:

- **Absolute hazardous (AH)** – always hazardous
- **Mirror hazardous (MH)** – likely hazardous but determination required
- **Mirror non-hazardous (MN)** – likely non-hazardous but determination required
- **Absolute non-hazardous (AN)** – always non-hazardous

Throughout section 7, the above colour-coding and abbreviations will be used.

2.1 General Classification

Section 7 provides a non-exhaustive overview of the wastes produced by Electricity North West. For wastes not included within this CP or for more guidance, refer to the Safety & Environment Policy Manager for advice on its correct classification, storage and disposal.

3.1 Non-Waste Materials

All material that are not waste, such as those to be used as part of the network, are not classified as waste materials and therefore not subject to waste regulation, although the principle of pollution prevention should be adhered to. Examples include:

- Network equipment returned to a depot or third-party site for maintenance or investigation purposes
- Network equipment or assets being moved to be installed on the network
- The storage of oils or fuels for use in electrical assets or vehicles
- Re-processed insulating oil.

In addition, virgin timber, including branches, trees, hedges and general brash, is not classified as waste material if its use will be beneficial. If it is to be disposed of, such as sent to landfill, then it becomes waste material and subject to waste controls. Examples of use of virgin timber that are deemed beneficial and not subject to waste controls are provided in section 1.1.1.6.

6 WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Non-Waste Framework Directive (NWFD) Exemptions

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 require any site that receives or stores waste materials to hold an Environmental Permit. However, Schedule 3 of this legislation provides exemptions for certain facilities, including the temporary storage at the place of production and the temporary storage at a place controlled by the producer, both listed under Part 5. These are known as non-waste framework directive (NWFD) exemptions which, unlike other exemptions, do not need to be registered with the Environment Agency. Both of these NWFD exemptions have specified limits, as detailed within the following sub-chapters. If these limits are exceeded, it may be necessary to apply for an Environmental Permit which would introduce additional and more prescriptive requirements.

1.1.1 NWFD 2; Temporary storage at the place of production

NWFD 2 allows the temporary storage of wastes at the place of production before it is collected. For example, Electricity North West can store waste at any of its depots if it has been created at the respective depot as long as the below conditions are met:

- It is stored at a secure place
- The waste must not be stored for longer than 12 months

You cannot store waste that was produced elsewhere, except if the site is covered by a valid Permit, registered waste exemption or a non-waste framework directive, e.g. NWFD 3.

2.1.1 NWFD 3; Temporary storage at a place controlled by the producer

NWFD 3 allows the temporary storage of wastes that have been produced on one site to be stored at another site, provided that the storage site is a place controlled by the waste producer. For example, if Electricity North West creates waste at one of its sub-stations, it is allowed to store that waste at one of its depots, provided it meets the following conditions:

- It doesn't contain unbounded asbestos
- It doesn't have a flash point of less than 21°C
- No more than 50 cubic metres of solid waste is stored at any one time
- No more than 1 000 litres of liquid waste are stored at any one time
- The waste must not be stored for longer than 3 months

5.1 Storage of Wastes

Wastes must be stored in dedicated forms of containment such as bags, skips, bays or bunds.

The following principles shall be adhered to:

- No mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
- No mixing of liquid and solid wastes

- All oils, solvents and similar wastes shall be stored in sealed containers on secondary containment, such as a bund, capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the container or 25% of the total capacity of all containers on the bund, whichever is largest. This is irrespective of how much liquid is in the container; the rule applies to the capacity rather than current contents
- No waste containers are overfilled as this can present significant health and safety hazards, such as waste spillages or unstable loads when lifting (either manually or mechanically) and potentially lead to the escape of wastes (an offence under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011)
- Waste must only be deposited in secure locations, such as an Electricity North West depot
- Waste must not be fly-tipped under any circumstances
- The aggregate storage of wastes at any one location or premise should not exceed the limits imposed under NWFDs 2 and 3, or any relevant Environmental Permit

6.1 Waste Transfer Documentation

A decision tree for the waste transfer documentation required is shown in Appendix B. However, the following subchapters provide the key information as to what documentation is required and how long it shall be retained for.

3.1.1 Transfer between Electricity North West sites

1.1.1.1 *Non-hazardous or inert wastes*

Where a non-hazardous or inert waste is moved from one location to another and where Electricity North West retains control of the waste, no waste transfer documentation is required. For example, where non-hazardous waste is moved from a substation to a depot by Electricity North West employees, there is no requirement for a waste transfer note. Waste transfer notes for non-hazardous or inert wastes are only required where there is a transfer of the waste from one party to another.

This also means that a subcontractor cannot bring waste back to our depot without documentation.

1.1.1.2 *Hazardous wastes*

Where hazardous waste is moved from one location to another, a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN) shall be created, regardless of whether the waste is transferred to another party or not. For example, the movement of a redundant Pole-Mounted Transformer (PMT) from a network location to an Electricity North West depot requires a HWCN, even where the PMT is transported by Electricity North West. This shall be done prior to the movement and not retrospectively. The HWCN may be in electronic form. For internal movements of hazardous waste, the HWCN should be created using the company mobile phone applications where possible.

Where hazardous waste is recorded on any form other than the company mobile phone applications, a record of the transfer or documentation shall be sent to the Safety & Environment Policy Manager,

Failure to create a HWCN when moving hazardous waste from one location to another is an offence under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005. The HWCN shall be retained for a minimum of three years.

Note:

Movement from one place to another within the same premises does not require a HWCN under the above regulations. For example, the movement of an item of redundant oil filled switchgear from one location to another within the same Electricity North West depot would not require a HWCN.

4.1.1 Transfer between Electricity North West and another party

Where waste is collected by a third-party, they will generally prepare the waste transfer documentation and include key information such as the EWC code. This should be checked for accuracy prior to allowing them to remove the waste from Electricity North West.

No waste shall be removed from an Electricity North West location by any party that does not have the correct documentation.

1.1.1.3 *Non-hazardous or inert wastes*

When non-hazardous or inert waste is transferred from Electricity North West to a third-party, waste transfer documentation is required. This is traditionally in the form of a waste transfer note, but can be in other forms, such as an email or invoice, providing it contains the information as shown in Appendix A. Where Electricity North West delivers waste to a third-party, a weighbridge ticket or waste receipt is usually provided which can act as the waste transfer documentation, provided the information shown within Appendix A is present.

The waste transfer documentation shall be retained for a minimum of two years from the date of the transfer, in accordance with the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations.

For repeated transfers, where the description of the waste and all the circumstances remain the same, a 'season ticket' can be used to cover all transfers. For example, a contractor collecting the same waste stream from a depot on a regular and scheduled basis may opt to provide one waste transfer document which can last up to 12 months.

1.1.1.4 *Hazardous wastes*

For the transfer of hazardous waste from Electricity North West to another party, a HWCN is always required. The HWCN, which may be in electronic form, shall be retained for a minimum of three years in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations. All completed HWCNs shall be emailed to the Safety & Environment Policy Manager.

7.1 Receiver of Wastes from Electricity North West

5.1.1 Waste carrier

Irrespective of the frequency in which it is carried out, anyone who carries or transports waste must be registered as a licenced waste carrier with the Environment Agency or the relevant regulator (Natural Resources Wales (NRW) or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)). This is known as a waste carriers licence (WCL). Electricity North West has a WCL.

Where waste is carried on a commercial or professional basis, the registration must be for an upper tier waste carrier. Accordingly, Electricity North West shall only pass waste to a carrier who is registered as an upper tier waste carrier. The only exception would be waste that is handed to a charity, where they can register as a lower tier waste carrier.

Confirmation that a person or organisation carrying waste holds a valid WCL can be validated by viewing the relevant online public registers noted below:

- England - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers>

- Wales - <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-carriers-brokers-and-dealers-public-register/?lang=en>
- Scotland - <https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers/>

Further advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager where required.

Note:

The registration should be with the regulatory body where the principal place of business occurs. Therefore, a company that is registered as a waste carrier in Wales with Natural Resources Wales can also collect waste in England without having to register with the Environment Agency.

6.1.1 Environmental Permit or registered exemption

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 stipulate that anyone receiving, storing, treating or disposing of waste must have an appropriate Environmental Permit or have registered a valid waste exemption. The only exceptions to this are the non-waste framework directives described previously.

Waste generated or controlled by Electricity North West shall not be taken to a third-party site, either directly or by a registered waste carrier, unless they have an Environmental Permit or registered exemption for the waste that is being transferred to them.

No waste shall be handed over to another party by Electricity North West unless it has a valid and appropriate Environmental Permit or registered waste exemption. Confirmation of these registrations can be obtained by viewing the relevant online public registers noted below:

- England – <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-all>
- Wales – <https://publicregister.naturalresources.wales>
- Scotland – <https://beta.sepa.org.uk/publicregister/search>

Further advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager where required.

8.1 Hazardous Waste Returns

Any hazardous waste returned to an Electricity North West site or depot must be declared to the Environment Agency via quarterly hazardous waste returns. All hazardous waste movements that are recorded using the company mobile phone applications or other forms of documentation will be used to create the hazardous waste returns. This shall be submitted to the Environment Agency within one month of the end of each quarter by the Safety & Environment Policy Manager.

The hazardous waste returns, created using an Environment Agency tool, must include:

- Consignment note code*
- Date received
- Postcode of place of production
- EWC code*
- Hazard*
- Physical form*
- Quantity in kilograms
- Disposal or recovery code*

The details marked with an Asterix above are pre-populated where the HWCN is created on the company mobile phone application.

7 Waste Types

This section provides non-exhaustive guidance on the classification of different wastes and is split into hazardous and non-hazardous wastes; although pertinent information may be provided under both sections.

9.1 Hazardous Wastes

7.1.1 Batteries

Batteries pose a significant fire risk if stored incorrectly and, therefore, shall always be kept separate from other waste streams and never placed in general or mixed waste containers.

Due to the potential for rainwater ingress and contaminated run-off, lead-acid batteries shall be stored in a weatherproof container with an acid-proof base.

Mixed household-type batteries may be stored together but should be kept separate from other waste materials. An example container is shown below. The batteries should only be disposed of once they have been fully discharged.



Except for alkaline and lithium or lithium ion, all waste batteries are classified as hazardous waste. For all batteries classified as hazardous waste in the table below, a HWCN shall be created for each movement between different locations or premises.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Lead-acid battery – vehicle	AH	16 06 01*

Waste	Classification	EWC
Lead-acid battery – other	AH	16 06 01*
Nickel-Cadmium	AH	20 01 33*
Mercury containing	AH	20 01 33*
Alkaline	AN	20 01 34
Lithium or Lithium ion	AN	20 01 34
Mixed household-type batteries	AH	20 01 33*

8.1.1 Asbestos

In terms of waste management, asbestos is nearly always classified as a hazardous waste, although there are exceptions. For instance, soil which contains less than 0.1% asbestos is not classified as hazardous waste, although other properties of the soil may result in it being classified as hazardous waste.

For avoidance of doubt, this code of practice does not cover the authorisations or methods required for working with asbestos containing materials (ACM). These are contained within CP614 and CP670. CP614 should be referred to regarding the step-by-step instructions for packaging asbestos waste.

Asbestos waste can only be returned to a depot that has an asbestos waste container. When transferring asbestos waste, a HWCN shall be created using the company mobile phone application. The EWCs shown in the table must be used, with construction material including demolition waste.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Insulating material containing asbestos	AH	17 06 01*
Construction material containing asbestos	AH	17 06 05*

9.1.1 Wood poles

Waste overhead line wood poles are hazardous as a result of the creosote that has been applied as a preservative. The full procedure for their disposal is provided in CP430, Section 2, module 802; this includes the option to leave them at the place on the network where the waste is produced.

However, where wood poles are returned to an Electricity North West depot or other secure location, such as a substation, a HWCN shall be created. They should be deposited on an impermeable surface and away

Waste	Classification	EWC
Wood poles	MH	17 02 04*

10.1.1 Insulating oil

Waste insulating or heat transmission oils are always classified as a hazardous waste. A HWCN shall be created for each movement, even where the oil is being moved between Electricity North West locations, such as from a substation to a depot. This includes waste oil that is removed from equipment on the network. Distinctions shall be made with oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) where the PCB concentration is equal to or greater than 50ppm.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs	AH	13 03 01*
Insulating or heat transmission oils not containing PCBs	AH	13 03 07*

Note:

The Central Oil Reprocessing Depot (CORD), Kendal, Oldham and Workington depots all hold Environmental Permits which allow the storage of greater quantities of waste insulating oils than is allowed under NWFD 3.

11.1.1 Vehicle oils

Oils from vehicles are always classified as hazardous waste. This includes:

- Hydraulic oils
- Engine, gear and lubricating oils
- Insulating and transmission oils

They shall not be removed from an Electricity North West site without a HWCN. Prior to removal, they shall be stored on a bund that is capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest container or 25% of the combined capacity of all containers on the bund, whichever is greatest.

No different types of waste vehicle oils shall be mixed together.

The contractor removing the oil waste should be able to advise on the correct EWC but they are summarised in the table below (all are classified as absolute hazardous waste):

Waste	Hydraulic oils	Engine, gear and lubricating oils	Insulating and transmission oils
Contains PCBs	13 01 01*	-	13 03 01*
Mineral-based and chlorinated	13 01 09*	13 02 04*	13 03 06*
Mineral-based and non-chlorinated	13 01 10*	13 02 05*	13 03 07*
Synthetic	13 01 11*	13 02 06*	13 03 08*
Readily biodegradable	13 01 12*	13 02 07*	13 03 09*
Other	13 01 13*	13 02 08*	13 03 10*

12.1.1 Solvent or oil-based paints

Solvent or oil-based paint is hazardous in its liquid form. Any excess paint should be used or stored before disposal where possible.

Tins should be scraped out rigorously to use as much paint as possible. If a residual amount of paint remains, the lid should be removed and the paint allowed to cure or dry out. At this point, the container can be placed in either the metal waste or general waste container depending on the material of the tin. Whilst the paint is curing, the container should be stored on a bund to capture any spillages which may occur.

Any solvent or oil-based paint tins that still have paint in liquid form should be disposed of as hazardous waste and not mixed with other wastes or non-hazardous wastes. They should be stored on a bund with the lid firmly on.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Solvent or oil-based paint – liquid form	AH	08 01 11*
Solvent or oil-based paint – residues cured	MN	08 01 12
Solvent or oil-based paint – empty tins (plastic) ¹	AN	15 01 02
Solvent or oil-based paint – empty tins (metal)	AN	15 01 04

¹ Can be added to the general waste container as classified as 20 03 01

Some paint suppliers can provide a take-back scheme, such as the Community RePaint network.

See section 10.1 regarding water-based paint.

13.1.1 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (as amended) apply to equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1,000 volts for alternating current and 1,500 volts for direct current. Such in-scope equipment is referred to as WEEE.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (as amended) prohibit the disposal of WEEE with other wastes. Most WEEE is hazardous in nature as it can contain substances such as mercury, lead, cadmium, refrigerant gases or persistent organic pollutants (POPs) which can cause significant harm to human health and the environment.

The table below provides common hazardous WEEE. Non-hazardous WEEE is described in section 38.1.1. For items not specified in either this section or under section 38.1.1, please refer to the Safety & Environment Policy Manager.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Monitors and display screen equipment, including laptops	AH	16 02 13*
Fridges, freezers, chillers and air-conditioning units	AH	16 02 11*
Small mixed-WEEE	AH	20 01 35*
IT and telecommunications equipment other than listed elsewhere in this table	AH	20 01 35*
Electronic and electrical tools containing POPs	AH	20 01 35*

14.1.1 Printer or toner cartridges

Printer or toner cartridges containing toner powder are usually classed as hazardous waste at the point of disposal. However, most cartridges can be reused and manufacturer's will provide a free takeback service. The Environment Agency has confirmed that cartridges destined for refilling are not to be considered waste and therefore no waste transfer documentation is required for this.

Should it be sent for recycling rather than reuse, the cartridge should be treated as hazardous waste if it carries a danger symbol or hazard pictogram. Where it does, a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note will be required, otherwise a waste transfer note can be used.

Printer or toner cartridges are classified as items of WEEE and so should not be mixed with the general waste stream.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Printer or toner cartridge – hazardous	MH	08 03 17*

Waste	Classification	EWC
Printer or toner cartridge – non-hazardous	MN	08 03 18

15.1.1 Lighting equipment

Gas discharge lamps and light emitting diode (LED) lighting is in scope of the WEEE Regulations.

Fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent lamps are always classed as hazardous waste due to their mercury content. They must never be mixed with other wastes or placed in the general waste stream and every care should be taken not to break the fluorescent lamps. They should be stored in weatherproof containers and be packed neatly together so that movement is minimised. Some depots have dedicated coffins or containers for fluorescent tubes.

The table below gives an overview on whether different lighting equipment is classified as hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Incandescent lamps	AN	20 01 36
Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)	AH	20 01 21*
Fluorescent tube lamps	AH	20 01 21*
Halogen lamps	AN	20 01 36
Light emitting diode (LED) lamps	AN	20 01 36

16.1.1 Interceptor wastes

Waste removed from oil interceptors shall always be classified as hazardous waste. This waste will be removed by a specialist contractor who should provide a HWCN. They shall not be permitted to leave an Electricity North West site or depot with interceptor waste until a correctly completed HWCN is produced and signed by both the carrier and an Electricity North West representative.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Interceptor sludges	AH	13 05 03*
Oily water from interceptors	AH	13 05 07*
Solid waste (silt) from interceptors	AH	13 05 01*

17.1.1 Excavation waste arisings

The classification of excavation waste arisings, often referred to as spoil, is complex; materials falling into this description are not always hazardous wastes but have been included in this section as a result of the considerations that need to be given. The presence of hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asbestos and other substances could result in the excavation waste being classified as hazardous, if the concentration of a substance or compound exceeds set thresholds. This is further complicated by the differing speciation's or compounds of a given metal having different hazardous thresholds.

Where a contractor is used to carry out excavations for Electricity North West, they are deemed to be the waste producer and the responsibility for the waste classification sits with them, although Electricity North West still has a Duty of Care.

The table below provides an indication of the main classifications for excavated wastes.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Soil and stones containing hazardous substances	MH	17 05 03*
Soil and stones not containing hazardous substances	MN	17 05 04
Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar	MH	17 03 01*
Bituminous mixtures not containing coal tar	MN	17 03 02

Under normal circumstances, excavation waste would need to be assessed and classified in line with the waste classification guidance provided by the Environment Agency (Technical guidance WM3). However, the EA has issued regulatory position statement 211 (RPS 211) for businesses who deal with excavated waste from unplanned utilities installation and repair.

RPS 211 provides the EA's position on excavated waste from utilities installation and repair; this is subject to periodic review and Street Works UK are currently leading the development of a protocol to be put in place once the RPS is withdrawn.

The RPS allows excavated waste which has not been assessed and classified in line with the hazardous waste technical guidance to be classified as non-hazardous waste, provided the below conditions are met:

- The waste is not known or reasonably suspected to be hazardous
- No more than 10 cubic metres of waste is produced at each site
- The waste is not known or reasonably suspected to be hazardous.

Potential indicators of hazardous waste include:

- Visible and olfactory observations indicating the presence of chemicals or hydrocarbons
- Visible pieces of asbestos-containing material
- Waste from sites that have been subject to previous site investigations which have identified hazardous waste.

Where excavation waste arisings contain waste that is suspected to be hazardous, the waste should be quarantined and advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager.

18.1.1 Oil filled equipment

All waste oil filled equipment (e.g. transformers, oil filled cables) shall always be classified as hazardous waste. A HWCN shall be created for each movement, even where the equipment is being transferred from a substation to an Electricity North West depot, e.g. internal transfers.

The equipment shall be stored within a bunded area or area served by an interceptor.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Oil filled equipment	AH	16 02 13*
Oil filled equipment containing PCBs	AH	16 02 09*

Reference to equipment containing PCBs shall only be used where the PCB concentration is equal to or greater than 50ppm.

19.1.1 Equipment containing sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Waste switchgear containing SF₆ shall always be classified as hazardous waste. A HWCN shall be created for each movement, even where the equipment is being transferred from a substation to an Electricity North West depot, e.g. internal transfers.

The equipment shall be stored within a bunded area or area served by an interceptor.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Electrical equipment containing SF ₆	AH	16 02 13*

20.1.1 Oily rags

Rags that have been used to wipe oil or other hazardous substances shall be classified as a hazardous waste. As oil is a highly flammable liquid, the used rags pose a significant fire risk. As such, waste oily rags stored at depots shall be stored in a separate metal container with a heavy, hinged lid.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Oily rags	MH	15 02 02*

21.1.1 Oil filters

Waste oil filters shall be classified as a hazardous waste and separate storage is required.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Oily filter	MH	15 02 02*

22.1.1 Oil absorbent granules and spill containment materials

Where an oil or chemical spillage is contained by granules, sawdust, spill mats or other suitable absorbent materials, the used absorbents should be placed in a leak-proof bag or container, clearly signed as holding absorbents containing oil or chemicals and placed into quarantine for disposal as hazardous waste. They shall not be placed in the general waste containers.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Oil-contaminated absorbent materials	MH	15 02 02*

23.1.1 Fire extinguishers

Waste fire extinguishers are classified as hazardous wastes due to the pressurised gases. They should never be placed in either the general waste or scrap metal waste containers.

They shall be placed in dedicated containers such as a metal stillage cage and generally away from potential sources of ignition.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Fire extinguishers	MH	16 05 04*

24.1.1 Other pressurised cylinders

Waste gas cylinders are classified as hazardous wastes due to the pressurised gases and potentially hazardous substances. They should never be placed in either the general waste or scrap metal waste containers.

They shall be placed in dedicated containers such as a metal stillage cage and generally away from potential sources of ignition. Pressurised cylinders can usually be returned to the supplier of the equipment.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Gas cylinders	MH	16 05 04*

25.1.1 Needles and other sharps

Needles and other sharps found at work locations should be placed in sharps boxes point first whilst wearing protective sharps gloves and picking them up with tongs or pliers.

Certain pharmacies or general practice surgeries will be able to accept sharps on a drop-off basis. Details of these locations can be provided by the local authority for the location where they are found. No waste transfer documentation is required for this.

Note:

If you have received a cut or puncture from a needle or other sharp found in work locations, follow HSE procedures as a first course of action.

26.1.1 Pesticides, herbicides and biocides

Wastes containing pesticides, herbicides, biocides or similar chemicals should ordinarily be treated as hazardous wastes. This includes redundant stock and vegetation waste that has been treated with the chemicals. However, where a pesticide, herbicide or biocide is applied to vegetation on site, this is not a waste and not subject to waste controls

Any excess liquids should be applied to the ground in accordance with the limitations provided in the manufacturer's instructions. Packaging should be triple rinsed to neutralise the liquid; the packaging can then be treated as non-hazardous waste added to the mixed waste stream.

To triple rinse the container or packaging, fill the used container with 25% volume of water, re-cap, then agitate the container vigorously for 30 seconds, before removing the cap and draining out the contaminated water into a knapsack sprayer. This is repeated a further two times or more until the container shows no traces of any residual chemical and can be put aside to dry.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Pesticides, herbicides or biocides liquid	AH	20 01 19*
Packaging contaminated with pesticides, herbicides or biocides	AH	15 01 10*
Packaging for pesticides, herbicides or biocides that has been decontaminated – mixed with general waste	AN	20 03 01

27.1.1 Rodenticides

Wastes containing rodenticides or similar chemicals, including dead rodents that have ingested the rodenticides, shall be treated as hazardous wastes. This includes any packaging waste that contains traces of the chemicals.

This waste should not be mixed with other wastes and should be quarantined.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Rodenticides or similar chemicals	AH	20 01 19*
Packaging contaminated with rodenticides	AH	15 01 10*

10.1 Non-Hazardous Wastes

28.1.1 Mixed general waste

The term 'general waste' is used to refer to a genuine mix of non-hazardous, household-like wastes, including plastic, kitchen waste, office waste and general packaging waste. Reasonable efforts must be made to segregate waste, so where separate containers are provided for individual wastes, these containers should be used rather than placing the waste in the mixed waste skip.

Mixed or general waste should not contain any of the following:

- Any hazardous wastes as described in Section 9.1.
- Liquid wastes, including paints, oils or solvents
- Non-hazardous wastes contaminated with hazardous substances, e.g. rags used to wipe oil off cables
- Flammable wastes
- Bulky, non-compactable wastes, such as rubble and concrete

Waste	Classification	EWC
Mixed or general waste	AN	20 03 01

29.1.1 Food waste

Unless there are facilities for separate collections, food waste can be placed within the general waste containers. Any excess liquids should be drained off first, for example unused water.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Food – separately collected	AN	20 01 08
Food – mixed with other non-hazardous waste	AN	20 03 01

30.1.1 Paper and cardboard

Where separate waste containers are provided, these materials should be kept separate. Where a separate collection is in place, any contamination should be minimised. For example, polystyrene should be removed from cardboard packaging.

Where there is no separate collection in place, paper and cardboard can be placed within the general waste stream.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Paper and card – separately collected	AN	20 01 01
Paper and card – mixed with other waste	AN	20 03 01

31.1.1 Emulsion or water-based paint

Waste water-based paint is non-hazardous. However, liquids should not be placed in the general waste containers. Any excess paint should be used or stored before disposal.

Tins should be scraped out rigorously to use as much paint as possible. If only a residual amount of paint remains, the lid should be removed and the paint allowed to cure or dry out. At this point, the container can be placed in either the metal waste or general waste container depending on the material of the tin. Whilst the paint is curing, the container should be stored on a bund to capture any spillages which may occur.

Any water-based paint tins that still have paint in liquid form should be disposed of separately and not mixed with other wastes or non-hazardous wastes. They should be stored on a bund with the lid firmly on.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Emulsion or water-based paint – liquid form	MN	08 01 12
Emulsion or water-based paint – residues cured	MN	08 01 12
Emulsion or water-based paint – empty tins (plastic)*	AN	15 01 02
Emulsion or water-based paint – empty tins (metal)	AN	15 01 04

* Can be added to the general waste container as classified as 20 03 01

Some paint suppliers can provide a take-back scheme, such as the Community RePaint network.

See the section 9.1 regarding solvent or oil-based paint.

32.1.1 Wood – excluding wood poles

Wood, other than that which has been treated, coated or contaminated with a hazardous substance, such as creosote wood poles or oil-soaked wood, is classified as non-hazardous wood. Examples include pallets, cable reels and general timber off-cuts.

Non-hazardous wood shall not be mixed with hazardous wood.

The table below assumes that the wood has not been treated, coated or contaminated with a hazardous substance.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Wood – construction and demolition waste	MN	17 02 01
Wood – packaging such as pallets	AN	15 01 03
Wood – other	MN	20 01 38
Wood – mixed with other non-hazardous wastes	AN	20 03 01

33.1.1 Hardcore – bricks, rubbles, concrete etc

Unless it has been contaminated with hazardous substances such as oil or asbestos, hardcore material (bricks, rubble, concrete, tiles) is considered to be inert and is, therefore, classified as a non-hazardous waste.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Concrete	MN	17 01 01
Bricks	MN	17 01 02
Tiles and ceramics	MN	17 01 03
Mixtures of the above	MN	17 01 07
Mixtures of the above containing hazardous substances	MH	17 01 06*

See excavation waste arisings (section 17.1.1) for details on mixtures of soil and stones.

34.1.1 Polyurethane Resin

JEM polyurethane resin is inert in its cured form. Any excess resin shall be mixed in accordance with resin handling operating procedures. Once the mixture is cured, it can be disposed of with the general waste stream as non-hazardous waste. The packaging waste, including bucket, pouches and information labels, can also be disposed of in this manner.

Waste	Classification	EWC
JEM polyurethane resin – mixed with other non-hazardous waste	AN	20 03 01

35.1.1 Packaging waste

Unless it has been contaminated with hazardous substances such as oil, packaging materials are classed as non-hazardous waste. They can be placed within the general waste container, unless there is a significant quantity which may necessitate a separate collection. Depending on the materials, this could result in a rebate.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Paper and cardboard packaging	AN	15 01 01
Plastic packaging	AN	15 01 02
Wooden packaging	AN	15 01 03
Metal packaging	AN	15 01 04
Glass packaging	AN	15 01 07
Mixed packaging	AN	15 01 06
Packaging containing hazardous residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances	AH	15 01 10*

36.1.1 Scrap metal

Most scrap metal is non-hazardous, although notable exceptions include oil filled equipment, equipment containing batteries, equipment containing refrigerant gases or SF₆, and drums, cables or containers holding oil or other substances. Pressurised cylinders can also provide a significant risk. Scrap metal items that are non-hazardous shall be placed in the metal skips at various Electricity North West locations.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Mixed metals	AN	16 02 16
Cables	AN	16 02 16

Items not to be placed in the scrap metal skips include:

- Oil filled equipment, including oil filled cable
- Equipment containing PCBs
- Equipment containing SF₆
- Drums, tins or containers with residues of hazardous substances
- Pressurised or unpressurised cylinders, including fire extinguishers
- Batteries, including household-type, lead acid and nickel cadmium batteries
- Electrical or electronic equipment containing refrigerants, CFC, HCFC or HFC

- Printer or toner cartridges
- Televisions or monitors
- Lighting equipment, other than metal casing with any bulb or lamp removed
- Any hazardous wastes as described in section 9.1

Where a waste contains a mixture of scrap metal and other materials and they cannot be separated using reasonable and safe means, the waste should be placed in the container for the predominant material type. For example, a ceramic insulator with metal inserts should be placed in the scrap metal containers if the weight of the metal is more than that of the ceramic material. The exception would be where the waste contains hazardous substances, in which case the relevant guidance in section 9.1 shall be followed.

37.1.1 Glass

Glass, other than that which is contaminated with any hazardous substance, is non-hazardous or inert and can be placed within the general waste stream. Broken glass should be placed in puncture-proof containment before being placed within the general waste stream.

Waste	Classification	EWC
Glass – separately collected uncontaminated packaging glass	AN	15 01 07
Glass – separately collected uncontaminated other glass	AN	20 01 02
Glass – non-contaminated glass mixed with other wastes	AN	20 03 01

38.1.1 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment – Domestic Appliances

Hazardous WEEE is covered in section 13.1.1. Most WEEE is classified as hazardous due to the presence of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). However, the Environment Agency has stated that large domestic appliances, other than fridges and freezers, are non-hazardous as they are not likely to contain enough POPs.

Waste	Classification	EWC
White goods – washing machines, tumble driers, dishwashers	AN	16 02 14

39.1.1 Green waste

1.1.1.5 General vegetation and foliage

This waste is usually non-hazardous and includes grass cuttings, leaves, weeds and hedge trimmings. It should be placed in the dedicated green waste skips where these exist. This material should be placed loose and not in bags. Where there is no separate green waste container, such waste can be placed in the general waste skip.

Waste vegetation and foliage that has been treated with pesticides, biocides or similar chemicals will likely classify it as hazardous waste and advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager or Biodiversity & Invasive Weed Specialist.

Diseased plants or invasive species shall not be placed in the green waste skips. For example, Japanese knotweed or giant hogweed plants. Where such plants or invasive species are found, a method statement for their treatment and/or disposal should be produced and followed. Advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager or Biodiversity & Invasive Weed Specialist.

1.1.1.6 Brash and tree debris

Current Environment Agency guidance permits material to be left on site provided it does not create a fire risk or lead to pollution.

If it is safe and practical to do so, stacking brash on site should be the preferred option of brash management. This avoids potential environmental impacts resulting from the operation of wood chippers, such as oil or fuel spillages, ground disturbance from the tracks, air pollution from exhaust fumes and noise pollution. Where applicable, the potential environmental impacts should be pointed out to the landowner when discussing what will be done with the arisings from work on their land and balanced against the perceived short term visual benefits of chipping brash. Any agreed brash management option should be documented on the consent form including any details regarding where the wood chip should be blown/tipped.

1.1.1.7 Brash - Disease or pests identified

Where work is being undertaken on vegetation that has been identified as hosting a disease or pest, all brash should be left on site and not chipped. This is to reduce the risk of Electricity North West transferring disease or pests in contaminated wood chip left in the chipper mechanisms. Appropriate steps should be taken to disinfect equipment, vehicles and clothing if working on a site known to be affected by disease or pests. Advice should be sought from the Safety & Environment Policy Manager or Biodiversity & Invasive Weed Specialist.

1.1.1.8 Brash - Arisings from the roadside

All brash that arises from work on roadsides should be chipped or removed. If the brash is to be chipped on site care should be taken to ensure any wood chip will not spill on to the carriageway once the work has been completed.

1.1.1.9 Brash - Leaving brash on site

If there is space to stack brash on site safely and it has been agreed with the landowner that they will deal with the arisings, brash should be left stacked as a habitat pile on site away from Electricity North West assets and not directly under conductors in case the landowner subsequently burns the brash on site. This should be away from any fences, gates and watercourses and should not block any roads or paths. Brash piles should be left in a safe manner so that they can pose no danger to the public or livestock. Care should be taken as to what species are left stacked on site; laurel is palatable to livestock but highly toxic, sycamore seeds toxic to horses, London plane is a lung irritant in humans, and yew is toxic to most living animals and humans. If the brash waste is to be left on site, see Appendix C for details on how it should be stored.

If there is no clear area to stack brash where it is not directly under conductors and away from Electricity North West assets, then the arisings must be removed or chipped.

1.1.1.10 Brash - Chipping on site

If the land owner insists on the brash being chipped, chipping on site should be the preferred option. Wood chips should be blown into a heap for the landowner to use or should be spread evenly in an agreed area beside the worksite; this should be discussed with the landowner prior to work commencing. Wood chip should not be blown directly at the base of a tree as this can be detrimental to tree health by damaging the bark and encouraging fungal growth around the tree due to the decomposition of wood chip over time. Brash piles could also self-ignite where heat cannot dissipate, so ensure chippings are spread out.

1.1.1.11 Brash - Removal from site

If there is no suitable area beside the immediate work site to leave the wood chip, it may be agreed with the landowner that brash will be chipped into a vehicle and removed. Preferably the landowner will have an area nearby within the same locality where the wood chip can be tipped off. This will reduce the risk of transferring disease to other areas and will also reduce costs associated with removing woodchip from site e.g. added fuel costs and any cost from waste management companies.

The Environment Agency does not regard virgin timber as waste, and therefore not subject to waste controls, if it is used in a way in which virgin wood is commonly used. Therefore, if any brash-like material is delivered to a third-party site for any of the uses in the list below, no waste transfer documentation is required. This includes virgin timber being used as:

- Woodchip in gardens or on pathways
- A raw material for composting
- Animal bedding
- Fuel in an appliance
- A raw material for the production of wood-based products or in paper production
- Material to create or maintain a habitat

Virgin timber is considered waste if it:

- Is disposed of, instead of being used
- Mixed with waste wood, for example fence posts, pallets, or construction boarding

8 Fly-Tipped Waste

Waste which is collected from fly-tips, such as waste illegally deposited by third-parties around substations or network assets, should be classified and treated in line with the requirements of sections 9.1 and 10.1. Where a hazardous waste is found within fly-tipped materials, for example a fridge, a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note is still required to move it from the site of the fly-tip to another location.

The NWFD exemptions described in section 4.1 are not applicable to fly-tipped waste. However, the Environment Agency has adopted a regulatory position on the storage of fly-tipped waste (RPS 60). If Electricity North West follows the conditions in this RPS, it does not need to apply for an Environmental Permit for a waste operation to temporarily store fly-tipped waste at another site, pending collection for recovery or disposal.

To meet the conditions of RPS 60, you must:

- Be the landowner or be responsible for clearing the land where the fly-tipped waste has been dumped
- Be the landowner or be responsible for the site where the waste is stored
- Make sure any hazardous waste is consigned in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations
- Store the waste securely

You must not:

- Store more than 20 cubic metres of non-hazardous waste at any one site at any one time

- Store more than 5 cubic metres of hazardous waste at any one site at any one time
- Store the waste for more than 6 months.

9 Documents Referenced

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales Regulations 2005

The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

Regulatory Position Statement 60: Storing fly-tipped waste

Regulatory Position Statement 211: Excavated waste from utilities installation and repair

10 Keywords

Environment; Legislation; Regulation; Waste management

APPENDIX A

WASTE TRANSFER DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Non-hazardous waste:

The following information shall be provided on any non-hazardous waste transfer documentation when waste passes from Electricity North West to a third-party, in accordance with Part 9 Paragraph 35 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. For internal transfers, e.g. from site to depot, where Electricity North West produces and carries the waste, no waste transfer documentation is required. Please note example exemptions in section 3.1.

- Identify the waste to which it relates by reference to the appropriate EWC code
- Describe the quantity and whether it is loose or in a container
- The time and place of transfer
- The SIC code of the transferor (Electricity North West, which is 35130 – distribution of electricity)
- Name and address of the transferor and the transferee and be signed by them
- Waste carrier registration (Electricity North West is CBDU179861)
- Confirmation that the transferor has discharged its duty under regulation 12 (followed the waste hierarchy).

Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN) requirements:

For internal transfers of hazardous waste, where Electricity North West is the producer, carrier and receiver of the waste, the Hazardous Waste Consignment Note form available on the company mobile phone apps can be used. Where this is not used, the same process as detailed below can be used.

Where the hazardous waste is being collected by another party, they will ordinarily provide a correctly completed consignment note and ask an Electricity North West representative to sign the HWCN for accuracy. Depending on the third-party, this may be in electronic form. This is acceptable as long as a copy is provided to Electricity North West (usually by email).

There are five parts to a HWCN, an EA template for which can be accessed at the link below:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/512167/LIT_6872.pdf

Guidance for completing a HWCN can be found at the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hazardous-waste-consignment-note-supplementary-guidance#complete-the-consignment-note>

In addition to the above guidance, details that will be required where Electricity North West is the producer and carrier are:

- Part B1: "Process giving rise to the waste(s) was" – *'Electrical network maintenance'*
- Part B2: "SIC (2007) for the process giving rise to the waste": - *'35130'*
- Part B3: Waste details: Use the table below as a guide

Waste description	EWC code	Component / concentration	Physical form	Hazard code	Container	UN No.	Proper shipping name	UN class	Packing group
Insultating oil	13 03 07	100% mineral oil	Liquid	HP7, HP14	As appropriate		This material is not dangerous for carriage		
Oil filled equipment	16 02 13	< 100% mineral oil	Liquid/ Solid	HP7, HP14	As appropriate		This material is not dangerous for carriage		
Oil filled equipment with PCBs	16 02 09	< 100% mineral oil, >50ppm PCB	Liquid/ Solid	HP7, HP14, POP	As appropriate		This material is not dangerous for carriage		
Asbestos	17 06 05	< 100% asbestos	Solid	HP7	As appropriate	2590	Waste asbestos	9	III
Lead acid batteries	16 06 01	<25% sulphuric acid, <25% lead	Liquid/ Solid	HP6, HP8	As appropriate	2794	Batteries, wet filled with acid, electric storage	8	III
NiCd batteries	16 06 02	<10% nickel, <10% cadmium	Solid	HP6, HP14	As appropriate	3496	Batteries, nickel-metal hydride	9	III
Wooden poles	17 02 04	<1% creosote	Solid	HP14	As appropriate		This material is not dangerous for carriage		
Oily rags	15 02 01	<10% mineral oil	Solid	HP7, HP14	As appropriate		This material is not dangerous for carriage		

An example of a manually-created HWCN for an internal movement of hazardous waste is shown below:

Form HWCN01v112

**The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005:
Consignment Note**



PRODUCER'S/HOLDER'S/CONSIGNOR'S COPY (Delete as appropriate)

PART A Notification details

- 1 Consignment note code: **ELECTR/44062**
- 2 The waste described below is to be removed from (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):
**ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST LTD
KENDAL DEPOT, PARKSIDE RD,
KENDAL, LA9 7DU**
- 3 The waste will be taken to (name, address and postcode):
**ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST LTD
WHITEBIRK DRIVE, BLACKBURN, BB1 3HT**
- 4 The waste producer was (if different from 2) (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):
AS A2

PART B Description of the waste

If continuation sheet used, tick here ☐

- 1 The process giving rise to the waste(s) was: **ELECTRICAL NETWORK MAINTENANCE** SIC (2007) for the process giving rise to the waste: **35.13.10**
- 3 WASTE DETAILS (where more than one waste type is collected all of the information given below must be completed for each EWC identified)

Description of waste	List of wastes (EWC code)(6 digits)	Quantity (kg)	The chemical/biological components in the waste and their concentrations are:		Physical form (gas, liquid, solid, powder, sludge or mixed)	Hazard code(s)	Container type, number and size
			Component	Concentration (% or mg/kg)			
OIL FILLED EQUIPMENT	160213	4,500	MOTOR OIL	<100%	LIQUID	H411	VAN

The information given below is to be completed for each EWC identified

EWC code	UN identification number(s)	Proper shipping name(s)	UN class(es)	Packing group(s)	Special handling requirements
160213	NOT	CONSIDERED DANGEROUS FOR		CARRIAGE	

PART C Carrier's certificate

PART D Consignor's certificate

(If more than one carrier is used, please attach schedule for subsequent carriers. If schedule of carriers is attached tick here: ☐)

I certify that I today collected the consignment and that the details in A2, A3 and B3 are correct and I have been advised of any specific handling requirements.

Where this note comprises part of a multiple collection the round number and collection number are:

/

1 Carrier name: **DRIVER NAME**
On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

**ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST LTD
BURTON STREET, STOCKPORT, SK1 230**

2 Carrier registration no./reason for exemption:
CB01179861

3 Vehicle registration no. (or mode of transport, if not road):
VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Signature **DRIVER SIGNATURE**

Date **19 08 2020** Time **10 00**

I certify that the information in A, B and C has been completed and is correct, that the carrier is registered or exempt and was advised of the appropriate precautionary measures. All of the waste is packaged and labelled correctly and the carrier has been advised of any special handling requirements.

I confirm that I have fulfilled my duty to apply the waste hierarchy as required by Regulation 12 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

1 Consignor name: **ENGINEER/ENWL NAME @ DEPOT**
On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

AS A2

Signature **ENGINEER/ENWL NAME**

Date **19 08 2020** Time **10 05**

PART E Consignee's certificate (where more than one waste type is collected all of the information given below must be completed for each EWC)

Individual EWC code(s) received	Quantity of each EWC code received (kg)	EWC code accepted/rejected	Waste management operation (R or D code)
160213	4,500	ACC	R13

1 I received this waste at the address given in A3 on: Date **19 08 2020** Time **11 40**

2 Vehicle registration no. (or mode of transport if not road): **VEHICLE REGISTRATION**

3 Where waste is rejected please provide details:

Name: **ENWL REPRESENTATIVE NAME @ DEPOT**
On behalf of (name, address, postcode, telephone, e-mail, facsimile):

**ELECTRICITY NORTH WEST LTD
WHITEBIRK DRIVE
BLACKBURN
BB1 3HT**

Signature **DEPOT SIGNATURE**

Date **19 08 2020** Time **11 40**

I certify that waste permit/exempt waste operation number:

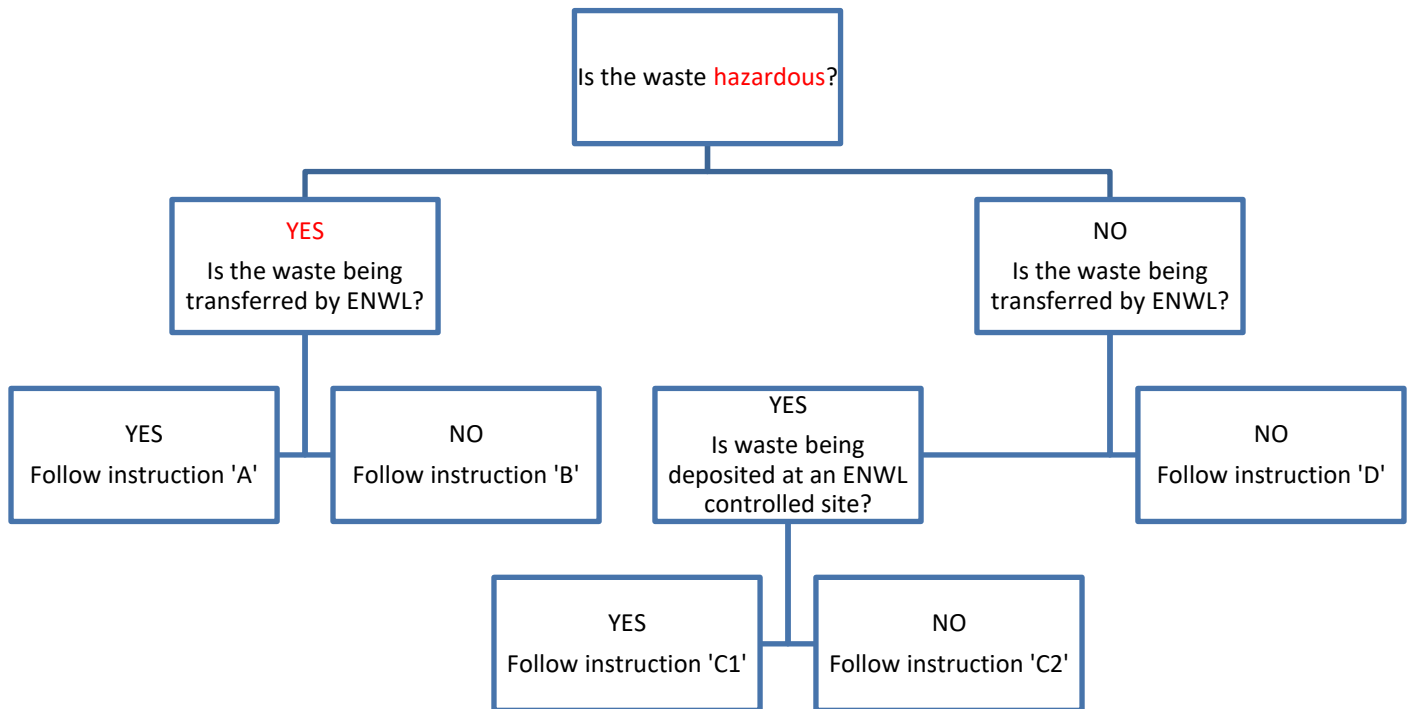
NO WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE EXEMPT

authorises the management of the waste described in B at the address given in A3.

Where the consignment forms part of a multiple collection, as identified in Part C, I certify that the total number of consignments forming the collection are:

APPENDIX B

WASTE TRANSFER DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS – DECISION TREE



Note:

The above decision tree only relates to waste materials. See sections 3.1 and 7 for specific exclusions.

A

- Use the company mobile phone HWCN application and follow on screen prompts
- Paper copies can be used provided they meet the requirements shown in Appendix A
- Complete Parts A - D whilst at the site where the waste is produced
- Complete Part E once the waste arrives at the destination site

B

- Waste carrier to provide HWCN
- Parts A and D to be completed by ENWL
- Section B and C to be completed by waste carrier. Part E to be complete at the destination site
- One copy of the HWCN to be left with ENWL

C1

- Transport direct to ENWL controlled site for deposit. No documentation needed

C2

- Transfer to destination site. Non-hazardous waste transfer documentation required - see Appendix A for details

D

- Non-hazardous waste transfer documentation required - see Appendix A for details. Waste contractor / carrier will usually provide this

APPENDIX C

PROCEDURE FOR CREATING HABITAT OR WINDROW PILES

1. Introduction

This procedure details the steps to be taken for establishing a habitat or windrow pile from brash and bulky green waste cuttings at the place from where the brash material was taken. Establishing these piles is preferred to other forms of waste management as it is a form of reuse and is higher up the waste hierarchy than recycling (composting), recovery (such as energy from waste) or disposal (landfill).

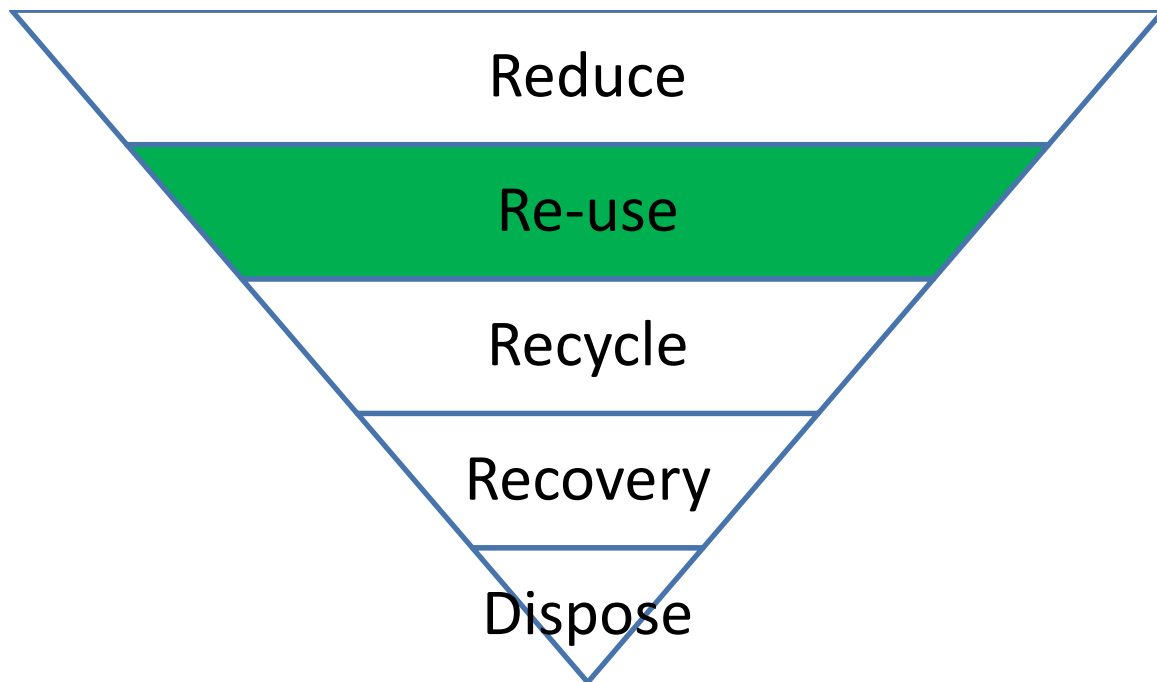


Figure 1: Waste hierarchy

Habitat or windrow piles can provide sources of food and shelter for a variety of animals, and in turn their predators. This increases the areas biodiversity. The material produced from managing the vegetation on our network is often suitable for wildlife habitat enhancement. This material can be consolidated to provide habitat or windrow piles.

A habitat pile is a deliberately constructed habitat to optimise wildlife use and ensure longer term viability of the structure. Even piles of unconsolidated brash-like material can create valuable habitat.

11 Scope

The procedure covers the creation of the habitat or windrow piles using brash-like material that has been cut down by Electricity North West. It does not include the complete health and safety aspects, nor the risk assessment process that shall be undertaken, but safety shall not be compromised when undertaking this task.

12 Procedure

11.1 Check for Pests and Diseases

All material to be used in the creation of habitat or windrow piles should be checked for pests and diseases. Code of Practice 924 contains details and illustrations on how to identify pests and diseases within vegetation. Should pests or diseases be identified, this should be reported to the Biodiversity & Invasive Weed Specialist and biosecurity measures shall be followed to ensure that the pests or disease is not inadvertently spread to other locations.

12.1 Choose the Location for the Habitat or Windrow Pile

When choosing where to site the habitat pile, consideration must be given to existing habitats. For instance, a habitat pile must not be created on top of existing nests for ground-nesting birds or over entrances to active badger setts.

The habitat pile must also not be placed directly underneath any conductors in case the landowner, or arsonists, set fire to the pile at a later date, nor should they be placed in close proximity to another Electricity North West asset. The habitat pile should be located away from any fences, gates and watercourses and should not block any roads or paths.

Where possible, any new habitat pile should not be placed directly under trees where they could act as ladder fuels for fire.

If there are existing habitat piles in the vicinity, any new structure should ideally be placed at 100 feet apart. If there is nearby water, placing the habitat approximately 100 feet away will provide shelter for amphibians.

Sunlight will dry and warm the habitat pile and help to support life. Conversely, habitat piles in shaded areas are good for mosses, lichens and fungi, as well as many insects.

13.1 Option A - Constructing a Habitat Pile

As the goal is to create a structure with internal openings for different wildlife species to use as shelter, larger material should be placed on the lower levels of the pile, with smaller material built over the top. It is best not to cut the wood into small pieces where possible, although smaller pieces can still be added to the habitat pile. There is no need to chip the brash or woody material.

Wood suspended above the ground dries out and rots more slowly than wood touching the moist ground so where possible base the habitat piles around other features, such as building around a log, stump, rock pile or other base, so that it can support insects and small mammals for longer. However, wildlife can use habitat piles of any size or structure, so if no other features are available to build the habitat pile around, it can still be constructed regardless.

The recommended habitat pile should be 10 to 12 feet across at the base and about 6 feet tall, but taking care not to create an unstable structure that presents a health and safety risk. Smaller sized piles should be constructed where there is not a sufficient amount of material.

Place large sections (ideally at least 4 inches in diameter) on the ground in 4 to 6 perpendicular (crisscross) layers. Larger materials go into the lowest layers that form the base and help provide tunnels for smaller creatures to escape predators.

If using small diameter logs or brash, place them in several triangular-shaped piles next to each other so as to create a tunnel-like structure. Use these piles as the base and proceed to put crisscrossing layers at least 3-5 deep above the base. More layers are better, and neatness is not necessary.

Top the structure with layers of fine branches. Green branches are generally ok but should be placed towards the top of the structure.

Example habitat piles are shown below.



Typical base structure



Stones can also be used for the base



Typical habitat pile structure with smaller material placed nearer the top

14.1 Option B - Constructing a Windrow Pile

An alternative form of brash pile, which is a simpler and quicker to construct, is a windrow pile. This is a forestry term and relates to a continual line of brash which is up to one metre in height and one metre in width. Here, the brash is deposited and mashed down with chainsaws at the edge of the wayleave.

Example windrow piles are shown below:

