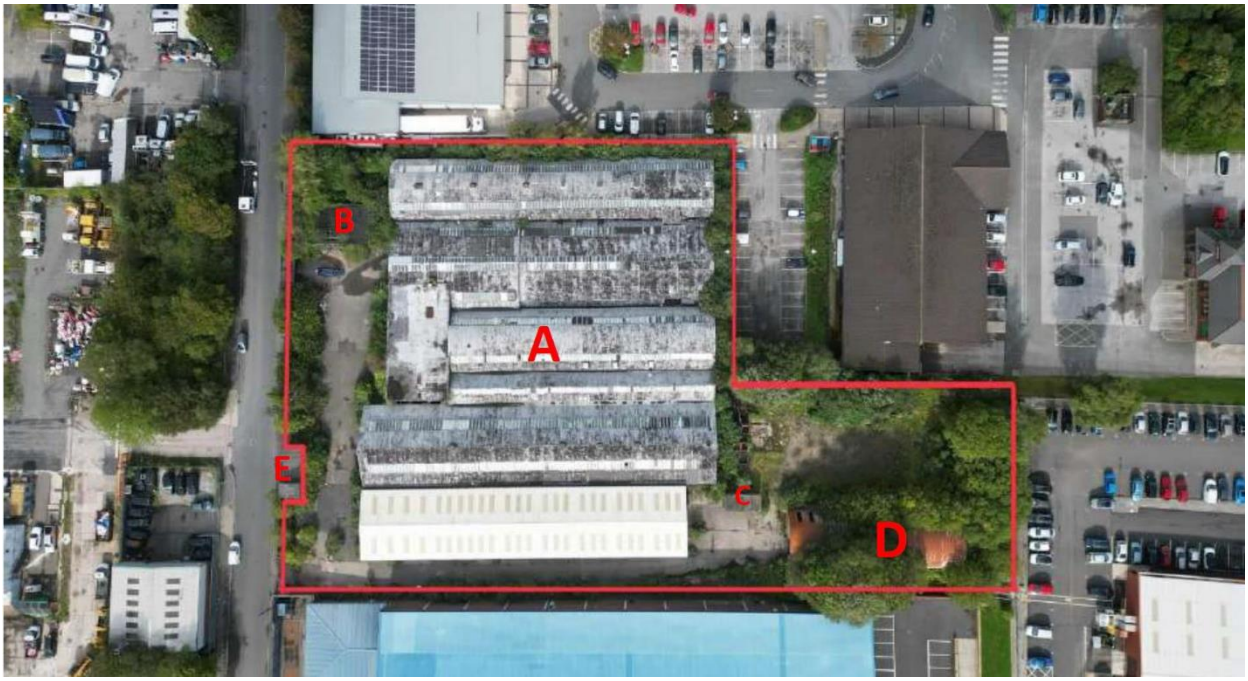
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

For all associated demolition works



AT

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CONTENTS

SECTION 1	**PROJECT DETAILS**
SECTION 2	**WASTE MANAGEMENT**
SECTION 3	**ASBESTOS**
SECTION 4	**ALL OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
SECTION 5	**WASTE RECORDS**
SECTION 6	**WASTE CARRIER AND DISPOSAL DETAILS (LICENSES HELD IN ELECTRONIC FOLDER)**

SECTION 1 **PROJECT DETAILS**

Introduction

This Waste Management Plan is provided in order to illustrate the operational approach and procedures proposed for the waste management on the site, as part of the asbestos removal and demolition phases, to demonstrate that they are to be carried out in a safe, controlled and documented manner such that the site remains legislatively compliant at all times.

Description of Project and Site

The scope of demolition works required at the industrial park includes for the demolition of a number of large warehouse buildings, office buildings and general stores following the removal of any asbestos containing materials and or hazardous material identified prior to demolition.

The primary buildings on the site comprise 5 parallel industrial bays of varying age and construction.
To the front of these units is a two-storey office block. Externally the buildings are brick and metal sheet built and internally lined with concrete, plaster and plasterboard.

There are two standalone brick built structures – one to the front of the premises and the other to the rear. These buildings feature flat roofs with timber doors.

To the south east corner of the site, a metal clad building is provided with an open front and barrel vault roof.

In summary works therefore include;

- ✓ Removal of all asbestos containing materials on the site and as identified on the Refurbishment and Development survey (An intrusive asbestos survey)
- ✓ Demolition of all above ground structures on the site.(as identified above)
- ✓ The breaking and removal of all existing slabs and hard standings including all footings and foundations.
- ✓ The subsequent removal of all demolition arisings, off site to a licensed disposal or recycling facilities, other than those clean brick and concrete materials, of which are suitable to be crushed on site and stockpiled in locations agreed with the client and subject to satisfactory testing, ensuring compliance to 6F2 specification.
- ✓ All basements and voids to be backfilled with certified 6F2 crushed material and the site graded to ensure it is free of any trip of fall hazards.

SECTION 2 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Introduction

A site waste management plan is a report of the plans to reduce and manage the waste from a construction or demolition project. It provides a framework for waste minimization as well as the actual management of waste types and quantities arising from a project.

Waste Management on Site

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on site as a result of the demolition of structures. Imported materials are those which are brought to site, such as packaging used for materials used. Generated materials are those which exist on the site such as the structures themselves and the materials they comprise, whether they are structural or not.

There are however other considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation, disposal, the financial impacts of disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This Plan outlines the procedures that have been put in place and demonstrates how they benefit the environment, how we can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

Responsibilities of Principal Contractor and Waste Producer

As the Principal Contractor and Waste Producer we have a duty to manage waste produced by our work; by ensuring sufficient site security to prevent illegal waste disposal and that waste management records are updated whenever waste is removed from site.

Details are recorded of the types of waste produced on site and how they are managed, as well as the quantities generated and reused, recycled or disposed of.

Waste is reused, recycled or recovered so far as is reasonably practicable.

Every site worker is inducted about waste management together with any further information and training to ensure waste is managed according to DSL's policies and any plans prepared. This can be via toolbox talks, training courses, etc.

An up to date copy of all waste records will kept on site with access being gained via the Demolition Site Manager

Waste Elimination

When considering waste management, DSL will quantify key waste streams as part of any project planning.

The key waste streams identified are classified into one of the three categories (Inert, Non-Hazardous, and Hazardous) as a minimum, to enable suitable waste management planning

Information will include:

- ✓ An estimate of the waste types and quantities likely to be produced during the project.
- ✓ The intended waste management actions for each waste type covering reuse, recycling, recover, disposal to landfill and other forms of disposal, whether these are on or off site.
- ✓ Sub-contractors intending to take their own waste off site must be suitably registered and must also provide details of intended waste types, quantities and management actions together with any reasons for disposal to landfill or other form of disposal.
- ✓ Any waste management company sub-contracted to take waste off site must provide the following minimum information:
- ✓ Certified copies of waste carrier license, waste management license, and waste permit/exemption for anyone transporting, treating and disposing of waste taken off site through to the final treatment or disposal.
- ✓ Quantities of waste taken off site.

Classifying Waste

Waste arisings will need to be classified as one of the three categories which will contain different waste types depending on the project.

Inert Waste
These wastes will not harm the environment when disposed of and do not decompose when buried. They have no potentially hazardous content once place in landfill.

Examples include – rocks, cement, mortar, blocks and tiles, plaster (not plasterboard), uncontaminated soils and aggregates, glass and non-biodegradable plastics.

Non-Hazardous Waste
These are wastes that will break down or decompose when buried in landfill. This results in the production of landfill gases such as methane and carbon dioxide. Examples include – timber, paper & cardboard, green wastes, food, metal and biodegradable plastics.

Hazardous Waste Examples
These are wastes that are harmful to human health or to the environment. They may be liable to cause death, injury or impairment to living organisms, pollution of waters or unacceptable environmental impact if improperly contained, handled, treated or disposed of.

Examples include:
Asbestos containing materials
Contaminated soils
Paints, solvents and adhesives or those materials contaminated
Oily wastes
Refrigerants and foams
Treated timber
Waste electrical and electronic equipment with hazardous components
Fluorescent tubes
Batteries
Industrial chemicals

Management of Waste

Following an understanding of waste categories, we can then consider its potential management by sub categorising the materials fall into three categories for management purposes, these are:-

- ✓ Re-use
- ✓ Recycle
- ✓ Landfill

Re-use

If materials arising from the demolition can be used to complete the contract works are classified as materials that have been ***re-used***. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site but can be used in their present form else where they are classified as materials removed from site for ***re-use***.

Recycling

If surplus material arising from the demolition cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form it is classified as material sent for ***recycling.*** Examples of such materials are trees sent for chipping and concrete/brick sent for crushing to produce a fill material.

Landfill

If either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to ***landfill.*** At all sites operated by Demolition Services, landfill is always the last resort.

Irrespective of the waste category, it is not considered a policy of DSL to stockpile ANY materials on the site. All waste will be generated, processed and subsequently removed in a progressive manner.

Processing areas will be determined immediately prior to material generation and local to the source / working zone.

The loading and unloading of waste will always be inside of the designated site boundary and will not impact, block or cause any nuisance to the local highway and surrounding roads.

Typical Demolition Waste types will then be classified into the following European waste Codes

Waste Types	Waste Category	European Waste Codes EWC	Origin of Waste	Disposal Route
Concrete	Inert	17 01 06	Demolition	Crushed and Re-used on site
Tarmac	Inert	17 03 01	Site clearance	n/a. demolition to slab level. All roads to be left in situ. Nominal amounts to be re-used on site with crush
Brick/Block	Inert	17 01 06	Demolition	Crushed and Re-used on site
Timber	Active/Bio	17 02 01	Soft strip and demolition	Recycled off site
Subsoils	Inert	17 05 04	Site clearance	*(Not applicable on this site)*
Subsoils	Hazardous	17 05 03	Site clearance	*(Not applicable on this site)*
Metals	Inert	17 04 07	Soft strip and demolition	Segregated and Recycled off site
Asbestos	Hazardous	17 06 05	Pre- soft strip works	Landfill – Disposed of as hazardous waste
Hypodermic needles/sharps	Active/Bio	18 01 03	Pre- soft strip works	*(Not expected on this site – no evidence)*
Fluorescent tubes	Hazardous	20 01 21	Soft strip	Landfill – Disposed of as hazardous waste
Lubricating oils and Industrial substances	Hazardous	13 02 08	Decommissioning and draining of all plant, machinery and pipe lines.	Landfill – Disposed of as hazardous waste
Bird Excrement	Active/Bio	20 02 01	Pre-soft strip works	*(Not expected on this site – no evidence)*
Plasterboard	Active/Bio	17 08 02	Soft strip	Segregated and recycled off site
Packaging (cardboard / plastic)		15 01 01 15 01 02	Consumables brought to site	Recycled off site – disposed of as mixed construction waste
Mixed		17 09 04	Soft strip and demolition, not falling into any other category	Recycled off site – disposed of as mixed construction waste

Minimising Waste on Site through usage

We have, from a very early stage, looked at how we can minimise the waste produce on site, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from the project. Trade Contractors, Design Team members and Suppliers are all being encouraged to look at ways to minimise the amount of waste produced at the site.

Current Actions Table

Action	Responsibility
Fuel oil to be delivered to site in bulk and stored in bunded tanks to reduce the frequency of deliveries	Demolition Services Design Team
Waste soft strip material will be segregated and compressed in the disposal skip to reduce the number of loads leaving the site	Site Manager
Concrete and brick arisings generated by the demolition will be recycled onsite for future reuse by others	Site Manager
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals will be salvaged and sold for offsite recycling.	Site Manager
Materials arriving on pallets will be unloaded and the pallets stored neatly and removed from site once the numbers are sufficient to make collection economical	Site Manager
Apply all identified environmental risks and actions identified in the CPHSP and EMP	Operatives Site Manager Subcontractors

All of the above act to reduce the amount of waste and surplus materials, which traditionally would be skipped and sent to landfill. We are continually identifying waste minimisation actions and these will be updated in the above table.

A specific area will be identified for the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse and return. Recycling and waste skips are to be kept clean and clearly marked in order to avoid cross contamination of materials. The labelling regime shall be the Waste Awareness Colour Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are:-

- ✓ Wood
- ✓ Plastics and general soft strip material
- ✓ Ferrous metal
- ✓ Non-ferrous metal

The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated waste does not occur. We will therefore regularly advise the Site Manager on how the waste management system is

working and point out that skips containing uncontaminated waste for recycling costs considerably less than it does if it becomes contaminated with unsuitable material.

We will continually review the types of surplus material being produced and change the site set up to maximise re-use or recycling wherever possible. **The use of landfill will be a last resort.**

Salvage and re-use

Demolition Services Ltd aim to maintain a maximum demolition recovery by managing and sorting uncontaminated, clean materials into types for reuse (on or off site) or resale. Such examples of these materials will largely include ferrous and non-ferrous metals being sold off site and the reuse of concrete and clean inert matter of which will be crushed and stockpiled onsite for future re-use by the client.

The crushing of all concrete material will be done so in localised and designated crushing areas as close to the building footprint as possible and from which they arise. This simple approach reduces noise, dust and vibration impact from the unnecessary movement and double handling of material.

Stockpiles of metals for processing will be organised in a similar manner giving consideration to its security and line of sight. Wherever possible, materials will be removed off site following their generation thus to reduce the need for excessive stockpiling on site of any material.

The use and establishment of designated crushing, processing and materials storage locations, relevant to their zone and place of origin will be a primary control in ensuring the potential risk of cross contamination is reduced.

The unnecessary storage of hazardous materials will be strictly prohibited. The bulk removal of all hazardous materials, as far as is reasonably practicable as part of the decommissioning stages of the works and enabling works (i.e before structural demolition works)

Information, Instruction and Training

The Project Manager will provide on-site briefings, via an induction, detailing the appropriate separation, handling, recycling, reuse and return methods to be used by all parties and at the appropriate stages of the project where applicable. Regular toolbox talks will be carried out that address waste issues with all site personnel and subcontractors being expected to attend. This will ensure that everyone feels involved and their participation is meaningful.

Asbestos

Operatives involved in asbestos removal works will be vigilant and adopt a safe system of work, including use of appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE), hygiene precautions and good working practices. Such safe systems of work will be continually reminded, and all works carried out by trained and competent persons whilst being supervised at all times.

Commencement of asbestos removal works will only be removed following full understanding of the asbestos surveys and materials location. All asbestos removal works will be carried out in accordance with Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

Asbestos removal works will likely be carried out in more than one location at any one time. All works will be allocated an enclosure or works area supervisor overseen by the senior asbestos site manager

The asbestos site manager shall work closely with the on-site health and safety manager to develop all plans of work. External asbestos audits and inspections will regularly be carried out to ensure good work practices are being adopted in accordance with relevant legislation and industry guidance.

Asbestos removal operatives will be subjected to regular personal monitoring as well as the site undertaking in background air monitoring in order to evidence the adoption of such practices.

All demolition operatives working on the site will hold asbestos awareness training. In the event that any FURTHER suspected asbestos containing materials (ACM) are encountered during the demolition work, all work will cease, the area made safe and the client informed.

Once the nature of the ACM has been confirmed, an additional plan of work will be issued by DSL's licensed asbestos removal team covering all aspects of the asbestos removal works, conforming to all necessary asbestos regulations, requirement for notification and current codes of practice.

Storage and Transport of Materials

Asbestos containing materials will be sealed upon their removal. This is done using 1000 gauge sheeting as a parcel wrap or using two 500 gauge bags (one red and clearly displaying asbestos warning signs and labelling, and the second clear). All bags and parcels will be transported directly to a lockable skip before being removed off site to a license landfill site in accordance with hazardous waste regulations and the companies standard operating procedures.

Asbestos cement within the cooling towers will be removed under wet suppressant, mechanically and aided by background air monitoring. The cement sheets will be allowed to be dropped in a progressive manner onto the concrete hardstanding to the towers at the point in which they were removed, under full water suppressant. Water suppressant will continue during the loading of the material in to the designated artic wagon. The wagon will be lined initially with 1000-gauge sheeting before being loaded with the cement sheets, again under wet suppressant. Once fully loaded, the polythene sheeting will be folded over in effect, enveloping the material ready for transportation. This eliminates the potential for airborne dust to be released during transit to the licensed landfill site.

SECTION 4 ALL OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

All known hazardous materials will be covered by a current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and COSHH Assessment which will be made available for personnel to read. In addition, personnel will be instructed in safe working procedures necessary before they come into contact with such materials. These procedures will be highlighted in the induction procedure or in subsequent toolbox talks. Any health monitoring required will be arranged in line with the requirements of the legislation concerned.

Hazardous wastes will be stored in appropriate containers, separate from any other waste materials to prevent any cross contamination.

Diesel or oil stored on site will be stored within a bund or a specific bunded/double skinned container to prevent spillages from entering water courses.

Oxygen and propane gas cylinders or banks will be stored safely within a secure, well-ventilated area, fitted with a lock. Propane will be stored separately from oxygen, with a distance of at least 3 metres between them. Empty gas bottles will be stored separately.

All flammable materials held on site will be kept to minimum quantities and stored at least 5 metres away from any buildings. The location will be designated and clearly identified as a no smoking area.

SECTION 5 WASTE RECORDS

Waste records will be maintained electronically on site with all hard copies being returned to head office on a weekly basis.

Waste tickets will be scanned in and stored in accordance with their waste category.

A folder will be set up for each waste category i.e

1. Asbestos Containing Material
2. All other Hazardous Material
3. Ferrous and Non Ferrous Metals
4. Asset recovery and re-sale
5. Timber
6. Tarmac
7. Plasterboard
8. Mixed Construction Waste
9. Canteen / food waste

The file name for each waste ticket will include both the date, material type, ticket number and disposer

e.g 14.02.19 – ASBESTOS 0121 VIRIDOR
16.01.19 – TIMBER 6578 HADFIELDS
25.06.19 – SCRAP 3625 EMR

All documents will be saved in their relevant folder

In addition, an excel waste tracker will be established and maintained with filtering enables to aid monthly reporting.

Monthly reporting will provide both quantity and type of waste disposed of from the site for the month being reported on and cumulatively and will be the responsibility of the company Administrator (Natalie Oaskes)

SECTION 6 WASTE CARRIER AND DISPOSAL DETAILS (LICENSES HELD IN ELECTRONIC FOLDER)