Low risk waste: activities that do not need a permit

Version 67 October 2018

This version replaces and revokes all previously issued low risk guidance.

Introduction

This guidance sets out the Environment Agency's regulatory position on the low risk waste activities. It applies only to waste arising in and activities carried out in England.

Imports and exports of waste are allowed under this guidance but are still subject to compliance with waste shipments legislation. This guidance must be read alongside the Environment Agency Enforcement and Sanctions Policy.

Summary

The Environment Agency has considered the risks posed by the activities listed in this document and does not believe it is in the public interest to expect the operators of those activities to obtain an environmental permit. You may use it to meet the requirements of the Duty of Care.

The Duty of Care applies to everyone involved in handling the waste, from the person who produces it to the person who finally disposes of it or recovers it. It also applies if you act as a registered waste broker when arranging waste disposal. If you give waste to someone else, you must be sure they are authorised to take it and can transport, recycle or dispose of it safely. The Duty of Care requires records to be kept by those who produce, transport, treat or dispose of waste.

We may amend or revoke this statement at any time. We will continue to consider enforcement in all circumstances where an operation has or is likely to cause pollution or harm to health. You must check periodically that the low risk position you are benefiting from is still in place.

Background

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

We will not expect you to obtain an environmental permit to operate a regulated facility for a waste operation in certain specified circumstances, where it is considered that an exempt waste operation could be developed. In such circumstances low risk waste positions will provide potential new exemptions in subsequent waste exemption reviews.

Encouraging wiser, sustainable use of natural resources is an important aim for us. Our low risk approach may help promote the use of waste as a resource.

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

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

Important note

Where any activity has the capacity to store or treat less than 10 tonnes of hazardous waste for disposal or for some specified operations for recovery, the activity may be a Schedule 1 activity under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or may be a directly associated activity, so will not benefit from these low risk positions.

Important
This guidance will be subject to regular review.

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

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

This guidance only applies to matters concerning environmental permitting for regulated facilities for waste operations and how you use it to meet the requirements of the duty of care. Low risk positions do not remove your obligation to comply with other legislation. For example the requirement for an environmental permit to discharge to controlled water, planning permission where appropriate, provisions of the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations or the Clean Air Act.

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

If the associated activities are not detailed in the low risk position and are not covered by exempt waste operations then you must obtain separate permission.

If you have any doubts contact your nearest Environment Agency office, or telephone us on 08708 506 506 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm).

This document was downloaded from the Environment Agency (archive) on 2019.

List of low risk waste activities that do not need a permit

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

Contents:

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

Low risk waste (LRW) position	Date position approved	Activity description
Animals and animal waste		
LRW 154	6 May 2011	This position is no longer needed as the material is now excluded from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive. It is regulated under the Animal By-Products Regulation 1069/2009.
LRW 437	12 November 2010	The secure storage of waste animal bedding from pet retail outlets other than at the site of production pending recovery. The recovery, by physical separation, of waste animal bedding from pet retail outlets.
LRW 459	17 March 2011	The treatment by aerobic composting of waste chick papers (paper that is on the bottom of the box when they are transported from a hatchery to a poultry farm) with the poultry manure. The tonnage requirements of a T23 waste exemption must be applied and the additional storage and treatment of this waste must not exceed the limits specified in this exemption.
LRW 464	4 May 2011	The secure storage of ash from cremating a pet at a veterinary practice pending collection by the owner. Total quantity to be stored at any one time must not exceed 50kg.
LRW 468 (incorporating LRW 482)	8 August 2011	The secure storage and treatment of woodchip, paper or straw-based animal bedding from stabling of horses by drying and compression to produce a biomass pellet or briquette. The total quantity stored at any one time does not exceed 100 tonnes. The total quantity treated does not exceed 100 tonnes over any 7 day period. This position only allows the formation of the pellet and or briquette. You must give further consideration to the regulatory requirements for burning the pellets or briquettes. Any waste destined for use as fuel must be recovered in a plant that complies with the Waste Incineration Directive (unless exempt).
LRW 473	8 August 2011	Secure storage, for up to 6 months, in a freezer of 5m3 of dead wild animals collected from highways and public areas and which are not suspected of being infected with diseases communicable to humans or animals.

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 553</td><td>5 August 2016</td><td>1. The burning of relevant waste on the site of production.
2. The table specifying relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph is set out below.<table><tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th></tr><tr><td>020199</td><td>Dead or diseased bees and infected or potentially infected bee hives, frames and bee keeping equipment</td></tr></table>3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:
the burning must take place in an excavated pit as recommended by the Animal and Plant Health Agency
no more than 10 tonnes of bees and equipment shall be burned over any 24 hour period</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Construction and demolition waste, dredging waste, aggregates or soils (including construction and manufacturing activities involving these waste types)</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 333</td><td>18 March 2009</td><td>The recovery of inert waste by leaving a road in situ, where that inert waste is utilised as a defined engineering operation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 339</td><td>18 March 2009</td><td>Secure storage of up to 20 tonnes of waste plasterboard and gypsum wallboard for up to one month in a sealed weatherproof container pending recovery.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 386</td><td>20 January 2010</td><td>The secure storage and dismantling of temporary classrooms for the purposes of recovery that do not contain hazardous waste, providing the operations are carried out on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. A maximum of 10 classrooms a year to be dismantled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 400</td><td>28 April 2010</td><td>The re-use of concrete wash waters and cement fines (from storage of wash waters) at construction sites.
All activities must be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 401</td><td>28 April 2010</td><td>The re-use of silty wash waters and silt at construction sites.
All activities must be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 417</td><td>4 August 2010</td><td>The treatment by physical dewatering of cement washings at construction sites pending recovery of the water at the concrete suppliers.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is Out of date and was withdrawn 9 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 427</td><td>3 September 2010</td><td>The spreading of specified waste from the construction of conservation ponds on agricultural land to confer benefit.
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>12 month quantity limit</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>17 05 04</td><td>Soil and Stones</td><td>50 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
1. The waste is spread at the place where it was produced.
2. The location of any stored waste or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole.
3. At the time the spreading begins:
• the land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
• the land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
4. The waste is stored securely in a container or lagoon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 457</td><td>17 March 2011</td><td>The secure storage of waste clay on the site where it is to be used pending manufacture into a cob block.
The total quantity of waste stored or treated at any one time must not exceed 40 tonnes.
Use of uncontaminated clay to manufacture cob blocks for the purposes of construction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 472</td><td>8 August 2011</td><td>The secure storage of non-hazardous bitumen (17 03 02) at depots for recovery elsewhere.
The total quantity of waste to be stored at any one time shall not exceed 22 tonnes.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 499</td><td>12 June 2012</td><td>The recovery by treatment in a purpose-built sealed tank of wastewater containing soils from pipe-laying excavations.
<table><tr><th>Code</th><th>Waste type</th></tr><tr><td>16 10 02</td><td>Waste water containing non-hazardous soils from excavation of land that is not contaminated.</td></tr></table>
For the purposes of this position the specific conditions are:
1. The total quantity of waste treated at a site over a 12 month period does not exceed 5,000 cubic metres.
2. The waste water shall be treated and stored within a sealed unit.
3. Any lubricant used in the drilling process is non-hazardous and shall not exceed 0.01% within the wastewater. It should also be capable of being removed and reused.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 501</td><td>18 April 2012</td><td>The secure storage and treatment by draining at a place controlled by the producer of virtually oil free domestic oil storage tanks. The drainage shall take place on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage and the waste heating oil drained into a static bunded tank.
Before drainage tanks should be bunged and stored on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.
A maximum of 20 tanks can be stored and treated within a 7 day period.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 550</td><td>16 December 2015</td><td>1. The treatment of relevant waste by screening.
2. The table specifying relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph and the quantity limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3) is set out below:
<table><tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Treatment limit (over 7 days)</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr><tr><td>20-03-03
17-05-04</td><td>Road sweepings wastes from building sites only</td><td>30 tonnes</td><td>12 tonnes</td></tr></table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:
• subject to paragraph (d) the total quantity of waste treated over any 7-day period does not exceed the limit specified in the third column of the table in sub-paragraph (2)
• the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 4th column of the table
• no waste is stored for longer than 1 month
• the treatment and storage are carried out in a secure place on an impermeable surface with secondary containment</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

Effluent and sludge (including wastewater and water treatment sludges and other process sludges)		
LRW 064	1 November 2005	The blending of water treatment work sludge with suitable quarry wastes to a recognised British standard. The use of topsoil made from blending water treatment work sludge and quarry by-products in the final restoration layer of the quarry where it is produced.
LRW 192	27 Feb 07 Reviewed 17 July 07	The testing for 2 weeks, by the manufacturer, of sewage treatment equipment (aerated membrane bioreactor) to be deployed with the army to remote locations, using raw sewage from Royal Navy ships. To be discharged to sewer under a consent from the relevant sewerage undertaker.
LRW 299	22 April 08 Reviewed 19 May 09	The dewatering of sewage treatment works' grit washings on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works. The cleaning of sewage treatment works' grit washings pending use for construction and restoration on sites owned or occupied by the sewage undertaker.
LRW 378	20 January 2010	The treatment of a maximum of 100,000 cubic metres, in any 12 month period, of septic tank liquor at sewage treatment works other than at the site where the septic tank sludge is dewatered. If the activity is at the site where the septic tank sludge is dewatered then this may be covered under exemption T21 or you may need an environmental permit.
LRW 416	4 August 2010	The use of final effluent from a sewage treatment works to fill empty petrol tanks during renovation, improvement or construction at petrol stations. After use the contents of the tank should be treated at suitable permitted premises. This position does not apply to using effluent to test the integrity of petrol tanks. The tanks have to be secure and leak proof.
LRW 424	20 Sept 2010	The treatment at the place of production by washing up to 5 tonnes a day of used sand-based animal bedding for the purposes of re-use.
LRW 425	20 Sept 2010	The spreading of wash waters from cleaning waste sand-based animal bedding, on land at the place of production for irrigation purposes.
LRW 507	16 May 2012	Secure storage and treatment of waste water treatment works filter bed media (EWC 19 08 99) at a waste water treatment works. The total quantity of waste brought to the works over any 12 month period does not exceed 100,000 cubic metres. The waste is treated and stored in a secure location with sealed drainage. Where an existing T21 waste exemption activity is registered the quantity specified in this position is not additional. The total quantity including an additional T21 activity is 100,000 cubic metres.

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Electrical equipment (including constituent parts and accessories)		
LRW 346	1 July 2009	The secure storage and mechanical treatment of domestic gas meters. The total number of gas meter units to be stored before dismantling is limited to 5,000. With a maximum throughput of 12,000 meters a week.
LRW 370	20 October 2009	The secure storage and dismantling of electronic franking machines for the re-use of parts. The storage and dismantling is undertaken within a building.
LRW 423	3 September 2010 Reviewed November 2010	The shredding of computer hard drives and components on the site of production or elsewhere where: • the shredding is for the purposes of data destruction and security only • the resulting waste is destined for recovery at an authorised treatment facility The storage of the shredded waste before recovery at the place of production can be done under a non-waste framework directive exemption. Storage of this type of waste at another site by a third party must be registered under an S2 exemption.
LRW 483	15 December 2011	The treatment and secure storage of waste domestic gas boilers (EWC 200307) by dismantling and refurbishment for the purposes of recovery. The total quantity of waste treated and stored over any 12 month period does not exceed 1,000 tonnes. The treatment of the waste must be undertaken within a building.
LRW 503	18 April 2012	The secure storage and treatment of scroll compressors (EWC 16 02 13*) from fixed air conditioning and refrigeration units for the purposes of repair, refurbishment and recovery. The compressors shall be stored in sealed boxes or within a building. The compressors shall be treated within a building on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. A maximum of 200 compressors shall be stored and treated at any one time.
Food (from retailers and producers including former foodstuffs)		
LRW 493	18 April 2012	The secure storage and treatment (by compaction) of waste coffee grounds (EWC 20 01 08) with virgin wood sawdust (EWC 03 01 05 sawdust only*) to produce a briquette. The storage and treatment shall be within a building with impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. The maximum to stored and treated shall not exceed 18 tonnes.
LRW 506	18 April 2012	The secure storage and treatment (by compaction) of waste coffee grounds (EWC 20 01 08) to produce a briquette. The storage and treatment shall be within a building with impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. The maximum to stored and treated shall not exceed 18 tonnes.

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<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Furniture and household items</th></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 341</td><td>18 March 2009</td><td>The treatment of waste carpet and carpet tile from the manufacturing sector by shredding or granulation, within an enclosed building with no emissions, of up to 2 tonnes per hour.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 343</td><td>18 March 2009</td><td>The secure storage of 1,000 tonnes of carpet waste pending recovery from the manufacturing sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 342</td><td>20 January 2010</td><td>The secure storage and recovery of cropper dust and carpet shearings from the manufacture of new wool-rich carpets. The cropper dust for subsequent incorporation into growing media for turf growing and the carpet shearings for incorporation into green roofs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 484</td><td>15 December 2011</td><td>The storage in a secure place of waste UPVC window frames (EWC 17 02 03) pending recovery elsewhere.
The total quantity to be stored at any one time is 40 tonnes.
The total quantity stored over a 12 month period does not exceed 600 tonnes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 489</td><td>15 February 2012</td><td>Secure storage and treatment by dismantling of shop fittings (EWC 20 03 07).
The total quantity to be treated and stored at any one time is 20 tonnes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 491</td><td>15 February 2012</td><td>The secure storage and use of post consumer shredded carpet waste (EWC 19 12 08) in equestrian surfacing applications and horse ménages.
The total quantity for storage and use is limited to 1,000 tonnes at any one time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 534</td><td>22 November 2012</td><td>The secure storage and manual treatment of divan bed bases.
<table>
<tr><th>Code</th><th>Waste type</th><th>Relevant treatment operation</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time</th></tr>
<tr><td>20 03 07</td><td>Divan bed bases</td><td>Sorting and dismantling</td><td>20 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
For the purposes of this position the waste should not be stored for more than 12 months and the treatment and storage should be carried out indoors.
See waste exemption T12 for the limits that apply to mattress storage and dismantling.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Industrial waste (see footnote on page 1)</th></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 307</td><td>20 May 2008</td><td>The use of cement manufactured under an environmental permit from blending waste by-past dust, waste basic oxygen slag and waste plasterboard gypsum.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 332</td><td>18 March 2009</td><td>Secure storage of a maximum of 100 tonnes of solid waste wax for treatment to remove physical contaminants before recovery.

Physical treatment of waste wax by heating, filtering and centrifuging to remove contaminants before reuse. The treatment is limited to a maximum of 10 tonnes per batch.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 422</td><td>3 Sept 2010</td><td>Secure storage of electric arc furnace slag other than at the place of production pending its recovery. A maximum of 60 tonnes to be stored at any one time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 446</td><td>9 June 2011</td><td>The spreading of waste silts from the de-silting of watercress bed settlement ponds on agricultural and non-agricultural land to confer benefit to the land for providing, maintaining or improving the soil’s ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients or biomass.

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

No waste shall be stored for more than 12 months before spreading and it must be stored in a secure location.
<table>
<tr><th>Code</th><th>Waste type</th><th>12 month quantity per limit</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>17 05 06</td><td>Dredging spoil (other than those mentioned in 17 05 05*) generated from the de-silting of settlement ponds</td><td>150 tonnes per hectare</td><td>1,250 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 447</td><td>10 December 2010</td><td>Secure storage and manual treatment of smoke detectors to remove batteries.

The total quantity of waste to be treated or stored over any 12-month period does not exceed 1,000 tonnes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 460</td><td>4 May 2011</td><td>The secure storage and use of waste poly-isocyanurate (PIR) insulation from the manufacture of PIR to produce oil absorbent pillows and socks.

The total quantity of waste PIR used shall not exceed 60 tonnes per year. The total quantity of PIR stored at any one time should not exceed 5 tonnes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 470</td><td>8 August 2011</td><td>The secure storage and treatment by cutting of flex fittings from waste carbon motor brushes (16 01 14) impregnated with silver. The total quantity stored at any one time shall not exceed 1 tonne.

The total quantity stored at any one time shall not exceed 3 tonnes per year.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 522</td><td>19 September 2012</td><td>The secure storage and use of waste carbon black (06 13 03) from tyre manufacturing in the manufacture of aggregate blocks. A total of 20 tonnes per year can be stored and used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 523</td><td>19 September 2012</td><td>The secure storage and use of waste perlite to manufacture facia bricks. A maximum of 500 tonnes per year can be used. A maximum of 50 tonnes to be stored at any one time.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 552</td><td>27 April 2016</td><td>Storing degreasing solvents in a secure place (to be included in revisions to S2).
1. The storage of relevant waste in a secure place for the purposes of its recovery elsewhere.
2. The table specifying relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph and the quantity limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3):
<table>
<tr><th>Code</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th><th>Period</th><th>Additional specific conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td>110113*</td><td>Degreasing solvents containing oils and grease</td><td>5 cubic metres</td><td>6 months</td><td>A, C</td></tr>
</table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:
a. the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 3rd column of the table in sub-paragraph (2)
b. no waste is stored for longer than the period specified in the 4th column of the table
c. each type of waste is stored separately
d. the operation complies with each of the following conditions as specified in the 5th column of the table:
A the waste is stored in a container
C the container has secondary containment
4. Where the waste in paragraph 2 is stored on a site that has an S2 exemption registered for the storage of waste solvents and solvent mixtures, the total quantity of waste stored under this low risk position must be included in the calculation of the quantity limit of that S2 exemption.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Manure</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 203</td><td>6 May 2011</td><td>This position is no longer required as the material is now excluded from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive. It is regulated under the Animal By-Products Regulation 1069/2009.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 353</td><td>19 May 09 Reviewed 25 June 09</td><td>Secure storage (at the site of production or where it is to be spread) and spreading of zoo manure on agricultural land for agricultural benefit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 392</td><td>20 January 2010</td><td>The secure storage and spreading of zoo manure at the site of production on land to confer benefit. The zoo manure is to be sourced from herbivorous sources only.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 428</td><td>15 October 2010</td><td>The secure storage and use of farmyard and horse manure to make a wormery (vermiculture).</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Land spreading</th></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 407</td><td>3 September 2010</td><td colspan="2">1.
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>12 month quantity limit</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>02 01 01</td><td>Sludges from washing and cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only</td><td>50 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 01 99
02 03 99</td><td>Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only</td><td>100 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 03 05</td><td>Effluent from the on-site treatment of wash waters from the cleaning of fruit and vegetables on farm only</td><td>100 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
2. The waste is spread at the place where it was produced.
3. The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole.
4. At the time the spreading begins the land:
• has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
• is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
5. The waste is stored securely in a container or lagoon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 429</td><td>15 October 2010</td><td colspan="2">The spreading of specified waste on land to confer benefit to the land by providing, maintaining or improving the soils ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients, lime or biomass.
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>12 month quantity limit</th><th>Storage limit (at anyone any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>19 05 02</td><td>Non-composted fraction from vermiculture</td><td>50 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
1. The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole.
2. At the time the spreading begins the land:
• has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
• is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
3. The waste is stored securely in a container.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr>
<td>LRW 448</td>
<td>10 December 2010</td>
<td>The secure storage and spreading of specified waste on land to confer benefit to the land by providing, maintaining or improving the soil's ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients and biomass.
<table>
<tr><td>Codes</td><td>Waste types</td><td>12 month quantity limit</td><td>Storage limit (at any one time)</td></tr>
<tr><td>20 01 99
20 03 99</td><td>Hemp chaff only</td><td>50 tonnes per hectare</td><td>200 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
Specific requirements:
1. Waste should not be stored for more than 12 months before spreading.
2. The location of any waste which is stored or land which is to be spread is at least 10 metres from any watercourse and 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 547</td>
<td>19 December 2014</td>
<td>Spreading gypsum on agricultural land to add nutrients and confer benefit.
1. The spreading of relevant wastes on land to confer benefit to the land for the purposes of providing, maintaining or improving the soil's ability to provide a growing medium by adding nutrients.
<table>
<tr><td>Codes</td><td>Waste types</td><td>12 month annual limit</td><td>Storage limit (at any one time)</td><td>Period</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 01 05</td><td>Flue-gas desulphurisation gypsum (solid) only</td><td>1 tonne per hectare</td><td>30 tonnes</td><td>12 months</td></tr>
<tr><td>19 12 12</td><td>Recycled certified gypsum from plasterboard</td><td>1 tonne per hectare</td><td>30 tonnes</td><td>12 months</td></tr>
</table>
2. 'Certified' means, in relation to recycled gypsum from plasterboard, certified by a statement issued in respect of that gypsum by the manufacturer or supplier confirming that the gypsum has been produced in accordance with the standard set out in the publication PAS 109:2013 June 2013.
3. The total quantity of waste spread does not exceed the limit specified in the 3rd column of the table over the period in the 5th column.
4. The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 4th column of the table.
5. No waste is stored for more than 12 months before spreading.
6. The waste is stored in a secure location before spreading.
7. At the time the spreading begins the:

land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
location of any waste which is stored or land which is spread is at least 10 metres from a watercourse and 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole
</td>
</tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 548</td><td>1 August 2014</td><td>The spreading of biochar on land to confer benefit.
1. The spreading of relevant wastes on land to confer benefit to the land for providing, maintaining or improving the soil's ability to provide a growing medium by adding, for example, nutrients, lime or biomass.
<table>
<tr><td>Codes</td><td>Waste types</td><td>12 month annual limit</td><td>Storage limit (at any one time</td></tr>
<tr><td>19 01 018</td><td>Biochar (other than those mentioned in 19 01 17)</td><td>1 tonne per hectare</td><td>10 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
2. The biochar has been produced from pyrolysis of the following wastes only:
<table>
<tr><td>Waste code</td><td>Waste type</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 01 03</td><td>Untreated plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 01 07</td><td>Untreated wood waste from forestry activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 03 04</td><td>Vegetable waste unsuitable for consumption or processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 01 01</td><td>Untreated waste bark and cork</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 01 05</td><td>Untreated sawdust, wood shavings and wood cuttings other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 only</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 03 01</td><td>Untreated waste bark and wood</td></tr>
</table>
3. No waste is stored for more than 12 months before spreading.
4. The waste is stored in a secure location before spreading.
5. At the time the spreading begins the:

land has not been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24
hours
land is not waterlogged, frozen or snow-covered
location of any waste which is stored or land which is spread is at least 10 metres from a watercourse and 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Miscellaneous</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 147</td><td>5 Sept 06
Reviewed 17 July 07</td><td>Use of a steamer on contaminated vegetation, at the site of production, to kill Phytopthora.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 258</td><td>1 July 2009

Amended May 2010</td><td>The recovery of silver from waste developing and fixing solutions using a sealed unit. This unit should treat no more than 1,000 ml of solution per minute.

Any subsequent discharge to a foul sewer must be done in accordance with the conditions of a trade effluent discharge consent issued by the statutory sewage undertaker. Contact your local consenting department to find out if consent is needed.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

LRW 282	22 Jan 2008	Use at secure fire service premises of clean pallets, paper and cardboard by the fire service for training purposes.
LRW 327	15 October 2008	The bottling of wash water used to flush through the bottling machines for fabric conditioner, washing machine detergent, disinfectant and bleach for recovery.
LRW 348	19 May 2009	The secure storage of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites pending treatment and recovery. The treatment of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites by segregating and shredding metal and plastic components pending recovery.
LRW 373	20 October 2009	Secure and weatherproof storage of up to 50 cubic metres of spent mushroom compost (SMC) before bagging, providing the operations are carried out on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage and the bagging is undertaken within a building.
LRW 441	4 May 2011	Use of naturally derived multi rolled filter cake (MRF) sourced from coal mining operations as a peat substitute in mushroom casing compost. The total quantity of MRF stored prior to producing the compost shall not exceed 1,000 tonnes at any one time.
LRW 442	3 February 2011	The secure storage and treatment of horticultural rockwool by shredding and screening for the purposes of reuse as horticultural rockwool or as a constituent in manufacturing bricks or blocks. For the purposes of this position the following conditions apply: • the total quantity of waste treated or stored over a 7 day period does not exceed 400 tonnes • no waste is stored for longer than 3 months

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

LRW 545	12 September 2013	1. The storage of up to 3 cubic metres of the following used electrical insulating oil at a place in a secure container or containers with secondary containment for the purposes of its recovery elsewhere: • 13 03 01* insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs • 13 03 06* mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those in 13 03 01 • 13 03 07* mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 08* synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 09* readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 10* other insulating and heat transmission oils 2. The treatment by ambient or hot filtration and vacuum treatment of the following used electrical insulating oil at the place of production: • 13 03 06* mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 • 13 03 07* mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 08* synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 09* readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils • 13 03 10* other insulating and heat transmission oils For the purposes of this position the following conditions apply: • the treatment is to prepare the oil for re-use • the total quantity of oil treated over any 24 hour period does not exceed 3 cubic metres • the oil is stored with secondary containment

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr>
<td>LRW 546</td>
<td>15 November 2013</td>
<td>Burning of waste landfill gas as a fuel in a small appliance.
1. The burning of relevant waste as a fuel in an appliance if the requirements in sub-paragraph (4) are met.
2. The following table specifies relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph:
<table>
<tr><td>Code</td><td>Waste types</td></tr>
<tr><td>160504*</td><td>Landfill gas</td></tr>
</table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that the:
• landfill gas is collected in accordance with relevant best practice
• relevant waste is burned in the appliance for the purposes of producing energy
4. The requirements in this sub-paragraph are that:
• the appliance has a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts
• where it is used together with other appliances (whether or not it is operated simultaneously with other appliances), the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the appliances is less than 0.4 megawatts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 547</td>
<td>1 August 2014</td>
<td>The manufacture of biochar
1. The treatment of relevant wastes to manufacture biochar.
<table>
<tr><th>Waste code</th><th>Waste type</th></tr>
<tr><td>02 01 03</td><td>Untreated plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 01 07</td><td>Untreated wood waste from forestry activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>02 03 04</td><td>Vegetable waste unsuitable for consumption or processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 01 01</td><td>Untreated waste bark and cork</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 01 05</td><td>Untreated sawdust, wood shavings and wood cuttings other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 only</td></tr>
<tr><td>03 03 01</td><td>Untreated waste bark and wood</td></tr>
</table>
2. The biochar is manufactured by pyrolysis of waste in a unit specifically designed for this process with a maximum throughput of 50kg per hour.
3. The total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed 30 tonnes at the site of manufacture both before and after manufacture.
4. The waste is stored in a secure location.</td>
</tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 554</td><td>October 2017</td><td>Repair, refurbishment and external cleaning where required of intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) formally used in the food industry for further lower grade use elsewhere.

1. The manual treatment of relevant waste by a relevant treatment operation.
2. The following table specifies:
• relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph and relevant treatment operations
• the quantity limits in sub-paragraph (3)(a)
• the additional specific conditions in sub-paragraph (3)(c)

<table><tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Relevant treatment operation</th><th>Quantity limits (at any one time)</th><th>Additional specific conditions</th></tr><tr><td>200199</td><td>IBCs formally used in the food industry</td><td>Sorting, repairing or refurbishing</td><td>100 tonnes</td><td>A</td></tr></table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:
• the total quantity of waste treated or stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 4th column of the table in sub-paragraph (2)
• subject to additional specific condition B in sub-paragraph (c), where it applies, no waste is stored for more than 2 years
• the operation complies with the following additional specific conditions as specified in the 5th column of the table:

A - the operation is for the purposes of reusing the waste</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Paint</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 340</td><td>19 May 2009

Amended May 2010</td><td>The treatment of up to 5 tonnes a week of non-hazardous paint for re-use as full specification paint.

Storage of paint is covered under the S2 exemption.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 451</td><td>3 February 2011</td><td>The washing with water of water based paint containers on the site of production pending reuse or recovery of the paint containers.

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

This position only applies to 3rd parties carrying out the operation. If the washing is done by the waste producer then the requirement for a permit under the regulations does not apply.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 516</td><td></td><td>The storage of unused waste paint in a secure place for the purposes of recovery elsewhere.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date. Was withdrawn October 2019.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>12 June 2012</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Storage limit</th><th>Period</th></tr>
<tr><td>08 01 11*
08 01 12
20 01 27*
20 01 28</td><td>Unused paints in original containers (excluding specialist and industrial paints, wood preservatives, aerosol and spray paints, inks, adhesives and resins) for the purposes of solvent and pigment recovery only</td><td>10,000 litres</td><td>6 months</td></tr>
</table>
For the purposes of this position:
1. Where an existing S2 exemption has been registered for the storage of paints pending reuse the overall storage capacity of 10,000 litres cannot be exceeded.
2. Each type of waste is stored separately.
3. Storage must be in original containers on impermeable pavement with sealed drainage.
4. Flammable paints must be stored in approved flammable stores.
Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Recyclables</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 329</td><td>13 Dec 08 Amended May 2010</td><td>The granulation of waste CDs on the site of production pending recovery elsewhere.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 397</td><td>29 April 2010</td><td>The treatment of waste plastics within a plastic moulding machine in educational establishments.
Any shredding activity may be covered by a T4 exemption and the subsequent use within an educational establishment under a U3 exemption.
Waste exemption: T4 preparatory treatments, such as, baling, sorting, shredding
Waste exemption: U3 construction of entertainment or educational installations</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 520</td><td>19 September 2012</td><td>The secure storage and treatment of waste plastic by cleaning, washing, spraying or coating.
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste type</th></tr>
<tr><td>19 12 04</td><td>Plastic</td></tr>
</table>
The total quantity of waste treated over any 7 day period does not exceed 300 tonnes. A total quantity of 300 tonnes shall be stored at any one time.
For the purposes of this position where an existing T1 exemption is registered at the same site, the total quantity stored and treated under this position and the T1 exemption cannot exceed the limits set within T1.
Waste exemption: T1 cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Road sweepings</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 521</td><td>October 2015</td><td>1. The treatment of relevant waste by screening.
2. The following table specifies relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph and the quantity limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3):
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Treatment limit (over 7 days)</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>20-03-03
17-05-04</td><td>Road sweeping wastes from building sites only</td><td>30 tonnes</td><td>12 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:
• subject to paragraph (d), the total quantity of waste treated over any 7-day period does not exceed the limit specified in the 3rd column of the table in sub-paragraph (2)
• the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 4th column of the table
• no waste is stored for longer than 1 month
• the treatment and storage are carried out in a secure place
• the treatment takes place on an impermeable surface with secondary containment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Storage</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 443</td><td>12 November 2010</td><td>The storage prior to export or after import of furnace bottom ash (FBA) at a dockside in a secure building with sealed drainage for the purposes of recovery.
The quantity of FBA stored at any one time must not exceed 2,500 tonnes
The FBA should not be stored for longer than 3 months.
Any waste being imported or exported from the UK is subject to control – see: Waste: import and export.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr>
<td>LRW 465</td>
<td>6 May 2011</td>
<td>
The storage of the following wastes at a scrap store or resource recovery centre for the purposes of reuse or recovery of useful materials.

The storage of relevant waste in a secure place for the purposes of its recovery elsewhere.
<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Treatment limit (over 7 days)</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>20 01 40</td><td>• metal biscuit tins
• chicken wire
• munitions waste (empty ammunition boxes only)</td><td>100 tonnes</td><td>12 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td>07 02 99
19 12 05
20 03 99</td><td>• foam rubber
• rubber tubing</td><td>100 tonnes</td><td>12 Months</td></tr>
</table>
For the purposes of this position the specific conditions are that:
• the total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 3rd column of the table
• no waste is stored for longer than the period in the 4th column of the table
• each type of waste is stored separately

See the S1 and S2 waste exemptions for storage of other wastes:
Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place
Waste exemption: S1 storing waste in secure containers
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRW 555</td>
<td>2 October 2018</td>
<td>
Temporary storage of waste sheep dip (waste code 02 01 09) at a place controlled by the producer of the waste, pending collection for treatment or disposal.

1. The sheep dip has been diluted for use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at the place of use and is below hazardous waste thresholds.
2. The total quantity of waste sheep dip stored at any one time does not exceed 20 cubic metres.
3. The waste sheep dip is stored in a bunded area with an impermeable base able to retain 110% of the largest container or 25% of the total volume that could be stored, whichever is greater.
4. No waste sheep dip is stored for longer than 3 months.
5. The storage takes place at a secure place that is:
• at least 10 metres from a watercourse
• at least 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole not used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes
• not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 or within 250 metres of any borehole used to supply water for domestic or food production purposes (whichever distance is larger)
</td>
</tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

Transport, vehicles, vehicle parts and metals		
LRW 138	15 October 2008	The dismantling of discharged vehicle airbags pending recovery of the constituent parts.
LRW 316	17 July 2008	The secure storage of up to one waste accumulator or actuator pending treatment for recovery. The treatment of a waste accumulator or actuator in a manner which prevents spillage of any oils. Any drained waste oil must be stored in accordance with a S1 exemption. Waste exemption: S1 storing waste in secure containers
LRW 360	25 June 2009	The collection, secure storage and recovery of waste air conditioning gas via a sealed mobile pump system at end of life vehicle authorised treatment facilities.
LRW 369	20 October 2009	The secure storage and dismantling of end of life touring and static caravans, providing the operations are carried out within a building on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. A maximum of 10 caravans to be stored at any one time.
LRW 382 LRW 434	20 January 2010 Amended 28 April 2010	The secure storage, cutting and burning of de-polluted end of life vehicles at: • fire and rescue training facilities for the purpose of testing new fire fighting equipment and products • fire stations for the purpose of fire rescue training The conditions of this position are: • a maximum of 10 vehicles to be stored at any one time • the vehicles must be obtained from an authorised treatment facility (ATF) and stored prior to burning on hardstanding • the burning must take place on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage • the burnt out or cut vehicle must be returned to an ATF for recovery
LRW 409	14 July 2010	Use of de-polluted end of life vehicles for controlled explosions during training exercises for emergency services, humanitarian and relief agencies and armed forces. A maximum of 5 vehicles per year to be stored and detonated. The vehicles must be obtained from an authorised treatment facility (ATF) and stored on hardstanding. The exploded vehicle parts must be returned to an ATF for appropriate recovery.
LRW 415	4 August 2010	The temporary secure storage of waste pending recovery, of waste from motor vehicle servicing, maintenance and repair. Maximum storage limit for non hazardous and hazardous waste is 5 cubic metres. You must comply with the Hazardous Waste Regulations.

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

LRW 453	6 May 2011	The treatment by dismantling of small boats and barges (not containing asbestos) that have been used for freshwater inland navigation. The treatment must be within a building or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. A maximum of 5 small boats and 1 barge can be stored at any one time. The total quantity of waste treated shall not exceed 100 tonnes per year.
LRW 492	15 February 2012	The use of end of life vehicles (ELVs) for training in educational establishments. A total of 5 ELVs can be stored and used at any one time. The ELVs must be stored within a building or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Following use any vehicles and parts no longer required must be sent to an approved treatment facility.
LRW 515	15 August 2012	The storage and treatment by stripping and granulation of waste cable at existing T9 operations. The total quantity of waste cable stored and treated at any one time shall not exceed 50 tonnes. You must comply with all the other T9 conditions. Waste exemption: T9 recovering scrap metal
LRW 530	17 October 2012	The secure storage and treatment by dismantling of agricultural trailers for the purpose of re-using parts only. The storage shall be on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. All treatment must be within a building that has an impermeable pavement and sealed drainage. A maximum of 3 trailers can be stored and treated at any one time. All drained hydraulic oil must be stored securely within secondary containment.

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr>
<td>LRW 539

LRW 541</td>
<td>13 September 2013

13 September 2013</td>
<td>1. The manual treatment of a relevant waste by a relevant treatment operation:

relevant waste and relevant treatment operations for the purposes of this paragraph
the quantity limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(a)
the additional specific conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(c)

<table>
<tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th><th>Relevant treatment operation</th><th>Quantity limits (at any one time)</th><th>Additional specific comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>20 01 40</td><td>Petrol lawnmowers</td><td>Repair and refurbishment</td><td>5 tonnes</td><td>A, C</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 01 09</td><td>Agricultural trailers</td><td>Dismantling</td><td>2 Trailers</td><td>C</td></tr>
</table>
2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that the:

total quantity of waste treated or stored at any one time does not exceed the limit specified in the 4th column of the table in sub-paragraph (2)
operation complies with the following additional specific conditions as is specified in the 5th column of the table:

A - the operation is for the purposes of reusing the waste
C - treatment and storage are carried out indoors</td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Tyres, rubber and plastic</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">If you wish to make an application for the small scale use of less than 50 whole car tyres for an educational or entertainment project, please contact the Environment Agency. A generic position cannot be given for these activities and each will be assessed on a case by case basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 184</td><td>14 Dec 06 Reviewed 17 July 07</td><td>Separation of fly-tipped tyres from their rims by local authorities or their agents pending recovery. A maximum of 1,000 tyres may be stored at any one time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 244</td><td>14 August 2007</td><td>Separation of a maximum of 50 tyres a month from their rims, pending recovery or re-use. This activity to be carried out on tyres and rims collected from scrap yards or end of life vehicle sites and suitable for recovery or re-use.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 296</td><td>22 April 2008</td><td>The secure storage of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to treatment.

The manual treatment by cutting of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to reuse without further treatment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 322</td><td>16 September 2008</td><td>The use of waste rubber off-cuts as an aggregate replacement to improve drainage during construction activities involving waste tyre bales.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 411</td><td>14 July 2010 Reviewed 21 Dec 2012</td><td>Sorting, grading, shredding, shearing and freezing of rubber encased metal wire from the manufacture of new tyres (EWC 07 02 99) to produce metal and tyre snippets for the purpose of recovery. The total quantity of waste to be stored at any one time prior and after treatment is 162 tonnes.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date ... withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 414</td><td>4 August 2010</td><td>The sorting of waste tyres as an associated prior treatment under exemption T8.
A T8 exemption has to be registered for the purposes of associated storage and baling of tyres for this position to apply.
Waste exemption: T8 mechanically treating end-of-life tyres</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 462</td><td>22 September 2011</td><td>The storage and treatment of car tyres to produce sea floor anti-scour mats for wind turbines.
The treatment by washing and cleaning shall take place on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.
The maximum quantity of tyres stored and treated at any one time is 800 tyres.
The use of the mats is covered by a licence authorised under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 and are administered by the Marine Consents and Environment Unit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 467</td><td>9 June 2011</td><td>The treatment pending recovery of the following waste by sorting, shredding, baling and compacting:
<table>
<tr><th>Code</th><th>Waste type</th><th>Treatment limit (over a 7 day period)</th><th>Storage limit (at any one time)</th></tr>
<tr><td>20 01 99</td><td>Redundant running or athletics tracks and rubber shock pads and waste astroturf</td><td>100 tonnes where treatment is carried out outdoors
3,000 tonnes where treatment is carried out indoors</td><td>500 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
No waste may be stored for more than 12 months. The treatment and storage must be carried out at a secure place.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 477</td><td>22 September 2011</td><td>The treatment of PAS108 tyre bales by wrapping in concrete sheets for use in construction.
The wrapping of the tyre bales is undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage.
This position does not increase the quantities or limitations placed on storage under T8 exemption or a permit.
Waste exemption: T8 mechanically treating end-of-life tyres
The bales remain waste until utilised within the construction activity under a U2 exemption.
Waste exemption: U2 use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
The EWC remains the same as uncoated tyre bales: 16 01 03.</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 527</td><td>17 October 2012</td><td>The use of whole clean tyres (16 01 03) to provide an engineered steel braced fendering system at quaysides.

A maximum of 200 tyres to be used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 540</td><td>13 September 2013</td><td>1. The use of relevant waste for a specified purpose.

2. For the purposes of this paragraph the following table specifies relevant waste and the limits referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(a)
<table>
<tr><td>Codes</td><td>Waste types</td><td>Specified purpose</td><td>Quantity limit (at any one time)</td></tr>
<tr><td>16 01 03</td><td>End-of-life tyres</td><td>Use as planters</td><td>10 tonnes</td></tr>
</table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph, the specific conditions are that:

• the total amount of waste used or stored at any one time does not exceed the quantity limit specified in the 4th column</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Wood and plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 402</td><td>1 June 2010</td><td>The storage and treatment by pelletising woodchip produced from untreated wood packaging.

The total quantity of waste to be stored and treated in any 7 day period is 500 tonnes. If a T6 exemption is registered at the site the total quantity stored and treated under this low risk position and the exemption cannot exceed the limits set within T6.

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

Waste exemption: T6 treating waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of ... on 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr><td>LRW 418</td><td>4 August 2010</td><td>The beneficial use of railway sleepers and telegraph poles that have been assessed as being hazardous waste (17 02 05*, 19 12 06* and 20 01 37*) for use in the construction of buildings, fencing, barriers, containment or similar above-ground construction.

Maximum storage limit is 100 tonnes for both hazardous and non hazardous sleepers (registered under U8) and poles. The sleepers and poles must not be stored for longer than 12 months.

The storage of the poles or sleepers can be registered under S2 and the use of non-hazardous poles or sleepers under U8.

Waste exemption: S2 storing waste in a secure place

Waste exemption: U8 using waste for a specified purpose

You must comply with the Hazardous Waste Regulations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 450</td><td>3 February 2011</td><td>The treatment by shredding and grinding of oversized fully matured compost (19 05 03) of plant origin to produce a peat substitute. The following restrictions apply:
the total quantity of waste treated and stored over a 7 day period does not exceed 500 tonnes
no waste is stored for longer than 1 month before treatment;
no waste is stored for longer than 3 months following treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 454</td><td>17 March 2011</td><td>The physical treatment of waste wooden doors, fencing, cable drums, pallets, crates and timber to remove metal components pending use in construction.

The secure storage on site of treatment of up to 25 tonnes of these waste streams prior to treatment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>LRW 549</td><td>25 July 2014</td><td>Preparatory treatment of wastes

1. The treatment of relevant wastes to produce animal bedding.

2. The following table specifies relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph.<table><tr><th>Waste code</th><th>Waste type</th><th>Treatment method</th></tr><tr><td>03 03 10</td><td>Wood fibre</td><td>Drying</td></tr></table>3. For the purposes of this paragraph the conditions are that no more than:
300 tonnes of wet waste and 150 tonnes of dried waste are stored at any one time
7,500 tonnes are treated in any 12 month period</td></tr>
</table>

This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.

<table>
<tr>
<td>LRW 551</td>
<td>16 December 2015</td>
<td>
Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance.
1. The burning of relevant waste as a fuel in an appliance if the requirements in sub-paragraph (4) are met.
2. The following table specifies relevant waste for the purposes of this paragraph.
<table>
<tr><th>Waste code</th><th>Waste type</th></tr>
<tr><td>03 01 05</td><td>Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and facings other than those in 03 01 04 and not containing halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coatings</td></tr>
</table>
3. For the purposes of this paragraph the specific conditions are that the:

total quantity of waste burned over any 1 hour period is less than 50kg
total quantity of waste stored at any one time does not exceed 10 tonnes
waste is stored in a secure place

4. The requirements in this sub-paragraph are that:

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

5. The waste is burnt at the same place where it was produced.
6. A U4 exemption is also registered.
The amount of waste that can be burnt under this position is included in the quantity limits in a U4 exemption where wastes from that exemption are also being burnt.
Waste exemption: U4 burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
</td>
</tr>
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This document is out of date and was withdrawn 20 November 2019.