Aggregate/Soil Producers Checklist									
Site/Operator Name: Nick Brookes				Environment Officer: Rachel Argyros & Andy Jobson					
Permit/Exemption Ref: EAWML 50066 Date: 17 th August 2010									
1. Types of Waste Accepted for aggregate/soil manufacture: (Tick all that apply)									
Concrete Brick Clay Sand/stor Slate Glass	Mixed demolition waste ✓ Inerts from Skip TSs D Mixed Skip waste Gypsum/plasterboard			Excavation waste from Brownfield sites Highways/Utilities arisings Incinerator bottom ash Hazardous waste e.g. asbestos		sites]]]		
2. "Products" Made/Sold: (Tick all that apply)									
General Fill Capping e.g. 6F1, 6F2, 6F3, 6F4, 6F5 Sub-base e.g. Type 1, Type 2, Type 4 Pipe Bedding e.g. 0-20mm, 0-40mm Washed single size aggregate Other (e.glandfill cover) Aggregates for use in concrete Aggregates for use in hydraulically bound mixtures Washed sand Soil/Soil substitutes Other (e.glandfill cover) Puddle Clay and other bespoke products prepared to customer's specification					<u>√</u>	Í]]			
3. Indication of outgoing sales (tonnes per annum):									
	Type W Aggregates		aste (tpa)		Product (tpa))			
	Soil/Soil Substitutes Other								
NOTE: Please use ranges: <10,000; 10,000-20,000; 20,000-30,000; 30,000-40,000; 40,000-50,000; 50,000-100,000; 100,000-150,000; 150,000-200,000; 200,000-300,000; > 300,000 tonnes per annum.									
4. Are they using the Wrap Quality Protocol for Aggregates? Yes If "no" please state reason (see Notes for options)									
5. Waste Acceptance Yes						Yes	No		
5a . Does the site have written acceptance criteria and procedures for incoming waste? NOTE: This should include use of waste transfer notes and inspection of incoming loads overlead overlead									
5b . Are input records kept? ✓					✓				

	Transfer notes						
	Yes	No					
6. Treatment/Production Standards							
6a . Does the site have a Quality Management System (Factory Production Control System), including a method statement (MS) describing the waste recovery process & products? NOTE: The MS may be represented by a flow chart	see comments below						
6b . Does the site produce aggregates/soils to established specifications and/or BS EN standards?	√						
7. Testing/Quality Control							
7a. Are all the aggregate products sampled and tested regularly in accordance with the Quality Protocol? NOTE: The QP requires a test plan and has minimum test frequencies for aggregate composition, grading, fines content & particle shape. In addition, further tests may be required depending on the specification/standard of the aggregate produced.	see comments below						
7b . Does the site have a procedure for dealing with non-conforming products?	✓ see comments below						
8. EO's assessment of compliance with QP (Tick most appropriate):							
	olicable 🗖)					

Observations and Recommendations

Quality Management System/ FPC Manual

The site is following a Quality Management Scheme for the production of aggregates from inert waste promoting recycling and good practice.

However, a review of the documentation revealed missing information which is vital to ensure compliance with the WRAP protocol.

A manager should be assigned to ensure that the procedures within the Quality Management System are being adhered to. Staff responsibilities must also be clearly defined. Training records for staff trained on the FPC should be available and records kept of relevant controls and inspections, calibrations and changes.

The wash plant is operated under a paragraph 13 waste exemption. Under the acceptance criteria, only inert waste can be processed into aggregates (clay, sand, stone, asphalt, tiles, rocks, concrete, glass, as per appendix C). The feedstock should not be contaminated with hazardous material so it is imperative that the source of the material is checked to ensure that it suitable before it is accepted. The Quality Management System should include written procedures demonstrating how incoming non-conforming waste is handled. Details on where the material is stored or quarantined and how the material is rejected needs to be documented.

There are currently no waste acceptance criteria testing on the fines that are internally transferred from the permitted transfer station to the aggregate wash plant. Visual checks are not sufficient to demonstrate that the material is an inert feedstock. If the fines are tested under WAC and demonstrated that they are clean and uncontaminated then the waste could come under the terms of the WRAP protocol. A testing and sampling regime will need to be established and the fines assessed against WAC for inert waste to determine whether they are a suitable feedstock. If after testing the feedstock is identified as not inert or no testing is carried out, then proposals to expand the permit area and operate the wash plant under a permit rather than an exemption will be required.

A Method Statement or flow diagram which describes the waste recovery process for each product type is required. Details to include the equipment used , locations of the designated product stockpiles and input material stockpiles and the type of process involved (crushing, screening, handpicking, washing etc).

Although the site has a defined test plan for the production of aggregates, further justification is required on the testing regime currently imposed. The testing procedure and sampling and testing frequency should meet the requirements of testing as set out in the WRAP protocol. Test results are available to demonstrate that the product materials being sold meet the standards and comply with the WRAP protocol. Testing is undertaken by UKAS accredited companies.

There are no written procedures for handling non-compliant products. A scheme for dealing with non-conforming products must be in place and documented within the FPC manual.

The outgoing material is sent with a delivery ticket describing what is being sold and states that the material has been produced to a quality scheme meeting the quality protocol.

Section B of the Quality Management System which details all authorisations / exempt waste activities is missing and should be included.

Photographs of wash plant



Figure 1 Reception Area - inert feedstock



Figure 2 Jet sprays washing the material



Figure 3 Wash Tank – removes floatable trash



Figure 4 Product aggregates & sand stored in defined bays