Permitting Decisions- Variation

We have decided to grant the variation for Avonmouth II operated by Grundon Waste Management Limited.

The variation number is EPR/LP3241QA/V009.

The permit was issued on 17/11/2025.

The variation is for the removal of the 5.4 A(1)(b)(i) biological treatment activity and the addition of a number of hazardous waste scheduled activities, Directly Associated Activities (DAA's) and the addition of non-hazardous waste operations to turn the facility into a hazardous and non-hazardous waste treatment and transfer station. The permit variation sought the addition of:

- 5.3 Part A(1)(a)(ii), physico-chemical treatment - Hazardous waste shredding;
- 5.3 Part A(1)(a)(iii), blending or mixing - Blending or mixing of hazardous waste;
- 5.3 Part A (1)(a)(iv) - Repackaging of hazardous waste;
- 5.3 Part A (1)(a)(ii) - Gravity treatment of water-based liquid wastes;
- 5.3 Part A (1)(a)(ii) - Crushing and emptying of containers in screw compactor waste processor, hazardous waste;
- 5.6 Part A(1)(a) - Temporary storage of hazardous waste;
- Non-hazardous waste operation - Treatment of non-hazardous waste via mixing, blending and bulking
- Non-hazardous waste operation - Shredding on non-hazardous waste;
- Non-hazardous waste operation - Shredding of non-hazardous metal waste;
- Non-hazardous waste operation - Crushing and emptying of containers in screw compactor waste processor, non-hazardous waste;
- Non-hazardous waste operation - Storage and transfer of non-hazardous waste.

Due to its nature this application is considered to be a substantial variation. The sites purpose and the waste being treated and stored are all updated as a part of this variation.

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the permit will ensure that the appropriate level of environmental protection is provided.

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision making process. It summarises the decision-making process to show how the main relevant factors have been taken into account. We have assessed the aspects that are changing as part of this variation, we have not revisited any other sections of the permit.

This decision document provides a record of the decision-making process. It

- highlights key issues in the determination
- summarises the decision making process in the decision considerations section to show how the main relevant factors have been taken into account

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit and the variation notice.

Key issues of the decision

Emissions to air

See appendix 1 for the summary of the applicant's air modelling and the risk posed to the environment from the emissions to air associated with the application.

Fugitive emissions – Dust

The activities on site have the potential to give rise to fugitive dust. This was assessed as part of the determination. Justification as to why a dust management plan is not required was provided by the operator. Dust emissions have been assessed as part of the generic environmental risk assessment provided as part of the application. Controls are in place for the control of fugitive dust; operations take place within a building and there is an extraction system in place to capture air within this building. Dust has been assessed as part of the channelled emissions modelling.

The permit condition requiring a dust management plan in the future if required remains in the permit.

Oxidising wastes

HSE guidance states that these products should be stored in designated areas, separate from other dangerous substances, in bins or cabinets constructed from

fire-resistant materials and of bunded design to retain 110% of the volume of the largest vessel normally stored within them.

Grundon has proposed alternative standards for the storage of oxidising wastes. These wastes will be stored in UN-approved containers, which will be placed in a fire-resistant bay within the building. The bay is bunded, sloping from front to back, with a small sump at the rear to capture any spillage. This sump can be pumped out with any contents being removed for appropriate disposal or recovery.

The Environment Agency has agreed to permit this approach, as the operating techniques are considered sufficient to control the greatest risks. Oxidising wastes will be clearly segregated from other waste types, stored in fire-resistant bays within the waste treatment building.

Decision considerations

Confidential information

A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

Identifying confidential information

We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

Consultation

The consultation requirements were identified in accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016) and our public participation statement.

We consulted the local authority.

No response was received.

The application was publicised on the GOV.UK website.

We consulted the following organisations:

- UKHSA
- HSE

No responses were received.

The regulated facility

We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 ‘Understanding the meaning of regulated facility’ and Appendix 2 of RGN2 ‘Defining the scope of the installation’.

The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.

The site

The operator has provided plans which we consider to be satisfactory.

These show the extent of the site and facility, including the discharge points.

The plan is included in the permit.

Site condition report

The operator has provided a description of the condition of the site, which we consider is satisfactory. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports and baseline reporting under the Industrial Emissions Directive.

Nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations

We have checked the location of the application to assess if it is within the screening distances we consider relevant for impacts on nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations. The application is within our screening distances for these designations.

We have assessed the application and its potential to affect sites of nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations identified in the nature conservation screening report as part of the permitting process.

We consider that the application will not affect any site of nature conservation, landscape and heritage, and/or protected species or habitats identified.

We have not consulted Natural England.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance.

Environmental impact assessment

In determining the application we have considered the Environmental Statement.

Environmental risk

We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility.

The operator’s risk assessment is satisfactory.

General operating techniques

We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility.

The operating techniques that the applicant must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.

Operating techniques for emissions that screen out as insignificant

Emissions of PM10 - Annual mean, PM10 - Hourly mean, PM2.5 - Annual mean, Hydrogen Chloride - Hourly mean, Total VOCs - Annual mean, Total VOCs - Hourly mean, Ammonia - Annual mean and Ammonia - Hourly mean have been screened out as insignificant, and so we agree that the applicant’s proposed techniques are Best Available Techniques (BAT) for the installation.

We consider that the emission limits included in the installation permit reflect the BAT for the sector.

National Air Pollution Control Programme

We have considered the National Air Pollution Control Programme as required by the National Emissions Ceilings Regulations 2018. By setting emission limit values in line with technical guidance we are minimising emissions to air. This will aid the delivery of national air quality targets. We do not consider that we need to include any additional conditions in this permit.

Odour management

We have reviewed the odour management plan in accordance with our guidance on odour management.

We consider that the odour management plan is satisfactory and we approve this plan.

We have approved the odour management plan as we consider it to be appropriate measures based on information available to us at the current time. The applicant should not take our approval of this plan to mean that the

measures in the plan are considered to cover every circumstance throughout the life of the permit.

The applicant should keep the plans under constant review and revise them annually or if necessary sooner if there have been complaints arising from operations on site or if circumstances change. This is in accordance with our guidance ‘Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit’.

The plan has been incorporated into the operating techniques S1.2.

Fire prevention plan

We have assessed the fire prevention plan and are satisfied that it meets the measures and objectives set out in the Fire Prevention Plan guidance.

The plan sets out alternative measures that we consider meet the objectives of the Fire Prevention Plan guidance.

There is no dedicated quarantine area but a bay is always available to be used in quarantine. The location is flexible to allow the operator full flexibility in their operations.

Vehicles may not be fitted with extinguishers but there is an automated fire detection and suppression system as well as extinguishers and hoses easily accessible on site.

We have approved the fire prevention plan as we consider it to be appropriate measures based on information available to us at the current time. The applicant should not take our approval of this plan to mean that the measures in the plan are considered to cover every circumstance throughout the life of the permit.

The plan has been incorporated into the operating techniques S1.2.

Updating permit conditions during consolidation

We have updated permit conditions to those in the current generic permit template as part of permit consolidation. The conditions will provide the same level of protection as those in the previous permits.

Raw materials

We have specified limits and controls on the use of raw materials and fuels.

Waste types

We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility.

We are satisfied that the operator can accept these wastes for the following reasons:

- they are suitable for the proposed activities
- the proposed infrastructure is appropriate; and
- the environmental risk assessment is acceptable.

We have excluded the following wastes for the following reasons:

The lists of waste provided by the operator were assessed and where waste codes were deemed inappropriate for the proposed treatment methods these were removed from the application with agreement from the operator. If justification was provided by the operator, waste codes have been retained where appropriate. Excluded waste codes have been provided in Appendix 2.

We made these decisions with respect to waste types in accordance with;

- Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste;
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities;
- Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities;
- Treating metal waste in shredders: appropriate measures for permitted facilities;
- Healthcare waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities;
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities.

Pre-operational conditions

Based on the information in the application, we consider that we need to include pre-operational conditions.

The LEV system in the building is to have a extraction hood fitted to it to capture dust from above the waste shredder. This needs to be in place prior to operation and therefore pre-operational condition has been included within the permit.

Improvement programme

Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to include an improvement programme.

We have included an improvement programme to ensure that the emissions which have been modelled are representative of the actual emissions when the site is operational and the risk has been appropriately considered. The operator will need to sample the emission to air, screen this emission and implement any improvements required to ensure that the limits within the permit are met.

Emission limits

Emission Limit Values (ELVs) or equivalent parameters or technical measures based on Best Available Techniques (BAT) have been added for the following substances:

- Brominated flame retardants
- Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Dust
- HCl Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)
- Metals (As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Tl, V)
- Dioxins and furans (PCDD/F)
- Ammonia (NH3)
- Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOCs)
- Speciated Volatile Organic Compounds

Emissions limits have been added as a result of this variation. It is considered that the descriptive limits described below will prevent significant deterioration of receiving waters.

- Oil and grease

Monitoring

We have decided that monitoring should be added for the following parameters, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified:

- Brominated flame retardants
- Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Dust
- HCl Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)
- Metals (As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se, Tl, V)
- Dioxins and furans (PCDD/F)
- Ammonia (NH3)
- Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOCs)
- Speciated Volatile Organic Compounds

- Oil and grease

These monitoring requirements have been included in order to ensure the emission remains compliant with the permitted limits.

We made these decisions in accordance with Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste.

Based on the information in the application we are satisfied that the operator's techniques, personnel and equipment have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation as appropriate.

Reporting

We have added reporting in the permit for the following parameters:

- Emissions to air
- Emissions to water

We made these decisions in accordance with Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste.

Management system

We are not aware of any reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions.

The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.

Technical competence

Technical competence is required for activities permitted.

The operator is a member of the ESA/EU skills scheme.

We are satisfied that the operator is technically competent.

Previous performance

We have assessed operator competence. There is no known reason to consider the applicant will not comply with the permit conditions.

No relevant convictions were found. The operator satisfies the criteria in our guidance on operator competence.

Financial competence

There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit conditions.

Growth duty

We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit variation.

Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:

“The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation.”

We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections.

We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

Appendix 1 - Air Emissions Assessment

Regulated activities can present different types of risk to the environment, these include noise and vibration, accidents, fugitive emissions to air and water; as well as point source releases to air, discharges to ground or groundwater, global warming potential and generation of waste and other environmental impacts. Consideration may also have to be given to the effect of emissions being subsequently deposited onto land (where there are ecological receptors). The key factors relevant to this determination are discussed in this and other sections of this document.

The next sections of this document explain how we have approached the issue of assessing the likely impact of the emissions to air from the Installation on human health and the environment.

Assessment Methodology

Application of Environment Agency Web Guide for Air Emissions Risk Assessment

A methodology for risk assessment of point source emissions to air, which we use to assess the risk of applications we receive for permits, is set out in our Web Guide and has the following steps:

- Describe emissions and receptors
- Calculate process contributions
- Screen out insignificant emissions that do not warrant further investigation
- Decide if detailed air modelling is needed
- Assess emissions against relevant standards
- Summarise the effects of emissions

The methodology uses a concept of “process contribution (PC)”, which is the estimated concentration of emitted substances after dispersion into the receiving environmental media at the point where the magnitude of the concentration is greatest. The guidance provides a simple method of calculating PC primarily for screening purposes and for estimating process contributions where environmental consequences are relatively low. It is based on using dispersion factors. These factors assume worst case dispersion conditions with no allowance made for thermal or momentum plume rise and so the process contributions calculated are likely to be an overestimate of the actual maximum concentrations. More accurate calculation of process contributions can be achieved by mathematical dispersion models, which take into account relevant parameters of the release and surrounding conditions, including local meteorology.

Use of Air Dispersion Modelling

We often require the Applicant to submit a full air dispersion model as part of their application, for the key pollutants. Air dispersion modelling enables the process contribution to be predicted at any environmental receptor that might be impacted by the plant.

Once short-term and long-term PCs have been calculated in this way, they are compared with Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

Where an EU EQS exists, the relevant standard is the EU EQS. Where an EU EQS does not exist, our guidance sets out a National EQS (also referred to as Environmental Assessment Level - EAL) which has been derived to provide a similar level of protection to Human Health and the Environment as the EU EQS levels. In a very small number of cases, e.g. for emissions of Lead, the National EQS is more stringent that the EU EQS. In such cases, we use the National EQS standard for our assessment.

National EQSs do not have the same legal status as EU EQSs, and there is no explicit requirement to impose stricter conditions than BAT in order to comply with a national EQS. However, national EQSs are a standard for harm and any significant contribution to a breach is likely to be unacceptable.

PCs are considered **Insignificant** if:

- the **long-term** process contribution is less than **1%** of the relevant EQS; and
- the **short-term** process contribution is less than **10%** of the relevant EQS.

The **long term** 1% process contribution insignificance threshold is based on the judgements that:

- It is unlikely that an emission at this level will make a significant contribution to air quality;
- The threshold provides a substantial safety margin to protect health and the environment.

The **short term** 10% process contribution insignificance threshold is based on the judgements that:

- spatial and temporal conditions mean that short term process contributions are transient and limited in comparison with long term process contributions;
- the threshold provides a substantial safety margin to protect health and the environment.

Where an emission is screened out in this way, we would normally consider that the Applicant's proposals for the prevention and control of the emission to be BAT. That is because if the impact of the emission is already insignificant, it follows that any further reduction in this emission will also be insignificant.

However, where an emission cannot be screened out as insignificant, it does not mean it will necessarily be significant.

For those pollutants which do not screen out as insignificant, we determine whether exceedances of the relevant EQS are likely. This is done through detailed audit and review of the Applicant's air dispersion modelling taking background concentrations and modelling uncertainties into account. Where an exceedance of

an EU EQS is identified, we may require the Applicant to go beyond what would normally be considered BAT for the Installation or we may refuse the application if the applicant is unable to provide suitable proposals. Whether or not exceedances are considered likely, the application is subject to the requirement to operate in accordance with BAT.

This is not the end of the risk assessment, because we also take into account local factors (for example, particularly sensitive receptors nearby such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These additional factors may also lead us to include more stringent conditions than BAT.

If, as a result of reviewing of the risk assessment and taking account of any additional techniques that could be applied to limit emissions, we consider that emissions **would cause significant pollution**, we would refuse the Application.

8.2 Assessment of Impact on Air Quality

The Applicant's assessment of the impact of air quality is set out in *'AVONMOUTH II WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY: AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT',* dated September 2025, of the Application. The assessment comprises:

- Dispersion modelling of emissions to air from the operation of the installation.
- A study of the impact of emissions on nearby sensitive conservation sites.

This section of the decision document deals primarily with the dispersion modelling of emissions to air from the installation and its impact on local air quality. The impact on conservation sites is considered in the section below.

The Applicant has assessed the Installation's potential emissions to air against the relevant air quality standards, and the potential impact upon local conservation sites and human health. These assessments predict the potential effects on local air quality from the Installation's stack emissions using the ADMS v6 (Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System) dispersion model, which is a commonly used computer model for regulatory dispersion modelling. The model used 5 years of meteorological data collected from the weather station at Bristol Airport which is 14km south of the installation between 2020 and 2024. The impact of the terrain surrounding the site upon plume dispersion was considered in the dispersion modelling.

The air impact assessments, and the dispersion modelling upon which they were based, employed the following assumptions.

First, they assumed that the ELVs in the Permit would be the maximum permitted by AELs outlined within the BAT Conclusions. These substances are:

- total dust (as PM10 and PM2.5);
- total volatile organic compounds;
- hydrogen chloride; and

- ammonia (NH3).

Second, they assumed that the Installation operates continuously.

We are in agreement with this approach. The assumptions underpinning the model have been checked and are reasonably precautionary.

The Applicant used the values from the DEFRA background mapping system as background concentrations.

The Applicant provided us with modelled output showing the concentration of key pollutants at a number of specified locations within the surrounding area.

The way in which the Applicant used dispersion models, its selection of input data, use of background data and the assumptions it made have been reviewed by the Environment Agency to establish the robustness of the Applicant's air impact assessment. The output from the model has then been used to inform further assessment of health impacts and impact on habitats and conservation sites.

Our review of the Applicant's assessment leads us to agree with the Applicant's conclusions.

The Applicant's modelling predictions are summarised in the following sections.

Assessment of Air Dispersion Modelling Outputs

The modelling predictions are summarised in the tables below. The modelling predicted pollutant concentrations at discreet receptors and the maximum off-site process contribution.

The table below shows the ground level concentrations at the most impacted identified receptor for annual and daily means. For hourly means, the maximum off-site process contribution has been used as a conservative assumption. This is to account for any unforeseen public spaces that were not identified as discrete receptors, where members of the public might reasonably spend 1 hour of time.

Where emissions screen out as insignificant, the background pollutant levels are not considered within the assessment in accordance with our H1 screening process.

Pollutant	EQS / EAL (µg/m³)	Process Contribution (PC) (µg/m³)	PC as % of EQS / EAL
PM_{10} - Annual mean	40	0.006	<0.1%
PM_{10} - Hourly mean [2]	50	2.7	5.5%
$PM_{2.5}$ - Annual mean	20	0.006	<0.1%
Hydrogen Chloride - Hourly mean [2]	750	11.1	1.5%
Total VOCs - Annual mean [1]	5	0.038	0.8%
Total VOCs - Daily mean [1]	30	0.74	2.5%
Ammonia - Annual mean	180	0.006	<0.1%

Pollutant	EQS / EAL (µg/m³)	Process Contribution (PC) (µg/m³)	PC as % of EQS / EAL
Ammonia - Hourly mean [2]	2,500	11.1	0.4%
Note 1 - It is assumed that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted comprise entirely of benzene, and is representative of a very worst-case. Note 2 - Maximum off-site process contribution used instead of discrete receptors.			

From the table above the following emissions can be screened out as insignificant in that the process contribution is <1% of the long term EQS/EAL and <10% of the short term EAQ/EAL. These are:

- PM10 - Annual mean
- PM10 - Hourly mean
- PM2.5 - Annual mean
- Hydrogen Chloride - Hourly mean
- Total VOCs - Annual mean
- Total VOCs - Hourly mean
- Ammonia - Annual mean
- Ammonia - Hourly mean

Therefore we consider the Applicant's proposals for preventing and minimising the emissions of these substances to be BAT for the Installation subject to the audit of BAT considered later in this document.

Impact on Habitats sites, SSSIs, non-statutory conservation sites etc.

Sites Considered

There are 2 Special Area(s) of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area(s) (SPA) / Ramsar sites located within 10 kilometres (km) of the installation boundary.

There is 1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within 2 km of the installation boundary.

There are also 12 Local Wildlife Site(s) (LWS) / Ancient Woodland(s) (AW) / Local Nature Reserve(s) (LNR) within 2 km of the installation boundary.

The modelling predicted pollutant concentrations at ecological receptors

The Applicant's modelling predicted pollutant concentrations at ecological receptors. The tables below show the ground level concentrations at the most impacted ecological receptor – Local Wildlife Site 1. Where emissions screen out as insignificant, the background pollutant levels are not considered within the assessment in accordance with our H1 screening process.

Special Area(s) of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area(s) (SPA) / Ramsar / SSSI sites

Screening using the detailed modelling has determined that the process contributions of ammonia emissions / nitrogen deposition / acid deposition from the application site is less than the 1% insignificance threshold.

It is therefore possible to conclude no likely significant effect.

The worst-case modelled process contributions are summarised in tables below:

Ammonia emissions

Site	Critical level ammonia µg/m³	Process Contribution (PC) (µg/m³)	PC as % of EQS / EAL
Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI	1	0.0068	0.7%
Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC	1	0.00039	<0.1%

Nitrogen deposition

Site	Critical load kg N/ha/yr	Predicted PC kg N/ha/yr	PC % of critical load
Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI	10 [1]	0.035	0.4%
Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC	10 [2]	0.0030	<0.1%
Note 1 - Sensitive habitat - Atlantic salt meadows and calcareous grassland Note 2 - Sensitive habitat - Broadleaved deciduous woodland			

Acid deposition

Site	Critical load keq/ha/yr	Predicted PC keq/ha/yr	PC % of critical load
Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI	4.856 [1]	0.0054	0.1%
Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC	1.219 [2]	0.00062	0.1%
Note 1 - Sensitive habitat - Atlantic salt meadows and calcareous grassland Note 2 - Sensitive habitat - Broadleaved deciduous woodland			

LWS / AW / LNR

Screening using the detailed modelling has determined that the process contributions of ammonia emissions / nitrogen deposition / acid deposition from the application site is less than the 100% insignificance threshold.

It is therefore possible to conclude no likely significant effect.

Ammonia emissions

Site	Critical level ammonia µg/m³	Process Contribution (PC) (µg/m³)	PC as % of EQS / EAL
Severn Estuary LWS	1	0.0068	0.7%
Avonmouth Sewage Works and Hoar Gout LWS	1	0.021	2.1%
Gloucester Road Railway Sidings LWS	1	0.0035	0.3%
Fields Along M5, Hallen LWS	1	0.0029	0.3%
Hallen Marsh Junction LWS	1	0.0042	0.4%
Kings Weston Lane Rhine LWS	1	0.017	1.7%
Lawrence Weston Bow LWS	1	0.0023	0.2%
Lawrence Weston Road Rhines LWS	1	0.0078	0.8%
Salt Rhine and Moorhouse Rhine LWS	1	0.0059	0.6%
St Andrews Road Rhine LWS	1	0.032	3.2%
Long Cross Tip LWS	1	0.0025	0.2%
Barracks Lane Rhine Complex LWS	1	0.0019	0.2%

Nitrogen deposition

Site	Critical load kg N/ha/yr	Predicted PC kg N/ha/yr	PC % of critical load
Severn Estuary LWS	10	0.035	0.4%
Avonmouth Sewage Works and Hoar Gout LWS	5	0.11	2.2%
Gloucester Road Railway Sidings LWS	10	0.027	0.3%
Fields Along M5, Hallen LWS	5	0.015	0.3%
Hallen Marsh Junction LWS	5	0.022	0.4%
Kings Weston Lane Rhine LWS	5	0.087	1.7%
Lawrence Weston Bow LWS	5	0.012	0.2%
Lawrence Weston Road Rhines LWS	5	0.041	0.8%
Salt Rhine and Moorhouse Rhine LWS	5	0.031	0.6%
St Andrews Road Rhine LWS	5	0.17	3.3%
Long Cross Tip LWS	5	0.013	0.3%
Barracks Lane Rhine Complex LWS	10	0.015	0.1%

Acid deposition

Site	Critical load keq/ha/yr	Predicted PC keq/ha/yr	PC % of critical load
Severn Estuary LWS	4.856	0.0054	0.1%
Avonmouth Sewage Works and Hoar Gout LWS	11.204	0.017	0.1%
Gloucester Road Railway Sidings LWS	4.856	0.0055	0.1%
Fields Along M5, Hallen LWS	4.856	0.0024	0.1%
Hallen Marsh Junction LWS	4.856	0.0034	0.1%
Kings Weston Lane Rhine LWS	4.856	0.013	0.3%
Lawrence Weston Bow LWS	4.856	0.0018	<0.1%
Lawrence Weston Road Rhines LWS	4.856	0.0063	0.1%
Salt Rhine and Moorhouse Rhine LWS	4.856	0.0048	0.1%
St Andrews Road Rhine LWS	4.856	0.026	0.6%
Long Cross Tip LWS	4.856	0.002	<0.1%
Barracks Lane Rhine Complex LWS	11.069	0.003	<0.1%

No further assessment is required.

Appendix 2 Waste codes removed from activities within the application

AR1 – Hazardous waste shredding

15 02 02*	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
16 01 21*	hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components (2) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 05 07*	discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
16 05 08*	discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
17 02 04*	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances
17 03 01*	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 03*	coal tar and tarred products
17 09 03*	other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances
19 10 03*	fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances
19 10 05*	other fractions containing hazardous substances
19 12 06*	wood containing hazardous substances
19 12 11*	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing hazardous substances
19 13 01*	solid wastes from soil remediation containing hazardous substances
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components (6)
20 01 37*	wood containing hazardous substances

AR2 - Blending or mixing of hazardous waste.

03 01 04*	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer containing hazardous substances
03 02 01*	non-halogenated organic wood preservatives
03 02 02*	organochlorinated wood preservatives
03 02 03*	organometallic wood preservatives
03 02 04*	inorganic wood preservatives
03 02 05*	other wood preservatives containing hazardous substances
04 01 03*	degreasing wastes containing solvents without a liquid phase
04 02 14*	wastes from finishing containing organic solvents
04 02 16*	dyestuffs and pigments containing hazardous substances
05 01 15*	spent filter clays
06 02 01*	calcium hydroxide
06 03 11*	solid salts and solutions containing cyanides
06 03 13*	solid salts and solutions containing heavy metals
06 03 15*	metallic oxides containing heavy metals
06 04 03*	wastes containing arsenic
06 04 04*	wastes containing mercury
06 04 05*	wastes containing other heavy metals
06 06 02*	wastes containing hazardous sulphides
06 07 01*	wastes containing asbestos from electrolysis
06 07 02*	activated carbon from chlorine production
06 07 03*	barium sulphate sludge containing mercury
06 07 04*	solutions and acids, for example contact acid

06 09 03*	calcium-based reaction wastes containing or contaminated with hazardous substances
06 13 02*	spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
06 13 04*	wastes from asbestos processing
06 13 05*	soot
07 01 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 01 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 02 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 02 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 02 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 02 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 03 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 03 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 03 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 03 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 04 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 04 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 04 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 04 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 04 13*	solid wastes containing hazardous substances
07 05 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 05 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 05 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 05 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 05 13*	solid wastes containing hazardous substances
07 06 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 06 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 06 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 06 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 06 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
07 07 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 07 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
08 03 17*	waste printing toner containing hazardous substances
08 04 09*	waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances
08 05 01*	waste isocyanates
09 01 06*	wastes containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic wastes
09 01 11*	single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
10 01 04*	oil fly ash and boiler dust
10 01 13*	fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
10 01 14*	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration containing hazardous substances
10 01 16*	fly ash from co-incineration containing hazardous substances
10 01 18*	wastes from gas cleaning containing hazardous substances
10 02 07*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances
10 03 04*	primary production slags
10 03 08*	salt slags from secondary production
10 03 09*	black drosses from secondary production
10 03 15*	skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities
10 03 19*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances

10 03 21*	other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing hazardous substances
10 03 23*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances
10 03 29*	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses containing hazardous substances
10 04 01*	slags from primary and secondary production
10 04 02*	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 04 03*	calcium arsenate
10 04 04*	flue-gas dust
10 04 05*	other particulates and dust
10 04 06*	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 05 03*	flue-gas dust
10 05 05*	solid waste from gas treatment
10 05 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities
10 06 03*	flue-gas dust
10 06 06*	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 08 08*	salt slag from primary and secondary production
10 08 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities
10 08 12*	tar-containing wastes from anode manufacture
10 08 15*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 09 05*	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing hazardous substances
10 09 07*	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring containing hazardous substances
10 09 09*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 09 11*	other particulates containing hazardous substances
10 10 05*	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, containing hazardous substances
10 10 07*	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, containing hazardous substances
10 10 09*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 10 11*	other particulates containing hazardous substances
10 11 09*	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, containing hazardous substances
10 11 11*	waste glass in small particles and glass powder containing heavy metals (for example from cathode ray tubes)
10 11 13*	glass-polishing and -grinding sludge containing hazardous substances
10 11 15*	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment containing hazardous substances
10 11 19*	solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances
10 12 09*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances
10 12 11*	wastes from glazing containing heavy metals
10 13 09*	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture containing asbestos
10 13 12*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing hazardous substances
10 14 01*	waste from gas cleaning containing mercury
11 02 05*	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes containing hazardous substances
11 05 03*	solid wastes from gas treatment
11 05 04*	spent flux
12 01 12*	spent waxes and fats
12 01 16*	waste blasting material containing hazardous substances
12 01 20*	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials containing hazardous substances
13 01 01*	hydraulic oils, containing PCBs
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
13 05 08*	mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators

14 06 01*	chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
14 06 02*	other halogenated solvents and solvent mixtures
14 06 03*	other solvents and solvent mixtures
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances
15 01 11*	metallic packaging containing a hazardous solid porous matrix (for example asbestos), including empty pressure containers
15 02 02*	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
16 01 07*	oil filters
16 01 08*	components containing mercury
16 01 09*	components containing PCBs
16 01 10*	explosive components (for example air bags)
16 01 11*	brake pads containing asbestos
16 01 21*	hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 02 09*	transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10*	discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 12*	discarded equipment containing free asbestos
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components (2) other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 04 02*	fireworks wastes
16 04 03*	other waste explosives
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances
16 05 06*	laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals
16 06 01*	lead batteries
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03*	mercury-containing batteries
16 06 06*	separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators
16 08 02*	spent catalysts containing hazardous transition metals (3) or hazardous transition metal compounds
16 08 05*	spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid
16 08 07*	spent catalysts contaminated with hazardous substances
16 11 01*	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances
16 11 03*	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances
16 11 05*	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances
17 01 06*	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing hazardous substances
17 02 04*	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances
17 04 09*	metal waste contaminated with hazardous substances
17 04 10*	cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances
17 05 03*	soil and stones containing hazardous substances
17 05 05*	dredging spoil containing hazardous substances
17 05 07*	track ballast containing hazardous substances
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03*	other insulation materials consisting of or containing hazardous substances
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08 01*	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with hazardous substances
17 09 01*	construction and demolition wastes containing mercury

17 09 02*	construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)
18 01 03*	wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 01 06*	chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 01 08*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 10*	amalgam waste from dental care
18 02 01	sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 05*	chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 02 07*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
19 01 05*	filter cake from gas treatment
19 01 07*	solid wastes from gas treatment
19 01 10*	spent activated carbon from flue-gas treatment
19 01 11*	bottom ash and slag containing hazardous substances
19 01 13*	fly ash containing hazardous substances
19 01 15*	boiler dust containing hazardous substances
19 01 17*	pyrolysis wastes containing hazardous substances
19 02 09*	solid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances
19 03 06*	wastes marked as hazardous, solidified
19 04 02*	fly ash and other flue-gas treatment wastes
19 04 03*	non-vitrified solid phase
19 07 02*	landfill leachate containing hazardous substances
19 08 08*	membrane system waste containing heavy metals
19 10 03*	fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances
19 11 01*	spent filter clays
19 11 07*	wastes from flue-gas cleaning
19 12 06*	wood containing hazardous substances
19 12 11*	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing hazardous substances
19 13 01*	solid wastes from soil remediation containing hazardous substances
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 31*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components (6)
20 01 37*	wood containing hazardous substances

AR3 - Repackaging of hazardous waste.

06 13 04*	wastes from asbestos processing
07 06 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
10 01 04*	oil fly ash and boiler dust
10 01 13*	fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
10 01 14*	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration containing hazardous substances
10 01 16*	fly ash from co-incineration containing hazardous substances
10 03 04*	primary production slags
10 03 08*	salt slags from secondary production
10 03 19*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 03 21*	other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing hazardous substances
10 04 01*	slags from primary and secondary production

10 04 02*	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 05 03*	flue-gas dust
10 05 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities
10 06 03*	flue-gas dust
10 08 08*	salt slag from primary and secondary production
10 08 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in hazardous quantities
10 08 15*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 09 09*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 09 11*	other particulates containing hazardous substances
10 10 09*	flue-gas dust containing hazardous substances
10 10 11*	other particulates containing hazardous substances
10 11 11*	waste glass in small particles and glass powder containing heavy metals (for example from cathode ray tubes)
10 13 09*	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture containing asbestos
13 01 01*	hydraulic oils, containing PCBs
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
15 02 02*	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by hazardous substances
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos
18 01 06*	chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 01 08*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 10*	amalgam waste from dental care
18 02 01	sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 05*	chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 02 07*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
19 01 11*	bottom ash and slag containing hazardous substances
19 01 13*	fly ash containing hazardous substances
19 01 15*	boiler dust containing hazardous substances
19 04 02*	fly ash and other flue-gas treatment wastes
19 07 02*	landfill leachate containing hazardous substances
19 10 03*	fluff-light fraction and dust containing hazardous substances
20 01 31*	cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines

AR5 - Crushing and emptying of containers in large Revolution Hybrid Waste Processor, hazardous waste.

08 03 17*	waste printing toner containing hazardous substances
08 04 09*	waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances
08 05 01*	waste isocyanates
09 01 06*	wastes containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic wastes
11 01 10	sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 12	aqueous rinsing liquids other than those mentioned in 11 01 11
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
13 05 08*	mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators
16 01 21*	hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 02 15*	hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
19 07 02*	landfill leachate containing hazardous substances

AR13 - Shredding of non-hazardous waste.

02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal
08 03 13	waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12
08 03 18	waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
16 01 17	ferrous metal
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal
16 01 20	glass
17 02 02	glass
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
18 01 04	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
19 10 01	iron and steel waste
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste
19 10 04	fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 05	glass
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20 01 02	glass
20 01 40	metals

AR14 - Shredding of non-hazardous metal waste.

02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 03	wastes from chemical treatment
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
04 02 09	wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)
07 02 13	waste plastic
07 02 15	wastes from additives other than those mentioned in 07 02 14
07 02 16	wastes containing silicones
07 02 17	waste containing silicones other than those mentioned in 07 02 16

07 05 14	solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 22	components not otherwise specified
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08
17 02 01	wood
17 02 03	plastic
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 32	medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 07	bulky waste

AR15 - Crushing and emptying of containers in large Revolution Hybrid Waste Processor, non-hazardous waste.

15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19 07 03	landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste

AR16 - Storage and transfer of non-hazardous waste.

02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
13 01 01*	hydraulic oils, containing PCBs
13 01 04*	chlorinated emulsions
13 01 05*	non-chlorinated emulsions
13 01 09*	mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10*	mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11*	synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12*	readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13*	other hydraulic oils
13 02 04*	mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05*	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06*	synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 07*	readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 08*	other engine, gear and lubricating oils
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
13 04 01*	bilge oils from inland navigation
13 04 02*	bilge oils from jetty sewers
13 04 03*	bilge oils from other navigation
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel
13 07 03*	other fuels (including mixtures)
13 08 01*	desalter sludges or emulsions
13 08 02*	other emulsions
16 01 04*	end-of-life vehicles
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 06 03	liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 04 04	aqueous liquid wastes from vitrified waste tempering
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 07 03	landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02
20 03 04	septic tank sludge
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning