

Factory Production Control

KCM Waste Management Ltd
Effingham Mills

Prepared by

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Environmental Monitoring Solutions Ltd

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2 Key Information

Customer	KCM Waste Management Ltd
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Project title	Factory Production Control

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Table 1: Acceptable inert waste input materials

Table 2: Standards, specifications and quality controls for the use of aggregates

Table 3: Testing Schedule

Table 4: Supplementary tests

Table 5: Testing procedures applied to the materials

Table 6: Testing procedures applied to feedstock and stockpiled materials

Table 7: Testing procedures applied to feedstock and stockpiled materials

Figure 1: KCM control mechanisms of quality protocol

Figure 2: Quality Protocol control mechanisms (taken from the WRAP QP)

APPENDIX 1) Environmental Permit

APPENDIX 2) Waste Management Licence

APPENDIX 3) Waste Carriers Licence

APPENDIX 4) Organisational Chart

APPENDIX 5) Register of Rejected Material

APPENDIX 6) Register of Non-Conformities

APPENDIX 7) UKAS Accredited Laboratory

APPENDIX 8) Site Plan

APPENDIX 9) Factory Production Control Training

3 Document Amendements

Originator name	Document No. and title	Page No.	Nature of change	Amendment Ref No.	Date

4 Definitions

In this Factory Production Control manual, words and phrases have the following meaning.

- **Aggregate:** A granular material used in construction. Aggregates can be natural, manufactured or recycled. Clays and soils are not considered to be aggregate.
- **Recycled Aggregate:** Aggregate produced in compliance of the Quality Protocol from inert and non-organic waste.
- **Inert Waste:** This is waste which is neither chemically or biologically reactive and will not decompose. Its also safe for landfill and used as recycled aggregate and should comply to WRAP Protocol.
- **Waste is Inert if:** It does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation. It does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health, and its total leachability and pollution content and the ecotoxicity of it leachates are insignificant and in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface ground water.
- **WRAP (Waste Resources Action Programme):** WRAP is a registered charity. It works with businesses, individuals and communities to achieve a circular economy through helping them reduce waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.
- **Defra:** The department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is the government department responsible for the environment protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom.

5 Introduction

This Factory Production Control (FPC) has been developed by KCM Waste Management Ltd (KCM) to provide a uniform control process from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their recycled aggregate is a product, has been fully recovered, and is no longer a waste. The framework created by this FPC provides a clear audit trail to ensure compliance with Environmental Legislation. Customers ensuring, they comply with their own Duty of Care obligations and environmental goals can use this document in the audit trail. This FPC is based upon the following documents:

- WRAP “Quality Protocol Aggregates from Inert Waste; end of waste criteria for the production of aggregates from inert waste” 2013.
- Factory Production Control Annexes of the European Standards on Aggregates.

The WRAP Quality Protocol aims to establish a defined quality management scheme that controls both the management of environmental risk from waste stockpile (imported waste onto site) and the management of aggregate processing, to established standards to ensure that materials recovered under its performance criteria meet the quality and conformity requirements for European Standards for Aggregates. The WRAP quality protocol comprises of following key areas; Management and staff responsibilities, Resource Management, Product Realisation (Method Statement of Production), Measurement, Analysis, Improvement and the Factory Production Control.

The aggregate produced by KCM will be regarded as having ceased to be waste, and no longer subject to waste management controls, provided that the following controls taken from the Quality Protocol are adhered to:

- The aggregate conforms to the European standard appropriate to the use it is destined for;
- The aggregate is produced under the Factory Production Control
- That within the Factory Production Control the inputs are limited and controlled
- The aggregate requires no further processing, including size reduction, for the use it is destined;
- The aggregate is destined for a use within the designated market sectors;
- The aggregate will become waste again if it is disposed of or stored indefinitely with little prospect of being used.

The Quality Protocol (QP) for the Production of Aggregates from Inert Waste was published in 2004 and revised in 2013. A review is being carried out by the Environment Agency during 2019, and this document will be revised accordingly. The QP considers the production of aggregates from inert construction, demolition and excavation waste. It is based on a pragmatic approach of material selection through to final product checklists. The schematic diagram used within Quality Control is illustrated within this FPC. This diagram is based upon the following criteria: obtaining source data, acceptance testing, weighing and categorising, stockpiling, re-inspecting and processing to produce the final product stockpiles. Throughout the quality control process, unsuitable materials and failures within the process will result in materials being rejected in order to ensure the quality of the final product.

The 2004 European Standards for Aggregates ensures that there is no discrimination between aggregates from natural, recycled and manufactured materials. The requirement of the Factory Production Control is helping producers of recycled and secondary aggregates to demonstrate the quality of their products. The application of CE marking aims to benchmark standards and give aggregate users the confidence that recycled and secondary materials are of the required quality and equivalent to primary or natural materials.

6 Management Staff and Resources

6.1 Management and Staff

The Company have appointed Charles Philip Hickling (Managing Director) as responsible for the implementation, maintenance and performance of the FPC. Charles Philip Hickling will authorise an Approved Deputy to ensure that these duties are undertaken when he is not available. The Approved Deputies are Darren Parkin and Keith Hickling. The Organisational chart is available in Appendix 4.

Darren Parkin will be responsible for conducting periodical reviews of the whole system to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness. The management will ensure that the responsibilities and authorises are defined and clearly communicated within the organisation; and that measurable quality objectives and product requirements are established at relevant levels and functions within the organisation.

Most members of staff are likely to follow procedures that are part of the FPC and therefore will be responsible for the day-by-day implementation of the FPC. As a consequence, procedures that are set in the FPC should clearly identify responsibilities and tasks for each relevant stage of the production process.

Staff performing work that affects product quality shall be adequately informed and trained with regards to the relevance and importance of their activities and how they contribute to the achievement of the quality objectives.

Definition of roles within the organisation and/or site and reporting structure are as follows:

- Charles Philip Hickling (Managing Director) will have responsibility for the implementation and performance of the FPC. Charles Philip Hickling holds a full WAMITAB certification and maintains significant experience within the industry.
- Darren Parkin as the General Manager will act as Approved Deputy and will assume responsibility if Charles Philip Hickling is not available.
- Owen Hill (external environmental support) shall provide support to the General Manager and the Managing Director with their daily duties, from an operational perspective. Owen Hill currently holds a WAMITAB Continuing Competence for transfer & treatment of Hazardous waste.
- The Approved Deputy will check all loads to ensure full compliance with the Waste Transfer Note.
- Charles Philip Hickling shall be informed immediately if any environmental and/or safety issues arise.
- Operating staff will be informed on the steps involved within the FPC, they will all report to Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy.

The procedures for recruiting and training staff, including staff responsible for identifying the need for and managing the recruitment and training are Clive Thornley or his Approved Deputy. A copy of the FPC will be stored within the Company office. This will be available for staff use at all times. All staff involved in the process will attend verbal training on this Factory Production Control (Appendix 9). All record sheets will be stored within the Company office.

6.2 Resources

The majority of waste material processed on site will arise from the construction and demolition industry. Some waste material also arises from household and commercial waste. If applicable, as part of our duty of care we will visit the suppliers' operations (demolition site, quarry, waste production site etc.). We will check that our suppliers either hold an Environmental Permit, the relevant Exemption or are a registered Waste Broker. The carrier of such material must be a registered Waste Carrier. Acceptance or rejection of waste contractors' services will be communicated to them in a timely manner.

This FPC is being undertaken at KCM Waste Management Ltd, Effingham Mills, Ginhouse Lane, Rotherham, S61 4QN. KCM are ISO14001:2015 accredited and have a robust environmental management system.

KCM operates under an Environmental Permit and Waste Management Licence that permits the company to transfer and treat waste materials for recycling purposes. A copy of this permit is available in Appendix 1 and the Waste Management Licence is available in Appendix 2 of this FPC.

Material is processed on site using a Warrior Screener and a Powerscreen Crusher which are owned by KCM and are covered under the site Environmental Permit (Appendix 1).

The activities associated with the aggregate recycling operation shall not extend beyond the permitted site boundary as shown within the Environmental Permit, Appendix 1. Appendix 8 contains a copy of the site plan. The Environmental Permit is inspected by the Environment Agency on a regular basis. All environmental measures are based upon EA guidance "Getting the Basics Right" and the Process Guidance Note 3/16 (04) "Secretary of State's Guidance for Mobile Crushing and Screening".

All facilities will be well maintained and in good working order to ensure that the staff can operate safely and efficiently to the quality requirements. All plant and equipment are sourced from accredited suppliers, and all identification and specification records are maintained. The schedule of maintenance is located on the sites own plant yard where regular maintenance and repairs are carried out.

The Factory Production Control requires that KCM will provide for the control, calibration and maintenance of inspection, measuring and test equipment. Plant and equipment, including test tools will be serviced regularly and calibrated where applicable. These records will be stored within the Company office; the records will be stored for at least two years.

Storage areas for goods such as input materials, equipment and products, will be clearly defined. This will ensure that such goods are stored to prevent damage and deterioration and can be maintained in accordance with the supplier’s recommendations and regulatory requirements.

The location of the plant and waste stockpiles and product stockpiles rarely change location. They are located in carefully thought out areas to prevent cross contamination and ensure consistency (Appendix 8).

7 Method Statement of Production

At KCM, our fundamental principle is that the end product must be produced in accordance with the WRAP Quality Protocol to demonstrate the quality of the products. Only inert waste materials will be accepted (Table 1). The following outlines the legal definition of inert waste along with the more practical EWC categories that will be used by site staff during their initial assessment of the waste. The following definition of inert waste was taken from Article 2 (e) of the Landfill Directive:

- It does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations
- It does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution, or harm to human health;
- The total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.

KCM will reject immediately any load containing hazardous and deleterious materials, such as: asbestos, chemical waste, mineral oil, tar, other hazardous waste or domestic waste. The Regulator will be contacted if required. Provided that there is no suspicion of contamination, the wastes within the following tables are considered to be inert wastes which could be accepted for processing, providing that they satisfy the acceptance criteria.

Table 1: Acceptable inert waste input materials

Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	May include excavation from mineral workings
01 04 09	Waste Sand and Clays	Waste sand only. Must not include contaminated sand.

Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
10 11 03	Waste glass-based fibrous materials	Only without organic binders

Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
15 01 07	Glass Packaging	

Construction and demolition waste – concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
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17 01 01	Concrete	
17 01 02	Bricks	
17 01 03	Tiles and Ceramics	
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, ricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	

Construction and demolition waste – wood, glass and plastic

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
17 02 02	Glass	Must not include fibreglass or glass fibre

Construction and demolition waste – bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	If allowed from the repair and refurbishment of the asphalt layers of roads and other paved areas (excluding bituminous mixtures containing coal tar and classified as waste code 17 03 01). Must not include coal tar or tarred products. Must not include freshly mixed bituminous mixtures.

Construction and demolition waste – soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	Must not contain any contaminated soil or stones from contaminated sites
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	Only allowed if: inert aggregate from dredgings. Must not contain contaminated dredgings. Must not contain fines.
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	Only allowed if it does not contain soil and stones from contaminated sites

Construction and demolition waste – other construction and demolition waste

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 & 17 09 03	Only allowed if: The waste is generated from utilities trenchings. The waste consists of sub base aggregates i.e. granular material. The waste contains only materials that would be described by entries 17 01 01,

		17 03 02 & 17 05 04 if the waste was not mixed.
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Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste not otherwise specified (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising)

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
19 12 05	Glass	Does not include glass from cathode ray tubes
19 12 09	Minerals (e.g. sand and stones)	Must not contain contaminated concrete, bricks, tiles, sand, stone or gypsum from recovered plasterboard

Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions

EWC CODE	DESCRIPTION	EXCLUSIONS
20 01 02	Glass	Must not include fibreglass
20 02 02	Garden and park waste (including cemetery waste) soil and stones	Must not contain contaminated stones from garden and parks waste

KCM has produced a number of Method Statements for the production of aggregates. The Method Statements are for staff usage and specify the types of materials accepted for processing, the processes used, and any amendments used and sampling requirements. All method statements will be reviewed regularly, and any amendments will be disseminated to site staff.

7.1 Production Processes

The processing operations that the waste will undergo before being deemed a product by KCM will include all or some of the following operations; stockpiling, prior to sorting, segregating, crushing, screening and stockpiling of the final recycled products.

The equipment utilised on site at the time of writing includes a picking station, a Powerscreen Crusher and two Warrior Screeners. This operation is prescribed by Section 3.5 of Schedule 1 to the Pollution and Prevention & Control (England & Wales) Regulations 2000, SI 2000 No 1973 (as amended). Other ancillary machinery may include a loading shovel and a 360 degree excavator

7.2 Waste Handling and Processing Procedures

Waste that has been inspected on the weighbridge is tipped on to the process stockpile area located on hardstanding (Appendix 8). The waste is then inspected by the Approved Deputy who ensures the waste matches the description on the Waste Transfer Note.

The Approved Deputy will ensure that only inert materials are transferred from the Waste Reception Area to the feeder material stockpiles of the Aggregate Recycling Area.

The processing of the waste is carried out in several steps. Initially the waste is lifted via an excavator with a grab onto the sorting belt which moves through the picking station. Several pickers hand sort the waste into separate bays including plastic, cardboard, metal and inert hardcore.

An inspection of the inert hardcore bay by the Approved Deputy will ensure that only inert materials are transferred from the Waste Reception Area to the feeder material stockpiles of the aggregate recycling area.

Material from the inert bay is then moved to the screener to be screened into over size, medium size and fines. The fines do not continue into the rest of the process. The oversize and medium size material is transferred to the Powerscreen crusher, and fines removed from the process. The oversize and medium size material is then crushed to specification to form the recycled aggregate product. A final check and hand pick is carried out of any plastic, wood or metal that may still be present and the final product moved to the product bay. This material is stockpiled, and tests performed in accordance with Table 3 & Table 4. If the test results are returned satisfactorily, then the recycled aggregate has now reached end of waste criteria and can be sold as a product. The final product is inspected during loading, prior to being dispatched from site.

The plant is equipped with overband magnetic separators that remove ferrous metals. No-ferrous metals are picked by hand as necessary. Metals that are removed from the waste materials are stored within a skip and removed off site for further processing.

All materials are visually inspected on a routine basis and the site staff hand picks any contaminants prior to processing, during processing and from the final stockpile as required.

All contaminants are removed from site to be reprocessed back into the sorting area and kept out of the recycled aggregate area.

7.3 Subcontractors

Sub-contractors are not used on the site. All staff are KCM staff. Sub-contractors do however deliver waste material onto site. If a sub-contractor is required to attend the site to tip waste, they must enter site via the weighbridge and be signed in by the weighbridge operator. They will only be permitted to enter the site when they produce a valid waste carriers licence and correctly completed WTN. They are supervised whilst on site at all times by the banksman, and signed out once they have tipped and left site.

7.4 Manufactured Products

All product designations will be derived from the relevant European Standard for Aggregates and industry specifications. The aggregate types, BS EN Standards, product classifications and specifications can be found within Table B1 of WRAP’s Quality Protocol. A section of Table B1 that is specific to unbound aggregates is presented below in Table 2.

It is the intention of KCM to produce unbound aggregates for drainage, fill material and sub-base. If the end uses changes and an aggregate is produced for recycled aggregate for concrete; recycled aggregate for asphalt; recycled aggregate for hydraulically bound mixtures; or reclaimed asphalt for use in bituminous mixtures, the specifications outlined within Table B1 of WRAP’s Quality Protocol will be referenced.

Table 2: Standards, specifications and quality controls for the use of aggregates

PRODUCT USE	STANDARD	SPECIFICATIONS	QUALITY CONTROLS
Unbound recycled aggregate: Pipe bedding & Drainage	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works (SHW) Series 500 Highways Authorities and Utilities Committee (HAUC): Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways (SROH)	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236: SHW Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert

			waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
Unbound recycled aggregate: Granular fill. General fill Capping	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specifications for Highway Works Series 600 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways BS EN 13285: Unbound mixtures; Specifications	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW
Unbound recycled aggregate: Sub base	BS EN 13242: Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Highways Agency Specification for Highway Works Series 800 HAUC: Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways BS EN 13285: Unbound mixtures; Specifications	BS EN 13242: Level 4 Attestation Evaluation of Conformity to BS EN 16236* SHW Quality Control procedures in accordance with the Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste SROH: Compliance with SHW

The testing schedule meets the minimum requirements of the Standards. The minimum requirements are as follows (Table 3 below):

Table 3: Testing Schedule

TEST	BS EN TEST REFERENCE	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY BS EN 13242
Particle Size Distribution	EN 933-1	1 per week
Fines Content	EN 933-1	1 per week
Classification of constituents	EN 933-11	1 per month
Particle density	EN 1097-6	1 per month
Water soluble sulfates	EN 1744-1	1 per month
Resistance to fragmentation (LA)	EN 1097-2	2 per year
Magnesium sulfate soundness	EN 1367-2	1 per 2 years

The supplementary tests that can be undertaken to meet specification requirements are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Supplementary tests

END USE	STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION	TEST	BS TEST REFERENCE	MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCY
Unbound: Fills Capping Sub-base	SHW Series 600, & 800 SROH	California Bearing Ratio	1377: Part 4	1 Per month
		Plasticity of fines	1377: Part 2	1 Per week
		Frost Heave	812: Part 124	1 Per Year

The Standards will refer to testing frequencies relating to production periods and not calendar periods. The following definition has been taken from WRAP’s Quality Protocol:

- The Tables (3) and (4) above (described as Tables B2 and B4 in The Quality Protocol) collate the minimum test frequencies required by common standards and specifications, including the minimum requirements of the Factory Production Control for a range of routine tests.
- Frequencies are defined in terms of “production week” or similar and/or “production day”. These periods should be defined by the producer depending on the output of the plant/equipment.

Testing is carried out by White Rose who are UKAS accredited (Appendix 7).

The Standards will refer to testing frequencies relating to production periods and not calendar periods; where a period is defined as a full week, month or year of production working days. A production week can be defined as the period of 7 consecutive days comprising of at least 5 production days of the period taken to complete 5 production days (whichever is longer). For example; a production day of 1000 tonnes would give a 5000 tonne production week. Individual test frequencies are outlined within the Method Statements for each type of product produced on site.

Testing will be performed on samples obtained in accordance with BS EN 932: Tests for general properties of aggregates. The BS EN 932 – Part 1: Methods for sampling describes how routine samples should be collected. Samples are collected by trained operatives from White Rose (Accredited laboratory).

8 Method statement for 6F5 production

8.1 Source of material

The waste materials that are suitable for the manufacture of recycled 6F5 generally arise from construction and demolition projects and highway maintenance schemes.

8.2 Suitable materials

The waste materials deemed suitable for use in the manufacture of recycled 6F5 are listed below:

- Tarmac
- Limestone
- Blast furnace slag
- Bricks
- Concrete blocks

8.3 Potential Contaminants or unsuitable materials

The following list gives examples of materials that are not suitable in the manufacture of recycled 6F5. The list is for illustration and is not exhaustive:

- Petrol or diesel contaminated material
- Sand
- Clay or soils
- Timber
- Plastics
- Metals

8.4 Material acceptance and inspection

Where possible, the potential source of suitable material will be inspected at source to confirm acceptability for the manufacture of recycled 6F5.

A visual inspection is carried out on every load, on initial receipt on arrival at the weighbridge. Each waste carrier will have an authorised waste carriers' licence. Each load shall be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note which describes the material and the source. Details are entered onto the computerised weighbridge system.

After the load is booked in, it is directed to the Aggregate Production Facility or the hand sorting stockpile where it is again inspected by the Approved Deputy before being allowed to discharge the load into the designated area.

8.5 Material rejection and dealing with contaminants

In the event that small amounts of contaminants are found to be present in the load that do not render the whole load unacceptable i.e. 1 piece of wood or plastic etc., these contaminants may be removed prior to processing without causing rejection of the whole load.

If the whole load is contaminated i.e. by diesel or petrol, the load will be rejected and removed from site.

8.6 Records of suitable material

A record of each load delivered and accepted for processing will be kept for a minimum of 2 years detailing the following information as a minimum;

- a) Date
- b) Description and quality of material
- c) Place of origin (where known)
- d) Quantity by weighing/volume
- e) Registered Carrier / Supplier

8.7 Equipment used in the manufacturing process

The following list of equipment is used in the manufacture of recycled 6F5:

- Power Screen Crusher
- Warrior Screener

8.8 Processing

The following is a brief summary of the processes involved in the manufacture of recycled 6F5 material from selected waste materials:

1. Carry out all Pre-starts checks on all screens and equipment
2. Screen / sort if required
3. Feed into crusher
4. Crusher operator to remove as much debris and steel as possible, overhead magnet belt to recover rest
5. Remove crusher material to stockpile after picking
6. Test materials in accordance with sampling and testing protocol (Table 3)

The above assumes a consistent input of mixed material from feed stocks; if the input of materials varies from the normal feedstock additional samples may need to be taken to ensure quality of the product.

9 Factory Production Control

The Factory Production Control is implemented through the “Implementation of the Method Statement of Production and the Factory Production Control”. The Factory Production Control (FPC) is defined in the Construction Products Directive as a control system introduced by the manufacturers to; monitor production, ensure that the required product characteristics are achieved and to maintained consistently by the output. Every aspect of this control system should be documented in a body of written policies and procedures, and as such is an integral part of this FPC. The FPC for the production of aggregates is specified in each of the BS EN Standards relevant to aggregates (Table 2), these ensure that they conform to the relevant requirements of the technical specifications.

The FPC is implemented through scheduled controls and tests on measuring equipment, raw materials and constituents, processes, machines and manufacturing equipment and finished products, including material properties in products. Most importantly, the system provides for conformity assessment and for the management of non-conforming products.

Each BS EN Standard on Aggregates (Table 2) describes the FPC and its minimum requirements in terms of:

- Organization: responsibilities and management of the FPC
- Control procedures: manuals on procedures, documents and data control
- Management of production: required set of procedures which constitute the FPC (identification and control of materials and any hazardous material content, control of storage and stock conditions, traceability of product throughout the process);
- Inspection and testing; testing equipment, procedures and frequencies as outlined within the BS EN Standards;
- Records: what needs to be recorded and kept;
- Control of non-conforming product: actions to be taken on non-conforming products and corrective actions to avoid replication;
- Handling, storage and conditioning in production areas: arrangements to be taken to ensure maintenance of quality during handling and storage;
- Transport and packaging: responsibilities of the manufacturer and actions to avoid contamination of the product during those phases; and
- Training of personnel: procedures to ensure appropriate training of personnel involved in the FPC.

These requirements are recorded in various documents by appropriately trained staff. The documents will be kept within the main office.

10 Implementation of the Method Statement of Production and the Factory Production Control

The following sections deal with the implementation of the principles as they apply to a generic process for the manufacture of aggregates from waste. This chart (Figure 1) has been based on the flowcharts used in WRAP Quality protocols and can be used as a framework for developing more detailed descriptions of the processes used, as required by the Method Statement of Production:

Figure 1: KCM control mechanisms of quality protocol

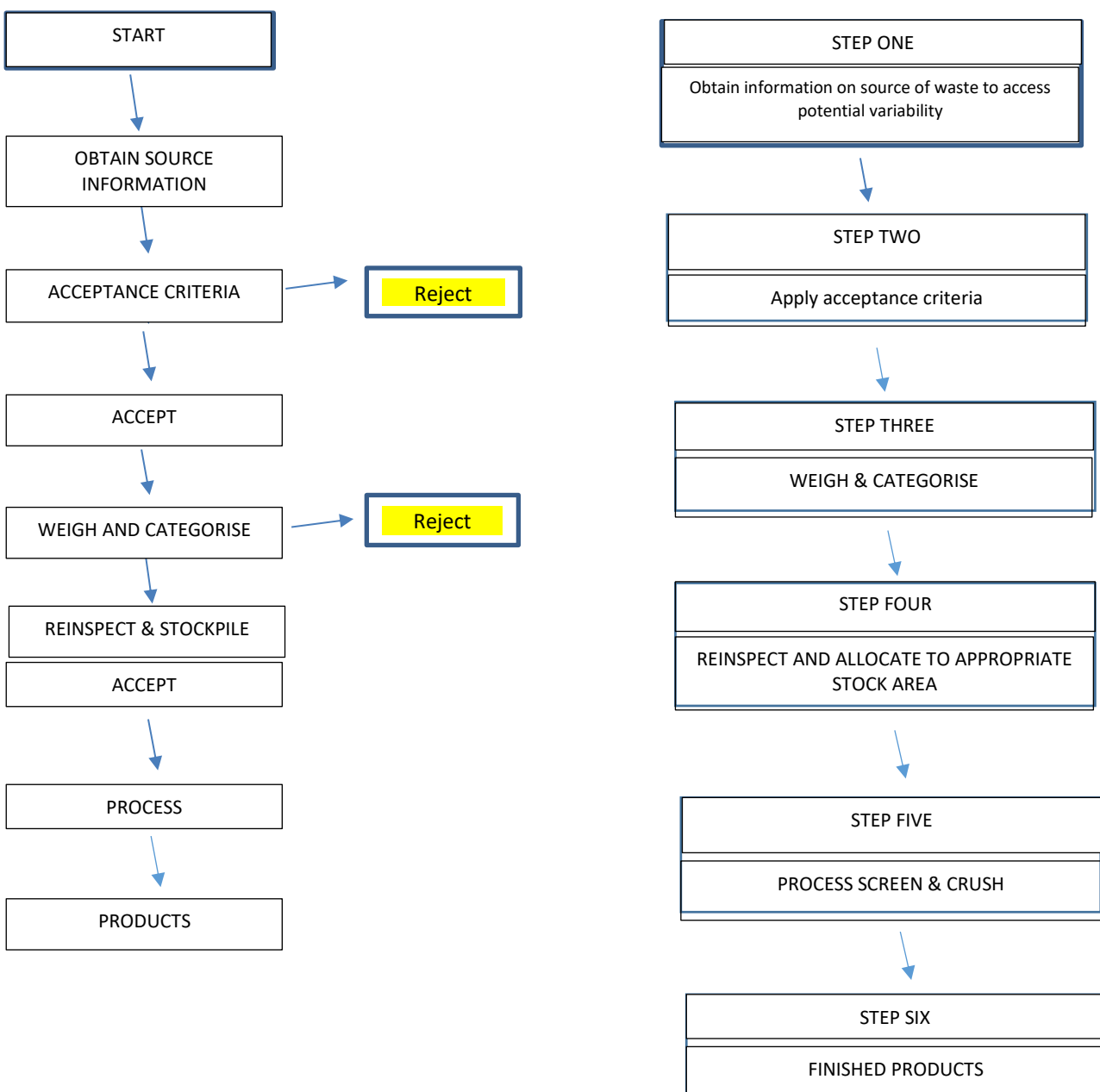
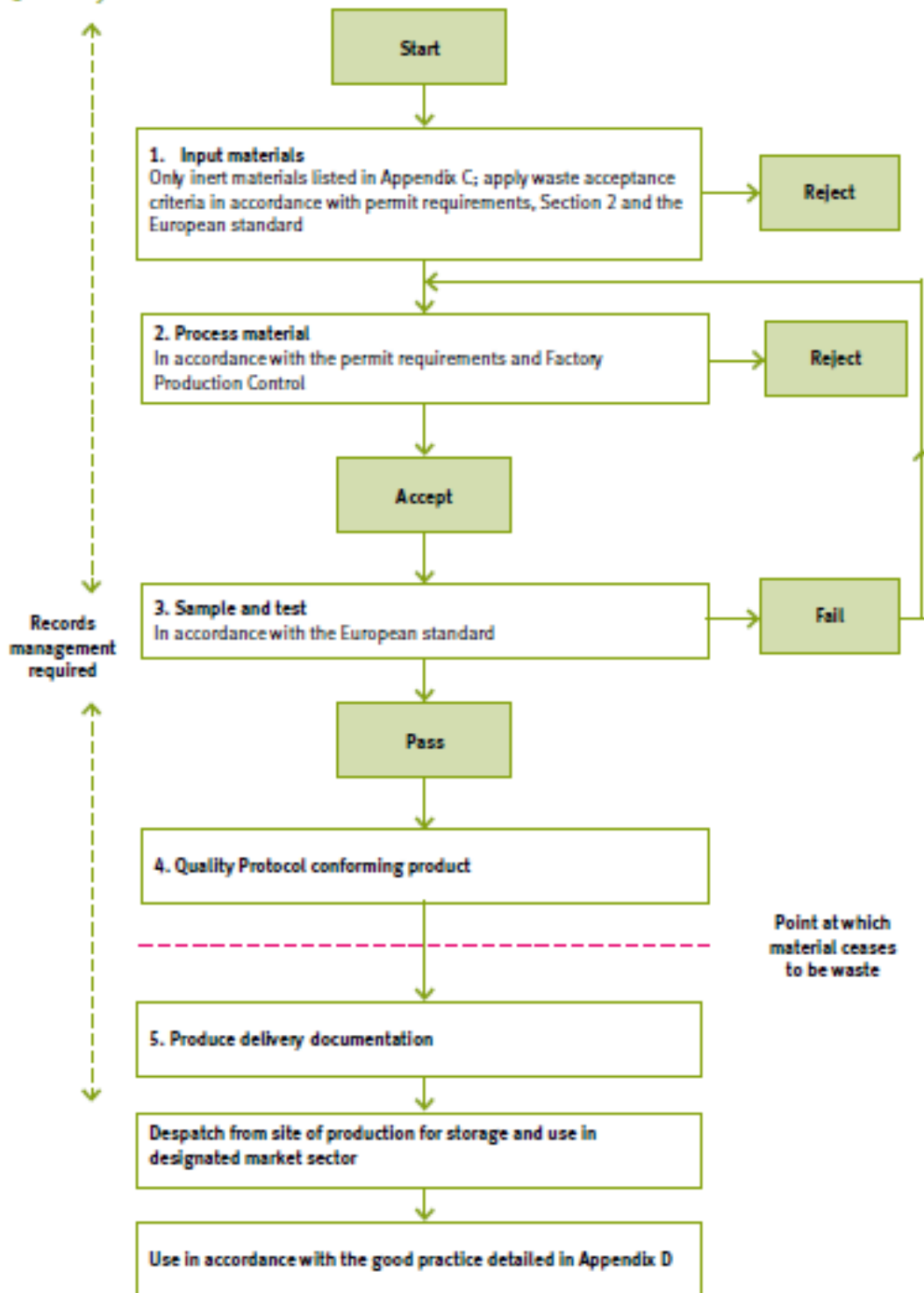


Figure 2: Quality Protocol control mechanisms (taken from the WRAP QP)

Figure 1: Main stages and control mechanisms of the Quality Protocol



For each stage of the flowchart and corresponding step of the tool, a Quality Manual section has been developed. Each section contains:

- An outline of the procedures to be set in the system and described in the manual
- A reminder of the responsibilities for the actions required

11 Waste Acceptance

The Weighbridge Operator will follow the acceptance criteria process; the waste types must conform to the description in the Waste Transfer Note supplied by the producer and holder. The contents of the load will be inspected by the Weighbridge Operator or Approved Deputy as the load is driven onto the weighbridge and once it has been deposited.

To ensure that KCM is complying with the FPC, information on the nature of the raw material and its source is scrutinised. It is KCM's responsibility to ensure that the source material is inert and does not contain any harmful substances. Waste entering the site must be accompanied by the following information:

- Regulatory information:
 - Waste Management Licence, Permit or registration of exemption
 - Waste carrier/waste broker registration details
- FPC information:
 - Material details (e.g.: type of waste)
 - Location of arising (demolition site, plant, etc.)
 - Demolition of building contractor details/ supplier details
 - Date of demolition/arising/production

Acceptance of waste at the site will rely on a 3 level hierarchy that will ensure relevant documentation is produced and that all incoming waste streams are recorded and inspected.

Level 1: Detailed characterization of waste stream

Level 1 characterisation testing will be carried out at the producers prior to the acceptance of waste streams at KCM site. The producer of the waste stream will be required to carry out analysis that provides a thorough identification of components within the waste including list I and list II substances (DoE Circular 11/94, Annex 7). Level 1 characterisation testing will also be required for any excavated inert material that is to be accepted at the site. The producer of the material will be required to carry out analysis that provides a thorough identification of components within the material. Only when KCM Waste Management Ltd are satisfied will the material be accepted at the site.

Having established the nature of the waste, its acceptance at the site will be evaluated with general consideration to the acceptance criteria detailed in the sites Environmental Management System.

Level 2: Compliance testing

The producer will be required to send the required analytical data/specified information in advance and where applicable with a representative sample. These samples, if necessary, will be sent to an independent laboratory (White Rose) for a confirmation check to ensure results received off the producer are accurate. Once confirmation is received that the waste is as described in the notification/documentation then the producer will be informed that the waste can be sent to KCM site for processing.

Level 3: On-site verification

All other wastes being delivered to the site will undergo, as a minimum, a visual inspection. The on-site verification may however extend to clarification over paperwork i.e. does the waste arriving on site meet the description given on accompanying paperwork. Further visual inspections will be carried out once the waste is off- loaded/stored at the site.

KCM will ensure that; the waste is received from a registered carrier or broker; the waste has a traceable origin and owner and the waste originator/site holds an Environmental Permit or Exemption. A list of regular waste carriers is held in the weighbridge and duty of care is carried out on waste carriers' licences on a regular basis by visiting the Environment Agency Public register. <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/index>

KCM hold their own Waste Carrier Licence (Appendix 3) and use their own lorries to collect waste and transport to KCM transfer station. Each KCM vehicle appointed to carry waste will keep a copy of the WCL in the vehicle to be presented upon request.

A Waste Transfer Note (WTN) must accompany each waste load accepted onto the site. This is to be inspected for completeness for regulatory information as required within the Duty of Care Regulations. Any load not accompanied by a WTN or accompanied by an incomplete WTN will be rejected. If a Company delivers waste to site with an inadequate WTN, a copy of the Environment Agency Waste Transfer Note (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/311081/LIT_7932.pdf) will be given to the Company for completion. The Waste Transfer Note that accompany each and every load will be kept for at least two years as required by law.

The WTN will contain the following information:

- Quantity of waste
- Description of the waste
- EWC code
- SIC code
- Waste carrier details
- Signatures by all parties
- Time and date of transfer
- Statement to show the waste hierarchy has been applied

Under no circumstances can hazardous waste be accepted into the recycled aggregate process.

The incoming material will either be delivered to the Waste Reception Area of the Environmental Permitted site or directly to the feeder stockpiles of the aggregate recycling area. Waste is inspected on the weighbridge and when it has been tipped.

12 Receipt of Waste Materials

KCM will ensure that strict acceptance procedures are adhered to which will ensure full compliance with statutory duties and processing requirements. All waste will be accompanied with a WTN as required by the Duty of Care regulations. All vehicles that enter site without the relevant paperwork will be rejected and their details will be reported to the Environment Agency.

All waste material will be visually inspected when it arrives on site. The following criteria will be applied to decide upon the acceptance of incoming waste, on receipt and after tipping:

- Only waste that can meet the definition of inert shall be accepted.
- That there is no suspicion of contamination and the wastes are considered to be inert.
- Any load containing any amount of hazardous material shall be rejected immediately and that any load containing 1% by volume of foreign material, such as wood and plastic, shall be rejected sorted through the picking station to remove contamination

- These criteria are met by completing visual inspections of every load, on initial receipt and after tipping.

KCM will reject, for example, concrete waste arising from the demolition of an industrial site if we suspect that such waste may be contaminated because of the nature of the industrial operations.

If the waste material does not meet our acceptance criteria, then it will be rejected. This material will either be reloaded onto the vehicle that deposited the waste or placed within the quarantine area for disposal at an authorised permitted / licenced facility. A copy of the WTN or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note will be kept in the Company Office to ensure that an audit trail can be followed. The Environment Agency will also be informed.

We will keep a record of the loads rejected (with details on the reason for the decision) for future reference. A copy of the Register of Rejected Deliveries is detailed in Appendix 5 the information on this form may be written within the site diary that will record all information as required. This information will be used in discussions with the supplier with regards to the rejected loads; it will provide an explanation as to the reasons for our decision and the actions needed to avoid rejections on future loads.

12.1 Weighing and categorising

The quantity or volume of all waste entering the permitted site will be recorded onto the WTN, Daily Process Control Record, the Record of Supplies, Record of Deliveries or the Site Diary. This information will be collated and presented within the Quarterly Returns to the Environment Agency. The recorded volume of materials will be kept for at least 2 years.

12.2 Responsibilities and records to be maintained

Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will inspect every load and take the decision to accept or reject the load. They will be responsible for managing the accompanying documents or documenting the rejected load.

If the material has successfully passed our strict acceptance criteria, Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will be responsible for categorising the load and sending it to be tipped into the appropriate stockpile.

If the material fails to meet these standards, Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will be responsible for rejecting a load at this stage of the process and completing the paperwork and associated procedures as required.

The Factory Production Control requires material to be put into stock in a controlled manner. The stock bays will be clearly marked. Care will be taken to ensure that the bays are not overloaded and that categorised materials remain segregated at all times.

12.3 Re-inspecting and stockpiling

KCM inspects material whilst on the delivery or internal transfer vehicle, during tipping and when the load is being pushed into the stockpile. In our experience, contaminated material can be hidden in the bulk of the load and is only discovered when a mechanical loading shovel agitates the waste.

During these operations, site staff will perform visual and olfactory checks on the load to confirm the earlier categorisation. This re-inspection will also consider the acceptance criteria. If the load is acceptable at this point, it will be pushed up into the relevant stockpile of feedstock for the crusher or screener. If the load does not conform to the acceptance criteria, the waste will be rejected, and the appropriate documentation will be completed.

During the initial inspection all visible contaminants will be removed, if hidden contamination surfaces during processing, this material will also be removed. This initial sorting, e.g. handpicking foreign materials such as

wood, plastic, metals etc. will be a thorough process. These contaminants will be placed within specific containers or bays in order to facilitate their recycling or disposal.

If materials are rejected at this stage of the process, the nature of the waste materials will be discussed with the suppliers, if appropriate. This could result in improvements of feedstock material as the supplier will be able to be more considered while selecting materials suitable for our process.

Feedstock materials will be stored separately to avoid cross-contamination; the location areas will be clearly identified and marked upon a plan as per FPC requirements. We will ensure that all staff are able to identify the appropriate storage locations and will be able to select appropriate material for a given process.

12.4 Responsibilities and records to be maintained

Charles Philip Hickling or an Approved Deputy will be responsible for; inspecting the load prior to tipping, confirming categorisation, accepting or rejecting the load, recording details of the load, cleaning the load and pushing it on the stockpile. They will also be responsible for documenting this procedure and keeping the paperwork within the Company office.

13 Production

At the production stage, KCM ensures that authorised members of staff are competent to use the equipment and that our process is controlled. The FPC outlines the procedures to be followed for good resource management. The three fundamentals of the FPC are that staff members are informed and understand the requirements of the particular production we are running, that the material fed into the system is of appropriate quality and that the plant and equipment are performing as required. The Method Statement instructs staff on; how to process waste materials, how to obtain the feedstock from the stock bays and how to ensure that the equipment and plant are performing as expected to produce quality products.

KCM has a control of input materials process to ensure that the input materials are of the quality required for end user product. The input materials are checked to ensure that they have not deteriorated during storage and that they are still acceptable for use. Management verify that selected input materials do not have characteristics that might influence the performance of the production process of the final product itself.

The testing and inspection frequency employed is dependent on the quality of the inputs and the end use of our product. BS EN standards specify testing of end products. The testing procedures are outlined in table 5.

Table 5: Testing procedures applied to the materials

Characteristic	Testing Procedure	Location of tests or samples	Frequency	Remedial actions on non-conforming properties or materials
Deterioration	Visual inspection	Stockpiled material	Daily use and during use	Dependant on deterioration e.g.: leave materials to dry if wet divert to another production if feedstock not suitable

Acceptability	Visual inspection; acceptance criteria apply	Stockpiled material	During use	No-acceptable materials should be rejected
Oversized or undersized material	Visual inspection	Stockpiled material	Before use	Modify plant, e.g. screen
Moisture or water content	Visual inspection; BS EN 1097-5 can be used	Stockpiled material	Daily and before use	Dependant on level and effects of process, dry or suspend wet material if wet fines clogging up screens

The inspection and testing of the feedstock are performed either ad hoc or whenever an issue has been perceived by staff. We have also introduced controls and tests that will ensure best plant performance and consistency of product, which include controls on feed rate and moisture content. The performance of the screens differs while processing wet and dry fine material of the feedstock. Table 6 is used to test on wet material.

Table 6: Testing procedures applied to feedstock and stockpiled materials

Characteristic	Testing procedure	Location of testing or sampling	Frequency	Remedial actions on non-conforming properties or materials
Feed rate	Visual inspection	Feeding station	Every 30 tonnes if outputs is lower than expected	Check feeding station and personnel
Moisture or water content	Visual inspection; BS EN 1097-5 can be used	Stockpiled material	Daily and before use	Dependant on level and effects of process, dry or suspend wet material if wet fines clogging up screens

The processing equipment, including Warrior Screener and Powerscreen Crusher will be calibrated regularly to ensure that the plant performs as expected. These calibrations will be performed on a regular basis and also whenever site staff have reason to believe that there is an equipment-related problem. Controls on the validity of the calibration of the equipment will be performed at least at the installation of the equipment (e.g. screens), before starting a production run or every month. We will test materials from the screening plant and the Powerscreen crusher to ensure that the performance of the individual machinery is compliant with our process. The samples will be obtained following the sampling procedures required by the accredited laboratory who will undertake the testing to the relevant BS EN standards.

The stockpiled materials will be inspected to ensure that the products do not undergo changes that might alter their quality. An inspection schedule will be drawn up and will be given to the appointed personnel to follow in order to monitor the stock. These inspection schedules will be tailored to the individual processes and products and will be based upon the following tables:

Table 7: Testing procedures applied to feedstock and stockpiled materials

Characteristic	Testing procedure	Location of testing or sampling	Frequency	Remedial actions on non-conforming properties or materials
Maximum and minimum size	BS EN 933-1	Exit of the screening plant	After the first batch and every 5 batches if conformant plan dependant.	Check size and integrity of screen against input materials and process requirements. Reprocess material or assign to different product category
Presence of foreign material	Visual inspection as detailed within CL:710 of the specification of the Highways Works	Exit of sorting and screening section	After the first batch and every 5 batches if conformant, plant dependant.	Check input materials, size and integrity of screen input materials and process requirements. Reprocess material or assign to a different product category
Grading to access the crushing performance	Visual inspection to BS EN 1097-5 can be used	Exit of crushing plant	After the first batch and every 5 batches if conformant, plant dependant	Check input materials, size and integrity of screen against input materials and process requirements. Reprocess material or assign to a different product category
Contamination Segregation	Visual Inspection	Stockpiled material	Daily	Quarantine, reprocess material or assign to different product category depending upon the nature of the contamination
Moisture or water content	Visual inspection. BS EN 1097-5 can be used			

14 Register of Non-Conformities

Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will register all details of non-conformity within the Register of Non-conformities (Appendix 6); the information from this form will be written within the Site Diary that will record all information as required. This document will link to the Register of Rejected Material information (Appendix 5) . Within the Register of Rejected Material and the Register of Non-Conformity (Appendix 6), each rejected load is assigned an individual ID Code. This ID Code will be used to provide an audit trail.

The Register of Non-Conformities will include information on the following:

- Product type
- Quantity involved

- Nature of non-conformance (e.g.: grading envelope outside specification)
- Remedial action taken (e.g.: quarantine, reprocessing, disposal)
- Operator charged with investigating the non-conformity
- Results of the investigation
- Corrective action taken on causes of non-conformance

This register will include any actions taken to rectify the situation. We will be able to assess the nature of the non-conformances and provide solutions. These actions will be taken to avoid nonperforming products being sold by mistake and to eliminate the causes of non-conformity.

14.1 Responsibilities and records to be maintained

Input materials: This FPC outlines the procedures for dealing with non-conforming input materials. A decision will be made by Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy as to whether the inert materials are to be; left to dry, submitted for pre-treatment, diverted to other production lines, quarantined or sent back to the supplier. Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will complete the necessary documentation. The testing regime on the input materials will be dependent on the quality of the incoming waste and the material end use. As a minimum however, we will ensure that: a) the stockpiled material is controlled before being fed to the process to verify that it has not degraded during storage (e.g. it is too wet because it has been exposed to rain or that it has been mixed with other materials) and, b) the material is still acceptable.

Feed: Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will ensure that the correct material is fed to the process and at the exact rate, as set out in the Method Statement of Production (Section 13). If in the future we introduce an internal system for keeping track of the input material, we will ensure that such identification information is passed on to the next stage.

Equipment: Charles Philip Hickling or his Approved Deputy will ensure that control procedures are in place to make certain that: a) they are using the correct equipment, b) the equipment is calibrated and, c) the equipment is performing as expected. If any equipment is not meeting expectations, then the machine will be inspected and calibrated in the first instance. If the problem persists then the machine manufacturer will be contacted, and the process will be stopped until the issue is resolved.

Any non-conforming material will be assessed and dealt with as appropriate. For example, a failure in the screen may result in the product having excessive grain size; this material will be sent back to the feeder stockpile to be rescreened when the machinery has been repaired.

All documentation concerning testing frequencies, test results, and Register of Non-Compliance (which may be recorded within the Site Diary) will be kept within the company office for at least two years.

15 Finished Products

KCM can reasonably demonstrate that they have full control and can manage all those involved in producing the final product. The Factory Production Control requires that KCM details the frequency and nature of testing and inspections on the input materials, equipment and products in the process control documentation, including provisions for:

- The product to be tested for their properties, under the conditions stated in the Factory Production section of the applicable relevant European Standard.
- That any non-conforming products are properly identified and recorded
- That the product is identifiable up to the point of sale as regards the source and type.

The results of the Factory Production Control are recorded at all times and will be maintained and stored for at least two years.

16 Transportation, Storage and use of Recycled Aggregates

The finished product should be stored and handled in accordance with the site Environmental Management System and the following good practice outlined below:

- Aggregates should be handled and stored to minimise the creation of airborne dust.
- Engineering control measures such as containment, enclosed silos/bins/hoppers, local exhaust ventilation, sprays suppression systems, etc. should be used where there is a risk of airborne dust creation.
- Open conveyor handling systems should be provided with wind boards or other to prevent wind-whipping.
- Manual handling of the aggregates should be minimised through the use of mechanical aids wherever possible. Account should be taken of the Manual Handling Regulations and care should be taken when lifting by hand.
- Aggregates are inert, but dust and fine particles should be prevented from entering watercourses and drains. Deposition of dust on vegetation and surrounding
- property should be avoided by controlling the release of dust at source.

The following site procedures will be considered with regards the production of recycled aggregate:

- Waste acceptance procedure
- Safe systems of work for yardmen
- Safe systems of work for banksman
- Driver waste acceptance procedure
- Safe waste tipping procedure

17 Sales Documentation

The delivery documentation shall include:

- Date of supply
- Customer's name and contact details
- Product description to aggregates standard and customer specification
- The name and contact details of the producer, including address of the site of production
- Quantity supplied by weight/volume
- A statement that the product was produced in accordance with the WRAP Quality Protocol.

18 Training

All members of staff involved in any stage of the production of recycled materials will be fully conversant with the contents of the Quality Protocol and this FPC Manual. Site staff will be given training by the Recycling Site Manager in respect of their duties under the FPC and will be responsible for implementing the FPC as relevant to their daily work activities. Training will be recorded in Appendix 9.

19 Conclusion

KCM fully believes that by processing waste under this FPC they have met all criteria for waste to meet end of waste criteria and a saleable product that's fulfils all obligations has been produced. This FPC has provided a uniform control process from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that the recycled aggregate has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste.

APPENDIX 1

Environmental Permit



Notice of variation and consolidation with introductory note

Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

Keith Mark Hickling and Charles Philip
Hickling




KCM Metals and Skip Hire
Ginhouse Lane
Rotherham
South Yorkshire
S61 4QN

Variation and consolidation application
number
EPR/EP3694ZE/V003

Permit number
EPR/EP3694ZE

APPENDIX 2

Waste Management Licence

 OUTGOING	 PERMIT	 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990.
WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE.**


LICENCE REF No :- EA\WML65101 FACILITY TYPE :- TRANSFER STATION

The Environment Agency, in pursuance of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, hereby grant a waste management licence authorising the Keeping and Treating of controlled waste on the land specified in schedule 1 to this licence to Keith Mark Hickling and Charles Phillip Hickling, being in occupation of the said land, the said licence being subject to the conditions specified in schedule 2 to this licence.

In this licence the words and expressions contained in schedule 2 shall have the meaning assigned to them therein.

SCHEDULE 1. - SPECIFIED LAND.

The licence relates to the land at Gin House Lane, Rotherham, S61 4QN, Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: SK42419388 (hereinafter called "the site") shown edged red on Drawing Reference Number KCM.1c, dated 7 June 2001, and attached to this licence.

Dated: 7 June 2001 Signed: 
Paul Aspinall
(Waste Licensing Team Leader - Ridings)

FOR ENVIRONMENT AGENCY OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

**YOUR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE RIGHTS OF APPEAL DETAILED IN
THE NOTES AT THE END OF THIS LICENCE.**

The Environment Agency, Ridings Area, Phoenix House, Global Avenue, LEEDS LS11 8PG
Telephone: 0113 244 0191 Facsimile: 0113 213 4609

APPENDIX 3

Waste Carriers Licence

Certificate of Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

Regulation authority

Name  Environment Agency

Address National Customer Service Centre
99 Parkway Avenue
Sheffield
S9 4WF

Telephone number 03708 506506

The Environment Agency certify that the following information is entered in the register which they maintain under regulation 28 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Carriers details

Name of registered carrier KCM Waste Management Ltd

Registered as an upper tier waste carrier, broker and dealer

Registration number CBDU91401

Address of place of business K C M METALS & SKIP HIRE
GINHOUSE LANE
ROTHERHAM
S61 4QN

Telephone number (01709) 512958

Date of registration Wednesday 27th February 2019

Expiry date of registration (unless revoked) Wednesday 9th March 2022

Making changes to your registration

Your registration will last 3 years and will need to be renewed after this period. If any of your details change, you must notify us within 28 days of the change.

APPENDIX 4

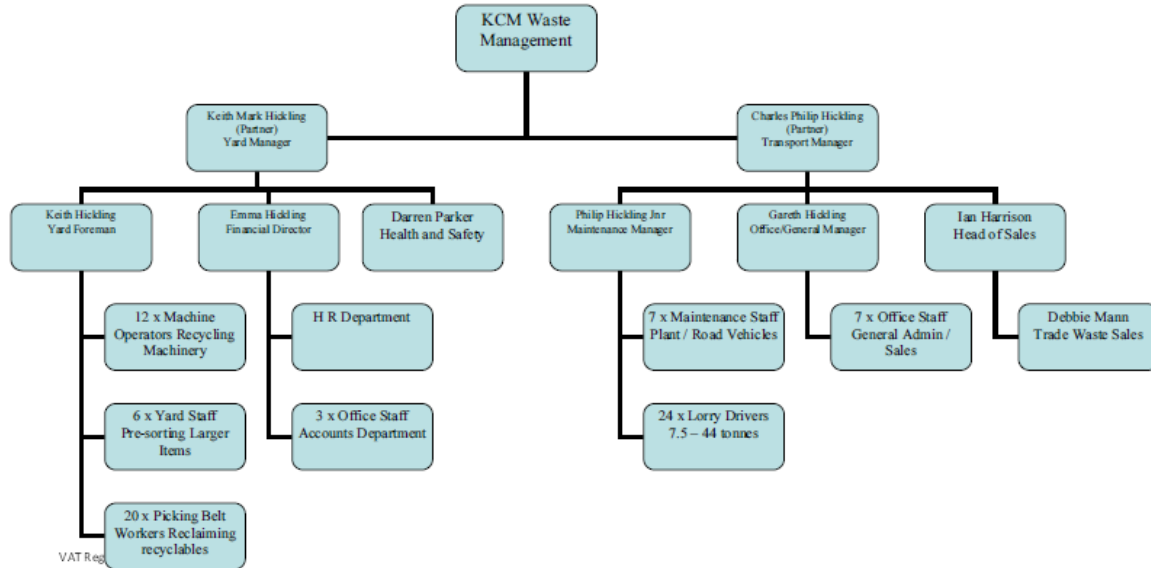
Organisational Chart



K.C.M Waste Management Ltd
Effingham Mills
Ginhouse Lane
Rotherham
S61 4QN

Tel: (01709) 512958 Fax: (01709) 512959 email: info@kcmwaste.com web: www.kcmwaste.com

Organisation Chart



Licensed Waste Management and Recycling Facility - Scrap Metal Merchants - Skip Hire – Demolition – Trade Waste Bin Service
Suppliers of Topsoil, Hard-core, Stone and Woodchips
Company No. 08180835 VAT No. 173 4454 05

APPENDIX 5

Register of Rejected Material

REGISTER OF REJECTED MATERIAL		
ID CODE		
DATE		
QUANTITY BY WEIGHT OR VOLUME		
SUPPLIER		
LOCATION OF ARISING		
REASON FOR REJECTION		
RETURNED ON CUSTOMER VEHICLE?		
DISPOSAL AT AN AUTHORISED FACILITY?		
PHOTOGRAPHS – ID NUMBERS		
SIGNED		

APPENDIX 6

Register of Non-Conformities

REGISTER OF NON-CONFORMITIES		
ID Code		
Date		
Quantity Involved		
Nature of Non-Conformance		
Remedial Action Taken		
Has the Sample Deteriorated in the Stock Pile?		
Operator Charged with Non-Conformance?		
Results on the Investigation on Non-Conformance		
Corrective Actions Taken		
Signature		

APPENDIX 7

UKAS Accredited Laboratory

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE



TESTING LABORATORY
No. 8950

White Rose Laboratory Services Ltd

is accredited in accordance with the recognised International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 - General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope as detailed in and at the locations specified in the schedule to this certificate, and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017).

The schedule to this certificate is an essential accreditation document and from time to time may be revised and reissued by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. The most recent issue of the schedule of accreditation, which bears the same accreditation number as this certificate, is available from the UKAS website www.ukas.com.

This accreditation is subject to continuing conformity with United Kingdom Accreditation Service requirements. The absence of a schedule on the UKAS website indicates that the accreditation is no longer in force.



Section Head, United Kingdom Accreditation Service

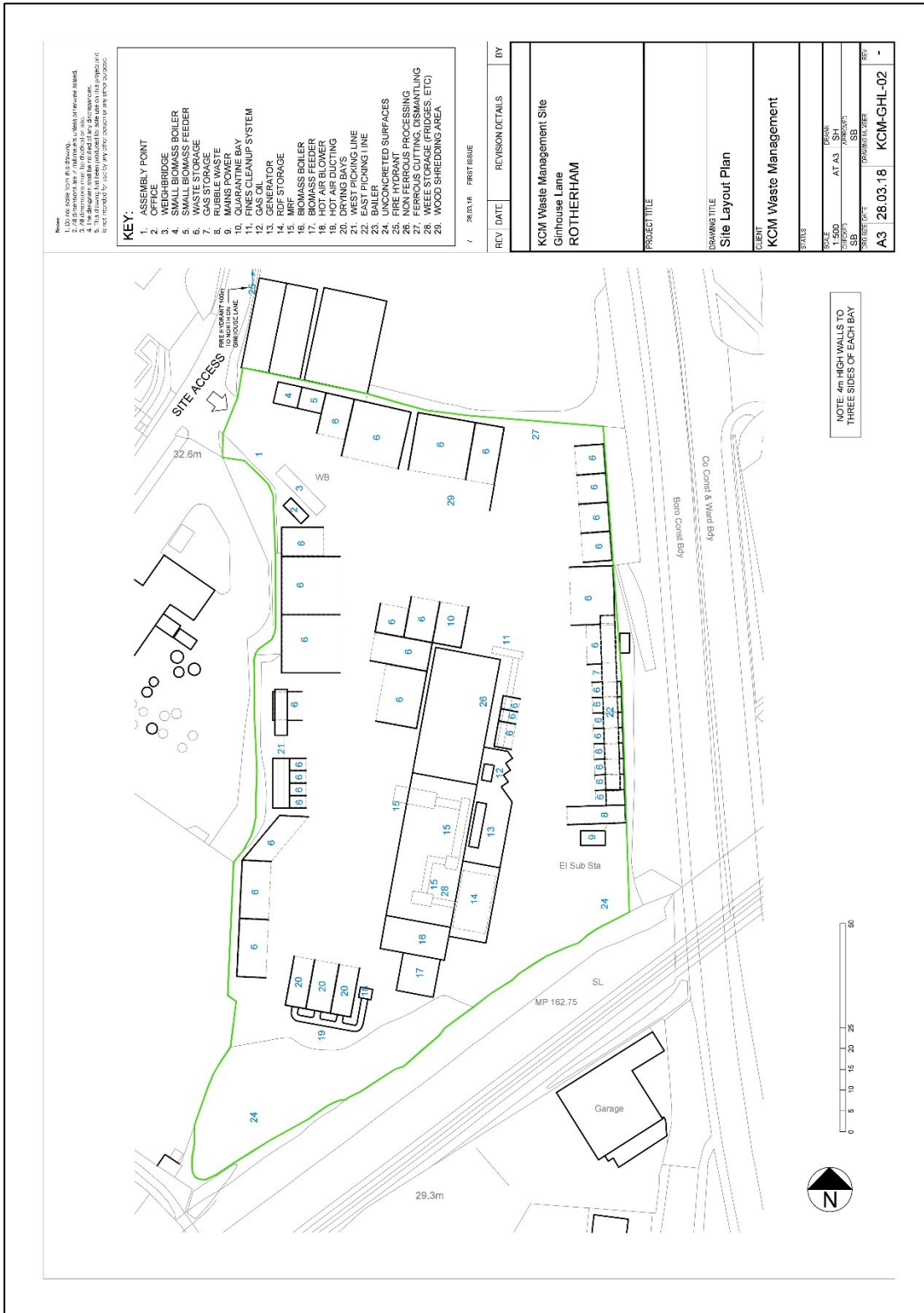
Initial Accreditation date
27 July 2015

This certificate issued on
15 August 2019

UKAS is appointed as the sole national accreditation body for the UK by The Accreditation Regulations 2009 (SI No 3155/2009) and operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

APPENDIX 8

Site Plan





APPENDIX 9

Factory Production Control Training

Date	Name	Signed

I have read and fully understand the contents of this document and my responsibilities towards the standards required to uphold the production of recycled aggregate from inert waste.