

### Returning waste to depots

A licence or registered exemption is required for any site used for storing, treating or disposing of waste. Where waste is taken back to a depot for temporary storage, this waste needs to be covered by either a licence or an exemption. There are some exemptions that do not have to be registered. These are called Non-Waste Framework Directive (NWFD) exemptions. Temporary storage of waste at a place controlled by the producer is one of these exemptions. This exemption allows the temporary storage of any waste (other than unbonded asbestos and any substances that have a flash point of less than 21°C), pending its collection, at a place controlled by the waste producer. Where MTS is the producer and MTS controls the depot, the waste could be taken back under this exemption. However there are conditions and limits, even for this exemption:

- The waste must not be stored for longer than three months.
- No more than 50 cubic metres of non-liquid waste can be stored at any one time.
- The total quantity of liquid waste stored at any one time must not exceed 1,000 litres.
- If more than one type of waste is stored then the different types must not be mixed.
- All wastes must be stored in a secure place.
- Liquid waste must be stored, within a secure place, in a container with a secondary containment.
- Wastes produced by anyone other than MTS cannot be taken back to an MTS depot.
- Sub-contractors taking MTS waste back to their employer's depot are not allowed to use this exemption. They should either register another exemption, such as S2, or gain a licence.

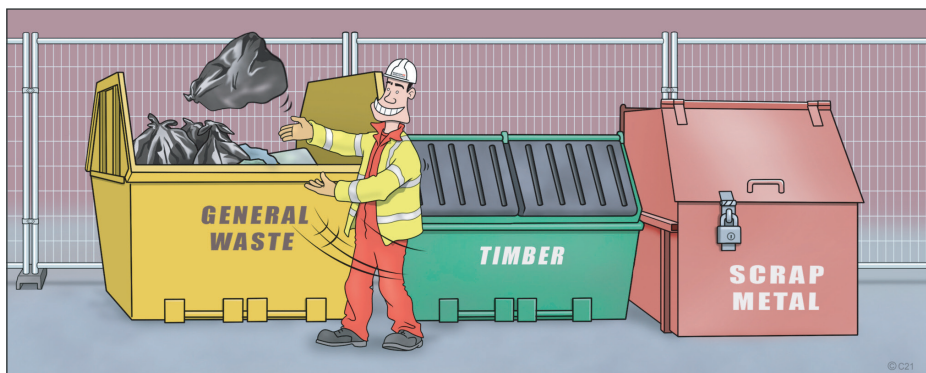
To ensure that we keep records of all waste returned to depots, you must complete either a transfer note or MSWPR for each load taken back to a depot. This should be supported by an Annual Transfer Note (if the waste is a client's waste).

### Storage of waste at depots

It is the duty of all waste producers to prevent their waste escaping into the environment.

The segregation of waste into separate containers or stockpiles can lead to lower costs by:

- Reducing disposal costs and landfill tax payments by preventing the contamination of inactive (inert) wastes by active (non-hazardous) wastes.
- Maximising the potential for reusing and recycling materials.
- Making it easier to see how much of each type of waste is being produced and hence where efforts to reduce waste need to be targeted.



## DO

- ✓ Keep sites tidy and collect up any waste regularly.
- ✓ Use waste containers, skips or bays suitable for the type of waste being stored.
- ✓ Use skips with lids or cover them with sheets or nets to prevent dust and litter being blown out.
- ✓ Check that containers and skips are not corroded or worn out to minimize the risk of accidental spillages or leaks.
- ✓ Mark waste stores clearly with their intended contents and ensure labels on containers are kept in good order.
- ✓ Segregate waste before putting it into the designated containers.
- ✓ Hand in your completed Multi-Site Waste Pickup Register forms regularly for all waste returned to depots.

## DON'T

- ✗ DON'T throw materials into the wrong container or stockpile.
- ✗ DON'T contaminate one waste type with another.
- ✗ DON'T overfill skips or bays.
- ✗ DON'T give waste away, all waste taken off site needs to be accompanied by paperwork.
- ✗ DON'T damage covers over, or bunds around, any skips or containers.
- ✗ DON'T burn or bury waste – it's illegal.