

Annex 1: Site Plan



SIntegraM data/service, (2018), Developing Spatial Data Integration for the Maltese Islands, Planning Authority
Copyright: Planning Authority. Basemap is for indicative purposes only, and shall not be used for direct interpretation.

Location of site

Legend

- Site boundary as per IP 0006/13
- Proposed new site boundary

IPPC variation application for WEEE
Recycle 4U Co. Ltd



Map by:

en-sure
monitoring

Client: WEEE Recycle 4U
Ref: ES WEE006
Date: 9 / 2021

P:\Mapping\En-Sure\IPPC\ES_WEE006 - WEEE Recycle 4U Co. Ltd

Annex 2: Existing Permits

Permit with introductory note

Environment Protection Act (CAP. 549);
Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations, S.L.549.76;
Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations, S.L. 549.77.

WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited
HHF 040, Hal Far Industrial Estate,
Hal Far BBG 3000

Permit number
IP 0006/13

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Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of the Permit

The following Permit is granted under Regulation 7 of the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations, 2013 (S.L.549.76) ("the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations") to operate an installation carrying out activities covered by the description in 5.5 in Schedule 1 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations (S.L.549.77), to the extent authorised by the Permit, i.e.

"Temporary storage of hazardous waste not covered under point 5.4 pending any of the activities listed in points 5.1, 5.2, 5.4 and 5.6 with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes, excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is generated."

Aspects of the operation of the installation which are not specifically regulated by conditions in the Permit may also be subject to the condition implied by Regulation 8 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations, which require the Permit Holder to use the best available techniques for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from the installation.

Conditions marked with a '∞' shall be construed as conditions which are to be enforced by the Authority responsible for such an issue.

Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, managed, operated and decommissioned.

In some sections, the Permit conditions require the Permit Holder to use Best Available Techniques (BAT) in each of the aspects of the management of the installation to prevent and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions. These conditions do not explain what is BAT.

A non-technical description of the installation is given in the application, but the main activity of the installation is as follows:

- **Storage and processing of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and batteries**

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Competent Authority. In addition, the Competent Authority has the power to seek further information at any time under regulation 11 of the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations, provided that it acts reasonably.

Other IPPC Permits relating to this installation

| Operator | Permit Number | Date of Granting |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>Not applicable</i> | | |

Superseded Licences/Authorisations/Consents relating to this installation

| Operator | Reference Number | Date of Granting |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Electronic Products Ltd.</i> | <i>EP 033/18/A</i> | <i>29th March 2019</i> |
| <i>Electronic Products Ltd.</i> | <i>EP 0129/20</i> | <i>15th December 2020</i> |

Public Registers

This IPPC Permit and application are available to the public through the Competent Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from the public where it is commercially confidential or contrary to national security.

Variations to the Permit

This Permit may be varied by the Authority at any time in the future. If the Permit Holder wants any of the Conditions of the Permit to be changed, a formal application must be submitted to the Competent Authority. The **Status Log** within the Introductory Note to any such Variation Notice will include summary details of this Permit, variations issued up to that point in time and state whether a consolidated version of the Permit has been granted.

Any change in operations shall only be implemented following the granting of a variation of the permit by the Authority.

Surrender of the Permit

Before this Permit can be wholly or partially surrendered, an Application to surrender the Permit has to be made to the Competent Authority by the Permit Holder. For the application to be successful, the Permit Holder must be able to demonstrate to the Competent Authority that there is no pollution risk and that no further steps are required to return the site to a satisfactory state.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Upon the joint application of a Permit Holder and a proposed transferee, the Permit Holder may request to transfer an environment permit. The permit shall not be transferred from the Permit Holder without prior approval from the Authority. Upon the Authority's decision to transfer the permit to the transferee, all rights, obligations, liabilities shall subsist onto the transferee.

Status Log

| Detail | Date | Comment |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Application IP 0006/13 | Received 09 July 2013 | Not 'Duly Made' |
| Response to request for information including feedback from regulatory consultees | Request dated 09 December 2015 | Response received 08 January 2016 |
| Application 'duly made' | 3 rd June 2019 | |
| Public consultation | Commenced on 13 June 2019 | Concluded on 13 July 2019 |
| Pre-permit site visit | 14th November 2019 | Submitted revised plans on 13th January 2020 |
| Minor permit amendments | 20 th April 2020 | |
| Regulatory consultation | 22 nd July 2020 commenced | Concluded 10 th August 2020 |
| Pre-permit site visit | 14 th August 2020 | Response received on 1 st September 2020 |
| Permit Determined | 15 th January 2021 | |

End of Introductory Note

Permit

Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations, S.L.549.76; Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations, S.L. 549.77.

Permit number

IP 0006/13

Approved Documents:

IP 0006/13/DOC1

IP 0006/13/DOC2

IP 0006/13/DOC3

The Environment and Resources Authority (hereinafter the Authority; the Competent Authority or ERA) in exercise of its powers Regulation 7 of the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations, 2013 (S.L.549.76) ("the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations"), hereby authorises:

Mr. Charles Galea obo WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited (hereinafter "the Permit Holder"),

Of / Whose Registered Office (or principal place of business) is at

**WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited,
93, Old Railway Road,
St. Venera, SVR 9014**

(Company registration number: **C72396**)

to operate an installation at:

**WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited,
HHF 040, Hal Far Industrial Estate,
Hal Far BBG 3000**

This permit is valid for (4) **four years** from the date below. An application for renewal of this permit is to be submitted at least nine (9) months prior to expiry of this permit.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Environment and Resources Authority</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPROVAL</p> <p>Board No. <u>123</u> Held on <u>15th January 2021</u></p> <p>Chairman _____ Secretary _____</p> | <p>Date Granted:</p> <p>23rd February 2021</p> |
|---|---|

Authorised to sign on behalf of the Competent Authority

Conditions

1 General

Environmental Permit EP 0129/20 is hereby superseded.

1.1 Permitted Activities

- 1.1.1 The Permit Holder is authorised to carry out the activities and the associated activities specified in Table 1.1.1.

Table 1.1.1

| Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations / Associated Activity | | Description of specified activity | Limits of specified activity |
|---|--|--|--|
| Section 5.5: Specified activities involving the disposal, recovery and temporary storage of specified Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). | | Receipt, manual dismantling and storage of general WEEE as per Schedule 3a. Crushing of non-hazardous components. | From receipt of WEEE to dispatch to authorised facilities either locally or abroad. |
| | | Processing of the following WEEE: CRT televisions, monitors, cables, heaters, toner cartridges, fluorescent tubes and bulbs and related sorting, management and storage of separated components. | From receipt of specified WEEE to processing in dedicated areas as per IP 0006/13/DOC1 |
| | | Storage and packaging of batteries, fridges and freezers. | Storage of wastes accepted on site shall not exceed a period of 12 months on site if pending disposal and 36 months if pending recovery. |
| | | Degassing and further treatment of certain equipment containing refrigerant gas excluding fridges and freezers | From the receipt of certain equipment containing refrigerant gas to the exportation or local selling for reuse of refrigerant gas. |
| Segregation and storage of WEEE-related packaging. | | Segregation from WEEE and storage of WEEE-related packaging consisting of paper/cardboard, plastic and mixed packaging. | From receipt packaged WEEE to dispatch of segregated packaging waste to authorised local facilities. |
| Storage and processing of wood items. | | Storage and processing of wood waste in designated areas. | From receipt of wood waste until (1) either dispatch offsite as waste or (2) dispatch of finished product offsite |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | following approval in writing by the Authority. |
| End of Waste activity for animal bedding | Use of crusher to process non-hazardous waste wood. | Waste wood shall not be dispatched from the site as a product until such time that the Authority confirms in writing that End-of-Waste status has been achieved. Any waste wood that does not achieve End-of-Waste status shall be disposed of until End-of Waste status is achieved as confirmed by the Authority in line with condition 1.6.1 |
| Associated activity of general maintenance and repairs | Maintenance and repair/s on equipment and/or vehicles within the installation. | From maintenance/repair, activity to appropriate recovery/disposal of any waste generated on site. |

1.1.2 No wastes other than those which are categorised in Schedule 3 in accordance to the European waste catalogue codes as published in Council Directive 2000/532/EC and as may be amended from time to time shall be accepted at this site.

1.1.3 Storage quantities of raw materials and all incoming and outgoing wastes shall not exceed the limits identified in Schedule 3.

1.2 Site

1.2.1 The activities authorised under condition 1.1.1 shall not extend beyond the Site, as shown in red on the Site Plan in Schedule 7 to this Permit.

1.2.2 Site security systems shall be implemented at all times during the subsistence of this Permit, the objective of which shall be to prevent access which is not authorised either by the Permit Holder or under legal powers of entry. These shall be installed, operated and maintained, and shall be fully documented and recorded.

1.2.3 During non-operating hours the site shall be firmly closed and totally inaccessible to third parties, both by vehicle and on foot.

1.2.4 The site perimeter shall be clearly delineated either by a chain link fence, bollards or walls conforming to applicable development permits issued under the Development Planning Act, 2016 (Act I of 2016) and subsidiary legislation.

1.3 Overarching Management Conditions

1.3.1 All plant, equipment and technical means used in operating the Permitted Installation shall be maintained in good operating condition and without causing polluting emissions, potentially polluting leaks and spillages. The permit holder shall keep maintenance records as per condition 2.3.8.

1.3.2 The weighbridge and fluorescent tube real-time mercury monitoring equipment shall be maintained and calibrated and certified by a warranted engineer or by the equipment's manufacturing company once every year. Records of such certification shall be submitted

as part of the Annual Environment report and shall be made available to the Authority upon request.

1.3.3 Without prejudice to the other conditions of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall implement and maintain the approved Environmental Management System (EMS), and an organisational structure, and allocate resources that are sufficient to achieve compliance with the limits and conditions of this Permit.

1.3.4 The Permit Holder shall submit (including as part of the EMS) the following reports annually as part of the Annual Environmental Report of the site, according to the timeframe specified in Condition 4.2:

- a. Environmental Policy containing the installation's environmental objectives and targets;
- b. Environmental Management Programme report (for the reporting year);
- c. Environmental Management Programme proposal (for the following year).

1.3.5 All plant, equipment and technical means used in operating the Permitted Installation shall be maintained in good operating condition and without causing potentially polluting leaks and spillages.

1.4 Improvement Programme

1.4.1 The Permit Holder shall complete the improvements specified in Table 1.4.1 by the date specified in that table, and shall send written notification of the date of completion of each requirement to the Authority on ced.facilities@era.org.mt within 10 working days of the completion of each such requirement.

Table 1.4.1: Improvement programme

| Reference | Requirement | Date |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | Physical delineation and signage of all waste storage areas as per site layout plan submitted as part of IP 0006/13/DOC1 and the IPPC application. | Within 1 month from the date of granting of the permit |
| 2 | Certification from a competent company or engineer that the relevant fire safety procedures and equipment are in place, including emergency firefighting water supplies for use by the Civil Protection Department. | Within 1 month of granting of the permit |
| 3 | Certification of the oil/water interceptor by an independent warranted civil engineer or engineer for efficiency of operation as per Condition 2.2.35. | Within 3 months of the granting of the permit |
| 4 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. As per Condition 2.4.35, submission of a plan outlining how degassing of refrigeration equipment will be carried out in a manner to minimise emissions to air. b. Implementation of the plan indicated in 4a. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within 3 months from the granting of this permit. b. Within the timeframe as agreed with the Authority. |
| 5 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submission of a consolidated method statement for monitoring in accordance with condition 2.2.4 & 2.2.5. b. Submission of monitoring results in accordance with the approved method statement as per item 5a above. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within 6 months from the granting of the permit. b. Within 3 months from the Authority's approval of the method statement referred to in (a) above, but not later than 6 weeks from the |

| Table 1.4.1: Improvement programme | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Reference | Requirement | Date |
| | | Authority's approval referred to in condition 1.6.4 a-c. |

1.5 Operational Changes

- 1.5.1 The Permit Holder shall seek the Authority's written agreement to any operational change as defined by S.L.549.77, by sending to the Authority: written notice of the details of the proposed change, including an assessment of its possible effects (including changes in emissions and waste production) on risks to the environment and public health from the Permitted Installation; any relevant supporting assessments and drawings; and the proposed implementation date.
- 1.5.2 Any such change shall not be implemented until agreed to in writing by the Authority. As from the agreed implementation date, the Permit Holder shall operate the Permitted Installation in accordance with that change, and relevant provisions in the Application shall be deemed to be amended.
- 1.5.3 The Director of Environment and Resources and any officials to whom this role is delegated are hereby authorised to make decisions on variations to this permit, with the exception of the following cases:
- modifications which could lead to significant impact on human health or the environment;
 - any change in the nature or functioning or an extension of an installation where the change or extension in itself reaches the capacity thresholds set out in Schedule 1 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations;
 - modifications covered by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations;
 - aspects of the operations specifically prohibited by this permit;
 - changes to emission limit values;
 - changes to fees;
 - renewal of the validity of this permit.

1.6 Pre-Operational Conditions

- 1.6.1 WEEE treatment operations shall not commence prior to submission of Certification by a third party warranted engineer or architect for certification of cesspit 2 and reservoir 2 in accordance to Activity 43, Schedule II of S.L. 549.45 Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations and Condition 2.2.21 to the satisfaction of the Authority and the Superintendence for Public Health.
- 1.6.2 Crushing of wooden packaging shall not take place until such time that the Authority confirms that the material can be classified as non-hazardous pursuant to Schedule 3 of the Waste Regulations (S.L. 549.63) following submission of analytical results performed by an accredited laboratory to the satisfaction of the Authority.
- 1.6.3 Wood derived from the shredding process shall not be dispatched from the site as a product until such time that the Authority confirms in writing that the end-of-waste status has been achieved following fulfilment of Section 2.4.27.

1.6.4 The following activities or the commissioning of associated equipment shall not take place until such time that the Authority has approved a notification, following inspection, indicating that the equipment and material (e.g. waste, additives, filter media) associated to that activity has been completely installed and is ready for operation:

- a. Calibration certificate for the real-time monitoring equipment used for Mercury (Hg) leak detection.
- b. Crushing of cables
- c. Shredding of non-hazardous waste

1.7 General Considerations

- 1.7.1 The conditions and obligations of this permit are without prejudice to any other regulation, code of practice, conditions or requirements requested by other Authorities or entities, including but not limited to, the Planning Authority, the Occupational Health and Safety Authority, Transport Malta, the Regulator for Energy and Water Services (REWS) and the Environmental Health Directorate.
- 1.7.2 This permit is granted saving third party rights. The Permit Holder is not excused from obtaining any other permission required by law.
- 1.7.3 The Permitted Installation shall be managed, controlled, supervised and operated by staff that are aware of the importance of environmental protection and suitably trained on the requirements of this Permit. All staff shall be provided with adequate training and written operating instructions to enable them to effectively carry out their duties. Such training shall be recorded and maintained in line with Section 3.
- 1.7.4 The Permit Holder is to prevent litter or other wastes escaping from the site boundaries. Any such escape of waste shall be collected immediately upon detection.
- 1.7.5 In these conditions and their interpretation, all terms shall have the same meaning as that assigned to them in CAP549 Environment Protection Act and its subsidiary legislation.
- 1.7.6 The company shall maintain a register of third party complaints. The register shall record the details of the complainant(s) if available, the date, source and nature of the complaint and the corrective action undertaken, where such action proves necessary.
- 1.7.7 In case of any monitoring requirements specified in this permit, there shall be provided safe means of access to enable sampling/monitoring to be carried out by the Authority or by a third party if deemed necessary.
- 1.7.8 The Permit Holder has the sole responsibility to ascertain compliance with legal obligations, permit conditions and to undertake activities on and off site in line with good environmental practices at all times.
- 1.7.9 All persons have a duty of care to protect the environment. The Permit Holder shall become familiar with his legal obligations and good environmental practice.
- 1.7.10 The site shall be maintained in a tidy condition and free from litter (whether arising from own activities or external sources).
- 1.7.11 The Permit Holder is to be fully liable and responsible for managing the site in all its various aspects and to supervise the full adherence with all the conditions of this permit.
- 1.7.12 The Authority may carry out regular pre-set or unannounced compliance or monitoring checks that vary in frequency according to the site's compliance with the permit conditions

and safeguarding of natural assets. Any checks or audits carried out by the Authority may be made at the Permit Holder's financial expense at rate and arrangement communicated by ERA's Compliance and Enforcement Directorate.

- 1.7.13 The Authority's representatives may inspect and photograph any part of the site and ask for any closed or locked areas to be opened and may demand to be provided with any proof, documentation, plans, receipts or any other records. The Permit Holder shall also provide all the necessary assistance to enable the Authority to take samples if necessary.
- 1.7.14 The Authority may add, amend, delete or substitute any of the conditions of this permit after notifying the Permit Holder of its intention and after describing the changes to the Permit Holder. This is without prejudice to any prevailing circumstances that would preclude the Authority from following such a procedure.
- 1.7.15 The validity of this permit is until four (4) years from the date of the permit granting. The Permit Holder is able to renew the permit upon application with the Authority expressing his/her intention at least nine months prior to the expiry of the permit. The permit will be considered renewed once the official renewed permit is granted by the Authority.
- 1.7.16 The permit is granted against a Bank Guarantee of €32,775 which shall be renewed annually. This guarantee will have to be maintained throughout the validity of the permit. Following renewal and/or variations to this permit, the Authority may require amendments to the Bank Guarantee.
- 1.7.17 The Bank Guarantee shall remain in place for the duration of validity of this permit and shall only be released upon confirmation of full compliance with the permit conditions by the Authority.
- 1.7.18 The Authority may take part or all of the bank guarantee if the Permit Holder fails to take the necessary action, or fails to fulfil his legal obligations under the Act or its subsidiary legislation thereof, in cases of non-compliance with these permit conditions, or in cases where environmental integrity is threatened. This bank guarantee is without prejudice to any environmental liabilities incurred by the Permit Holder through failure to adhere with permit conditions or any other works/activity carried out on site. Should the Authority forfeit the Bank Guarantee either in part or in full, the permit holder shall ensure that this is replenished without undue delay, in any case not exceeding 2 months from the date of forfeiture.
- 1.7.19 In cases where the bank guarantee does not cover the expenses incurred by the Authority to take any remedial action on the Permit Holder's behalf, the Permit Holder is to financially reimburse the Authority of all the expenses incurred within.
- 1.7.20 The operator shall submit a fixed annual fee of €500 and a variable addition reflecting ERA's cost for inspections. The latter variable component depends on the actual number of site inspections, which is determined by the performance of the operator. The total annual contribution has to be paid annually before the anniversary of the date of issue of this permit.
- 1.7.21 A copy of this permit and those parts of the application referred to in this Permit shall be available at all times at the site office, including any variation notices of amendments to it.
- 1.7.22 The Authority may request additional monitoring and/or review of operational practices and any commission audits/reports as deemed necessary to address any circumstances that may affect the quality of the surrounding environment at the expense of the Permit Holder.
- 1.7.23 Without prejudice to condition 1.7.19 the Authority may take any action deemed necessary including but not limited to the suspension of any activity/operation until investigations are concluded.

- 1.7.24 The Authority may suspend or revoke this environmental permit in line with the provisions of CAP549.
- 1.7.25 Any incident including accidental release of liquid, solid or gaseous materials from the site shall be reported not later than within 24 hours to ERA, without prejudice to the emergency plan of the installation and Health and Safety.
- 1.7.26 The Permit Holder shall undertake all necessary measures and precautions to prevent spillage of raw materials, intermediates, products, waste and any other materials.

1.8 Off-site Conditions

- 1.8.1 The Permit Holder shall ensure that no chemicals or waste escape to the environment including when transporting such materials offsite or onsite.

2 Operating Conditions

2.1 In-Process Controls

- 2.1.1 The Permitted Installation shall, subject to the conditions of this Permit, be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in the IPPC application, or as otherwise agreed in writing by the Authority in accordance with conditions 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 of this Permit.

2.2 Emissions

Emissions to Air

- 2.2.1 All processes which generate significant levels of airborne contaminants (such as dusts, toxic gases, odorous chemicals) shall have effective local collection and shall discharge (after treatment where necessary) through a stack or vent located and/or designed in such a way as to avoid local effect.
- 2.2.2 Emissions to air from stationary sources shall only arise from the emission points specified in Table 2.2.2, as described in the IPPC application.

Table 2.2.2 : Emission points to air

| Emission point reference | Source |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Florescent tube crushing room |
| 2 | CRT crushing room |
| 3 | Cable Crusher & Main Crusher |

- 2.2.3 The limits for emissions to air for the parameters and emission points set out in Table 2.2.3 shall not be exceeded. These limits relate to dry gas and volume flows without dilution.

Table 2.2.3 : Emission limits to air and monitoring

| Emission point reference | Parameter | Limit | Minimum Monitoring Frequency |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Mercury (Hg) | 2 µg/Nm ³ | Every 3 months |
| 1-3 | Dust | 5 mg/Nm ³ | Every 6 months |
| 3 | Dioxin-like PCBs | - | Every year |
| 3 | Brominated flame retardants | - | Every year |
| 3 | Metals and metalloids | - | Every year |

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|------------|
| 3 | PCDD/F | - | Every year |
|---|--------|---|------------|

All concentrations shall be corrected to 273 K, 101.3 kPa, dry gas volume

- 2.2.4 The Permit Holder shall monitor the parameters listed in Table 2.2.3 from the emission points as specified in Table 2.2.2 at the frequency specified in Table 2.2.3. Monitoring shall be carried out by an independent warranted engineer or a laboratory accredited to at least EN ISO 17025:2017 and preferably for each and every test listed in Table 2.2.3 during full operation of the associated waste treatment activity. The Permit holder shall include a copy of the laboratory's accreditation certification in the AER.
- 2.2.5 Further to the above condition, emissions of mercury from emission point 1 (abated channelled emissions from the fluorescent tube crushing room) shall be measured on a weekly basis to detect potential leaks. Results of measurements should be recorded in line with Condition 3.2 of this Permit.
- 2.2.6 Depending on the dust results obtained following the first monitoring session, the Authority may revise the emission limit value in Table 2.2.3 above.
- 2.2.7 The Permit Holder must apply suitable abatement measures to any equipment related to the physical alteration of waste (e.g. shredding machines, crusher) to prevent escape of polluting substances, odour and excessive noise created by the processes related to this equipment.
- 2.2.8 The operational effectiveness of filters (such as HEPA filters) for the control of emissions to air shall be monitored by means of a pressure differential recorder or equally effective means. Such recorders shall be visible and audible to operators working on the equipment such that an out of range incident can be easily and immediately identified.
- 2.2.9 When filters are found to have reached the pressure alert limit indicated by filter manufacturer, these shall be immediately replaced as per approved Standard Operating Procedure and where applicable, damaged filters shall be treated as hazardous waste as per S.L.549.63. Records of filter changes should be kept in line with Section 3 of the Permit.
- 2.2.10 Further to condition 2.2.8, the Permit Holder shall carry out and document air filter integrity monitoring for exhaust filters indicated in PS1-PS3 on a weekly basis. Such results shall also be submitted as part of the Annual Environmental Report, in the format specified in Schedule 2.
- 2.2.11 HEPA Filter efficiency certification for exhaust filters is to be submitted on an annual basis as part of the Annual Environmental Report, in the format specified in Schedule 2.
- 2.2.12 All diesel-powered non-road mobile machinery and diesel vehicles utilised within the installation shall use automotive diesel which conforms to EN 590.[∞]
- 2.2.13 Under abnormal operating conditions such as in the case of breakdown or malfunction the Operator shall reduce or close operations as soon as practical until normal operation can be restored.
- 2.2.14 In the event of, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions, the Permit Holder must:
- Investigate immediately and undertake corrective action to ensure compliance is restored without undue delay, and
 - Adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions, and
 - Record the events and actions taken.
- 2.2.15 In the event of non-compliance causing immediate danger to human health, operation of the activity must be suspended and the Competent Authority informed within 24 hours

2.2.16 Further to condition 2.2.13, the operator shall, at the written request of ERA and within 10 working days, identify the specific cause of the abnormal emission and examine means for its elimination or minimisation including:

- i. Relocating / redesigning/ extending the stack(s) or vent(s) to a point where nuisance is minimised
- ii. Replacement of fuel
- iii. Preventative measures such as replacement of process materials (e.g. odorous solvents) by substances which are less detrimental to the environment
- iv. Improved storage of materials
- v. Use of additional abatement measures in line with condition 2.2.5

Fugitive emissions of substances to air

2.2.17 The Permit Holder shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce fugitive emissions of substances to air from the Permitted Installation, in particular from the:

- i. process areas
- ii. storage areas, including waste storage
- iii. buildings
- iv. pipes, valves and other transfer systems
- v. open surfaces

provided always that the techniques used by the Permit Holder shall be no less effective than those described in the Application, where relevant.

2.2.18 The Permit Holder shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce release of litter from the Permitted Installation provided always that the techniques used by the Permit Holder shall be no less effective than those described in the Application, where relevant. Such practices shall be subject to the prior written approval of the Authority.

Emissions to land

2.2.19 No emission from the Permitted Installation (including any reservoirs) shall be made to land.

Discharges to sewers

2.2.20 The Permit Holder shall follow the conditions of the Sewer Discharge Permit, as may be updated from time to time by the Water Services Corporation and the provisions of the Sewer Discharge Control Regulations, S.L. 545.08.[∞]

2.2.21 The Permit Holder shall ensure that all cesspits catering for industrial effluent are constructed and maintained as per S.L. 549.45 - the Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations. Therefore the cesspit shall be constructed in such a manner as not to allow leakages or spillages of waste effluent into the surrounding environment. In addition, cesspits should be appropriately ventilated so as to avoid the accumulation of explosive, toxic or corrosive gases. The area surrounding the cesspit should be rendered impermeable and the ground laid to fall towards the cesspit.

- 2.2.22 The cesspit within the installation shall be maintained and certified as per specifications listed in condition 2.2.2121 by a competent professional. Records of regular maintenance and emptying of any cesspit shall be kept for a minimum period of 3 years and be made available, upon request, to the authority.
- 2.2.23 All cesspits are to be duly registered with the Superintendent of Public Health and reservoir for harvested rainwater should not be used for human consumption or for personal use.[∞]
- 2.2.24 No direct or indirect discharges of trade effluent into the sewer (whether from off-site or on-site discharge points) are allowed, unless specifically authorised by the Water Services Corporation. Prior to any sewer discharge of trade effluent, the Permit Holder must provide evidence of authorisation from the Water Services Corporation to the Authority. [∞]
- 2.2.25 Unless authorised by Water Services Corporation through a Public Sewer Discharge Permit, trade effluent generated shall be collected and disposed of as per the requirement of Waste management Regulation (S.L.549.63).
- 2.2.26 Any accidental release of substances shall be duly treated prior to discharge into the sewers (subject to clearance from the WSC), or disposed as waste. Records shall be kept of such discharges, including the volume discharged and other parameters, as agreed with the Water Services Corporation, as per the Sewer Discharge Permit.
- 2.2.27 The Permit Holder shall monitor for the parameters as per Table 2.2.32 and any other parameters as requested by the Water Services Corporation. The Permit Holder shall inform the Authority of any changes to the Sewer Discharge Permit of the installation or changes made by the Water Services Corporation to monitoring requirements or frequency of monitoring. [∞]
- 2.2.28 Rainwater shall be segregated from all process areas that are potentially contaminated with raw materials, intermediates and/or products.
- 2.2.29 The Permit Holder shall endeavour to collect rainwater in a suitable reservoir or cistern. As far as possible, rainwater shall be reused. However, harvested rain water and any second class or grey water collected/stored in the reservoirs shall not to be used for human consumption and/or personal use. Water intended for human consumption and/or personal use shall be potable, from an approved source and in accordance with the provisions of Water Intended for Human Consumption Regulations, 2009 (S.L.449.57).[∞]
- 2.2.30 The Permit Holder shall report discharges to the sewer as part of the Annual Environmental Report of the installation, in addition to any other reporting requirements set by the Water Services Corporation.
- 2.2.31 Further to condition 2.2.29, emissions of trade effluent to sewer shall only arise from the emission point specified in Table 2.2.31, as indicated in approved document IP 0006/13/DOC1:[∞]

| Table 2.2.31 | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Emission point reference | Source | Location of emission point |
| E1 | Wastewater from WEEE treatment building | Cesspit 2 |
| E2 | Waste water from fluorescent tube crushing room | Stainless steel tank inside Cesspit 2. |

- 2.2.32 The limits for the parameters set out in Table 2.2.32 for indirect discharge to receiving water bodies (ex. public sewer) for trade effluent discharge through emission point referred to in Table 2.2.31 shall not be exceeded.[∞]

| Table 2.2.32: Emission limits for indirect discharge to receiving water bodies | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Parameter | Limit | Unit |
| pH | 6-10 | pH scale |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 500 | mg/L |
| Chloride | 1000 | |
| Hydrocarbon oil index (HOI) | 10 | |
| Arsenic (expressed as As) | 0.05 | |
| Boron | 2 | |
| Cadmium (expressed as Cd) | 0.05 | |
| Chromium (expressed as Cr) | 0.15 | |
| Copper (expressed as Cu) | 0.5 | |
| Lead (expressed as Pb) | 0.1 | |
| Nickel (expressed as Ni) | 0.5 | |
| Mercury (expressed as Hg) | 5 | µg/L |
| Silver | 5 | mg/L |
| Zinc (expressed as Zn) | 1 | |
| Total Non-ferrous metals | 30 | |
| Total Phosphorus | 20 | |
| Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 500 | |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | 1000 | |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) | 5 | |

Fugitive emissions of substances to water and sewer

- 2.2.33 Subject to condition 2.2.47, the Permit Holder shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce fugitive emissions of substances to water (including to groundwater) and sewer from the Permitted Installation, in particular from:
- All structures under or over ground
 - Surfacing
 - Storage areas
 - Bunded areas.
- 2.2.34 The operations of the installation shall not hinder the achievement of good status for surface waters as required under the Water Policy Framework Regulations (SL 549.100).
- 2.2.35 Engineered site containment and drainage systems (including catchment pits and oil interceptor(s)/fuel separator(s)) shall be designed, constructed, inspected, validated and maintained; and shall be fully documented and recorded to be fit for purpose while meeting the following construction quality assurance standards. All areas are to:
- Be fully impermeable;
 - Be kept free from cracks which could increase permeability;

- c) Be leak-proof and resistant to physical, mechanical and chemical stresses to which they may be subjected;
- d) Be laid to fall towards the drainage system to prevent pond formation.

Such systems shall be certified by an independent, warranted civil engineer or engineer as being leak-proof and resistant to physical, mechanical and chemical stresses to which they may be subjected. Testing of the oil interceptor(s)/fuel separator(s) shall be carried out and amongst other things include an inspection of the interceptor for efficiency of operation. Such testing and certification shall be carried out for the first time in accordance with the time-frames stipulated in the Improvement Program above and prior to the renewal of this permit. Cesspit 2 and Reservoir 2 shall be tested and certified annually. The certification shall be submitted as part of the AER in the format specified in Schedule 2. This is without prejudice to the Authority requesting such testing and certification should there be reason to believe that the interceptor may not be in good working order.

- 2.2.36 Any runoff from the vehicle maintenance area involving the handling of any oil/lubricant contaminated parts shall be directed to pass through an appropriate oil/water interceptor.
- 2.2.37 The drainage system must be rendered impermeable so that it does not leak and is capable of collecting and containing runoff and other liquids draining from the impermeable pavement. Runoff from the open storage yard and maintenance garage is to pass through the onsite treatment system including an oil-water interceptor.
- 2.2.38 All oil interceptor(s)/fuel retention separator(s) shall be monitored and maintained as per industrial and manufacturer specifications so as to ensure efficient operation. A log of monitoring, maintenance and waste removal from the interceptor shall be maintained on site and be available for inspection by the Authority.
- 2.2.39 Any mechanical parts and related equipment shall be stored in closed (roofed) structures (not open to the elements), in accordance with provisions of applicable development permits granted by the Planning Authority constructed on impervious grounds capable of containing any accidental spills of fuels, oils or any other hazardous chemical/s.
- 2.2.40 All vehicle and associated equipment maintenance is to be carried out on an impervious surface where a thorough clean-up of fuels, oils or any other hazardous chemical/s can be readily undertaken. Any activities that involve grit, sand or glass blasting are strictly prohibited.
- 2.2.41 The cleaning of vehicles, associated equipment and mechanical body parts shall be carried out on an impervious surface and in a manner so that the effluent generated is completely contained onsite and not discharged to the environment or the public sewer. Water soluble engine washing fluids shall be recycled or disposed of through a company authorised to accept such waste.
- 2.2.42 The cesspits for floor washing and the fluorescent tube crushing room shall be monitored and maintained regularly in a manner to prevent any wastewater overflow. Any resulting waste shall be considered as hazardous waste, unless proven otherwise by chemical testing to the satisfaction of the Authority, and disposed of using the Consignment Permit procedure.
- 2.2.43 All on-site transfers of WEEE shall take place using lifting equipment in conformity with the requirements of the Work Equipment (Minimum Safety and Health Requirements) Regulations L.N. 293/2016 (S.L. 424.35) through designated labelled routes. Personnel carrying out such transfers shall be proven to be adequately trained in such procedure.^o
- 2.2.44 All dismantling and storage of WEEE shall be carried out in contained and roofed areas.
- 2.2.45 All bulk liquid storage tanks shall be provided with an adequately designed bund system with an impermeable base and walls. All process and storage areas must be appropriately

contained . The capacity of the bund shall be a minimum of 110% of the largest tank within the bund or 25% of the total capacity of all the tanks within the bund, whichever is greater. All filling and off-take points shall be located within the bund.

Odour

- 2.2.46 The Permit Holder shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce odorous emissions from the Permitted Installation, in particular by:
- Limiting the use of odorous materials;
 - Restricting odorous activities;
 - Controlling the storage conditions of odorous materials;
 - Controlling processing parameters to minimise the generation of odour;
 - Optimising the performance of abatement systems;
 - Timely monitoring, inspection and maintenance;
 - Employing, where appropriate, an approved odour management plan;
- provided always that the techniques used by the Permit Holder shall be no less effective than those described in the Application, where relevant.
- 2.2.47 There shall be no significant offensive odour, as perceived by an Authorised Officer of the Competent Authority, at sensitive locations.

2.2.7 Noise and Vibration

- 2.2.48 The Permit Holder shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce emissions of noise and vibration from the Permitted Installation, in particular by:
- equipment maintenance, e.g. circulating pumps, extraction fans, compressors.
 - use and maintenance of appropriate attenuation, e.g. silencers, barriers, enclosures;
 - appropriate timing and location of noisy activities and vehicle movements;
 - periodic checking of noise emissions, either qualitatively or quantitatively;
 - mounting any equipment or machinery which may cause substantial vibrations on rubber mountings or other specialized vibration reduction mountings in order to reduce vibration impacts; and
 - maintenance of building fabric.
- provided always that the techniques used by the Permit Holder shall be no less effective than those described in the Application, where relevant.
- 2.2.49 Emergency generators/alarms/sirens/release valves shall only be tested between the hours of 10.00 and 17.00 Monday to Friday and not on any Public Holiday.
- 2.2.50 The level of noise emitted from the installation at all operational times shall not exceed the background noise level by more than 5dB.
- 2.2.51 Noise monitoring is to be carried out annually (or as otherwise agreed with the Authority), starting in the first year of full operation, to ensure that the above limits are not exceeded. Noise monitoring shall also be carried out upon commissioning of any new equipment which in the opinion of the Authority has the potential to significantly increase noise emissions from the installation. The Operator shall submit to the Authority a method statement for carrying out a Noise Monitoring Survey in line with the Terms of Reference provided in Schedule 4. Once the method statement is approved by the Authority, the noise monitoring survey shall be initiated.
- 2.2.52 Based on the results of the noise monitoring, the Permit Holder may be requested to submit a proposal for an action plan aimed at reducing noise from those sources which have resulted in significantly high noise levels.
- 2.2.53 The proposal for an action plan is to be submitted and approved by the Authority, which reserves the right to request any additional measures as deemed necessary.

- 2.2.54 Based on the results of the noise monitoring, the Authority reserves the right to restrict the hours of operations.
- 2.2.55 As part of the AER, records of noise monitoring of the previous year or as otherwise agreed with ERA shall be submitted to the Competent Authority by not later than end of March after the end of each reporting year, in the format specified in Schedule 2 of this permit. A detailed report shall also accompany such results.

2.3 Batteries

- 2.3.1 The waste batteries types listed in Schedule 3 as per the individual EWC codes are the only waste batteries that can be accepted on site.
- 2.3.2 The Permit Holder shall use BAT in the storage and handling of batteries at the Permitted Installation.
- 2.3.3 All waste battery storage, including temporary storage, shall take place in areas with impermeable surfacing and suitable weatherproof covering or indoors.
- 2.3.4 All waste batteries must be segregated in designated storage areas for each waste stream. These storage areas must be clearly labelled and no mixing of different hazardous wastes, including mixing of different types of batteries, is permitted.
- 2.3.5 The Permit Holder is to provide evidence to the Authority on an annual basis as part of the AER in Schedule 2 that the overseas facility starting the recycling process (defined as the 'first recycler' in Commission Regulation (EU) 493/2012) has a recycling efficiency rate which achieves the targets set out in Directive 2006/66/EU
- 2.3.6 The Permit Holder shall only export batteries to authorised facilities abroad which have been pre-approved by the respective foreign authority. Any changes to the export facility being considered must first be communicated to and authorised by the Authority.
- 2.3.7 Approval of new export facilities will in part be based on a certificate showing the recycling efficiencies achieved within the previous year; and shall include the following information as a minimum:
- a. Recycling efficiencies achieved specified by battery type
 - b. Date of issue of certification
- 2.3.8 Any accidental release of substances shall be duly treated prior to discharge into the sewers (subject to clearance from the WSC), or disposed as waste. Records shall be kept of such discharges, including the volume discharged and other parameters, as agreed with the Water Services Corporation, as per the Sewer Discharge Permit.

2.4 Waste

Waste acceptance

- 2.4.1 The Permit Holder shall apply the precautionary principle to safeguard the environment whilst carrying out the permitted activities and shall immediately refuse the entry of waste that is suspected to be in breach of the conditions of this permit.
- 2.4.2 The Permit Holder shall only accept waste for which a permitted disposal/recovery route for the output of the treatment is determined.
- 2.4.3 The Permit Holder shall ensure that any incoming waste shall be visually inspected to check compliance with the description received during the pre-acceptance process.
- 2.4.4 The Permit Holder shall only accept degassed equipment if it is also accompanied by a degassing certificate issued by a competent technician. Should said certification not be available, the Permit Holder shall check each and every degassed incoming waste item for any remaining gas retained within the refrigerant storage tank.

- 2.4.5 The designated and labelled quarantine area (as indicated in IP 000613DOC1) shall be kept within the site boundary to temporarily hold unpermitted waste that may inadvertently enter the site. A non-leaking skip or similar contained structure shall be utilised for the temporary storage of unpermitted waste. The quantity of waste in the quarantine area should not exceed the capacity of said area at any given time. Waste stored in the area shall be suitably banded and kept covered at all times. Such wastes shall not be mixed with other wastes on site.
- 2.4.6 The Permit Holder shall maintain records of the weight of each waste consignment received and /or removed from the site, and such data is to be collected using a properly calibrated weighbridge.
- 2.4.7 The Permit Holder shall ensure to issue a receipt for every consignment of wastes accepted on Site indicating the date and time of the consignment and the weight of the waste received. Each certificate/receipt shall indicate the site name and permit number, as well as bearing a unique sequential number. Records of all waste consignments leaving the site shall also be formally recorded.
- 2.4.8 The Permit Holder shall maintain a waste tracking system with a unique identifier for each waste consignment which shall at least include the date and time of arrival on site and the waste code.
- 2.4.9 Pursuant to regulation 3(2) of the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations (S.L.549.65), all imports of waste destined for disposal in Malta are prohibited, irrespective of the nature of the waste being imported.
- 2.4.10 As part of the Annual Environmental Report for the installation, the Permit Holder shall produce a report on the wastes accepted at the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, providing the information listed in Schedule 2.
- 2.4.11 No liquid wastes shall be accepted for treatment or storage on site.

Waste storage and handling

- 2.4.12 The Permit Holder shall use BAT in the design, maintenance and operation of all facilities for the storage and handling of waste on site such that there are no releases to water or land during normal operation and that emissions to air and risk of accidental release to water or land are minimised.
- 2.4.13 All wastes shall be stored within their designated and controlled storage area(s) prior to ultimate disposal or recovery. Any unpermitted wastes that may inadvertently enter the site must be stored in a clearly defined quarantine area and not be mixed with other wastes on site.
- 2.4.14 All liquid hazardous wastes (including wastes containing liquids, e.g. batteries) shall be stored indoors or under cover in a suitably banded area.
- 2.4.15 The total amount of waste that can be stored at any given time cannot exceed the limits of the site boundary and their designated storage areas as outlined in site plan in Schedule 7. The total amount of waste that can be stored at any given time cannot exceed the capacity of the permitted facility as set out during the IPPC permit application process.
- 2.4.16 No waste shall be deposited, stored, treated or otherwise handled in any area of the site that is not impermeable and where thorough clean up and site reinstatement cannot be readily undertaken.
- 2.4.17 Storage of wastes accepted on site shall not exceed a period of 12 months on site if pending disposal and 36 months if pending recovery

- 2.4.18 Operator is to ensure that any waste arising from mechanical parts and engineering activity, amongst others, shall be free from contamination by oils, lubricants and other hazardous liquids.
- 2.4.19 Each tank, drum or other mobile container used to hold wastes associated with the operation of the plant particularly waste oils shall be clearly and unambiguously labelled regarding its contents, unless the contents are clearly identifiable by visual inspection.
- 2.4.20 In the case of major spillages of waste oil which are causing or are likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment, immediate action shall be taken to contain and clean the spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water drains and impermeable ground.
- 2.4.21 Waste oils collected from WEEE received on site must be stored and treated according to oil type. No mixing of different oils is permitted at any stage of the process.
- 2.4.22 The Permit Holder shall take measures to avoid the accumulation of waste and shall regularly monitor the quantity of waste stored with respect to the maximum allowed storage capacity. A daily stock of every waste stream shall be provided immediately upon request.

Waste recovery or disposal

- 2.4.23 Prior to initiating any waste export procedure, the Permit Holder shall check with the Competent Authority in the country of export, to ensure that the correct waste classification according to the relevant Annexes of Regulation No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste are being applied.
- 2.4.24 Waste which has already started to be processed (e.g. through degassing offsite, dismantling etc.) shall only be accepted from installations authorised by ERA for that specific activity.
- 2.4.25 No incineration of waste or any other materials is permitted on site.
- 2.4.26 The Permit Holder shall keep up to date records of all incoming and outgoing wastes. Such a system of record keeping shall include records of:
- a. Quantities of waste;
 - b. Information on the date of acceptance/removal from site;
 - c. European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code of the waste;
 - d. Consignment note number, in the case of hazardous wastes;
 - e. Description of the waste;
 - f. The mode of transport and the names of the agent and transporter of the waste, together with the Waste Carrier Registration Number (GBR Number) where applicable;
 - g. Information on where such wastes are deposited and the name of the person responsible for ultimate disposal or recovery;
 - h. Whether wastes are recovered or disposed, and if they are recovered, the details of this process;
 - i. Information on any treatment/s applied (before disposal/recovery).
- 2.4.27 Without prejudice to condition 2.4.2322, disposal of wastes including rejects, expired products, and other wastes are to be managed in accordance with the legal obligations of S.L. 549.63 the Waste Regulations 2011, or any statutory provisions or regulations

amending or replacing them. Off-site disposal or recovery of wastes may only take place at a facility licensed for that purpose.

- 2.4.28 End-of-waste criteria must be met for any waste to be classified as a product. In such cases, the Permit Holder shall comply with relevant criteria set by legislation. In the absence of any relevant legislation, the Permit Holder shall follow the procedure laid down in Regulation 6 of S.L. 549.63 the Waste Regulations 2011.
- 2.4.29 Without prejudice to condition 2.4.2322, movement of hazardous waste to authorised facilities shall be covered by a valid consignment permit obtainable from the Competent Authority. Each movement shall also be covered by a consignment note obtainable from the Authority.
- 2.4.30 Any documentation related to transfer of waste to and from the site and/or related to its end-disposal shall be kept on record and made available for inspection for a period of at least 5 years from date of their issue.
- 2.4.31 Transboundary movement of waste shall be carried out in accordance with the following regulations, as amended from time to time:
- a. Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste as implemented through S.L. 549.65.
 - b. Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of waste does not apply; and
 - c. Any other applicable legislation.
- 2.4.32 As part of the Annual Environmental Report for the installation, the Permit Holder shall produce a report on the off-site transfers of waste from the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, providing the information according to the approved template for reporting for that given year.
- 2.4.33 All wastes leaving the site after storage and/or separation must only be sent to facilities licensed to accept the individual waste stream, either locally or abroad. The categories of waste which may be processed further on site are limited to those specific wastes for which a method statement was submitted to and approved by the Authority. All other waste shall not be processed.

Degassing of equipment except fridges and freezers

- 2.4.34 Degassing of WEEE shall only take place by personnel proven to be adequately trained.
- 2.4.35 Further to improvement programme Item 4, and until such time that the requirements are implemented, the Permit Holder shall maintain a scheduled plan indicating how WEEE containing the same refrigerant gases shall be degassed during the same episode so as to minimise emissions to air which arises from purging of degassing equipment.
- 2.4.36 All refrigerant shall be removed from WEEE using vacuum suction systems, achieving a removal of at least 93%. Whenever a valve is not available on the equipment being degassed, a piercing-plier shall be used to access the gas in the equipment by creating a tight seal.
- 2.4.37 Upon decommissioning of all equipment containing substances falling within the scope of EC Regulation No. 1005/09 on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer and Subsidiary Legislation 549.58, the Regulations on substances depleting the ozone Layer, together

with Regulation (EU) No 517/14 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 842/06, in instances where such substances are kept in tanks/containers or utilised in foam and insulation panels, the waste gas shall be treated as hazardous waste and any foam containing components needs to be disposed of at specialised facilities where possible ODS/ F gas can be extracted prior to disposal.

- 2.4.38 No degassing of freezers and/or fridges shall be carried out on site. Fridges and freezers may be accepted on site for storage only, pending export to authorised facilities.
- 2.4.39 No removal of oil from WEEE containing refrigerant gases (EWC 16 02 11*, 20 01 23*) shall take place on site.
- 2.4.40 Loading and unloading of waste refrigeration equipment shall be undertaken in a manner to prevent release of ODS and fluorinated greenhouse gases.
- 2.4.41 Only HFCs can be collected for resale. All other refrigerant gases collected from the degassing of WEEE and from the oil filtering equipment must be exported as waste to a Commission approved destruction facility. Such facilities must be in line with destruction technologies listed in Annex 7 of EC Regulation No. 1005/2009.
- 2.4.42 Containers for storage of refrigerants and residual materials shall be inspected daily for leaks.
- 2.4.43 Each tank, drum or other mobile container used to hold wastes associated with the operation of the plant (particularly refrigerant gases) shall be clearly and unambiguously labelled regarding its contents, unless the contents are clearly identifiable by visual inspection as well as inspected and maintained as per condition 2.4.43 below.
- 2.4.44 In the event of damage or deterioration to a container that is, or is likely to cause, a leak, that container shall be repaired or replaced immediately as per condition 2.4.44 below.
- 2.4.45 Containers found to be leaking either shall be immediately transferred to a larger over-container or shall have their contents immediately transferred to an alternative container.
- 2.4.46 Containers used for refrigerant gas intended for resale must be refillable and in line with Directive 2010/35/EU on transportable pressure equipment.
- 2.4.47 Products and equipment containing ozone depleting substances (ODS) and fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-Gas) shall be transported to the site in such a way so as not to damage parts which contain such substances. The permit holder shall conform with this condition from the point of collection of such equipment until all ODS and F Gases are extracted from this equipment and stored for destruction.
- 2.4.48 Upon decommissioning of all equipment containing substances falling within the scope of EC Regulation No. 1005/09 on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer & S.L 549.06 – Environment Protection (Control of Substances depleting the ozone layer) Regulations, or containing foam and insulation panels utilising such substances the waste gas should be treated as hazardous waste and any foam containing components need to be disposed of at specialised facilities where possible ODS/ F gas can be extracted prior to disposal.

Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) storage and treatment

- 2.4.49 Fridges, freezers and batteries shall be accepted for temporary storage and export only without any other treatment including depollution.
- 2.4.50 All WEEE storage including temporary storage pending further processing on site shall be kept indoors or in areas covered with weatherproof material at all times.

- 2.4.51 WEEE not falling under condition 2.4.52 shall always be classified as hazardous and its transfer to and from the facility shall always follow the Consignment Permit/Note procedure. Such WEEE includes whole appliances, batteries, display, refrigeration equipment, discharge lamps, fluorescent tubes and laptops.
- 2.4.52 Separate WEEE fractions that have been depolluted (treated) in an authorised WEEE dismantling facility or by the Permit Holder can be considered to be non-hazardous if the respective facility certifies that the separate fractions do not exhibit properties that meet the characteristics listed in Schedule 3 of S.L.549.63 the Waste Regulations 2011.
- 2.4.53 Electric motors and printed circuit boards, without hazardous components and/or substances and not mixed with other waste, are considered to be non-hazardous waste, and should be classified under EWC 16 02 16. Plastic, metals, as well as external wires, shall also be considered to be non-hazardous waste, and classified under EWC 16 02 16. Wastes classified as EWC 16 02 16 shall only be accepted on site if covered by a documentation showing that they originated directly from another facility authorised to handle WEEE. Electric motors and printed circuit boards containing hazardous components should be classified as hazardous under EWC 16 02 15*.
- 2.4.54 Any WEEE accepted on site shall not be shredded as a whole but manually dismantled in designated covered areas prior to further processing according to the IP0006/13/DOC2. Any resulting non-hazardous components can then be shredded according to the method statements.
- 2.4.55 Any hazardous wastes shall be stored in a designated and controlled storage area(s) prior to ultimate disposal. All WEEE storage and dismantling must take place indoors or in a covered area, with impermeable flooring. Dismantled components of WEEE shall not be mixed together in the same container. Other hazardous wastes of different natures shall also be kept separated.
- 2.4.56 Areas dedicated for WEEE may not be used for storage of any other wastes other than waste electronics.
- 2.4.57 The area indicated for WEEE may not be used for storage or processing of any other wastes other than waste electronics. At least one (1) suitable work stations for dismantling of approximately 6m² must be set up, equipped with the necessary tools and proper component segregation bins.
- 2.4.58 WEEE containing Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) and fluorescent tubes may only be treated using the same methodology as described in IP0006/13/DOC2 and within the designated areas on site.
- 2.4.59 Toner cartridges may only be dismantled using the same methodology as included in IP0006/13/DOC2 and within the dedicated dismantling equipment.
- 2.4.60 Contingency procedures submitted as part of the Emergency Plan shall be followed in case of accidental damage whilst handling CRTs or fluorescent/neon tubes on site, or when damaged or broken CRTs and fluorescent tubes are inadvertently brought on site.
- 2.4.61 Crushing/ shredding equipment shall be fed manually in a way that the feed is equalised by avoiding disruption or overload of the waste feed which would lead to unwanted shutdowns and start-ups.
- 2.4.62 The Permit Holder shall comply with the minimum technical requirements for storage and treatment of WEEE as stipulated by set out in Schedule 8 of S.L. 549.89 Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations and reiterated in Schedule 5 of this permit.

Wood Treatment

- 2.4.63 End-of-waste criteria must be met for any waste to be classified as a product. In such cases, the permit holder shall comply with relevant criteria set by EU legislation. In the absence of any relevant EU legislation, the permit holder shall follow the procedure laid down in Regulation 6 of Subsidiary Legislation 549.63. Until such time that End of Waste status is achieved for the animal bedding, this shall be regarded as waste and managed accordingly
- 2.4.64 Wood not reaching the End of Waste criteria according to the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) shall be sent to an authorised facility permitted to accept such waste.
- 2.4.65 Testing and analysis of wooden animal bedding shall be carried out to determine whether this has reached the required standards to achieve the end-of-waste status for a product, as per condition 2.4.62.
- 2.4.66 Any shredded wood that is to achieve end-of waste criteria must adhere to the standards for production provided by the Authority.
- 2.4.67 All wood material originating from the dismantling of Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) TVs and monitors shall be kept within a covered area at all times, unless proven that such material is non-hazardous waste as per condition 1.6.2.

2.5 Management and Technically Competent Person

- 2.5.1 A copy of this Permit and those parts of the application referred to in this Permit shall be available at the place of work, at all times, for reference by all staff carrying out work subject to the requirements of the Permit.
- 2.5.2 The site must be well secured to minimise the opportunity for unauthorised entry.
- 2.5.3 During non-operating hours the site should be firmly closed and totally inaccessible to third parties, both by vehicle and on foot.

Training

- 2.5.4 The Permitted Installation shall be supervised and controlled by staff who are suitably trained and fully conversant with the requirements of this Permit.
- 2.5.5 All staff shall be fully conversant with those aspects of the Permit conditions which are relevant to their duties and shall be provided with adequate professional technical development and training and written operating instructions to enable them to effectively carry out their duties.
- 2.5.6 The Permit Holder shall maintain a record of the skills and training requirements for all staff whose tasks in relation to the Permitted Installation may have an impact on the environment and shall keep records of all relevant training.

Maintenance

- 2.5.7 All plant and equipment used in operating the Permitted Installation shall be maintained in good operating condition and in such a manner to:
- a. Prevent corrosion as applicable
 - b. Ensuring access to potentially leaky equipment
 - c. Regularly controlling protective equipment.

2.5.8 Any vehicle/ equipment mechanical parts stored on site shall not be dismantled within the installation but transferred to facilities permitted for such an operation.

2.5.9 The Permit Holder shall maintain a record of plant and equipment covered by condition 2.5.7, and for such plant and equipment:

- a. A written or electronic maintenance programme; and
- b. Records of its maintenance.

Incidents and Complaints

2.5.10 The Permit Holder shall maintain and implement written procedures for:

- a. Taking prompt remedial action, investigating and reporting to the Competent Authority actual or potential non-compliance with operating procedures or emission limits and if such events occur;
- b. Investigating incidents, (including any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant, equipment or techniques, down time, any short-term and long-term remedial measures and near-misses) and prompt implementation of appropriate actions; and
- c. Ensuring that detailed records are made of all such actions and investigations.

2.5.11 The Permit Holder shall record and investigate complaints concerning the Permitted Installation's effects or alleged effects on the environment and public health. The record shall give the date and nature of complaint, time of complaint, name of complainant (if given), a summary of any investigation and the results of such investigation and any action taken.

2.5.12 As part of the Annual Environmental Report, the Permit Holder shall provide a summary record of incidents and complaints in the format specified in Schedule 2. These records shall also be made available upon request during any inspection on site.

Attendance of Technically Competent Person(s)

2.5.13 The Technically Competent Person (TCP) is responsible for the implementation of all the obligations stipulated in this permit, must supervise the rest of the staff on site and shall be the Permit Holder's technical focal point for the implementation of the conditions of this permit. Attendance of the technically competent person(s) at the Site shall be recorded on arrival and departure.

2.5.14 For the whole operational hours permitted for the Site under this Permit, the Technically Competent Person/s shall be physically in attendance at the Site. Prior to start of operations, the Permit Holder is to provide details as to how he intends to provide this coverage in order to take into account unavoidable absences due to vacation or sick leave.

2.5.15 In the event of any short or long periods of leave of absence taken by the TCP for a period exceeding 10 days, the Permit Holder is obliged to find a replacement for that member of staff without delay.

2.5.16 Where the Authority has been notified that the site is either non-operational or closed, the Technically Competent Person shall be capable of attending the Site within one hour.

Changes in Technically competent Persons

2.5.17 Any changes/additions in technically competent management (Person/s) and the name of any incoming person together with evidence that such person has the required technical competence and 24-hour contact details shall be submitted to the Authority in writing within 5 working days of the change in management.

- 2.5.18 In the event of the death, dismissal, resignation, leave, or of extended sick leave of the Technically Competent Management of the Site, the Permit Holder shall immediately inform the Authority, and prove to the Authority that the Permit Holder is actively seeking a replacement.

2.6 Energy Efficiency

- 2.6.1 As part of the Annual Environmental Report, the Permit Holder shall produce a report on the energy consumed at the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, by the end of March of each year, providing the information listed in Schedule 2.
- 2.6.2 The Permit Holder shall maintain and operate the Permitted Installation so as to secure energy efficiency, in particular by:
- a. Ensuring that the appropriate operating and maintenance systems are in place;
 - b. Ensuring that all the plant is adequately insulated to minimise energy loss or gain;
 - c. Ensuring that the type of lighting used is energy-efficient;
 - d. Ensuring that all appropriate containment methods (e.g. seals) are employed and maintained to minimise energy loss;
 - e. Maintaining and implementing an energy efficiency plan which identifies energy-saving techniques that are applicable to the activities and their associated environmental benefit, and prioritises them.

2.7 Accident prevention and control^o

- 2.7.1 In the case of an accident, the Permit Holder shall follow the Emergency Plan submitted as part of the IPPC application, as may be updated from time to time.
- 2.7.2 The plan shall be reviewed at least every 2 years or as soon as practicable after an accident, whichever is the earlier, and the Authority notified of the results of the review within 2 months of its completion.
- 2.7.3 The Permit Holder shall maintain and implement all health and safety measures in compliance with Act XXVII of 2000; Occupational Health and Safety Authority Chapter 424 and all relevant subsidiary legislation.
- 2.7.4 The Permit Holder shall have sufficient employees trained to deal with any emergency that may arise, e.g. fire-fighting, spills and first aid.
- 2.7.5 The Permit Holder is to keep the Authority updated on any major changes in operations that may impact on the health and safety of the employees, which shall be carried out in compliance with Act XXVII of 2000 (Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act, 2000 (Chapter 424)) and all relevant subsidiary legislation.
- 2.7.6 The Permit Holder is to make available Health and Safety documentation freely available, in compliance with Act XXVII of 2000 (Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act, 2000 (Chapter 424)) and all relevant subsidiary legislation.
- 2.7.7 Without prejudice to other conditions in this permit, all requirements and conditions in approved document IP 0006/13/DOC3 shall apply and be enforced by the Civil Protection Department.
- 2.7.8 The provisions of L.N. 5 of 2006 regarding Legionella Control are to be taken into consideration in view of showers and eye wash centre.

2.8 Monitoring

- 2.8.1 Sampling and analysis of all pollutants, as well as reference measurement methods to calibrate automated, continuous measurement systems shall be carried out as specified by the appropriate CEN standards. If CEN standards are not available, ISO standards, national or international standards, which will ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality, as agreed in writing with the Authority, shall apply.
- 2.8.2 Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the monitoring requirements of this Permit and waste sampling shall be from a certified or accredited laboratory or laboratory in the process of accreditation, as confirmed by the National Accreditation Body (NAB-Malta). As part of the Annual Environmental Report, the Permit Holder shall provide evidence of certification or accreditation of laboratories used for the emissions monitoring programme.
- 2.8.3 The Permit Holder shall maintain records of all monitoring taken or carried out (this includes records of the taking and analysis of samples, instrument measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys) and any assessment or evaluation made on the basis of such data, for at least a period of 5 years. Such records may be requested at any time by the Authority.
- 2.8.4 The Permit Holder shall provide ERA with monitoring reports as indicated in Section 4 of this permit.
- 2.8.5 There shall be provided safe and permanent means of access to enable sampling/monitoring to be carried out in relation to the emission points already mentioned in this Permit; and safe means of access to other sampling/monitoring points when required by the Authority.

2.9 Transport

- 2.9.1 Independent of any Environment Management System, the Permit Holder shall be responsible for making use of the services of an ADR (The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) certified carrier for transport of chemicals and hazardous wastes on land.
- 2.9.2 The Permit Holder shall make use of the services of a registered waste carrier for the transport of waste from the site in accordance with S.L. 549.45.
- 2.9.3 Trucks leaving and entering the site must be properly contained so as to avoid possible escape of material.
- 2.9.4 As part of the AER, the Permit Holder shall submit the details of each carrier used in the transport of the substances specified in conditions 2.9.1 and 2.9.2, in the format specified in Schedule 2 of this Permit, by end of March after the end of each reporting year.

2.10 Closure and Decommissioning

- 2.10.1 The Permit Holder shall maintain and operate the Permitted Installation so as to prevent or minimise any pollution risk, including the generation of waste, on closure and decommissioning in particular by:
- a. Attention to the design of new plant or equipment;
 - b. The maintenance of a record of any events which have, or might have, impacted on the condition of the site along with any further investigation or remediation work carried out; and
 - c. The maintenance of an outline-decommissioning plan as per conditions 2.10.2 and 2.10.3.

2.10.2 The Permit Holder shall maintain an Outline Decommissioning Plan for the installation. This Outline Decommissioning Plan shall at least include the following information:

- a. A draft waste management strategy which shall include:
 - i. The identification and characterisation of sources, types of wastes (including equipment, tanks, fuels and by-products);
 - ii. Criteria for segregation of wastes;
 - iii. Proposed treatment, conditioning, transport, storage and disposal/recovery methods;
 - iv. Potential reuse/recycling of such wastes.
- b. A qualitative assessment of the potential for contamination of land and groundwater pollution which might arise from the historical and current processes carried out at the installation.
- c. The identification of potential sources of emissions to the atmosphere, land and water (both seawater and groundwater) pollution which might arise from the decontamination process and corresponding mitigation measures to minimise the likelihood of such emissions.

2.10.3 The Permit Holder shall carry out a full review of the outline Decommissioning Plan at least every 4 years.

2.10.4 The land and groundwater monitoring strategy referred to in 2.10.2 shall fulfil these requirements:

- a. The list of the pollutants to be monitored.
- b. The location of the points for the sampling of land, the sampling methods, the handling of the samples, the pre-treatment/extraction of the analytes (where applicable) and the methods used in order to analyse the samples are clearly detailed.
- c. Samples will be analysed to the relevant EN or EN ISO standards or equivalent.
- d. Samples shall be managed by a lab accredited (or in the process of accreditation, as confirmed by the National Accreditation Body (NAB-Malta) or equivalent) to at least EN ISO 17025:2017 and preferably accredited for each and every analysis.

2.10.5 The Permit Holder shall maintain and operate the Permitted Installation so as to prevent or minimise any pollution and public health risk, including the generation of waste, on closure and decommissioning in particular by:

- a. Attention to the design of new plant or equipment;
- b. The maintenance of and record of any events which have, or might have, impacted on the condition of the site along with any further investigation or remediation work carried out; and
- c. The maintenance of a decommissioning plan to demonstrate that the installation can be decommissioned avoiding any pollution and public health risk and returning the site of operation to a satisfactory state.

2.10.6 The Permit Holder shall notify the Authority immediately upon a decision being taken to decommission all or part of the site, or planned cessation for a period greater than 6

months, of all or part of the permitted activities. The Authority may impose further requirements in the case of planned cessation for a period greater than 6 months.

- 2.10.7 The Permit Holder shall notify the Authority prior to ceasing operations permanently in part or full, whereby an application for cessation of operations shall be made to the Authority and shall include a decommissioning plan.
- 2.10.8 Following termination, or planned cessation for a period greater than six months, of use or involvement of all or part of the installation in the permitted activity, the Permit Holder shall to the satisfaction of the Authority, decommission, render safe or remove for disposal/recovery, any land, subsoils, buildings, plant or equipment, or any waste, materials or substances or other matter contained therein or thereon, that may result in environmental pollution and that may pose a public health risk.
- 2.10.9 One year before the planned decommissioning of all or part of the site, the Permit Holder shall submit for approval to the Authority a full Decommissioning Plan which shall at least include:
- a. Updated land and groundwater monitoring results (as per the approved monitoring proposal in condition 2.10.4) showing the state of land and groundwater upon cessation of activities.
 - b. A comparison between the monitoring submitted as part of the baseline report and the monitoring carried out as per condition 2.10.9 (a) to assess whether significant pollution of land and groundwater by relevant hazardous substances has been caused by the installation.
 - c. The levels to which the site and any affected land and groundwater will have to be decontaminated to ensure that the site is returned to the state in the first monitoring carried out as part of the baseline report.
 - d. Where the contamination of land and groundwater at the site poses a significant risk to human health or the environment as a result of the activities carried out by the Permit Holder, the Permit Holder shall submit a report indicating the actions to be taken for removal, control, containment or reduction of relevant hazardous substances so that the site, taking into account its current or approved future use, ceases to pose such a risk.
 - e. The methods which will be used in order to decontaminate the land. Such methods may also include isolation.
 - f. A detailed waste management strategy which shall include:
 - i. The identification and characterisation of sources, types and quantities of waste (including equipment, fuels, by-products such as ash, etc.);
 - ii. Criteria for segregation of wastes;
 - iii. Proposed treatment, conditioning, transport, storage and disposal/recovery methods;
 - iv. Potential reuse/recycling of such wastes.
 - g. The identification of potential sources of emissions to the atmosphere, land and water (both seawater and groundwater) pollution which might arise from the decontamination process and corresponding mitigation measures to minimise the likelihood of such emissions.
 - h. Following termination, or planned cessation for a period greater than six months, of use or involvement of all or part of the installation in the permitted

activity, the Permit Holder shall to the satisfaction of the Authority, decommission, render safe or remove for disposal/recovery, any land, subsoils, buildings, plant or equipment, or any waste, materials or substances or other matter contained therein or thereon, that may result in environmental pollution and that may pose a public health risk.

- 2.10.10 The approved Decommissioning Plan shall be implemented within 12 months of final cessation or decommissioning of the Permitted activities or part thereof or according to a timeframe as may be agreed with the Authority.

2.11 Multiple Operator installations

- 2.11.1 This is not a multi-Operator installation.

3 Records

- 3.1 Records should be kept on site in which the following information shall be recorded on a daily basis:

- 3.1.1 Total amount of waste in kilos accepted on site;
- 3.1.2 Total amount of waste in kilos removed from site for disposal or further treatment;
- 3.1.3 Total amount of waste in kilos refused entry on site;
- 3.1.4 Total amount in kilos of unaccepted material sent to the quarantine area and by which registered waste carrier it was transported;
- 3.1.5 Any incidents that took place on site such as mechanical faults in the machinery or equipment used on site, any spills, fires, etc., and the remedial action taken;
- 3.1.6 Any other incidents that the Permit Holder deems important to be recorded. Each event recorded must be completed within 24 hours of the event.

- 3.2 The Permit Holder shall maintain a record of filter media checks and replacements, as required, on a weekly basis.

- 3.3 The Permit Holder shall maintain a computer database linked to the weighbridge data, allowing for tracking of incoming and outgoing waste, and act as a stock control system.

- 3.4 The Permit Holder shall ensure that all records required to be made by this Permit and any other records made by it in relation to the operation of the Permitted Installation shall:

- a. be made available for inspection by the Authority upon request;
- b. be supplied to the Authority on demand and without charge and in the format requested;
- c. be legible;
- d. indicate any amendments which have been made and shall include the original record wherever possible; and
- e. be retained at the Permitted Installation, or other location agreed by the Authority in writing, for a minimum period of 5 years from the date when the records were made, unless otherwise agreed in writing.

4 Reporting

- 4.1 All reports and written and/or verbal notifications required by this Permit and notifications required by Regulation 7 of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations shall be made and sent to the Authority using the contact details notified in writing to the Permit Holder by the Authority.

- 4.2 The Permit Holder shall submit to the Authority an Annual Environmental Report (AER) of the previous year by not later than end of March of each year, providing the information listed in Schedule 2 of this permit and the reporting templates available on the ERA website and in the format specified therein as communicated by ERA from time to time). It shall be ensured that all certification and documentation as per Schedule 2 are submitted. The AER shall be forwarded to the Authority in electronic format.
- 4.3 An independent auditor shall be engaged by the Permit Holder to certify all of the waste reporting required by this permit, in line with the Audit Procedures - Terms of Reference found in Schedule 6 of this permit. The results of such audit are to be submitted to the Authority in the form of a report, as part of the AER or by the 31st of March of each reporting year, The Authority may carry out any such audits on the installation itself as deemed necessary at the expense of the Permit Holder in line with condition 1.7.21.
- 4.4 In the case of waste that is sent for treatment or recovery to another facility locally or abroad, the audit trail shall cover all waste from the point of generation or collection to the end recovery or disposal facility.
- 4.5 The Permit Holder shall, within 6 months of receipt of written notice from the Authority, submit to the Authority a report assessing whether all appropriate preventive measures continue to be taken against pollution, in particular through the application of the best available techniques, at the installation. The report shall consider any relevant published technical guidance current at the time of the notice which is either supplied with or referred to in the notice, and shall assess the costs and benefits of applying techniques described in that guidance, or otherwise identified by the Permit Holder, that may provide environmental improvement.
- 4.6 In the event where operations cease temporarily (2 weeks or more), the TCP or Operator are obliged to notify the Authority within two (2) days and are also to inform the Authority with regards to when the works are intended to resume.

5 Notifications

- 5.1 The Permit Holder shall notify the Authority without delay of:-
- 5.1.1 the detection of an emission of any substance which exceeds any limit or criterion in this Permit specified in relation to the substance;
 - 5.1.2 the detection of any fugitive emission which has caused, is causing or may cause exceedances of the emission limit values stipulated in the permit;;
 - 5.1.3 the detection of any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant or techniques which has caused, is causing or has the potential to cause exceedances of the emission limit values stipulated in the permit; and
 - 5.1.4 any accident which has caused, is causing or has the potential to cause significant pollution and/or public health risk.
- 5.2 The Permit Holder shall submit written confirmation to the Authority of any notification under condition 5.1, by sending:-
- 5.2.1 the information listed in Schedule 1 to this Permit within 24 hours of such notification; and
 - 5.2.2 the information regarding non-compliance incidents in Schedule 2 according to the timeframe specified in Condition 4.2;
- and such information shall be in accordance with that Schedule.

- 5.3 The Permit Holder shall give written notification as soon as practicable prior to any of the following:-
- 5.3.1 permanent cessation of the operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation;
 - 5.3.2 cessation of operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation for a period likely to exceed 1 year; and
 - 5.3.3 resumption of the operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation after a cessation notified under condition 5.3.2.
- 5.4 The Permit Holder shall notify the Authority, as soon as practicable, of any information concerning the state of the site which affects or updates that provided to the Authority as part of the Site Report submitted with the application for this Permit.
- 5.5 The Permit Holder shall notify the following matters to the Authority in writing within 10 working days of their occurrence:-
- 5.5.1 Where the Permit Holder is a registered company:
 - a. any change in the Permit Holder's trading name, registered name or registered office address;
 - b. any change to particulars of the Permit Holder's ultimate holding company (including details of an ultimate holding company where an Operator has become a subsidiary); and
 - c. any steps taken with a view to the Permit Holder going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.
 - 5.5.2 Where the Permit Holder is a corporate body other than a registered company:
 - a. any change in the Permit Holder's name or address; and
 - b. any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the Permit Holder.
 - 5.5.3 In any other case:
 - a. the death of any of the named Operators (where the Permit Holder consists of more than one named individual);
 - b. any change in the Permit Holder's name(s) or address(es);
 - c. any steps taken with a view to the Permit Holder, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

6 Interpretation

- 6.1 In this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:
- 6.1.1 "AER" means the Annual Environmental Report.
 - 6.1.2 "Application" means the application for this Permit, together with any response to a notice served under Regulation 5 to the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations and any operational change agreed under the conditions of this Permit.

- 6.1.3 “*Authorised Officer*” means any officer of the Authority authorised in writing pursuant to the Environment Protection Act 2016 to exercise any of the powers specified therein.
- 6.1.4 “*Background concentration*” means such concentration of that substance as is present in:
- a. water supplied to the site; or
 - b. where more than 50% of the water used at the site is directly abstracted from ground or surface water on site, the abstracted water; or
 - c. where the Permitted Installation uses no significant amount of supplied or abstracted water, the precipitation onto the site.
- 6.1.5 “*BAT*” means best available techniques, which means the most effective and advanced stage of development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques to prevent and where that is not practicable to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. For these purposes: “available techniques” means “those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced in Malta, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the Permit Holder”; “best” means “in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole” and “techniques” “includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.”
- 6.1.6 “*Fugitive emission*” means an emission to air or water (including sewer) from the Permitted Installation which is not controlled by an emission or background concentration limit under conditions 2.2.3 of this Permit.
- 6.1.7 “*Groundwater*” means all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
- 6.1.8 “*Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations*” means the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (S.L. 549.77) and words and expressions defined in the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations shall have the same meanings when used in this Permit save to the extent they are specifically defined in this Permit. It shall include any future amendments or superseding legislation.
- 6.1.9 “*Malta*” means the Island of Malta, the Island of Gozo and the other islands of the Maltese Archipelago, including the territorial waters thereof.
- 6.1.10 “*Monitoring*” includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys.
- 6.1.11 “*Permitted Installation*” means the activities and the limits to those activities described in Table 1.1.1 of this Permit.
- 6.1.12 “*Sewer*” means sewer within the meaning of section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

- 6.1.13 “*Staff*” includes employees, directors or other officers of the Permit Holder, and any other person under the Permit Holder’s direct or indirect control, including contractors.
- 6.1.14 “*Surface water*” means inland waters, except groundwater; transitional waters and coastal waters.
- 6.1.15 “*Technically Competent Person*” means a person possessing the qualifications, experience and technical competence to abide by the conditions of the Permit;
- 6.1.16 “*Technically Competent Management*” means the Technically Competent Person or Persons in control of the day-to-day activities authorised by the Permit and carried on at the Site;
- 6.1.17 “*The Authority*” or “*the Competent Authority*” or “*ERA*” means the Malta Environment and Resources Authority or such other body or person as the Minister responsible for the environment may by order in the Gazette prescribe;
- 6.1.18 “*The Permit Holder*” means the Permit Holder specified in the Permit or other person to whom the Permit has been transferred in accordance with the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations (LN 10 of 2013), and any statutory provisions or regulations amending or replacing them;
- 6.1.19 “*The Permit Holder*” means a person who is in occupation of the Site and has responsibility for carrying out day to day activities at the Site;
- 6.1.20 “*The Regulations*” means the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013 (LN 10 of 2013), and any regulations amending or replacing them;
- 6.1.21 “*The Site*” means the land, structures, plant and equipment to which this Permit relates;
- 6.1.22 “*Year*” or “*reporting year*” means calendar year ending 31 December.
- 6.2 Where a minimum limit is set for pH, reference to exceeding the limit shall mean that the parameter shall not be less than that limit.
- 6.3 Unless otherwise stated, any references in this Permit to concentrations of substances in emissions into air means:
- 6.3.1 In relation to gases from non-combustion sources, the concentration of dry gas at a temperature of 273.15 K and at a pressure of 101.3 kPa, with no correction for oxygen content, and expressed in µg/Nm³ or mg/Nm³.
- 6.4 Where any condition of this Permit refers to the whole or parts of different documents, in the event of any conflict between the wording of such documents, the wording of the document(s) with the most recent date shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

Schedule 1

Notification of abnormal emissions

This page outlines the information that the Permit Holder must provide to satisfy conditions 5.1 and 5.2 of this Permit.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

If any information is considered commercially confidential, it should be separated from non-confidential information, supplied on a separate sheet and accompanied by an application for commercial confidentiality under the provisions of the Industrial Emissions (IPPC) Regulations.

Part A

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Permit Number | |
| Name of Operator | |
| Location of Installation | |
| Location of the emission | |
| Time and date of the emission | |

| Substance(s) emitted | Media (e.g. air, groundwater) | Best estimate of the quantity or the rate of emission (include units) | Time between which the emission took place |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission | |
|---|--|

Part B

| | |
|---|--|
| Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A. | |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident. | |
| Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment or harm which has been or may be caused by the emission. | |
| The dates of any unauthorised emissions from the installation in the preceding 24 months. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Name ⁱ | |
| I.D. Card No./Passport No. | |
| Post | |
| Signature | |
| Date | |

ⁱ authorised to sign on behalf of Operator

Schedule 2

Annual Environmental Report

Important note

By this submission, you confirm that you give your explicit consent for the entire contents of this Annual Environment Report to be made available on the Authority's public website.

S2.1 Introduction

| | |
|---|--|
| IPPC Permit Number | |
| Reporting Year | |
| Name and location of Site | |
| Brief description of activities at the site | |

S2.2 Environment Management System & Reporting

Please attach a supporting document with the following:

1. Environmental Policy containing the installation's environmental objectives and targets;
2. Environmental Management Programme report (for the reporting year);
3. Environmental Management Programme proposal (for the following year).

Tick (✓)

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

S2.3 Process Data**S2.3.1 Annual Summary**

| | Units | Previous reporting year ⁱ | Current reporting year |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Quantity of waste treated | tonnes | | |
| Total Annual Energy Consumption (from electricity and other sources) | MWh | | |
| Electricity from renewable energy sources | MWh | | |
| Total energy consumption per unit waste treated | MWh/tonne of waste treated | | |
| Annual water consumption from mains water | m ³ | | |
| Annual water consumption from rainwater | m ³ | | |
| Annual water consumption from other sources (e.g. bowser) | m ³ | | |
| Total water consumption per unit waste treated | m ³ /tonne of waste treated | | |
| Annual quantity of waste produced | tonnes | | |
| Waste produced per unit waste treated | tonne waste produced/tonne waste treated | | |

ⁱ "Previous reporting year" is not applicable for the first reporting year

S2.3.2 Fuel consumption

| | Units | Consumption | |
|-----|-------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Previous Year | Current Year |
| LPG | kg | | |

S2.3.3 Submission of Documentation

| Condition Number | Documentation | Tick (✓) |
|------------------|--|----------|
| 1.3.2 | Certification of weighbridge every year | |
| 2.2.42.2.4 | Air Emission Monitoring Results | |
| 2.2.30 | Sewer Discharge Permit every one year | |
| 2.2.35 | Site Containment and drainage system according to Table 1.4.1 and upon renewal | |
| 2.2.51 | Noise Monitoring Results | |
| 2.3.5 | Submission of Recycling Certificates for batteries on a yearly basis [ENaE1] [PCaE2] | |
| 2.8.1 | Laboratory accreditation certificate | |

S2.4 Monitoring Data

S2.4.1 Emissions to air

| Parameter | Emission point reference | Limit Value | Standard methodology used | Total annual number of exceedances ⁱ | | Concentration (Annual Average) | | | Total Annual Load | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | Previous year ⁱⁱ | Present year | Unit | Previous year | Present year | Unit | Previous year | Present year |
| Mercury (Hg) | 1 | 2 µg/Nm ³ | | | | µg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |
| Dust | 1-3 | 5 mg/Nm ³ | | | | mg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |
| Dioxin-like PCBs | 3 | - | | | | mg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |
| Brominated flame retardants | 3 | - | | | | mg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |
| Metals and metalloids | 3 | - | | | | mg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |
| PCDD/F | 3 | - | | | | mg/Nm ³ | | | kg | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of laboratory where tests in this section have been carried out | |
| Is this laboratory accredited (certified) for the above tests? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

S2.4.2 HEPA Filter Integrity Monitoring

| Date of Inspection | | Differential Pressure | | | | | | | Continue as required |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| | | HF1 | HF2 | HF3 | HF4 | HF5 | HF6 | HF7 | |
| Week 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Week 2 | | | | | | | | | |

ⁱ If the total number of exceedances exceeds 0, the value of each of these exceedances (for the reporting year) must be submitted in a separate report, together with action taken to regularise the situation.

ⁱⁱ "Previous year" is not applicable for the first reporting year.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Continue as required | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Additional documentation to be submitted:

| Efficiency certification | Tick (✓) |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| HF1 | |
| HF2 | |
| HF3 | |
| HF4 | |
| HF5 | |
| Continue as required | |

S2.4.2 Discharges to sewer

| | |
|--|---|
| Was trade effluent discharged to the sewer during the reporting year from E1? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Was trade effluent discharged to the sewer during the reporting year from E2? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Describe any changes to the Sewer Discharge Permit of the installation or changes made by the Water Services Corporation to monitoring requirements or frequency of monitoring as per condition 2.2.27. Include and refer to any associated documentation as required. | |

If trade effluent was discharged to the sewer from either effluent during the reporting year, the following table must be replicated and filled as relevant:

Effluent monitoring results from:

| Parameter ⁱ | Limit ⁱ | Standard methodology used | Total annual number of exceedances ⁱⁱ | | Concentration (Annual Average) | | | Total Annual Mass Emissions | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | Previous year | Present year | Units | Previous year | Present year | Units | Previous Year | Present Year |
| Volume | - | | - | - | - | - | - | m ³ | | |

ⁱ As agreed with the Water Services Corporation, according to the Sewer Discharge Permit.

ⁱⁱ If the total number of exceedances exceeds 0, the value of each of these exceedances (for the reporting year) must be submitted in a separate report, together with action taken to regularise the situation.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| pH | 6-10 pH scale | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 500 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | 1000 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrocarbon oil index (HOI) | 10 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 0.05 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Boron | 2 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Cadmium | 0.05 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Chromium | 0.15 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | 0.5 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | 0.1 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Nickel | 0.5 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercury | 5 µg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver | 5 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Zinc | 1 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Non-ferrous metals | 30 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Phosphorus | 20 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 500 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | 1000 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) | 5 mg/L | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of laboratory where tests in this section have been carried out | |
| Is this laboratory accredited (certified) for the above tests? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

S2.5 Records of waste

As per condition 4.2, the Permit Holder shall submit to the Authority information on waste records of the previous year by not later than end of March of each year, providing the information listed in the ERA website and in the format specified therein as may be communicated by the Authority from time to time). (<https://era.org.mt/era-topic-categories/reporting-obligations/>)

2.6 Testing of site containment and drainage systems.

| | Number on site | Date of last test | Testing due on (date) |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Cesspits | | | |
| Oil-water separators | | | |
| Others: (specify) | | | |

S2.7 Incidents and Complaints

S2.7.1 Non-Compliance Incidents during Reporting Year

| Date of incident | Brief description of Incident | Cause | Corrective action |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Total number of non-compliance incidents for previous year:ⁱ

Total number of non-compliance incidents for current reporting year:

S2.7.2 Complaints made by the public

| Date of Complaint | Description of complaint | Actions taken |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Total number of complaints for previous year: ⁱ

Total number of complaints for current reporting year:

Applicant's declaration

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, all the above information is correct and substantiated.

.....
Name
(in block letters)

.....
ID Card Number

.....
on behalf of / in my own name
(in block letters)

.....
Signature

.....
Date

ⁱ "Previous year" data is not required in the first reporting year.

Schedule 3a

List of wastes authorised to be accepted

EWC codes accepted on site include the following:

| EWC code | HP code | Description | Maximum quantity stored | Treatment |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 16 02 13* 16 02 14 16 02 15* 16 02 16 08 03 17* ⁱ 08 03 18 ⁱ 09 01 10 09 01 11* 09 01 12 20 01 35* 20 01 36 | HP 5, HP 14 | WEEE and WEEE components/parts | 13 tonnes | Manual dismantling, crushing of cables and non-hazardous components |
| 16 02 13* 20 01 35* | HP 5, HP 14 | CRT televisions and monitors | 13 tonnes | Dismantled and broken in CRT breaking room, shredding of wooden components (e.g. from old TVs) |
| 16 02 13* 20 01 21* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 14 | Fluorescent tubes and bulbs | 2 tonnes | Crushed in crusher room (after removing from housing, where applicable) |
| 16 02 11* 16 02 13* 20 01 23* | HP 5, HP 14 | Fridges / freezers | 8 tonnes | Storage prior to export |
| 16 02 11* 20 01 23* | HP 5, HP 14 | Discarded equipment containing refrigerants (e.g. air conditioning / water dispensing equipment) | 8 tonnes | Degassing, followed by manual dismantling of equipment |
| 16 06 01* 16 06 02* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 8, HP 14 | Batteries | 1 tonnes | Storage prior to export |

ⁱ Toner cartridges

| EWC code | HP code | Description | Maximum quantity stored | Treatment |
|--|---------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 16 06 03* 16 06 04 20 01 33* 20 01 34 | | | | |
| 15 01 01 15 01 02 15 01 06 | - | WEEE-related packaging | 13 tonnes | Segregated from WEEE and sent to an authorised recycling facility |
| 03 01 05 15 01 03 17 02 01 19 12 07 20 01 38 | - | Wood items (e.g. pallets, offcuts, wood from old TVs) | 13 tonnes | Once end-of-waste application is approved by ERA: Shredding for production of animal bedding / briquettes; in the interim such waste will be sent to a licensed facility. |

Schedule 3b

List of wastes authorised to be generated

| Activity | EWC Code | HP Code | Description | Storage and Containment | Maximum quantity stored | Destination |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| WEEE degassing, dismantling, and crushing of non-hazardous components and cables | 14 06 01* | HP 5, HP 14 | Refrigerants | Gas cylinders in designated area indoors or in covered outdoor storage area | 1 tonne | Ozone-depleting substances: Exported to an authorised facility for destruction Other refrigerants: Sold for reuse |
| | 16 02 15* 16 02 16 | HP 5, HP 14 | Printed circuit boards and TFT screens | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors / covered outdoor storage area | 24 tonnes | Exported to authorised recycling facility |
| | 19 12 04 | - | Plastic | Covered outdoor storage area | 2 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 19 12 02 | - | Ferrous metal | Covered outdoor storage area / shipping container | 10 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 19 10 02 19 12 03 | - | Non-ferrous metal | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | 3 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 17 04 01 | - | Copper wire | | 3 tonnes | |
| | 19 12 05 | - | Glass | Covered outdoor storage area | 20 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 16 02 15* 16 02 16 | HP 5, HP 14 | Hard drives | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | 1 tonne | Exported to authorised recycling facility |
| | 16 06 01* 16 06 02* 16 06 03* 16 06 04 | HP 5, HP 6, HP 8, HP 14 | Batteries | In battery storage bins indoors | 1 tonne | |
| | 17 01 01 | - | Concrete block from washing machines | Covered outdoor storage area | 10 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 13 03 06* 13 03 07* 13 03 08* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Waste oils (e.g. from oil heaters) | In an IBC on a prefabricated bund in the outdoor storage area | 2,000 L | Sent to authorised facility for recovery |

| Activity | EWC Code | HP Code | Description | Storage and Containment | Maximum quantity stored | Destination |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|
| | 13 03 09* | | | | | |
| | 08 03 17* | HP14 (if hazardous) | Toner powder | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | 20 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 08 03 18 | | | | | |
| Removal of waste packaging from WEEE | 15 01 01 | - | Paper / cardboard packaging | Designated covered storage area | 2 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 15 01 02 | - | Plastic packaging | | 500kg | |
| | 15 01 06 | - | Mixed packaging | | 2 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| Breaking of CRT televisions and monitors | 16 02 15* | HP 5, HP 7, HP 14 | Glass | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | 24 tonnes | Exported to authorised recycling facility |
| | 15 02 02* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Used disposable overalls | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | <1m ³ | Sent to authorised facility for incineration |
| | 15 02 03 | | | | | |
| Crushing of fluorescent tubes / lamps | 19 12 05 | - | Clean glass from crushing of fluorescent tubes | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors / in covered storage area | 5 tonnes | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |
| | 15 02 02* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Used disposable overalls | In jumbo bags on pallets indoors | <1m ³ | Sent to authorised facility for incineration |
| | 15 02 03 | | | | | |
| Storage of fridges / freezers | 16 02 11* | HP 5, HP 14 | Fridges / freezers | Designated covered storage area | 8 tonnes | Exported to authorised facility for recovery (and destruction of refrigerant) |
| | 16 02 13* | | | | | |
| | 20 01 23* | | | | | |
| Storage of batteries | 16 06 01* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 8, HP 14 | Batteries | In battery storage bins indoors | 1 tonne | Exported to authorised facility for recovery |
| | 16 06 02* | | | | | |
| | 16 06 03* | | | | | |
| | 16 06 04 | | | | | |
| | 20 01 33* | | | | | |
| | 20 01 34 | | | | | |
| Air treatment | 15 02 02* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Used HEPA filters | Designated area indoors | 6 filters | Exported to authorised facility for disposal |
| | 15 02 02* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Used carbon filters | Designated area indoors | 200kg | Exported to authorised facility for disposal |
| Wastewater treatment | 15 02 02* | HP 5, HP 14 | Used filters | Waste water treatment room | 3 filters | Exported to authorised facility for disposal |

| Activity | EWC Code | HP Code | Description | Storage and Containment | Maximum quantity stored | Destination |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| | 19 08 08* 19 08 99* | HP 5, HP 14 | Filter backwash / concentrate from RO unit | Bunded containers in wastewater treatment room | <1 m ³ | Exported to authorised facility for disposal |
| | 16 10 01* 16 10 02 | HP 5, HP 14 (only if hazardous) | Wastewater from fluorescent tube crushing room and WEEE treatment building | Fluorescent tube crushing room: Sealed tank within Impermeable concrete bund; WEEE treatment building: Impermeable underground cesspit | 4 m ³ | Normally reused after treatment; however, if discharge is required the wastewater will be tested and either: (a) discharged to the sewerage network if found to be below the WSC discharge limit; or (b) exported to an authorised facility if not. |
| Surface water management | 13 05 07* | HP 3, HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Oils collected by interceptor | Designated bunded waste oils drum indoors | 5 L | Sent to authorised facility for recovery |
| Maintenance of onsite vehicles and machinery | 15 02 02* | HP 3, HP 7, HP 14 | Oily rags | Garage (connected to oil-water separator) | 5 kg | Sent to authorised facility for recovery |
| | 13 02 06* 13 01 11* | HP 5, HP 6, HP 7, HP 14 | Engine oils Hydraulic oils | Garage (connected to oil-water separator) | 50 L | Sent to authorised facility for recovery |
| | 15 02 02* 15 02 03 | HP14 (if hazardous) | Toner machine filters | WEEE treatment building | 2 filters | Sent to authorised facility for disposal / recycling |
| Administration facilities | 20 03 01 | - | Mixed domestic waste | Offices | 5 kg | Sent to authorised facility for disposal |
| | 20 01 01 20 01 02 20 01 39 20 01 40 | | Recyclable domestic waste | Offices | 10 kg | Sent to authorised facility for recycling |

Schedule 4

Terms of Reference for Noise Monitoring

1. Introduction

The noise monitoring shall be carried out by the Operator. A consultant that is either an accredited Acoustic expert or qualified professional Engineer and is approved by ERA according to the following criteria shall be commissioned who will propose a monitoring procedure for measuring noise levels within and around the installation as described in section 2 below.

The person(s) undertaking the “on field monitoring” shall be in possession of a certification for the collection of data.

The noise monitoring and impact study report shall be compiled and reviewed by a person who is in possession of a:

- (a) Bachelors degree in Acoustics, or
- (b) Bachelors degree in any of the following: Physics, Architecture, Civil Engineering or Engineering, Environmental Health, Environmental Science/Management, Occupational Health and Safety, and an MQF Level 7 specialisation in Acoustics, or
- (c) Bachelors degree in any of the following: Physics, Architecture, Civil Engineering or Engineering, Environmental Health, Environmental Science/Management, Occupational Health and Safety and in addition the consultant must be at least an associate member of the Institute of Acoustics or be employed by an organization who are members of the Association of Noise Consultants or equivalent grade of Membership of a professional body for those working in acoustics and noise in any one of the EU member states or any other reputable professional body to the satisfaction of ERA, or
- (d) Certification for the collection of data, such as “Certificate of Competence in Environmental Noise Measurement” issued by the Institute of Acoustics (IoA) or any other equivalent qualification issued by a comparable Professional Association dealing with acoustics in any one of the EU and EEA Member States or any qualifications issued by an educational institution to the satisfaction of ERA and five (5) years experience in noise measurements and assessments.

Copies of such qualifications and certification shall be submitted to ERA prior to the monitoring proposal.

The consultant, in collaboration with ERA, may, where applicable need to consult and seek advice from the Local Council during the selection of the sensitive receptors.

2. Content of monitoring study

The monitoring study should address the following issues:

1. A description of the installation – this shall include a description of all processes carried out on site and related equipment and infrastructures.
2. A description of the surrounding areas – this shall include identification of the types of activities, whether residential or commercial, roads and other amenities. These shall be location-specific taking into account their location with respect to the site.
3. Identification of the main sources of noise and vibration – this shall include all processes on site, including aspects such as transport noise on site, plant equipment, mechanical operations, etc (amongst others) and their times of operation.
4. Identification of the closest noise sensitive receptors – this shall be carried out after assessing the noise levels in the plant's perimeter and in the other locations identified in point 2 above

under normal operating conditions of the plant. The various monitoring points shall be identified with a unique code and an analyses of the ambient noise to which each monitoring point is subjected to.

5. Environmental Noise Study – this shall include details of the standards used for measurements, equipment used including calibration details and certificates, resultant measurement data, assessment methods and complaints significance scale. The study is to be carried out according to the latest revisions of ISO1996 and the rating of industrial noise affecting residential areas shall be according to the latest revisions of BS4142. The study should include perimeter noise levels, baseline noise study of sensitive receptor sites, noise impact on site sensitive receipts including day and night background levels.

The data compiled for both day and night is a typical representation of the current situation at all receptor points and the measurement time interval is sufficient enough to obtain representative value of a typical background when the specific noise source will be operating. For facilities that operate continuously for 24 hours, it may be appropriate to measure at a time when all other noises have subsided. If it is possible 'specific noise' is estimated by measuring the noise level with and without the facility running.

6. The monitoring shall be performed exclusively using a calibrated type 1 sound level meter conforming to BS 6698/IEC 61672 Class 1. The use of type 2 sound level meters or less is not considered acceptable and will not be considered. The sound level meter, calibrator and microphone must hold a valid current calibration certificate from an accredited laboratory (ex. UKAS)

7. Prior to the initial data collection and at the end of the monitoring day, all acoustic instrumentation system such as the sound level meters are calibrated, and checked immediately before and after each series of monitoring readings. Results must be within $\pm 1.0\text{dB}$, otherwise discarded and read again.

8. As a basis for the collection of background data, monitoring shall be carried out during a period when there are no operations at the facility. If this is not possible, operations are to be temporarily suppressed during readings. If this is still not possible, a measurement at an alternative location where the residual sound is comparable to the assessment location(s) with justifications shall be provided.

In case that operating conditions of the site are significantly different during the day, evening or night periods, the measurement procedure will be repeated for those periods of day/evening or night. Therefore, information from the operator is requested prior to the commencement of the measurements. If the information requested is not provided in time, the Consultants will assume that the site operates uniformly during the day, evening and night periods and measure during the daytime only. However, baseline noise levels would still need to be measured at the nearest noise sensitive locations at night in order to determine the impact.

9. The background noise measurements shall be accompanied by a critical listening of all the other noise sources present in the background. Due to certain acoustic features such as tonality, impulsivity and intermittency the inclusion of specific noise level plus any adjustment for the different noise characteristic features, the rating level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$ should be reported in accordance with BS 4142:2014, and any revision thereof, depending on the subjective assessment made while taking the readings.

10. Monitoring shall consider seasonal variations including but not limited to the occurrence of the fireworks and any other similar typical seasonal predominant noise sources. The recommended time periods over a twenty-four hour period are categorized in terms of daytime, from 0700-2300 hrs ($L_{Aeq,16hrs}$) and night-time period from 2300 – 0700 hrs ($L_{Aeq,8hrs}$).

11. For the propagation of noise from the power plant, the use of ISO 9613, ISO 8297: 1994, ISO 3744:2010 and ISO 3746:2010; and any revision thereof (as per the interim methods of the Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC) is strongly recommended.

12. In the case of multioperator installations where the evaluation and monitoring needs to distinguish between the impact caused by different or interconnected operators within the same installation, the application of the following standards is deemed necessary: standard ISO8297: 1994 and any revision thereof, and ISO37XX series or specifically ISO 9614-2:1996.

13. Impact assessment of noise events on noise sensitive receptor site – this shall include an assessment according to the guidelines BS 4142:2014, ISO1996 and ISO9613 or any other standard and any other standard methodology stipulated by the Authority. A summary of the data obtained after the study has been carried out in relation to the noise sensitive receptors identified above shall be submitted.

14. Conclusions and Mitigation measures – this shall include a summary report of findings from the noise monitoring study including the impact assessment of noise events on noise receptors sites and any remedial action and/or mitigation measures to be implemented by the operator in order to reduce impacts resulting from the site of operation.

Schedule 5

Minimum requirements for the proper treatment of separately collected WEEE

Part A: Selective treatment for materials and components of waste electrical and electronic equipment

1. As a minimum the following substances, mixtures and components have to be removed from any separately collected WEEE:
 - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) containing capacitors in accordance with Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT),
 - mercury containing components, such as switches or backlighting lamps,
 - batteries,
 - printed circuit boards of mobile phones generally, and of other devices if the surface of the printed circuit board is greater than 10 square centimetres,
 - toner cartridges, liquid and paste, as well as colour toner,
 - plastic containing brominated flame retardants,
 - asbestos waste and components which contain asbestos,
 - cathode ray tubes,
 - chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrochlorofluoro-carbons (HCFC) or hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), hydrocarbons (HC),
 - gas discharge lamps,
 - liquid crystal displays (together with their casing where appropriate) of a surface greater than 100 square centimetres and all those back-lighted with gas discharge lamps,
 - external electric cables,
 - components containing refractory ceramic fibres as described in Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress for the 23rd time Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances,
 - components containing radioactive substances with the exception of components that are below the exemption thresholds set in Article 3 of and Annex I to Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation,
 - electrolyte capacitors containing substances of concern (height > 25 mm, diameter > 25 mm or proportionately similar volume). These substances, mixtures and

components shall be disposed of or recovered in compliance with the Waste Regulations (S.L. 549.63).

2. The following components of WEEE that is separately collected have to be treated as indicated:
 - cathode ray tubes: the fluorescent coating has to be removed,
 - equipment containing gases that are ozone depleting or have a global warming potential (GWP) above 15, such as those contained in foams and refrigeration circuits: the gases must be properly extracted and properly treated. Ozone-depleting gases must be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009,
 - gas discharge lamps: the mercury shall be removed.
3. Taking into account environmental considerations and the desirability of preparation for re-use and recycling, points 1 and 2 shall be applied in such a way that environmentally-sound preparation for re-use and recycling of components or whole appliances is not hindered.

Part B: Technical requirements for storage or transfer sites of WEEE

1. Sites for storage (including temporary storage) of WEEE prior to its treatment (without prejudice to the requirements of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste):
 - impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
 - weatherproof covering for appropriate areas.
 2. Sites for treatment of WEEE:
 - scales to measure the weight of the treated waste,
 - impermeable surfaces and waterproof covering for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
 - appropriate storage for disassembled spare parts,
 - appropriate containers for storage of batteries, PCBs/PCTs containing capacitors and other hazardous waste such as radioactive waste,
 - equipment for the treatment of water in compliance with health and environmental regulations.
-

Schedule 6

Terms of Reference for Compliance Audits related to Annual Reporting for Authorised Waste Facilities

- S3.1 The auditor shall be independent (i.e. an auditor who would be eligible for appointment as company auditor), certified, and approved by the Authority. The auditor should have access to in-house environmental expertise or otherwise appoint a consultant having environmental expertise to assist him.
- S3.2 The auditor would be required to certify all the information reported to the Authority by the Authorised Waste Facility as specified in the ERA permit itself.
- S3.3 A sound auditing procedure for traceability, monitoring, and control should be in place for all the authorised waste managed on site in relation to the Waste Management permit or an Environmental permit.
- S3.4 The audit trail should cover all waste from the point of acceptance of waste into the facility to the end recovery or disposal facility (local or foreign).
- S3.5 Proper records and documentation should be kept where authorised waste are sent to duly authorised interim storage facilities, pending transfer to an authorised end disposal/recovery facilities. In such cases, proof is to be provided, as regards to that the authorised waste has been transferred to an authorised end disposal/recovery facility within a maximum of twelve (12) calendar months from the end of the annual reporting period.

The points overleaf shall be covered by the auditors in such audits, providing a detailed report of their findings. The Authority may reserve the right to request clarifications and further information from the auditors other than that provided in the audit report.

| # | Nature and extent of audit procedures | Timing | Done by and date | W/P ref |
|---|---|--------|------------------|---------|
| 1 | Objective: To confirm that there is a signed receipt for every waste transfer received at the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a random sample of 10% of the signed receipts for every waste transfer received at the site for each quarter within the calendar year and confirm that all waste entries are covered by an issued signed receipt. | | | |
| 2 | Objective: To ensure that an adequate audit trail is maintained to ensure that when a particular waste stream is being treated it can be traced back to its waste generator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a random sample of 10% of the total waste being treated and ensure that its origin can be traced back. | | | |
| 3 | Objective: To confirm that any hazardous waste movements from the site (entry & exit) are covered with a hazardous waste consignment permit and consignment note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cases of movement within the island of Malta, choose a random sample of 10% of the total no. of hazardous waste movements into and out of the site and confirm that all such movements are covered by a valid hazardous waste consignment permit and a waste consignment note. Confirm also that the relevant EWC code has been used. | | | |
| 4 | Objective: To confirm that any hazardous waste movements from the site (entry & exit) are covered with relevant TFS documentation of the Waste Shipments Regulation in cases of export <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cases of export, choose a random sample of 10% of the total no. of hazardous waste movements out of the site and the relevant TFS movement forms and confirm that all such movements are covered by valid relevant documentation. Confirm also that the relevant EWC code has been used. In the case of waste broker usage, ensure that the waste brokers used are registered with ERA as such. | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| 5 | <p>Objective: To confirm that any movement of non-hazardous waste movements from the site being sent for treatment abroad are covered by the relevant Annex VII documentation of the Waste Shipments Regulation in cases of export</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a random sample of 10% of the total no. of non-hazardous waste movements into and out of the site are covered by valid relevant documentation and/or records. Confirm also that the relevant EWC code has been used. In the case of waste broker usage, ensure that the waste brokers used are registered with ERA as such. | | | |
| 6 | <p>Objective: To verify whether the quantities reported by the Waste Facility make reasonable sense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose a random sample of 10% of the total amount of waste being handled at the facility and confirm that all waste entries (in and out of the site) reported are verified by relative documentation and/or records. | | | |
| 7 | <p>Objective: To ensure that the waste vehicles used by the authorised facility to transfer the waste to other permitted sites are registered with ERA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a list of approved waste carriers from ERA and confirm that the ones used by facility are registered with ERA. | | | |
| 8 | <p>Objective: To ensure that, in cases where waste is transferred from the facility to other waste management facilities, locally or abroad, the waste management facilities used would either be approved by ERA or the Competent Authority of the Country of Destination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a list of locally approved waste management facilities from ERA and confirm that the ones used by the facility are approved and authorised by ERA. Obtain a copy of the permits of any foreign authorised waste management facilities which have been utilised. An original copy of the permit and an approved translated version of the permit is to be presented to ERA. | | | |
| 9 | <p>Objective: To ensure that the declared quantities of waste exported during the previous calendar year were actually received at the authorised facilities and declared to ERA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain all certificates received from recycling facilities and confirm that these have all been declared to ERA prior to shipment Confirm arithmetical correctness of all reported data in this regard. | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| 10 | Objective: To identify the waste being treated both locally and abroad, and ensure that it has been recovered appropriately <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that all relevant documentation, including but not limited to, the hazardous waste consignment permit and consignment note applications, are available in case of local treatment.• Identify the materials exported according to the EWC Code and review actual documentation (including bills of lading) confirming an audit trail showing that the waste has been sent to a recovery facility as per permit requirements. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

Schedule 7
Site Plan

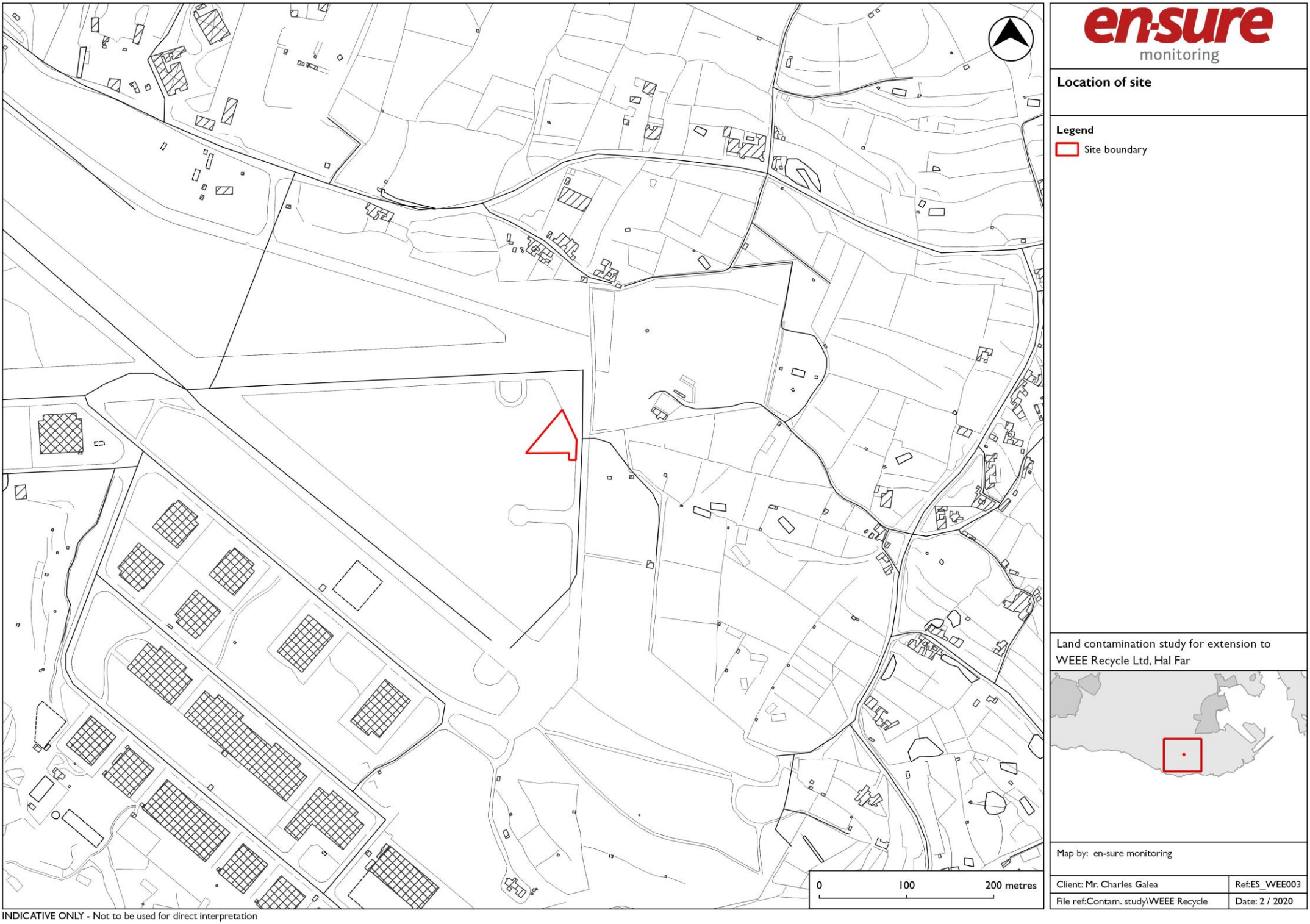
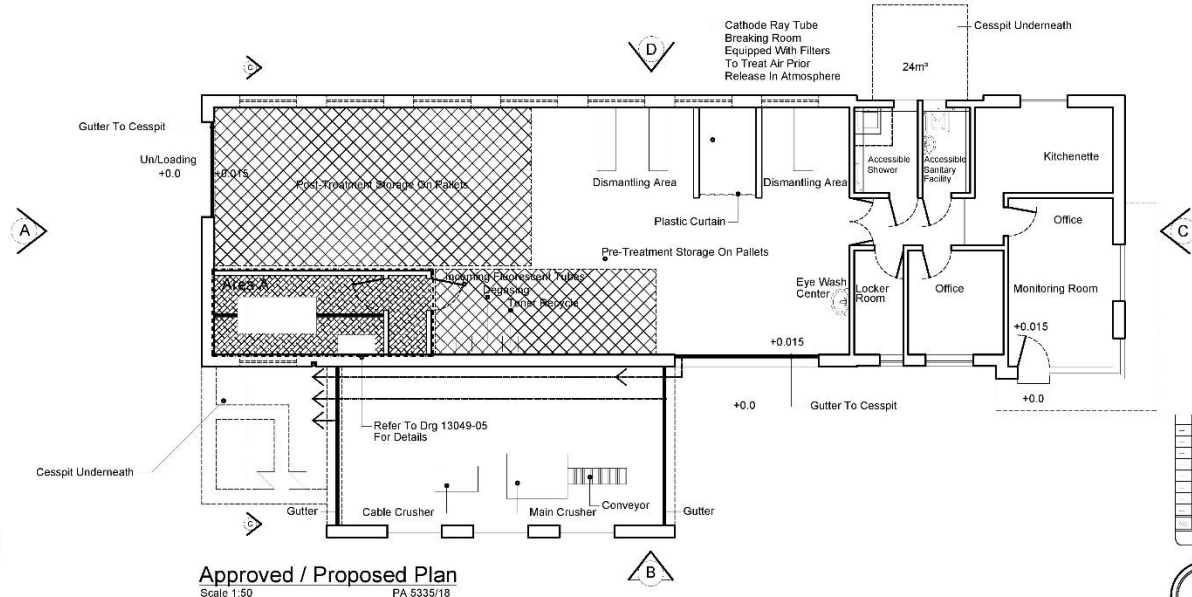
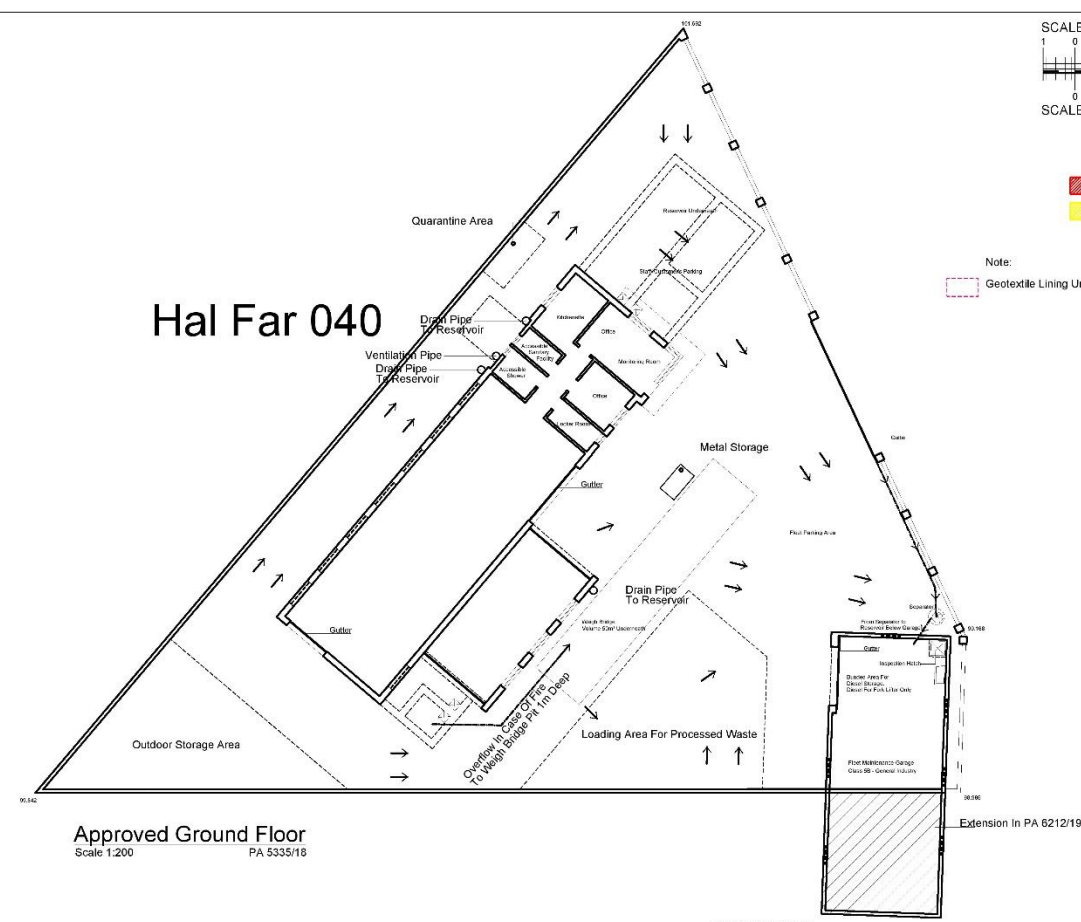
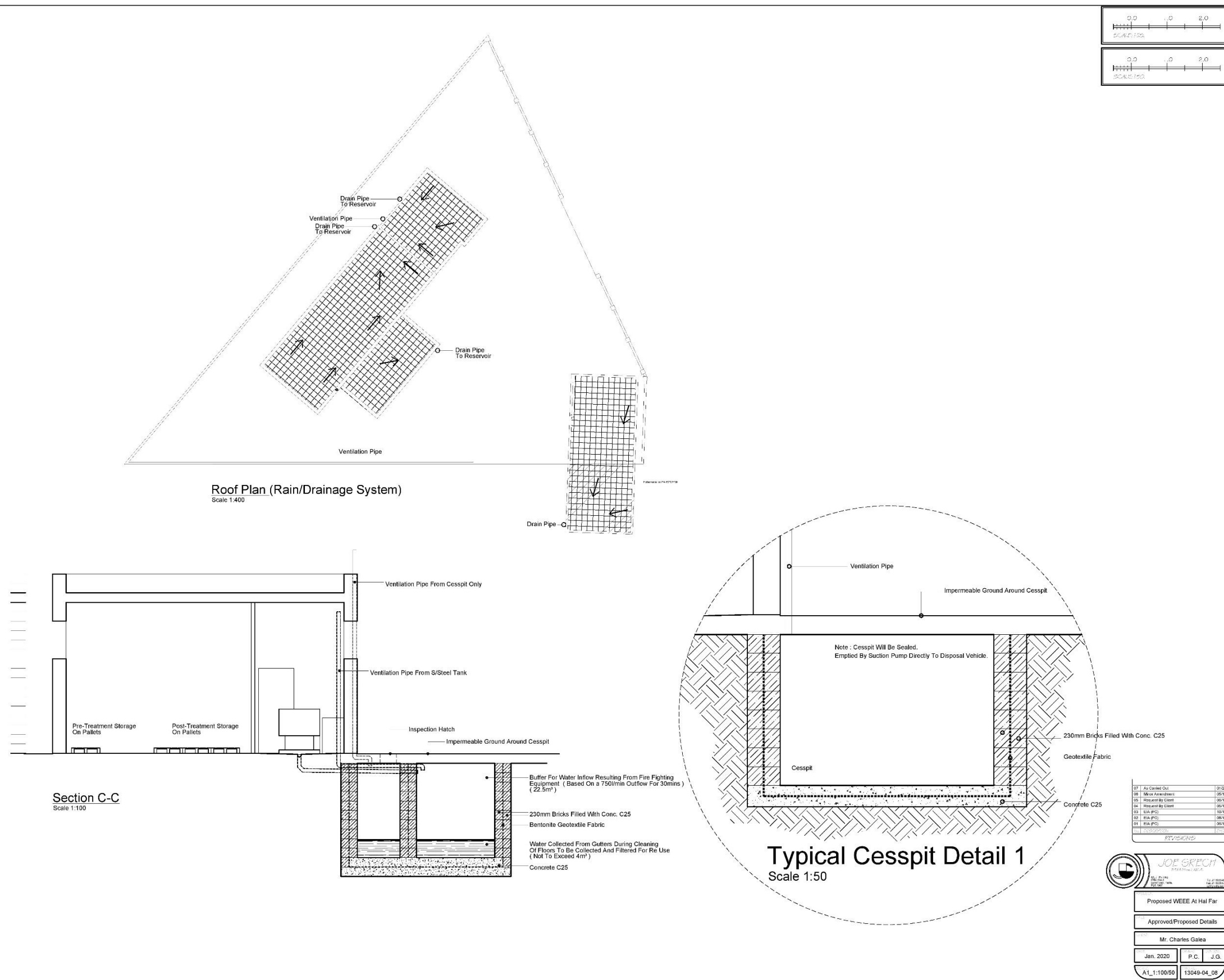
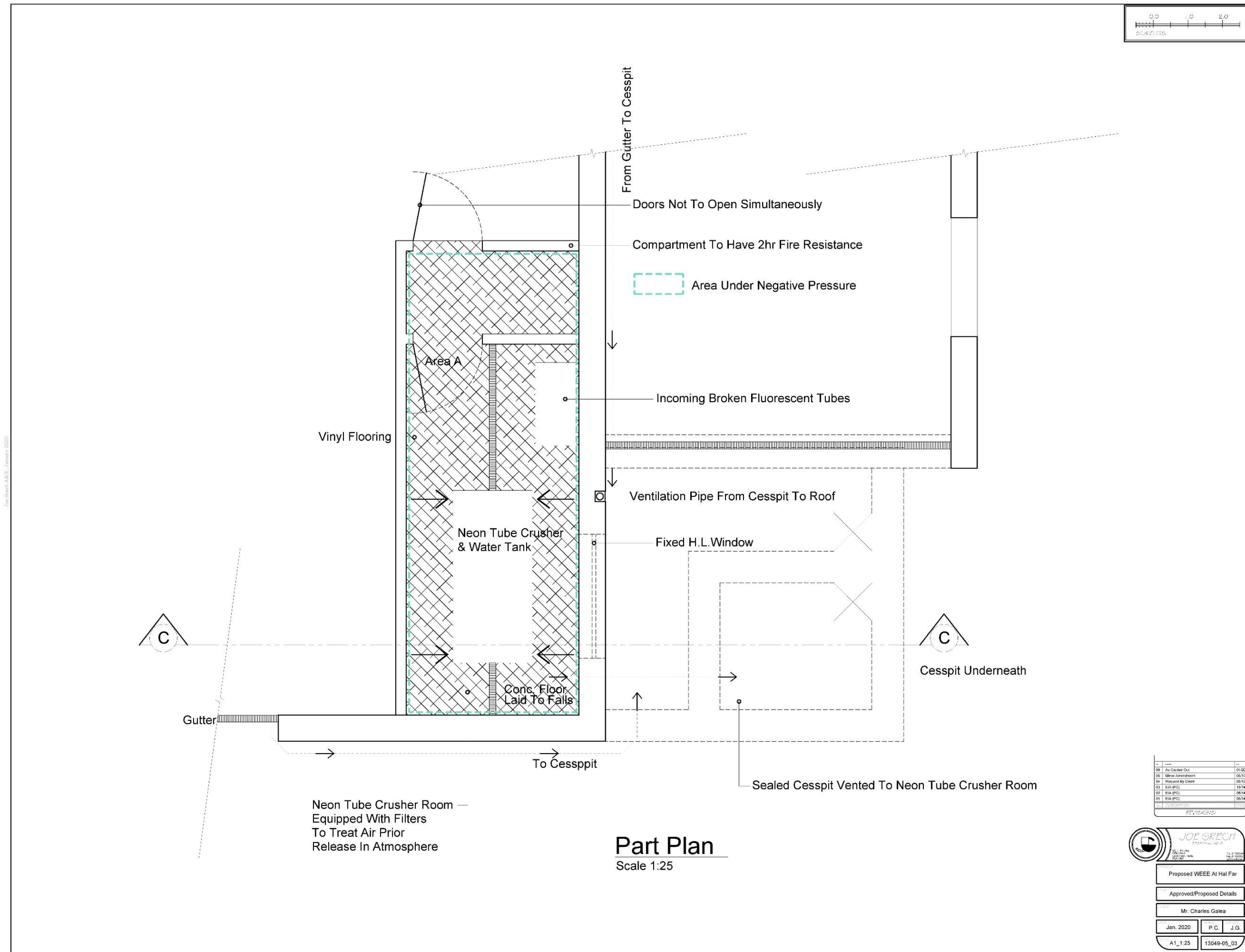


Figure 1: Site of permitted installation, showing extent of waste management area in red, for the carrying out of the activities specified in condition 1.1.1. The extent of the site boundary is indicative and should not be used for interpretation purpose

END OF PERMIT

[illegible]





Location of point sources

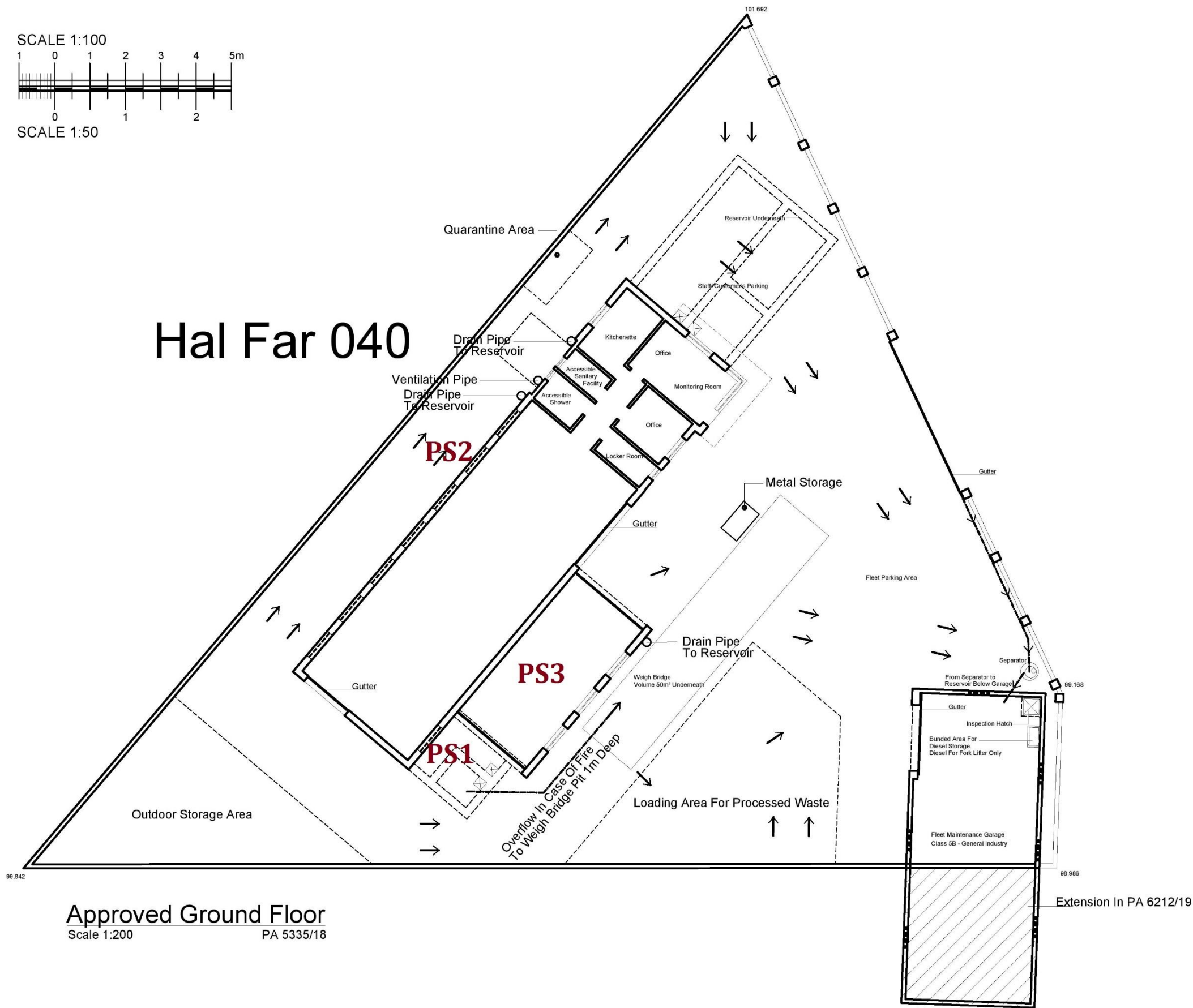
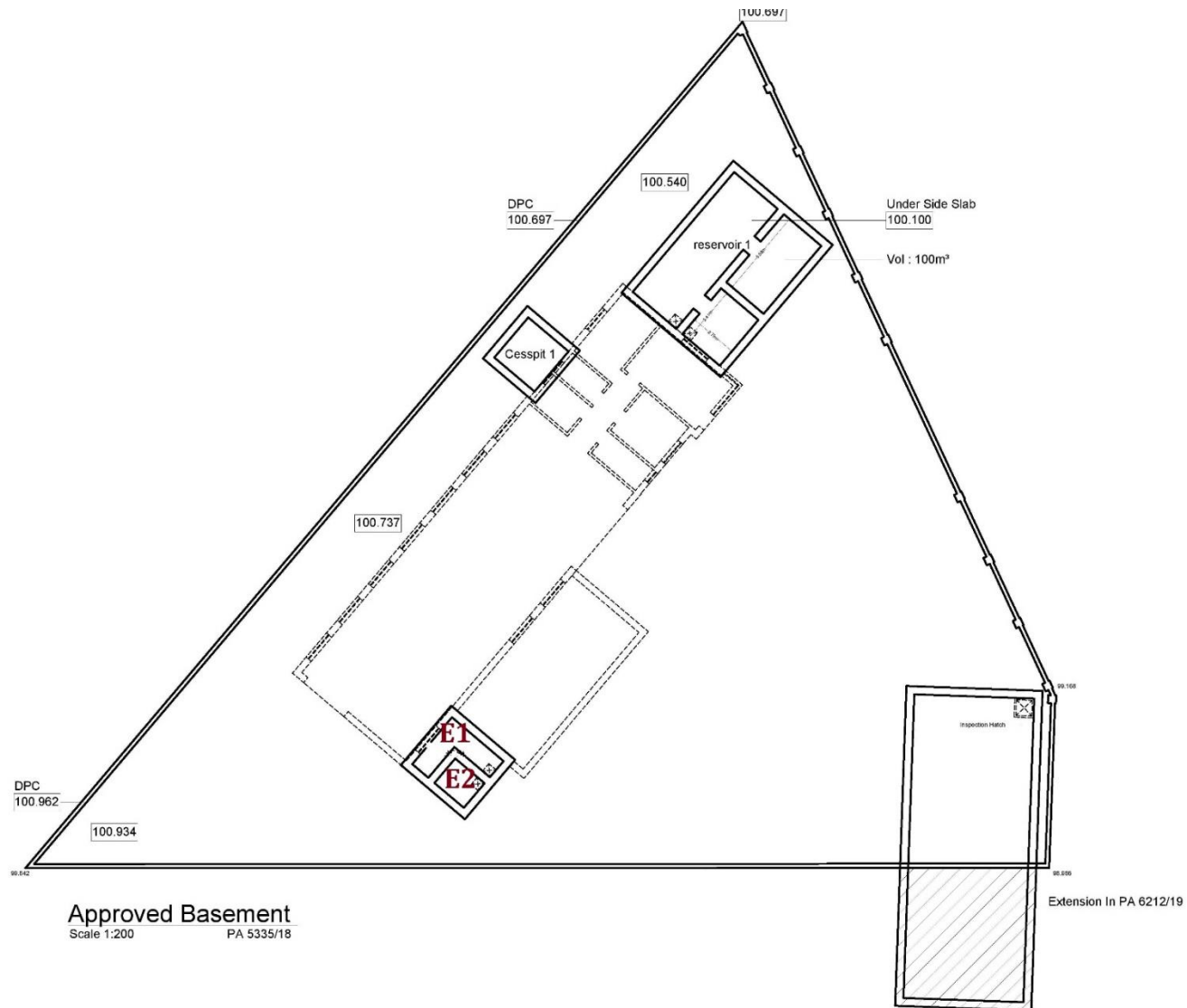


Figure 1: Location of E1 and E2



Storage arrangements

Legend:

Incoming waste storage

Outgoing waste storage

Waste accepted for storage (no treatment on site)

Quarantine area

Hal Far 040

Quarantine area

Metal

Storage in garage (bunded area):
Hazardous liquid waste (e.g. waste oils from maintenance)
Oily rags

Storage outdoors:

Fridges / freezers

Discarded equipment containing refrigerants

Wood items

WEEE-related packaging

Refrigerants

Plastic

Rubber

Metal

Packaging

Clean glass from fluorescent tubes

Shredded wood

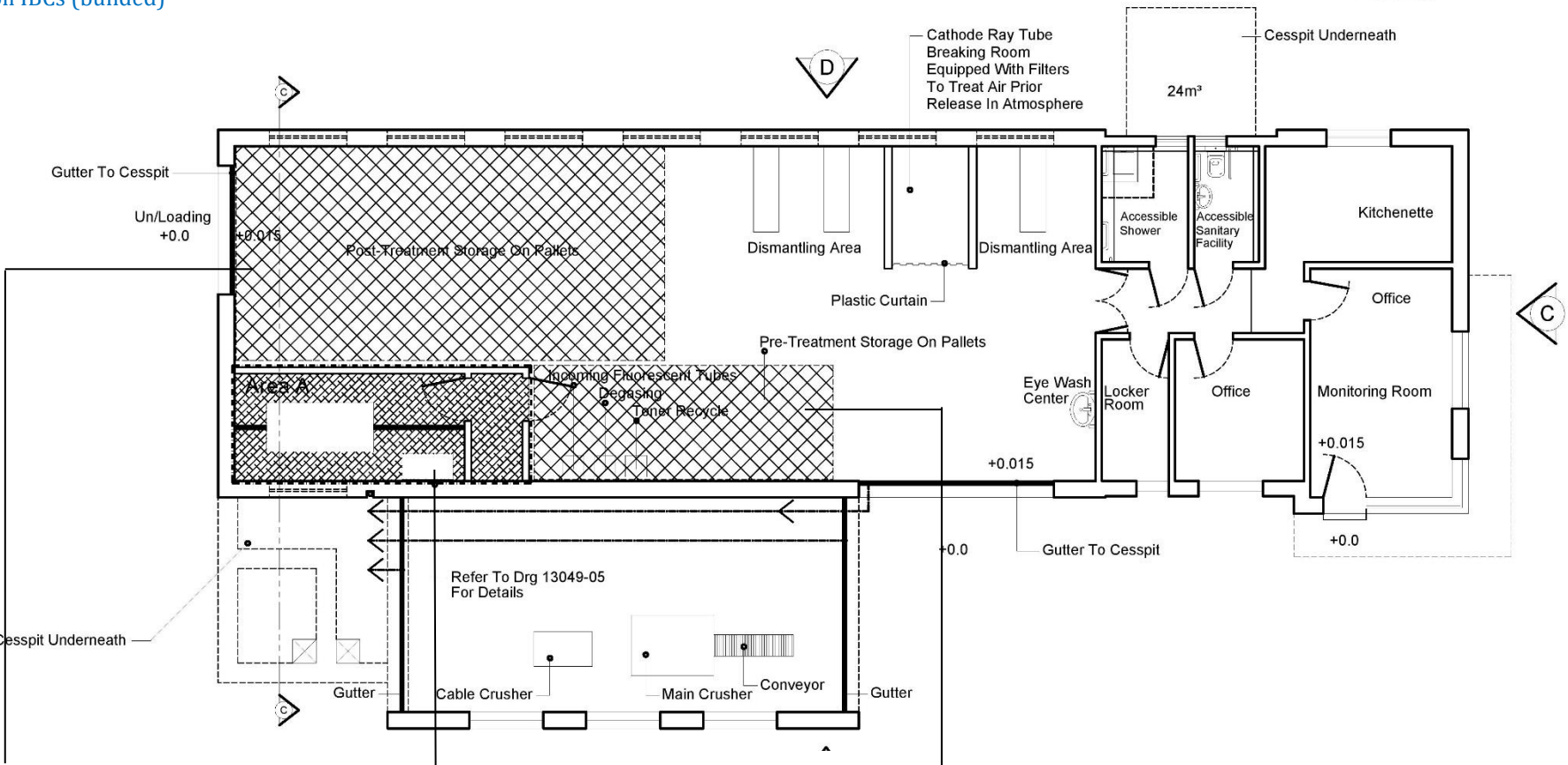
Glass

Concrete blocks

TFT screens (covered)

Waste oil IBCs (bunded)

Approved Ground Floor
Scale 1:200 PA 5335/18



Post-treatment storage:

Aluminium
Copper
Wires
Printed circuit boards
Toner powder
Hard drives
Glass from CRT TVs / monitors
Used overalls
Clean glass from fluorescent tubes
Used HEPA / carbon filters
Batteries

Fluorescent tube room:

Broken fluorescent tubes & bulbs

Pre-treatment storage:

WEEE & WEEE components / parts
CRT TVs / monitors

B2.2.1 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

1. The Scheme is mainly intended for the storage and treatment of all types of WEEE, including the following categories:
 - Large / medium-sized appliances including fridges, freezers, washing machines, microwave ovens, air-conditioning units, electric fans and electric radiators;
 - Small household appliances including toasters, irons, vacuum cleaners and hairdryers;
 - IT and telecommunications equipment including computers, servers, photocopiers, mobile phones, printers, toners, and facsimile machines;
 - Cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors and liquid crystal displays (LCDs);
 - Consumer electronics including DVD players, hi-fi equipment, electric guitars, amplifiers, radios and cameras;
 - CRT TVs and flat-panel TVs;
 - Lighting equipment, including fluorescent and neon tubes / lights;
 - Electrical and electronic tools including drills, electric saws, sewing machines, lawnmowers, sanders, nail guns, etc.;
 - Toys, leisure and sports equipment including video game consoles, electronic fitness equipment, electric trains and car racing systems, coin slot machines, etc.;
 - Medical devices including analysers, imaging and radio therapy equipment;
 - Monitoring and control instruments including smoke detectors and thermostats; and
 - Automatic dispensers including cold drinks and snacks dispensers, and cash machines.
2. Batteries will also be accepted for storage prior to export.
3. The Scheme will also shred clean wood waste to generate a product that can be used for animal bedding or briquettes¹.

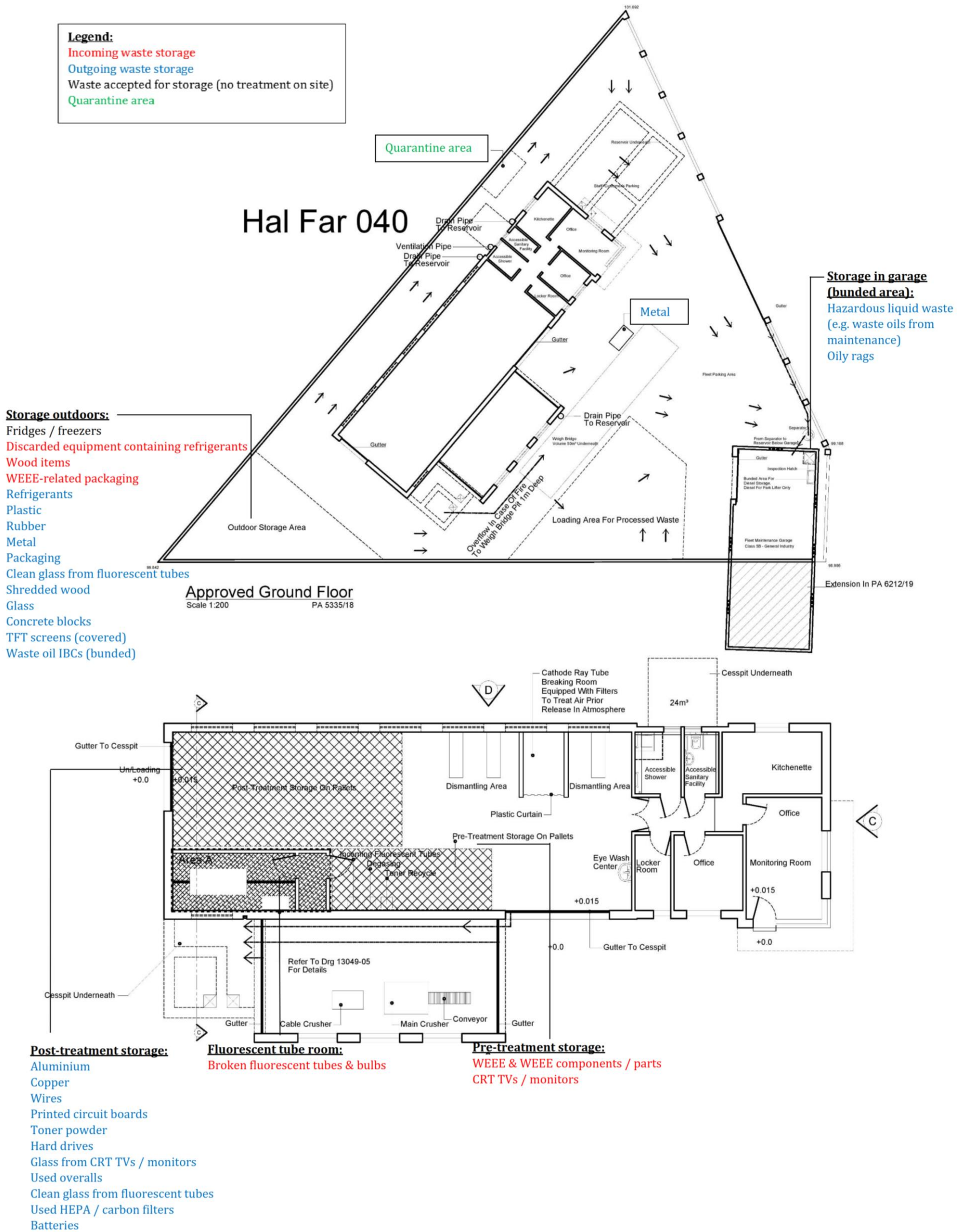
¹ Subject to the issue of an end-of-waste permit by ERA; in the interim such waste would be sent to a licensed facility

4. Further information on the waste types to be accepted, including waste acceptance and waste storage procedures, is included in section B3.1 of the IPPC application.
5. The proposed layout of the Scheme is shown in **Figure 3.1**.
6. The Scheme will operate Monday to Friday (7:00 – 17:00) and Saturday (7:00 – 13:00). Operations on Saturday afternoon will typically be limited to cleaning / maintenance activities.

WEEE Processing

7. Treatment of each WEEE stream will be carried out in accordance with an ERA-approved work plan. Proposed work plans for various WEEE streams are included below.
8. The general WEEE treatment process will involve the following steps:
 - Receipt of goods in the WEEE treatment building (shown in **Figure 3.1**);
 - Sorting and storage in a designated area, depending on the type of waste (as described in section B3.1 of the IPPC application);
 - Depollution of equipment when required (e.g. degassing of air-conditioning units containing refrigerant gas, removal of oil from oil heaters);
 - Manual dismantling and segregation of components into different waste streams; in the case of toner cartridges, dismantling occurs in specialised equipment which also allows for separate collection of the toner powder;
 - Crushing of certain components using one of three crushers, as described in further detail below; and
 - Storage of each waste stream, segregated by type, in designated areas prior to transfer to authorised facilities, locally or abroad.

Figure 3.1: Scheme layout



9. The degassing procedure for certain equipment containing refrigerants is described in a separate section below.
10. Drainage of oil from heaters occurs by drilling a hole through a weak point in the radiator metal (using a drill or grinder), then tilting the heater so that the oil is received into a container. The contents of the container are then poured into a bunded IBC stored in the covered outdoor storage area.
11. Manual dismantling and segregation of most WEEE components will be carried out in the dismantling area identified in **Figure 3.1**. Dismantling of CRT monitors and TV sets will be carried out by first dismantling the casings and circuitry, then breaking the glass neck; the glass neck will then be broken in a purpose-built CRT breaking room. Manual dismantling of toners occurs inside specialised equipment (shown in **Figure 3.2**, and located inside the WEEE treatment building) which is fitted with a suction system that directs the toner powder released during dismantling into a receptacle at the bottom of the equipment; the equipment is also fitted with self-cleaning filters so that the exhaust air from the suction system is also cleaned.

Figure 3.2: Equipment used for toner dismantling



12. Three crushers are proposed:

- Main crusher: This crusher (**Figure 3.3**) will be used for non-hazardous waste, and is able to process a range of materials, including non-ferrous metals, plastic materials, composite materials, wood, etc. It will also be equipped with a conveyor belt equipped with a magnet to enable removal of unwanted materials (e.g. iron parts) before they enter the crusher;
- Cable crusher: This crusher will facilitate the recycling of electric cables through a process of grinding and separating the plastic from the copper / aluminium components (**Figure 3.4**); and
- Fluorescent tube crusher (**Figure 3.5**): Fluorescent tubes and lamps will be fed into the rotating drum and crushed. Glass fragments collected at the base of the drum will then be washed with water to remove mercury, and the clean glass will be collected in jumbo bags. This activity allows clean glass to be generated and the volume of the tubes to be significantly reduced, thus reducing storage space requirements and shipping costs. The crushing area has also been purposely designed to minimise air emissions and land / groundwater contamination – the crusher will be housed inside two rooms with extensive air treatment, wastewater from tube washing will be reused, and a wastewater treatment system will be in place based on sand and carbon filters. **Figure 3.6** provides details of the layout of the fluorescent tube crusher room.

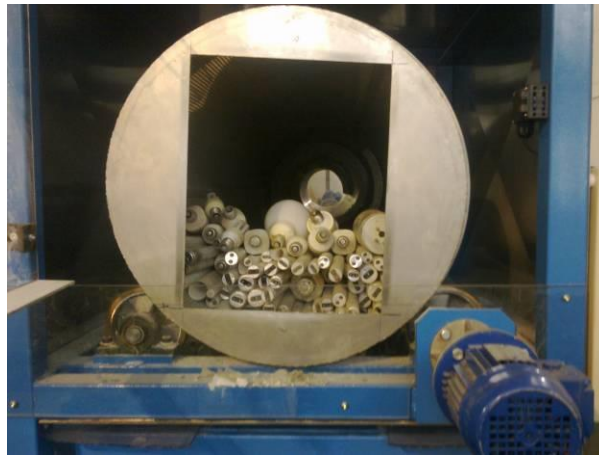
Figure 3.3: Main crusher



Figure 3.4: Cable crusher

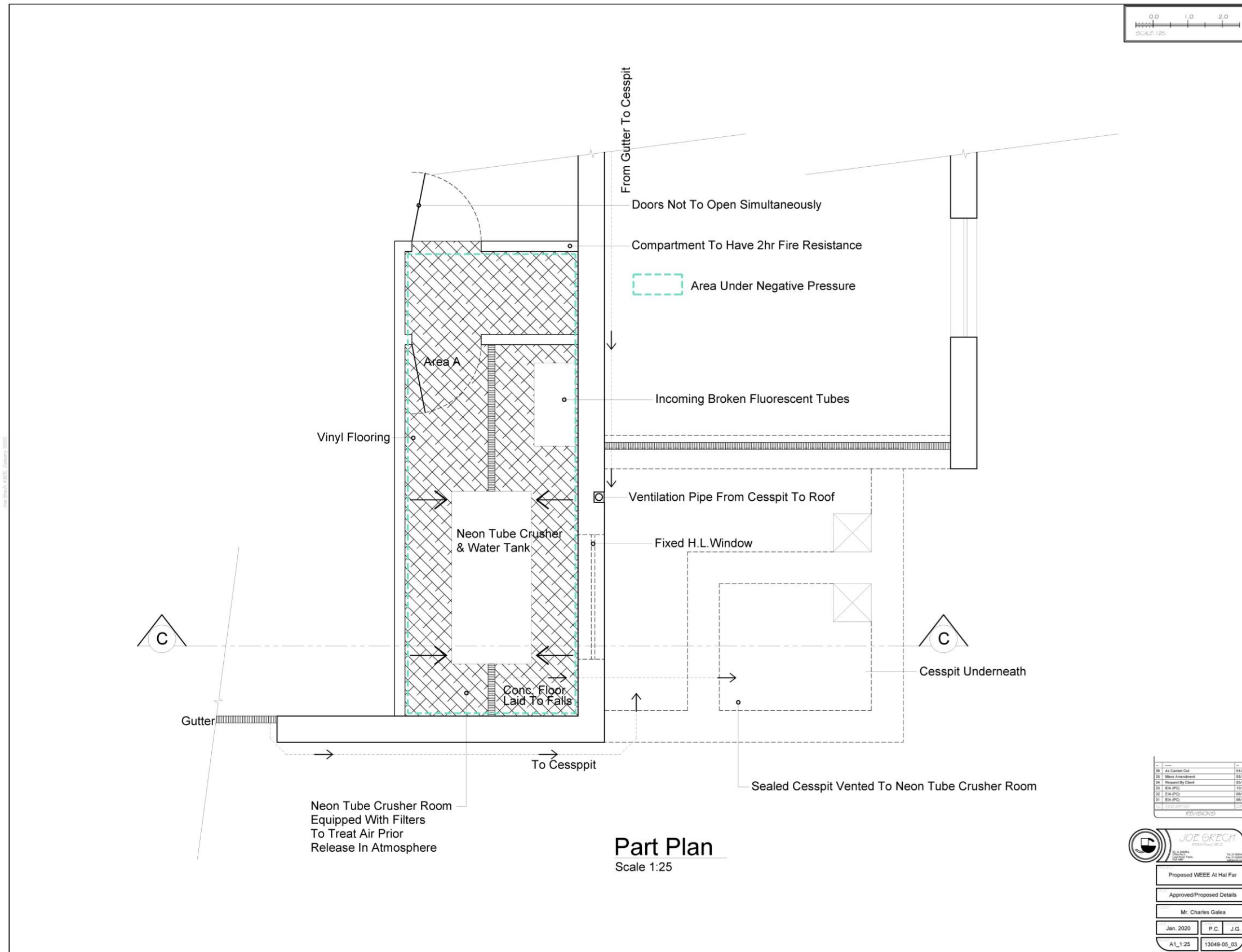


Figure 3.5: Fluorescent tube crusher



13. Certain WEEE streams will be stored on site prior to shipment, without any dismantling or processing, except for any packaging necessary for shipment. This option is planned for those categories of WEEE that the site will not be equipped to treat (at least initially), such as certain refrigeration equipment containing ozone-depleting substances. Similarly, waste batteries will also be accepted on site for temporary storage in a banded area in the main building prior to shipment to an authorised facility abroad.

Figure 3.6: Fluorescent tube crusher room



Degassing Procedure for Equipment Containing Refrigerants

14. This procedure applies to equipment containing refrigerants. Initially, only air-conditioning or water dispensing equipment will be degassed; however, the range may expand in the future.
15. The technicians involved in degassing will be trained on the use of the equipment. They will also follow a training course on stationary refrigeration systems once this training course starts to be offered by MCAST.
16. Degassing will be carried out inside the WEEE treatment building or the covered shed; all areas on site have an impermeable concrete surface.
17. Dedicated and labelled cylinders will be available for collection of different gases to avoid their mixing. These cylinders will also be stored inside the WEEE treatment building or the covered shed.
18. Specialised equipment will be used for extracting the gas.
19. The intake valve in the recovery unit is connected to the equipment containing the refrigerant through a pipe.
20. The type of refrigerant in the equipment is checked by checking the equipment label. The output valve on the recovery unit is then connected to the appropriate gas cylinder.
21. The gas cylinder is weighed before the start of the procedure, to ensure there is sufficient space available to take the incoming gas.
22. The pipes are purged of air before starting extraction, to ensure that the cylinder is only filled with refrigerant.
23. The valves are opened, the recovery unit is turned on, and the refrigerant is extracted.
24. Once all the refrigerant has been extracted (as indicated by the gauges displayed on the recovery system), the valves on the degassed equipment and the gas cylinder are closed again and the recovery unit is turned off.
25. The gas cylinder will be filled to not more than 80% of its capacity; the remaining capacity is checked using the scales.
26. The recovery unit has a self-purging mechanism to clean it of residual gases between degassing operations. This ensures that there is no cross-contamination of gases in the cylinders, and no accumulation of gases in the unit that could damage it.
27. The fate of the extracted gases will be as follows:
 - Ozone Depleted Substances (such as R22) will be exported for destruction at a European Commission-approved destruction facility. The facility's

technology will be in line with destruction technologies listed in Annex 7 of EC Regulation No. 1005/2009; and

- Other recovered refrigerants that are authorised for reuse (including Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases such as R134a) will be sold for reuse locally or abroad.

28. The remaining carcass of the equipment will be dismantled manually and the recyclable fractions sent to authorised recycling facilities.

Wood Processing

29. Wood will be shredded using the main crusher (**Figure 3.3**), to generate a product that can be used for animal bedding or briquettes (once the required end-of-waste permit is obtained from ERA).
30. Until the required end-of-waste permit is obtained from ERA, such waste will be sent to an authorised waste management facility.

Introduction

For the purpose of this report is WEEE Recycle 4U Comany Limited HHF 040, Hal-Far Industrial Estate, BBG 3000. A Fire Safety study was made by the department in order to give a profession advice on such a matter. This guidance is recommended to WEEE site designers and operators as a whole for good practice, it is not compulsory. It is recognised that existing site may or may not have the space or resources to implement all of the control measures recommended and that WEEE site at the design stage may be best placed to benefit. However, it is recommended that the control measures be implemented to the greatest extent possible in the proposed and future WEEE site extension.

The conditions laid out in a site's permissions should detail, among other things, the activities, quantities and types of waste that may be accepted and stored and other requirements that are necessary to prevent environmental pollution. WEEE site managers should try to use the information provided in order to reduce environmental, and health and safety risks.

Planning for Household Hazardous WEEE Sites

Site layout and staff training issues should be considered when introducing or extending the types of hazardous waste accepted on site, hazardous waste types and the separation distances are recommended to reduce the risk of potentially dangerous.

The Company is mainly intending for the storage and treatment of the following WEEE categories:

- ☐ Medium-sized household appliances including microwave ovens, electric fans and electric radiators;
- ☐ Small household appliances including toasters, irons, vacuum cleaners and hairdryers;
- ☐ IT and telecommunications equipment including computers, servers, photocopiers, mobile phones, printers, and facsimile machines;
- ☐ Cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors and liquid crystal displays (LCDs);
- ☐ Consumer electronics including DVD players, hi-fi equipment, electric guitars, amplifiers, radios and cameras;
- ☐ CRT TVs and flat-panel TVs;
- ☐ Fluorescent and neon tubes / lights;
- ☐ Electrical and electronic tools including drills, electric saws, sewing machines, lawnmowers, sanders, nail guns, etc.;
- ☐ Toys, leisure and sports equipment including video game consoles, electronic fitness equipment, electric trains and car racing systems, coin slot machines, etc.;
- ☐ Medical devices including analysers, imaging and radio therapy equipment;
- ☐ Monitoring and control instruments including smoke detectors and thermostats; and
- ☐ Automatic dispensers including cold drinks and snacks dispensers, and cash machines.

- Batteries will also be accepted for storage prior to export.

The Scheme will also shred clean wood waste to generate a product that can be used for animal bedding or briquettes.

Batteries

(Automotive) LoW

Code and Description

16 06 01* lead batteries

16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries

16 06 03* mercury-containing batteries

20 01 33* batteries and accumulators

20 01 34 batteries and accumulators not mentioned in 20 01
33*

Description

Automotive batteries are a type of rechargeable battery that supplies electric energy to a vehicle's starter motor, lights and ignition system. Automotive starter batteries are usually of lead–acid type. Automotive batteries are included in the scope of the Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014. Therefore, householders can bring back waste batteries free of charge to the retailer selling batteries of a similar type, or, alternatively, take them to the Recycling site.

Associated Hazards

Automotive batteries are very toxic to aquatic life and are harmful to human health. Lead is persistent in soil and sediments and bioaccumulates in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants. Automotive batteries are also corrosive and can also produce high-energy sparks and heating if shorted-out by a metal item placed or dropped across the terminals. Shorting is often violent enough to “weld” a metal item (e.g. metal jewellery) to the battery and provide a source of ignition (it cannot be assumed that waste batteries have been discharged). Lead– acid batteries can also produce highly flammable hydrogen. This, combined with potential ignition by sparks, should shorting occur, makes vehicle batteries very hazardous. Lead–acid batteries can also split and explode if maltreated.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

Automotive batteries are an unstable waste that require daily inspection. Recycling site staff must maintain the following records:

- Record of daily storage container inspection. Containers should be inspected daily to ensure they are intact and free from conductive objects that may cause shorting.

- Records of spill kit inspection: if any elements of the spill kit are not functional or present, they must be replaced.
- Records of spillage emergency response training should be maintained.

Storage Requirements

- The following storage requirements should be in place for automotive batteries:
- Batteries should only be stored in plastic or stainless steel boxes/containers of a capacity of up to 1 m³ and must be covered/fitted with a lid or stored in a covered area in order to prevent ingress of rainwater and consequent contamination of surface water.
- Containers should not be filled above the height of the box sides.
- Containers should be labelled “Automotive Batteries Only” to reflect the contents and the hazard.
- Signage should be erected for members of the public disposing automotive batteries, outlining their proper handling and associated risks.
- Containers should be labelled with the corrosive warning sign plus a written warning.
- Storage containers should be inspected regularly to ensure that they are intact.
- The lid of the storage containers must be kept closed and locked when the site is closed.
- Metal or other conductive wastes should not be placed in vehicle battery containers
 - this includes small domestic batteries

Separation Distance

- ◆ Containers for automotive batteries should be kept close to those for domestic batteries (for easy use by the public), but at least 3 metres apart in case of spills.
- ◆ Ensure batteries are not located within 6 metres of flammable gas cage or flammable liquids containers, or where any spill may leak into drainage systems.

Handling

When handling vehicle batteries:

- ◆ Ensure batteries are always handled in a well-ventilated area.
- ◆ Do not touch the terminals with metal objects such as bracelets or long necklaces or rings. Metal jewellery in contact with battery terminals causes burns and flash injuries. Jewellery should never be worn when working with batteries.
- ◆ A safety data sheet should be held at storage area.
- ◆ A spare pair of acid-resistant gloves and safety glasses should be available at the battery location for recycling site users.

Personal Protective Equipment

- ◆ PPE such as high-visibility clothing, gloves, trousers and boots with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on recycling site/s.
- ◆ Due to the presence of strong sulfuric acid in lead–acid batteries, site staff should wear rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing and boots, and appropriate eye protection, such as chemical goggles or a face shield.
- ◆ In addition, site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the recycling site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that it is appropriate to the risk.

Emergency Procedures

- ◆ Damaged batteries should be double-bagged in polyethylene bags of at least 85 microns thickness.
- ◆ In the event of skin or eye contact, immediately drench the affected area with clean water and remove any contaminated clothing; if any soreness or irritation persists seek medical attention.
- ◆ Eyewash bottles should be provided close to battery containers because of the danger of battery acid.
- ◆ Any spillage must be cleaned up immediately using suitable absorbent granules. Consideration should be given to the selection of a spill kit with absorbents designed to absorb the spill and, if required, an acid neutraliser for battery acid spills, which are available commercially.
- ◆ The selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment of automotive batteries on site and by automotive battery safety data sheets.

Guidelines for Specific Hazardous

Wastes Dangerous Good: Yes

ADR Hazard Class: 8 (Corrosive substances)

UN number: Various

Transport regulations may apply if exemption criteria are not complied with. Further advice should be sought from a specialist waste contractor. Appropriate UN number and hazard label should be applied to the box for transport. Consequently, ADR consignor and other participant duties may apply.

Batteries (Portable)

LoW Code and

Description 16 06 01*

lead batteries

16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries

16 06 03* mercury-containing batteries

16 06 05 other batteries and accumulators (including lithium

batteries) 20 01 33* batteries and accumulators

20 01 34 batteries and accumulators not mentioned in 20 01 33*

Description

Portable batteries include alkaline and carbon–zinc (9-volt, D, C, AA, AAA), mercuric oxide (button, some cylindrical and rectangular), silver oxide and zinc–air (button), and lithium (9- volt, C, AA, coin, button, rechargeable). Portable batteries also include those found in blister packs used in household appliances, toys, mobile phones, remote controls, and button cells used in cameras, watches, etc.

These products are included in the scope of the Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014 and free take-back of batteries at the end of their useful life must be made available by retailers to householders and, in certain circumstances, commercial end users. They must not be disposed of in general refuse or mixed waste streams. Householders can bring back waste portable batteries free of charge to any retailer who is selling batteries of a similar type, or alternatively to the local CA or recycling site.

Associated Hazards

Portable batteries are generally smaller and lower risk than automotive batteries. However, they contribute many potentially hazardous compounds to the municipal solid waste stream, including zinc, lead, nickel, alkalines, manganese, cadmium, silver and mercury. If lithium batteries are exposed to water, there is a chemical reaction that releases hydrogen and significant amounts of heat. Contact with battery contents may cause irritation to skin and eyes. Inhalation of vapours or fumes released due to heat or a large number of leaking batteries may cause respiratory irritation.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

Recycling site staff must maintain the following records for portable batteries:

- record of current inventory
- inventories to limit quantities on site

- ❑ Record of storage container inspection and inspection for conductive objects that may cause shorting.
- ❑ The site management can determine the frequency of container inspections and collection required by monitoring the level of activity and the quantities of batteries accepted.

Storage Requirements

The following storage requirements should be in place for portable batteries:

- ❑ Signage should clearly indicate “Portable Batteries Only – No Automotive Batteries”.
- ❑ Containers should be labelled to reflect the contents and the hazard.
- ❑ Portable batteries should be kept dry, either indoors or covered and protected from the weather.
- ❑ Portable batteries should be stored in non-conductive containers with:
- ❑ A lid, which must be kept closed, or the container must be closed-top (e.g. enclosed plastic “tub” with holes in its upper side to accept batteries). This will allow ventilation while preventing water ingress, and
- ❑ Entry holes should be small enough to prevent automotive batteries being deposited.

Separation Distance

Containers for portable batteries should be kept close to vehicle batteries containers (for easy use by the public), but at least 3 metres apart in case of spills from vehicle batteries. They should also be kept 6 metres from paints and related DIY products.

Handling

Batteries must not be dropped, knocked, short circuited or maltreated.

Personal Protective Equipment

- ❑ PPE such as high-visibility clothing, gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on recycling site/s.
- ❑ When dealing with batteries, site staff should wear appropriate eye protection, neoprene or natural rubber gloves, and suitable clothing such as an apron or strong overalls.
- ❑ The site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.

Emergency Procedures

- ❑ Do not use water to fight fires that may contain lithium batteries. Lithium batteries often contain a copper powder. If fires containing lithium batteries are treated with

water, the batteries will release large amounts of hydrogen, making them more dangerous.

- The selection, number and location of fire extinguishers should be informed by a risk assessment of portable batteries on site and by safety data sheets.

Dangerous Good: Yes (Lithium batteries)

ADR Hazard: Class 9

UN number: Various

Used lithium cells and batteries with a gross mass of not more than 500 g each, whether or not contained in equipment, collected and presented for carriage for disposal between the consumer collecting point and the intermediate processing facility, together with other non- lithium cells or batteries, are not subject to the other provisions of ADR if they meet the following conditions:

1. The provisions of packing instruction P909 (packaged into suitable drums, boxes or jerry cans conforming to ADR packing group II and special packing provision 377 and 636 applies).
2. A quality assurance system is in place to ensure that the total amount of lithium cells or batteries per transport unit does not exceed 333 kg.
3. Packages shall bear the inscription: "LITHIUM BATTERIES FOR DISPOSAL" or "LITHIUM BATTERIES FOR RECYCLING".

Large lithium batteries (> 500 g) and damaged lithium batteries require specialist assessment prior to transport.

Transport regulations may apply if exemption criteria are not complied with or are not applicable.

Further advice to be sought from a specialist waste contractor.

Consequently, ADR consignor and other participant duties may apply.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

End-of-life electrical and electronic equipment is included in the scope of the European Union (WEEE) Regulations (S.I. No. 149 of 2014). Under these regulations, free takeback must be made available by retailers to householders when returning WEEE at the end of its useful life. Householders can bring WEEE, free of charge, back to the retailer when they are purchasing a new item of electronic equipment, on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis, or alternatively it can be brought to the local recycling site. A wide range of waste equipment is covered by the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU and for reporting purposes is segregated into 10 categories and this will be reduced to six in 2018.22

For the purposes of handling and storage at recycling sites, WEEE should be segregated into the following five categories. The storage requirements of each are discussed separately below.

1. WEEE Fluorescent Tubes and CFLs
2. WEEE Fridges and Freezers
3. WEEE Large Household Appliances
4. WEEE Mixed (Small) Household Appliances
5. WEEE Televisions and Monitors.

It should be noted that not all WEEE is hazardous; e.g. cookers and washing machines are non-hazardous, while fridges and freezers are hazardous because of the refrigerant gases contained in them. Other examples of non-hazardous WEEE are household appliances such as kettles, toasters, etc., and these are catered for by LoW Code 20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35. However, WEEE must never be disposed of in general refuse or mixed waste streams, and this is indicated by the crossed out wheeled bin symbol shown above. The WEEE Directive is designed to encourage and regulate the collection, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

The six categories are listed in Annex III to the WEEE Directive.

WEEE Fluorescent Tubes and Compact

Fluorescent Lamps LOW Code and Description

20 01 21* fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste

Description

Fluorescent tubes and energy-saving CFLs contain sodium and mercury and may also contain lead, cadmium and other heavy metals. Fluorescent tubes occur as strip lighting, and CFLs exist in many shapes and sizes appropriate to a range of household uses. CFLs can help reduce carbon dioxide emissions because they use only one-fifth to one-quarter of the electricity of ordinary bulbs to generate the same amount of light. As incandescent light bulbs are being phased out, householders and businesses have been switching to fluorescent tubes and CFL bulbs.

Associated Hazards

Fluorescent tubes and CFLs (energy-efficient light bulbs) contain mercury, which, if the bulbs are broken, can be released as a vapour. CFLs, like all fluorescent lamps, contain small amounts of mercury as vapour inside the glass tubing. Mercury is toxic, and short-term exposure to high concentrations of mercury vapour can cause harmful effects on the nervous,

digestive and respiratory systems, and on the kidneys. If released to the environment, mercury can change into methyl mercury and accumulate in the aquatic food chain.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

The site staff must maintain the following records for fluorescent tubes and CFLs on site:

- results of daily inspections for container integrity and breakages
- a current inventory that should be used to manage the quantities on site; remove bins when almost full and do not allow bins to overflow.

Storage Requirements

- Tubes and CFLs should be handled carefully and placed in secure, robust containers with a closing lid or door.
- Containers should be labelled to reflect the contents and the hazard.
- Tubes and CFLs should be kept undamaged in suitable storage containers prior to specialist disposal/treatment.
- Do not store fluorescent tubes and/or CFLs outside of containers.
- Do not mix with incandescent light bulbs.
- Leave in packaging if delivered in same.

Separation Distance

Waste fluorescent tubes and CFLs should not be kept within 3 metres of fire extinguishers or household and garden chemicals.

Handling

- Fluorescent tubes and CFLs should be handled carefully to avoid breakages.
- Erect signage informing users to place lights into containers rather than throwing them.
- Erect signage asking the public to inform the site operatives of breakages/poor housekeeping.

Personal Protective Equipment

The site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the recycling site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.

- PPE such as high-visibility clothing, gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on recycling sites.

- Appropriate eye protection, gloves and suitable clothing (strong overalls with long sleeves) should be worn when handling fluorescent tubes and CFLs.
- Respiratory protection may be required during major clean-up operations involving broken tubes of CFLs to prevent inhalation of mercury vapour.

Emergency Procedures

- The selection, number and location of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment of fluorescent tubes, CFLs and the site, and by the safety data sheets.
- Any breakages must be cleared up immediately, using a spill kit to avoid the mercury finding its way into the adjacent ecosystems. Clean-up materials and breakages must be placed in a suitable, sealed container.
- Mercury is non-flammable. Use a fire extinguisher most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire involving fluorescent tubes and CFLs.

Dangerous Good: Yes (Fluorescent tubes)

ADR Hazard Class: Not subject to ADR

WEEE Fridges and

Freezers LOW Code

and Description

20 01 23* discarded equipment containing CFCs

16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12

Description

The majority of fridges and freezers and plug-in air conditioners that reach the waste stream are likely to contain hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) gases (F-gases) as refrigerants or as part of the insulating foam. HFCs are greenhouse gases and are controlled by the EU F-gas Regulation (No. 517 of 2014). Older fridges and freezers may contain ODSs such as CFCs or HCFCs. These are controlled under the EU ODS Regulation (No. 1005 of 2009).

Although the type of gas contained in a unit will be indicated by a plate on the back, it may not always be visible and therefore it is prudent to manage all units as hazardous waste. All waste refrigeration appliances containing ODS or F-gases must be sent to specialist reprocessors.

Associated Hazards

ODSs and F-gases are hazardous to the environment and therefore equipment containing these gases must be treated in an authorised process to ensure safe removal and containment of these gases. Polystyrene can be found in fridges and freezers as an insulator (and is a

commonly used in packaging material). The pentane within the polystyrene is flammable. Some modern fridges and freezers may use hydrocarbon refrigerants such as isobutene, which is flammable.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

The site management can determine the frequency of inspections and collection required by monitoring the number of fridges and freezers on site. However, a current inventory should be maintained and used to manage quantities on site. Any accidents or near misses, no matter how minor, should be reported to the recycling site manager immediately.

Storage Requirements

- ❑ Units must be free of any contamination, e.g. foodstuff and packaging, when delivered on site.
- ❑ Fridges and freezers should be stored on impermeable surfaces.
- ❑ Ensure storage area is weather-proofed. Fridge foam that is exposed to sunlight could result in emissions of ODSs or F-gases.
- ❑ Erect suitable signage to guide users to storage area.
- ❑ A safe system of storage should allow adequate ventilation and have proper access for collection vehicles.

Separation Distance

Fridges and freezers should be stored separately from large household appliances and should not be exposed to ignition sources or direct sunlight.

Handling

- ❑ Ensure degassing of fridges by a qualified contractor
- ❑ Use mechanical aids for lifting where possible.
- ❑ Ensure appropriate manual handling techniques and safe use of lifting equipment.
- ❑ Use barriers (cones, tape, etc.) to create an exclusion zone that restricts public access during loading and unloading.
- ❑ Use a spotter to guide loading operations.

Personal Protective Equipment

The recycling site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the recycling site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk. PPE such as high-visibility clothing, appropriate gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on site.

Emergency Procedures

The selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment of fridges and freezers on the site and by safety data sheets. Neither ODSs nor F-gases are flammable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. Newer fridges may contain flammable gases such as isobutene. In the event of fire, dry powder and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers should be used on fires involving WEEE.

Dangerous Good: No

ADR Hazard Class: Not subject to ADR

Recycling site personnel should be trained, qualified not least – Certified in Handling Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Fluorinated Greenhouse

WEEE Large Household

Appliances LoW Code and

Description

16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in

16 02 09 to 16 02 12

16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13

20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components

20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01

21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35

Description

Large household appliances include washing machines, dishwashers, dryers, ovens, electric cookers and stoves.

Associated Hazards

WEEE may contain hazardous substances that are harmful to the environment and human health. These include heavy metals (e.g. lead cadmium, mercury), halogenated organic compounds and asbestos. Large household appliances may cause injury during lifting and moving.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

Recycling site staff must maintain a current inventory and use this to manage quantities on site.

Storage Requirements

- ☐ WEEE should be stored on an impermeable surface under weatherproof covering to assist in the containment of hazardous materials and fluids.
- ☐ WEEE storage containers must be kept closed and locked out of hours.
- ☐ Any accidents or near misses, no matter how minor, should be reported to the site manager immediately.

Separation Distance

Large household appliances must be kept separate from fridges and freezers.

Handling

The recycling site staff must:

- ☐ ensure safe use of lifting equipment when stacking and storing
- ☐ ensure appropriate manual handling techniques
- ☐ use barriers (cones, tape, etc.) to create an exclusion zone that restricts public access during
- ☐ loading/unloading
- ☐ use a spotter to guide loading operations.

Personal Protective Equipment

- ☐ The site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.
- ☐ PPE such as high-visibility clothing, appropriate gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on recycling site.

Emergency Procedures

The selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment of the site and by reference to safety data sheets. Dry powders and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are the appropriate extinguishers to be used on fires involving WEEE.

Dangerous Good: No

ADR Hazard Class: Not subject to ADR

WEEE Mixed (Small) Household

Appliances LOW Code and Description

16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12

16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13 20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components 20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35

Description

This category includes microwaves, stereo and audio equipment, kitchen appliances, home entertainment, tools, gardening equipment, IT and computers, desktop printers, telephones, hair care items, toys, heaters, vacuum cleaners, toasters, irons and deep fat fryers.

Associated Hazards

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) may contain hazardous substances that are harmful to the environment and human health. These include heavy metals (e.g. lead cadmium, mercury), halogenated organic compounds and asbestos. There is a danger of crush injuries and back strain when lifting and storing WEEE.

It should be noted oil heaters have been known to explode when their thermal fuses fail to shut them off. This is not the case in a WEE site, the only hazard is, if the heater is exposed to high temperature in a fire situation This can explode because of the oil inside the heater and it increases the fire, causes thick black smoke, unpleasant odours, spreads oil on surroundings and other surfaces, and can cause disfiguring scalding on naked skin.

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

The recycling site staff must maintain inventory of all WEEE on site and use this to manage quantities on site.

- ☐ Any accidents or near misses, no matter how minor, should be reported to the site manager immediately.

Storage Requirements

WEEE should be stored on an impermeable surface under weatherproof covering to assist in the containment of hazardous materials and fluids. WEEE storage containers must be kept closed and locked during out of hours.

Handling

- ☐ Ensure safe use of lifting equipment when appropriate.
- ☐ Ensure appropriate manual handling techniques.

- Use barriers (cones, tape, etc.) to create an exclusion zone that restricts public access during
- loading/unloading.
- Use a spotter to check for pedestrians and obstructions and to guide when loading is taking place.
- Ensure that the oil is removed from deep fat fryers prior to acceptance.

Personal Protective Equipment

- The site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the recycling site in order to identify
- The correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.
- PPE such as high-visibility clothing, appropriate gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on recycling site.

Emergency Procedures

The selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment of the site and by reference to safety data sheets. Dry powders and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are the appropriate extinguishers to be used on fires involving WEEE.

Dangerous Good: No*

ADR Hazard Class: Not subject to ADR

*Transport regulations may apply to certain substances such as lithium batteries. Seek advice from a specialist contractor. ADR consignor and other participant duties may apply.

WEEE Televisions and

Monitors LOW Code and

Description

16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12 16 02 14 discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13 20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components 20 01 36 discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35

Description

Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) are included in a range of equipment such as televisions, computer monitors, security monitors and portable televisions. Cathode ray tubes contain leaded glass,

heavy metals and phosphorus, which is applied to the inner surface of the tube's screen. The recent trend for larger and wide-screen televisions and monitors has resulted in larger cathode ray tubes and liquid crystal display (LCD) and plasma screen televisions. The popularity of flat-screen televisions that use LCD or plasma screens have resulted in the replacement of CRT televisions and monitors. LCD televisions contain hazardous materials including antimony, beryllium and chromium; a mercury lamp; plastic shells; and brominated flame retardants. Plasma screens are also made from hazardous materials such as heavy metals and brominated flame retardants. These screens do not pose a risk to the users of equipment if they are not broken, but they do pose an environmental risk when disposed of and must be managed appropriately.

If improperly handled the hazards associated with storage of toner is that it could lead into a catastrophic explosion of flammable toner powder as this may create an explosive atmosphere.

Associated Hazards

CRTs, LCD and plasma screens only present a risk if they are broken. CRTs contain phosphorus and LCDs contain mercury, which is hazardous to humans and the environment. As with fluorescent tubes, this is only a risk if the tube is broken. Lifting and moving these items presents a risk of back strain.

Smoke Alarms

LoW Code and Description

20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment (other than those mentioned in 20 01 21* and 20 01 23*) containing hazardous components

Description

There are two types of smoke alarms in general use: photoelectric detectors, which present no environmental risk, and ionisation chamber detectors, which present little risk in normal use.

However, if damaged by fire, americium may be released, resulting in low-level radiation. Ionisation chamber smoke detectors (ICSDs) use an ionisation chamber and a source of ionising radiation to detect smoke particles. ICSDs contain a low-activity americium-241 source (typically less than 37 kilobecquerels (kBq) and can be battery operated or mains operated with a battery backup.¹⁹ These products are included in the scope of the WEEE and Batteries Regulations and free take-back must be made available by retailers to householders and, in certain circumstances, commercial end users at the end of their useful life. They must not be disposed of in general refuse or mixed waste streams.

Householders can bring back waste smoke alarms, including ICSDs, free of charge to the retailer when they are purchasing a new one, on a one-for-one basis, or alternatively take

them to the local CA/recycling site. Retailers can arrange collection through their WEEE compliance schemes.

Recycling site managers should arrange for collection of waste ICSDs by WEEE compliance schemes.

Associated Hazards

Smoke detectors contain americium, a radioactive material that, if ingested, increases the risk of developing cancer. The annual dose to a user of an ICSD is approximately 0.1 microsievert in comparison with an average annual dose of 4037 microsieverts in Ireland.²⁰ Approximately 86% of this dose is from natural sources. Man-made sources contribute approximately 14% and are dominated by the beneficial use of radiation in medicine.

The potential dose estimated in the event of mechanical damage to a smoke detector is 80 microsieverts per year, which is very low. However, an accumulation of smoke detectors could result in exposure to much higher dosages. If ionisation chamber detectors are damaged by fire, americium, a radioactive element, would be released into the atmosphere, resulting in low-level radiation.

Control Measures Required

Record Keeping

Recycling site staff must maintain the following records for smoke alarms:

- results of daily inspections
- an inventory of current amounts of ICSDs on site, which should be used to keep stored quantities of ICSDs to a minimum
- documentation relating to the transfer of ICSDs off site.

Storage Requirements

- Photoelectric smoke detectors and ICSDs should be stored separately in covered containers.
- ICSDs should be stored in a segregated storage area in a covered drum (preferably steel), or other appropriate covered container. The container must be accurately labelled and stored under suitable, secure cover.
- Clear signage should also be displayed at the area in which the ICSD storage receptacle is located, indicating "Ionisation Chamber Smoke Detectors (ICSDs)".
- Signage should be erected, warning persons not to break or dismantle smoke alarms.
- Adherence to the above demonstrates compliance with Schedule 8 of the WEEE Regulations 21 and is also considered good practice from a radiological protection perspective.

Separation Distance

Smoke alarms should be kept 3 metres from fire extinguishers and 3 metres from household and garden chemicals. See Table 3 for further separation distances.

Handling

- ☐ Smoke detectors should not be crushed or dismantled.
- ☐ Small domestic detectors should be segregated.

Personal Protective Equipment

CA site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the CA/recycling site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.

PPE such as high-visibility clothing, appropriate gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on CA/recycling sites.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency measures in the event of a fire should include:

- ☐ the provision of the inventory of ionisation chamber detectors to the fire services
- ☐ the selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a site risk assessment.

Dangerous Good: Yes

ADR Hazard: Class 7 (Radioactive material)

Transport must be undertaken in compliance with ADR Regulations for road transport and the IMO IMDG Code 13 for transport by sea. For ICSDs being shipped out of Malta by sea, preauthorisation for the carriage of these units is also required by the sea carrier and the relevant port's Harbour Master's office.

19 20 21 19

Control Measures

Required Record

Keeping

The site staff must maintain the following records for televisions and monitors on site:

- ☐ An inventory should be maintained and used to manage quantities on site.
- ☐ Any accidents or near misses, no matter how minor, should be reported to the CA/recycling manager immediately.

Storage Requirements

- All screens should be securely shrink wrapped and placed on pallets or alternatively stored in cages to prevent breakages.
- The pallet loads should be stacked in a sensible manner to minimise the risk of breakages.
- Consideration should be given to lowering the height of WEEE containers for items such as televisions, computers, monitors, etc., so that users do not have to lift item over their heads to place in the cage.
- Gates on cages should be latched closed and chained to prevent the gate from swinging open when a large item is placed in the cage.

Separation Distance

Store items with cathode ray tubes away from other wastes.

Handling

- Use mechanical aids for lifting where possible. Ensure safe use of lifting equipment when stacking and storing.
- Use barriers (cones, tape, etc.) to create an exclusion zone that restricts public access during loading/unloading.
- Do not “stack” televisions outside the cages as unstable piles may result in breakage.
- Do not break cathode ray tubes. Take care not to drop televisions and monitors that contain tubes.
- Consider wearing a face mask when loading WEEE on account of potential breakages and disturbance of dusts etc., which may contain hazardous materials and asbestos.
- Use a spotter to check for pedestrians/obstructions and to guide loading operations.
- Full PPE, including cut-resistant gloves, should be worn when handling WEEE.
- Personal Protective Equipment
- PPE such as high-visibility clothing, appropriate gloves, trousers and footwear with appropriate physical protection and slip-resistant properties must always be worn by staff on CA/recycling sites. Cutresistant gloves should worn when handling WEEE.
- The site management must make an assessment of the hazards at the CA/recycling site in order to identify the correct type of PPE to be provided and to ensure that the PPE is appropriate to the risk.

Emergency Procedures

- Do not break LCDs or cathode ray tubes. Take all care not to drop televisions and monitors that contain tubes. Any breakages must be cleared up immediately and all debris should be removed.

- The selection, number and locations of fire extinguishers should be informed by the results of a risk assessment and by safety data sheets. In the event of fire, dry powder or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers should be used on fires involving WEEE.

Dangerous Good: No

ADR Hazard Class: Not subject to ADR

Transport regulations may apply to certain substances such as lithium batteries. Seek advice from a specialist contractor. ADR consignor and other participant duties may apply.

Site Layout Plan

The site's layout plan should:

- include the location of the hazardous waste storage area within the CA/recycling site; this should be as remote as possible from other waste storage areas and be of a suitable size that meets the requirements for appropriate containers and safe movement of traffic;
- include the location of the hazardous waste inspection/quarantine area and procedures for dealing with unacceptable wastes;
- ensure that the hazardous waste storage area has impermeable paving and a sealed drainage system to protect the environment from spills; hardstand should be checked and repaired when necessary consider the separation distances required to safely store the various hazardous waste types likely to arise on site.

Boundary

WEEE Fridges & Freezers WEEE Mixed (small) Appliances

WEEE Large Household Appliances WEEE Televisions &

Monitors Car batteries

WEEE Flourescent Tubes & Compact Flourescent

Lamps (CFL) Smoke Alarms

Household

batteries Cooking

oil

Aerosols

Water Based Paints

Household detergents & Corrosive cabinet

Pesticides & toxic cabinet

Separation Distance

Incompatible wastes must be segregated according to hazard classes. Wastes of similar hazard groups should be stored together and separated from wastes of other hazard groups. This will prevent adverse reactions if containers break and contents mix in the storage areas. Adequate separation distances and good housekeeping will reduce adverse reactions such as fire and prevent an escalation in the seriousness of any fires.

Low-risk wastes such as detergents and washing powders can be stored together. Hazardous wastes including garden products and household products, paints, adhesives and motoring products may require further segregation. High-risk chemicals such as those that are corrosive, toxic, flammable or oxidising must be segregated according to the hazard classes. For example, flammable liquids such as solvent-based paints must be separated from pesticides that are toxic.

Some chemical wastes will have more than one hazard class. For example, if a waste is both flammable and corrosive, it would be most appropriate for it to be stored with other flammables. However, if a waste is both flammable and very toxic then other factors need to be considered before selecting the appropriate storage area, such as the physical properties of the waste and the quantity being stored.

There will always be some wastes that will not fit neatly in one category or another, but with a proper identification of the hazard class and assessment of consequences of an accident, most wastes can be assigned to the appropriate storage areas. In general, the separation of corrosive wastes from other substances, waste pesticides from flammable liquids and all flammables from buildings and combustible materials will go some way to ensuring that incompatible substances are not stored together.

Staff Training

Recycling site staff members are the first point of contact with the public, and are therefore well placed to inform and educate visitors to the site. For this reason, the staff should be trained in the local authority's waste prevention objectives as well as in the handling and storage of hazardous waste so that they can pass this information on to the visiting public. Staff efficiency helps with the site's performance, in generating a safe and efficient atmosphere and in improving the capture of household hazardous waste.

The site's efficiency is affected by staff motivation and staff understanding of recycling and relevant issues. Training is vital to improve these issues. Training will also ensure improved environmental protection and the health and safety of staff and visitors. There should be a regular review of training requirements and repeat training should be carried out as required and when new staff members begin working at the site. All training and training exercises should be logged and attendance records should be held on site.

At a minimum, training should cover the following topics:

- ☐ local authority's waste prevention objectives
- ☐ the CA/recycling site's waste acceptance policy
- ☐ load inspections and recognition of hazardous waste
- ☐ waste identification, i.e. hazardous material symbols, packaging and labelling
- ☐ classes of hazardous substances, their hazards and compatibilities
- ☐ rules for the safe handling of all hazardous waste types
- ☐ asbestos awareness training handling of clinical wastes in emergency situations when it arises on site
- ☐ safe storage
- ☐ dangerous goods transport regulations
- ☐ operating the store and dealing with customer queries
- ☐ site safety procedures, safe systems of work
- ☐ proper use of PPE
- ☐ hand hygiene
- ☐ housekeeping
- ☐ spills response training
- ☐ emergency procedures
- ☐ fire safety staff awareness and training
- ☐ recognition and avoidance of violent situations
- ☐ certified first aid course.

Further external or internal training is also required in

- ☐ manual handling
- ☐ safe loading and securing for road transport
- ☐ Construction Skills Certification Scheme for staff using mobile elevated work platforms such as a scissors lift or boom lift
- ☐ harness training
- ☐ working at height
- ☐ control of vehicles entering and exiting, parking and manoeuvring at the site
- ☐ operation of site vehicles, machinery, tools and communication equipment.

Information on waste identification, such as on colour marking of gas cylinders, labelling of containers and packaging, must be kept on site and be readily available to employees for reference.

Displaying such identification on notice boards is good practice.

Emergency Response Procedures

Operators of recycling sites are required to protect employees and the visiting public from risks to their safety from fires, explosions and similar events. Emergency Response Plans must

be drawn up for any foreseeable accidents and emergencies at the site and employees should be competent in operating and following these plans.

The purpose of the ERP is to present appropriate actions to ensure the health and safety of employees and visitors, and that damage to property and the environment is minimised. The ERP should describe the actions to be taken in the event of a site emergency and should be practised, i.e. an ERP drill carried out, regularly. It is important that the emergency services are familiar with the site prior to any emergency. The Recycling site manager should proactively contact the emergency services and invite them to the site for familiarisation tours and to discuss the site's storage plan and emergency plans and procedures.

It is recommended that contact is maintained with the emergency services to apprise them of the ERP in place on the site.

A copy of the site storage plan, ERPs and an up-to-date inventory of all hazardous waste should be kept in the site office. If the site office is not close to the gate, a copy of the site storage plan should be kept in a box at the gate that is available to the emergency services to assist them in dealing with emergencies at the site.

Although there are similarities in all recycling sites, no two are exactly the same; therefore all ERPs must be site specific.

Site Safety Statement

A safety statement is a written document that specifies how health and safety is to be managed at the site. The OHSa website provides further guidance on the preparation of a site safety statement, which is mandatory under the Safety, **L.N. 36 of 2012 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY ACT.**

It is of particular relevance to recycling sites to

- identify which dangerous substances are likely to be handled and the fire and explosion risks
- put control measures in place to either remove those risks or, where this is not possible, control them
- put controls in place to reduce the effects of any incidents involving dangerous substances
- prepare plans and procedures to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies involving dangerous substances
- make sure employees are properly informed about and trained to control or deal with the risks from dangerous substances
- identify and classify areas of the workplace where explosive atmospheres may occur and avoid ignition sources (from unprotected equipment, for example) in those areas.

Reporting Procedures for Accidents and Incidents

All incidents must be reported on the site's incident log and emergency report form. These reports should be circulated to the appropriate departments of the local authority responsible for the recycling sites. The ERA should be notified in line with the conditions of the site's authorisation.

General injuries involving recycling site employees must be notified to the OHSA. Accidents where a person is injured at a place of work and cannot perform their normal work for more than 3 consecutive days, not including the day of the accident, are reportable. If a member of the public is injured and requires medical treatment, the incident must be reported to the Police.

Reception

It is the role of the site manager and site staff to ensure that hazardous waste is accepted and stored in a manner that does not pose a risk to human health and the environment. Ideally, site staff should meet and greet the public bringing hazardous waste to the site. This will ensure that hazardous waste is not allowed into the hazardous waste storage before meeting site staff. On account of the nature of household hazardous waste, identification of the waste will be obvious in most cases, through questioning the holder of the waste and physically inspecting the waste and any product labels. If waste is presented in containers that are fragile or leaking, the container and the contents should be placed in a suitable United Nations (UN) type-approved sealed screw-top plastic container (suitable containers should be available on site). Only one hazardous waste item should be placed in each of these containers to avoid mixing of chemicals. If anything unusual requiring further inspection is noted, it should be directed to the site's waste inspection/quarantine area for further inspection. Site staff can then contact the site manager and the site's dangerous goods safety advisor if necessary. If at this stage the recycling site manager decides that further testing or inspection is needed, the waste can be rejected.



Procedure for Unacceptable Wastes.

If it is not possible to meet and greet each person arriving at the site, clear signage should provide directions to the correct storage container and also encourage the public to ask for staff assistance. Site staff should be ready to approach members of the public who appear to be preparing to deposit hazardous waste items in incorrect storage areas.

Guidance should be offered on appropriate disposal on site, or site staff may accept the material (e.g. lead–acid batteries, flammable chemicals) where it would not be appropriate for the public to access storage safes or facilities.

Identification

It is important to identify the hazard class of a waste brought to the site promptly because incompatible wastes should be stored separately to reduce the risk of adverse interactions. Although identification and designation of a hazard class should be obvious for most types of household hazardous waste, assistance may be sought from the waste holder, the product label and the safety data sheet. It is unlikely that a hazardous waste will be presented with a safety data sheet; however, this can be obtained from the websites of manufacturers.

Correct identification and prompt storage of waste will be assisted if staff members are familiar with:

- the site's waste acceptance policy
- hazardous product labels
- safety data sheets
- the hazardous waste types likely to arise (see Section 1: Guidelines for Specific Hazardous Wastes)
- The site storage plan.

A decision must then be made as to which container is most appropriate for each individual waste.

Hazardous Product Labels

Labels on hazardous products provide information about the hazardous characteristics of a product, and will be useful to site staff in identifying the type of waste and the hazards that it may present (see Figure 14). According to the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, 43 all hazardous chemicals (substances and mixtures) placed on the market must now be classified, labelled and packaged according to CLP requirements.⁴⁴ Information about the hazards of a substance must be provided via the label on the packaging, which must include a pictogram signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, and the provision of safety data sheets.

Hazard Pictograms

Hazard pictograms replace danger symbols. This means that the square orange hazard symbol is replaced by hazard pictograms in the shape of a square set at a point, with a white background and red border as shown. The site staff should be aware of both, as it is likely that older productions will arise at recycling sites for some time to come. There will no longer be an "indication of danger" such as "Toxic" or "Dangerous to the Environment"; instead, CLP

introduces two signal words “Warning” or “Danger” depending on the category of the hazard class.



Storage of Acceptable Hazardous Wastes

Adequate site storage that considers container type, weatherproofing, separation distance, signage, handling, housekeeping, inspection, record keeping and inventory control will assist in avoiding the major hazards and the potentially dangerous consequences of fire, which is the main hazard at a hazardous waste recycling site.

Weatherproofing

Weatherproofing to prevent rain ingress is recommended for the storage of all household hazardous waste, as it will minimise the generation of large quantities of contaminated drainage water. Adequate weatherproofing will also maximise the potential reuse of items such as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

Signage

Apart from traffic signage, there are two types of signage to be considered at recycling sites. These are container signs to indicate the types of waste accepted in each storage container and safety signs.

Good container signs that direct the public to the appropriate container and describe the wastes that can, and cannot, be disposed of in short clear messages can add nine percentage points to site's recycling rate. Good signage also frees up staff time because staff members spend less time directing the public. Signage also offers an opportunity to educate the public about how waste is treated and how to prevent waste, e.g. "Rechargeable batteries save money and resources".

Traffic Management

If CA/recycling sites broaden the range of hazardous wastes types accepted, as the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan suggests, there will be a consequent increase in the number of visits to the site, the number of vehicles on the site and the amount of material stored on site. This increase may result in an increased risk to the environment and to the health and safety of CA/recycling site staff and visitors.

As part of the risk assessment process, the CA/recycling site must be evaluated with respect to the movement of vehicles and pedestrians. All vehicles including those of site staff, members of the public and commercial vehicles servicing the site and moving skips/containers on site must be considered. The vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be marked on a traffic plan so that their points of interaction are clear. Control measures must then be identified and introduced to eliminate or reduce any risks found. Careful examination and planning of the workplace and traffic routes will result in a lower risk of such accidents.

The recycling site traffic plan should ensure that:

- Vehicles and pedestrians are kept safely apart.
- Vehicle and pedestrian access to the site is controlled by use of barriers or access gates.

A member of CA/recycling site staff at the reception point could reduce congestion on the site by controlling access.

- There are suitable walkways for pedestrians.
- There is physical separation of large vehicles and pedestrians, by means of physical barriers, where possible.

- There are adequate warning signs in place at the interface of pedestrian and vehicle areas.
- Reversing is avoided and if it cannot be avoided because of site layout and size, then reversing must be kept to a minimum and only trained authorised persons are to supervise reversing manoeuvres.
- Pedestrians are directed by clear signage.
- Traffic routes are wide enough, well-constructed and maintained, and are free from obstructions and other hazards.
- A clear route through the CA site is marked and that roadways are marked where necessary, for example, to indicate the right of way at road junctions.
- Signs such as “Give Way” and “No Entry” are clear.
- Vehicle speed is controlled by: speed limit signs
- High-visibility road humps.
- There are suitable parking areas for all parking needs. Keep customer car and small vehicle parking separate from large truck and vehicle parking.
- There are clear lines of sight, and that vision is maintained by ensuring that the roadways avoid sharp or blind bends. Where vision is compromised, features such as fixed mirrors should be installed to provide greater vision.
- There is a one-way system for vehicle routes within the site, to reduce the risk of collisions.
- The lighting arrangements are adequate both inside and outside the site.
- People can be protected from vehicle risks in the workplace by ensuring that safe vehicles are operated by safe drivers in a safe workplace,

Work-related Vehicle Safety

The operation of a recycling site requires the use of mechanical handling aids, hook loaders, fork lifts, trollies and skips as well as trucks that collect and deliver skips at the site. These present significant hazards to the site users and to staff. Significant numbers of people have been killed or seriously injured as a result of vehicles being used for work; e.g. by being struck or crushed by or falling from vehicles.

The major cause of transport accidents is poor workplace design and layout. Careful examination and planning of the workplace and traffic routes will result in a lower risk. It recommends that as part of the risk assessment, the following transport-related issues must be considered:

1. vehicular traffic routes
2. pedestrian movements
3. signage and road markings
4. lighting

5. traffic control/speed
6. parking
7. housekeeping and maintenance.

Site Security

Recycling sites are often open to trespassing and theft. Site managers should engage with security specialists company to review security levels on how to the approach the site security.

In addition, containers and compounds for hazardous wastes such as car batteries, flammable materials, gas bottles, household and garden chemicals, WEEE :

- clearly signed as to their contents and the hazard posed
- kept secure and locked when not in use
- constructed to resist attempts to break into them.

Recycling sites may suffer from vandalism and thieves seeking to remove items of value. Targets for theft include the following materials: gas cylinders, WEEE and batteries. Typical incidences of vandalism include the burning of flammable materials and residual waste skips, and damage to site equipment. Incidents of this type could be extremely serious in proximity to unstable, flammable or explosive types of household hazardous waste.

The appropriate measures for deterring vandalism and theft will depend on the severity of the problem and the determination of the offenders. The erection of simple palisade fencing or installation of a fairly basic CCTV system may be sufficient to repel “casual” vandalism and break-ins. In many cases, however, vandals and thieves demonstrate surprising resourcefulness in circumventing security measures, and greater deterrents are necessary. The following security measures may be suitable.

Perimeter fencing

An obvious method of preventing break-ins is to erect fencing that is suitably secure to deter vandals and pickers. Palisade fencing of 1.8 to 2.4 metres in height is recommended. However, persistent offenders may attempt to bend the vertical palisades aside to allow access to the site.

Palisade fencing fitted with horizontal bars should prevent the bending of vertical palisades in this way.

CCTV monitoring

Simple CCTV systems may deter “casual” offenders. More determined offenders may take measures to disable CCTV cameras. In these cases the option of installing cameras that are suitably protected can be explored. For sites with serious abuse problems, it is advisable for

the cameras to be monitored in real time so that break-ins can be responded to, either by the police or a security firm.

Floodlighting

Automatic floodlighting may deter “casual” offenders, although determined offenders may sometimes find that the extra illumination assists them in carrying out illicit activities. Floodlighting may be useful in conjunction with CCTV monitoring if it helps to identify offenders or their vehicles.

Automatic sensors

Automatic sensors at site perimeters can be used to alert the police or a security firm.

Security personnel

The stationing of security personnel on site can be a powerful deterrent against break-ins. However, the safety of these personnel should be carefully considered. A reliable and quick response from the Police or other security personnel should be available when back-up is necessary.

Lockable containers

Lockable containers could be introduced for all items that are likely to be targeted during break-ins. Vandals are more likely to target flammable materials (i.e. cardboard, wood and general waste), while thieves will seek materials that are valuable (i.e. scrap metal, general waste, clothes and textiles, and reusable items).

Procedure for Unacceptable Wastes

If neither staff members nor the holder of the waste can identify a waste correctly, or if it can be identified as unsuitable, then it should not be accepted at the site. Staff should ask the holder of the waste to take the waste to a commercial hazardous waste contractor who can identify and dispose of the material.

If a site manager judges that it is unsafe for a member of the public to take hazardous waste away (e.g. in the case of a large, leaking container) or if unidentified hazardous wastes are discovered on site in unmarked containers, then the material concerned can be placed in a sealed screwtop container or other UN-approved container and temporarily stored in a locked chemicals or flammable safe that is inaccessible to the public. Any available details about the waste should be recorded and provided to the site’s hazardous goods proficient person or hazardous waste collection contractor. Senior managerial staff and collection contractors should be immediately notified and the material should be collected for appropriate disposal as soon as possible.

If an unsuitable load on site poses imminent danger to site staff or users, the site should be evacuated according to the site's documented emergency response procedure, which must include notification to the emergency services.

Emergency Response Procedure –

Guidance Template

1 Introduction and Scope

All civic amenity (CA) and or recycling sites require a site-specific plan to deal with emergencies. The purpose behind an emergency response procedure (ERP) should be to:

- ☐ provide guidance in the event of an emergency
- ☐ identify potential risks and determine control measures to mitigate against such risks
- ☐ determine “gaps” in personnel training, equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.

2 Description of Plan

The emergency plan describes the procedures for handling emergencies at each facility. Possible emergencies on site are divided into the following eight basic groups:

1. fire
2. dust explosion
3. spillage of hazardous material
4. rescue situations
5. transport incidents
6. medical emergency
7. external threat (bomb alert, suspect package, emergency at neighbouring plant, etc.)
8. any combination of the above.

The approach to be adopted by each facility to manage and control any emergency on site is as follows:

- ☐ prevention of emergency situations
- ☐ detection of emergencies that do arise
- ☐ response to emergency situations that have arisen on site.

3 Potential Risks and Risk Areas

This section must detail the areas of risk in the CA/recycling site, i.e. the hazardous waste storage areas listed below:

- ☐ the range of hazardous waste currently accepted at the site
- ☐ hazardous wastes NOT accepted at site, these include,
- ☐ healthcare risk waste
- ☐ Explosives
- ☐ fibrous/inappropriately wrapped asbestos.

Although the waste types above are not to be accepted at CA/recycling site/s, risk assessments are required in the event of discovery at the site

- ☐ site-specific risks; cognisance must also be taken of site specific risks, i.e. site located in an area of potential flooding.
- ☐ administration and weighbridge areas
- ☐ kitchen and canteen areas.

4 Site Layout/Emergency Map

In the event of an incident or emergency at the CA/recycling site, the map should be readily available to the emergency services arriving on site. The map [or geographic information system (GIS)- based map] should show locations of emergency equipment and fire water hydrants and also areas of flammable materials, detailing the type of material stored. Other information that may be contained on the emergency map is: location of electrical isolation switches, key emergency contacts of personnel, neighbouring properties and sensitive environmental receptors.

5 Emergency Response Equipment

The type of equipment stored at a CA/recycling site can vary depending on the risk assessment conducted and proposed control measures, e.g. PPE, spill kits, fire-fighting equipment, traffic control equipment (e.g. red/white barrier tape, barriers, signs, lights, etc.).

6 Emergency Response Organisational Structure and Training

The site managers should ensure that employees are assigned specific responsibilities in the event of an emergency. It is legislatively required that the assigned staff are trained and provided with emergency equipment in a state of continuous preparedness for an emergency. This equipment includes PPE, spill control equipment and communication equipment.

7 Adjacent Premises/Dwellings

A thorough list of neighbouring properties should be drawn up and posted at the reception or weighbridge area. In the event of an emergency, the neighbouring properties should be alerted and the details of the emergency relayed to them. Contact details for all neighbours adjacent to the facility should be contained in the ERP and posted with the emergency details held in the emergency information box at the entrance to the facility.

8 Interaction with Local Emergency Services

An initial review should be undertaken of what emergency services are available in the immediate area. For example, fire station may be located nearby to the facility, with backup from another fire station located in a nearby city. A table should be contained within the ERP that lists the key personnel and emergency services responsible during an environmental emergency at the site.

9 Information for Employees

This section shall outline the basic information that an employee on the CA/recycling site needs to know in order to respond safely to any incident on site.

Employee responsibility – All new employees and contractors, when coming onto the CA/recycling site for the first time, should attend an induction training programme, which includes the procedures involved in cases of emergency, fire/spill alarm activation and evacuation. The risks associated with the site should also form part of the induction. It is the responsibility of the facility manager to ensure that all staff become familiar with the location of the emergency routes, emergency exits and assembly points.

Fire alarm and gas alarm systems – Each CA/recycling site should have some form of a fire alarm system.

Management should ensure that there is a procedure for conducting regular checks and recording in the fire register log on site. Each employee should know how to activate the system in the event of an emergency and how to re-set the fire alarm. Contact details should be located in the fire register for a suitably qualified service engineer in the event of an issue with the system. Regular drills should be conducted and logged.

10 Assembly and Headcount System

In the event of an emergency, the ERP must state how the site will be evacuated. Upon instruction to evacuate the site, a nominated member of staff must check the site, if it is safe to do so, to ensure that the site has been cleared. At the assembly point, all staff should be accounted for by conducting a roll call. Members of the public should be asked:

- ☐ Are all persons that travelled with you to the CA/recycling site accounted for?
- ☐ Are there any persons remaining in your vehicle?

11 Fire Extinguishers

The location and type of portable fire extinguishers on site should be clearly identifiable and a map showing the locations should be erected at a prominent location with the site office. Individuals should familiarise themselves with the extinguisher locations and type in their area, giving consideration to the classes of fire and the extinguisher to use. All employees should be trained to use portable fire extinguishers. Records of such training should be maintained on site.

12 Communication

12.1 Communications On Site During an Emergency

The effectiveness of the emergency plan will partially depend on the ability of the personnel involved to communicate clearly with each other and the outside services.

12.2 External Communications

In the event of an emergency on site, the facility manager will be responsible for communications with the fire authorities, environmental authorities and emergency services. The nature of the emergency will dictate which other authorities require contacting.

Table 1. External agencies to be contacted in the event of an

incident

Police

Ambulance

Civil

Protection

Army (Bomb

threat)

OHSA
ERA
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must be contacted in the event of an emergency on an EPA-licensed facility. The local authority should be contacted in the event of an emergency at a permitted site.

12.3 Public Relations

For any emergency, it is essential that all dealings with the local community, media and external agencies are handled in an efficient manner.

13 Action and Action Plans

This section should outline the actions to be taken by individuals and groups in response to the various emergency situations that may occur on site. Each CA/recycling site must plan for the worst case scenario of the most unlikely and serious events occurring:

- control centre and area assembly
- action to be undertaken on activation of the fire alarm
- action to be undertaken in the event of an emergency situation
- action to be undertaken in the event of a power failure

- action to be undertaken in the event of an emergency at a neighbouring facility
- action to be undertaken in the event of a spillage of material
- emergencies outside normal working hours
- dealing with the evacuation of the CA site
- location of assembly points
- traffic control in the event of an emergency
- power isolation in the event of an emergency.

14 Clean-up and Restoration

Depending on the scale of the emergency, an in-house clean-up may be sufficient to restore normal operations at the recycling site. In some instances, e.g. where there is fire damage or unauthorised waste disposal/spillage (i.e. asbestos), assistance may be required from external emergency services and external experts in the clean-up and restoration process. Additional expertise may be required in areas such as:

- land remediation through specialist contractors, e.g. environmental spills
- demolition and repairing damaged properties, e.g. fire damage
- replanting of vegetation and

fauna. **Exemplar Procedure for the**

Reporting of Accidents and

Incidents – Guidance

1 Introduction and Scope

This section provides an exemplar procedure for the reporting of accidents and incidents that can be used to inform the development of a site-specific procedure for the reporting of accidents and incidents.

2 Purpose

- a. To outline a procedure for dealing with the reporting of accidents and incidents at recycling sites.
- b. To inform employees of their responsibilities in the event of an accident or incident.
- c. To ensure communication between visitors, contractors and staff at the recycling site in the event of an accident or incident.

3 Policy

It is the policy of the recycling site management and staff to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, a safe and healthy place of work for all its employees, contractors and users of the recycling site.

All staff, contractors and site users must adhere to the site environmental health and safety rules and instructions given to them by the recycling site operatives.

4 Types of Accidents That Must Be Notified to the Occupational Health and Safety Authority

Accidents, where a person is injured at a place of work and cannot perform their normal work for more than 3 consecutive days, not including the day of the accident.

- ☐ Road traffic/vehicle accidents involving employees and self-employed.
- ☐ Such accidents are reportable if the person was injured while driving in or riding on the vehicle in the course of work, and cannot perform their normal work for more than 3 consecutive days, not including the day of the accident.
- ☐ General injuries involving members of the public.
- ☐ Accidents related to a place of work or a work activity where a person requires treatment from a medical practitioner must be reported using the accident reporting form.
- ☐ Accidents related to medical treatment or a pre-existing medical condition are not reportable.
- ☐ Road traffic/vehicle accidents involving members of the public.
- ☐ Road traffic accidents are only notifiable if they relate to vehicle loads or to the construction or maintenance of roads or structures adjacent to roads.
- ☐ Accidents/incidents that meet the criteria under ADR must be reported to the Transport Malta (TM).

Mr Damian Whitehead
obo MIP Ltd
Gwardamangia Hill
Pieta` MEC 0001

Date: 28 October 2016
Our Ref: PA/00441/16

Application Number: PA/00441/16
Application Type: Full development permission
Date Received: 6 December 2014
Approved Documents: PA 441/16/1A/1F/1G/1H/21A/21B; and supporting documents:
Engineer's report: PA 441/16/31A
Environmental Health Directorate: PA 441/16/44A
CPD conditions: PA 441/16/59A
Accessibility report: PA 441/16/59B
CMP requirements: PA 441/16/113B

Location: HHF 040, Hal-Far, Qasam Industrijali, Birzebbugia, Malta
Proposal: Removal of dumped material & construction of industrial unit for the recycling /treatment of weee.

Development Planning Act, 2016 Full Development Permission

The Planning Authority hereby grants development permission in accordance with the application and documents described above, subject to the following conditions:

- 1 The executable version of the permission shall only be issued after Environment and Resources Authority's approval of the monitoring strategy.
- 2 The proposed development qualifies for an Environmental Permit with the Environment and Resources Authority's Environmental Permitting and Industry Unit. No operations shall commence on site prior to the approval of the Environmental Permit.
- 3
 - a) This development permission is valid for a period of FIVE YEARS from the date of publication of the decision in the press but will cease to be valid if the development is not completed by the end of this validity period.
 - b) This permission relates only to the development as specifically indicated on the approved drawings. This permission does not sanction any other illegal development that may exist on the site.
 - c) Copies of all approved drawings and documents shall be available for inspection on site by Planning Authority officers at all reasonable times.

PA/00441/16

Print Date: 20/04/2017

d) The development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions of this permission. Where a matter is not specified, then the conditions of this permission and of Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards 2015 shall apply.

e) Before any part of the development hereby permitted commences, the enclosed green copy of this development permission shall be displayed on the site. This must be mounted on a notice board, suitably protected from the weather and located not more than 2 metres above ground level at a point on the site boundary where it is clearly visible and can be easily read from the street. The copy of the permission must be maintained in a good condition and it shall remain displayed on the site until the works are completed.

f) A Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the perit on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, **if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised** - Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016).

g) All building works shall be erected in accordance with the official alignment and official/existing finished road levels as set out on site by Planning Authority's Land Surveyor. The Setting Out Request Notice must be submitted to the Land Survey Unit of Planning Authority when the setting out of the alignment and levels is required.

h) Where an officially schemed street, within the development zone, bordering the site is unopened or unformed, it shall be opened up and brought up to its proper, approved and official formation levels prior to the commencement of any development hereby being permitted.

i) The development shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Construction Site Regulations, Legal Notice 295 of 2007 (or subsequent amendments). Any hoarding shall be erected in accordance with Schedule 2 of the same Regulations.

j) New development on vacant or redeveloped sites shall be provided with a water cistern to store rainwater run-off as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2012) [published through Legal Notice 376 of 2012 and any amendments thereto].

k) No steps, ramps or street furniture are to be constructed on or encroached onto the public pavement or road.

l) Any doors and windows, the lower edge of which is less than 2m above road level, and any gates shall not open outwards onto a public pavement or road.

m) Where present, window grilles (including 'pregnant' windows), sills, planters and other similar elements which are part of or fixed to the facade of buildings, the lower edge of which is less than 2 metres above road level, shall not project more than 0.15 metres from the facade over a public pavement or street.

n) Air conditioning units shall not be located on the facades of the building which are

visible from the street or a public space.

o) There shall be no service pipes, cables or wires visible on the front elevation or on any other elevations of the building which are visible from the street or public space.

4

1. Reserved matters

Construction works

All works shall be subject to a comprehensive Construction Management Plan (CMP) and a Works Monitoring Programme in line with the general recommendations arising from the Environmental Impact Statement. In this regard, no works shall commence on site prior to the approval of the following by the ERA:

- (a) A comprehensive Construction Management Plan (CMP), in accordance with the Terms of Reference being included in approved document **PA 441/16/113B**. The CMP shall include a comprehensive method statement for all works.
- (b) A list of approved sites for disposal, re-use or recycling of the excavated material. In the absence of available sites, the applicant shall require a separate development permit for the management or disposal of this excavated material.
- (c) A monitoring strategy (sampling method statement) for land and groundwater investigation is submitted and approved by ERA. Moreover, the commencement of construction works shall also be subject to confirmation of collection of the samples in line with the approved methodology.

The above submissions shall comply with all the parameters set out in the conditions of this permit, and their approved version shall be considered as an integral aspect of the permit specifications which need to be complied with.

2. Environmental Permitting

- (a) No operations on site shall commence prior to the issue of the IPPC permit by the ERA Board.

3. Other conditions

Waste management

- Inert waste material resulting from excavation/ demolition may be reused as fill material within the site as long as such reuse is in line with the approved plans and other conditions of this permit, or shall be deposited at facilities duly permitted by the Authority and in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations (Legal Notice 184 of 2011, as amended, S.L.504.37) and the Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations (Legal Notice 106 of 2007, S.L.504.78).
- All operations concerning the management of waste are subject to the Waste Management Regulations (Legal Notice 184 of 2011, as amended, S.L.504.37) and the Waste Management (Activity Registration) Regulations (Legal Notice 106 of 2007, S.L.504.78).
- Any wastes generated during construction works shall be separated according to the

different waste streams as per EWC codes as defined in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, and deposited in sites permitted by the Authority to accept such wastes.

- No storage or processing of WEEE shall be permitted in areas which are not impermeable or roofed over.
- All operations on site must comply with the Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions defined in the respective Best Available Techniques Reference Documents (BREFs) issued by the European Commission.

Runoff and effluent management

- No rainwater runoff, or wastewater other than sewage, shall be discharged into the sewer.
- All measures shall be adopted to avoid pollution of the surrounding terrestrial environment, including through the action of runoff from potentially contaminated areas.

External lighting

External lighting of the development shall be kept to a minimum and shall be appropriately shaded, and (except where indispensable for safety purposes) shall consist exclusively of low-key full cut-off down-lighters of low wattage in order to reduce light pollution. Globes and up-lighters are not allowed. Intruder-triggered switching shall be used wherever possible. Lighting of surrounding areas (including rural roads) beyond the operational precincts is strictly prohibited.

- 5
 - a) The façade(s) of the building shall be constructed in local un-rendered and unpainted stone, except where other materials/finishes are indicated on the approved drawings.
 - b) All the apertures and balconies located on the façade(s) of the building shall not be in gold, silver or bronze aluminium.
 - c) Where a front garden is imposed, the 'solid part' of the boundary wall in the front garden shall not be higher than 1.4 metres above the external finished road level. Where the road is sloping, the wall shall be stepped accordingly. Any pillars or gateposts shall not exceed a height of 2.25 metres.
 - d) The height of the services on the roof of the building shall not extend beyond the approved height of the uppermost parapet wall.
- 6 Where a loading bay is indicated on the approved drawings, loading and unloading shall take place solely within the premises, and not from/on the public pavement or street.
- 7 The development hereby permitted shall be subject to Final Compliance (Completion) Certification, verifying that the development has been carried out in full accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions imposed in this development permission. Prior to the issue of any compliance certificate on any part of this development, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Authority, in relation to that part of the building:

(i) clearance from the National Commission for Persons with Disability verifying that the development fully satisfies the accessibility standards and/or any conditions imposed by the Commission in supporting document PA 441/16/59B.

Note: Should a partial compliance certificate be requested, a Bank Guarantee of EUR 50,000 shall apply to ensure that KNPD clearance is obtained

(ii) certification from a qualified engineer confirming that the development fully satisfies the requirements specified in supporting document PA 441/16/31A;

(iii) certification from a qualified engineer confirming that the external lighting is in line with approved drawing PA 441/16/1H and condition 9 of this development permission.

8 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Civil Protection Department are at supporting document PA 441/16/59A. The architect/applicant is required to contact the Civil Protection Department, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence / clearance shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

9 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Environmental Health Directorate are at supporting document PA 441/16/44A. The architect/applicant is required to contact the Environmental Health Directorate, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence / clearance shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

10 Landscaping of the site shall be implemented in its entirety within the first planting season following completion of the development hereby approved, in accordance with the approved plans, unless the prior Planning Authority approval in writing has been obtained to depart from these details.

No compliance certificate (partial or full) shall be issued on part, or the whole, of the development hereby approved prior to the implementation of the landscaping scheme in its entirety.

11 The development is not to be a source of light pollution, especially at night. To this effect:

- (i) lighting should be strictly limited to within the developed part of the site;
- (ii) the development hereby being permitted should not be considered as a justification for the lighting of the access roads, tracks and paths leading to the site or other lighting beyond the site boundary;
- (iii) the lighting has to be from any peripheral landscaping inward, so as to be screened as much as possible by the landscaping itself; and
- (iv) all exterior lighting installed on site is to be of the downward-pointing, full cut-off type. No luminaire globes or uplighters are accepted.

In terms of Article 72(3) of the Development Planning Act, 2016, the execution and validity of this permission is automatically temporarily **suspended** and no works as approved by the said development permission may commence before the lapse of the time period established in Article 13

of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act and subsequently will remain so suspended if the Tribunal so decides in accordance with the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act.

Where the approved drawings and/or documents are dimensioned, then the declared dimensions shall prevail over the actual size as depicted on the approved drawings and/or documents.

Developers are advised to check the invert level to the sewer main with the Water Services Corporation as they would have to make their own arrangements where a gravity service connection is not possible. In these cases, the architect has to indicate the solutions envisaged and to indicate on the plan what needs to be carried out and obtain approval from WSC. Developers are further reminded that connection of storm water into main sewers is not allowed.

If the declaration of ownership, as contained in the application form, is determined as incorrect by a Court of Law, then the said Court of Law can declare this development permission as null and void. This development permission does not remove or replace the need to obtain the consent of the land/building owner to this development before it is carried out. Furthermore, it does not imply that consent will necessarily be forthcoming nor does it bind the land/building owner to agree to this development. Where the land/building is owned or administered by the Government of Malta a specific clearance and agreement must be obtained for this development from the Land and/or Estate Management Departments.

This development permission is granted saving third party rights. This permission does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any other necessary permission, license, clearance or approval required from any Government department, local council, agency or authority, as required by any law or regulation.

This development permit does not authorise any storage of substances listed in Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (Cap. 424) - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations, 2003, as amended, in quantities that would render this site an establishment within scope of these regulations. The storage and handling of said substances may require a new or amended development permission in line with current policies and regulations.

For any non-residential uses hereby being approved, prior to commencement of any works on site or any eventual permitted change of use, the applicant shall be required to contact the Environment and Resources Authority to obtain any necessary operational permit or registration. This requirement does not apply to Class 2B, 2C, 4A and 4B uses as listed in the Development Planning (Use Classes) Order 2014, or its subsequent amendments.

This decision is being published on 9 November 2016.

Joseph Borg
Board Secretary
Planning Board

Notes to Applicant and Perit

Right for reconsideration

Where applicable, you have a right to submit a request for reconsideration to the Authority in terms of regulation 14 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Right for appeal

You have a right to submit an appeal, against the decision, to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal in terms of Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016.

Time limits

Requests for reconsideration or appeals must be made within 30 days from the publication of the decision notification in the local press as required by regulation 14(1) of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Fees to submit a request for reconsideration or appeal

In either case, there is a fee to be paid which should accompany the request for reconsideration or the appeal. The fees are as follows:

For reconsideration - 3% of the Development Permit Fee paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €69.88.

For appeal - 5% of DPF (Development Permit Fee) paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €150 + €50 administrative fee (LN 112 of 2016).

Submission of request for reconsideration or appeal

With regards to requests for reconsideration, Form PA 4/16 must be used for submission. All fields of the Form must be filled in as appropriate. Requests for reconsideration can only be submitted electronically.

With regards to appeals, as required by Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016, the submission must include the detailed grounds for appeal and the requests being made by the appellant. Appeals must be submitted physically at the offices of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal, St. Francis Ditch, Floriana.

Important Notice

In view of the provisions of Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016), a Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the perit on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or failure to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised.

-PADCN-

To: Mr Damian Whitehead
obo MIP Ltd
Gwardamangia Hill
Pieta` MEC 0001

Date: 10 October 2017
Our Ref: PA/00441/16
Perit Ref: 13049

Dear Sir/Madam,

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Application Number: | PA/00441/16 |
| Location: | HHF 040, Hal-Far, Qasam Industrijali, Birzebbugia, Malta |
| Proposal: | Removal of dumped material & construction of industrial unit for the recycling /treatment of weee. |

Development Planning Act, 2016
Minor Amendment to Permission PA/00441/16
in terms of regulation 15 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016

Reference is made to the request for minor amendments, to the above quoted development permission, submitted on 22 May 2017.

The changes you propose are acceptable as a minor amendment to the development permission .
The following drawings/documents are being endorsed:

PA441/16/MA/179B/179C/179D/179E/199A & PA441/16/MA/190A (Eng Report - not sent)

This endorsement relates only to the changes described in your application form and specifically indicated on the drawings/documents. Any other changes from the original permission, which may be shown on the drawings/documents but which are not referred to in your application form, are not endorsed or accepted.

Consequently, this endorsement is **only** for the proposed development as specifically indicated and does not cover any other development or sanctions any illegal development which may exist on site, even if shown on the drawings/documents.

Please note that the conditions and amendments in the original permission remain valid and are therefore applicable to the development as amended, including the condition on the validity period of the permission. The other provisions of regulation 15 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016 also apply.

Yours faithfully

Jeffrey Vella
for Executive Chairperson

-PAABMADcn-

Mr. Clive Vella

Date: 5 December 2018
Our Ref: PA/05338/18

Application Number: PA/05338/18
Application Type: Full development permission
Date Received: 28 May 2018
Approved Documents: PA 5338/18/13E/75B/75C/75D

Supporting document

PA 5338/18/32A - Water Services Corporation

Location: Searchlight, Triq Hal Luqa, Qormi, Malta
Proposal: Demolition of existing dilapidated farmhouse and re-construct a new one with garage and swimming pool

Development Planning Act, 2016 Full Development Permission

The Planning Authority hereby grants development permission in accordance with the application and documents described above, subject to the following conditions:

- 1 a) This development permission is valid for a period of FIVE YEARS from the date of publication of the decision in the press but will cease to be valid if the development is not completed by the end of this validity period.

b) This permission relates only to the development as specifically indicated on the approved drawings. This permission does not sanction any other illegal development that may exist on the site.

c) A Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the perit on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or failure to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, **if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised** - Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016).

d) Copies of all approved drawings and documents shall be available for inspection on site by Planning Authority officers at all reasonable times.

e) The development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions of this permission. Where a matter is not specified, then the conditions of this permission and of Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards 2015 shall apply.

f) Before any part of the development hereby permitted commences, the enclosed green copy of this development permission shall be displayed on the site. This must be mounted on a notice board, suitably protected from the weather and located not more than 2 metres above ground level at a point on the site boundary where it is clearly visible and can be easily read from the street. The copy of the permission must be maintained in a good condition and it shall remain displayed on the site until the works are completed.

g) All building works shall be erected in accordance with the official alignment and official/existing finished road levels as set out on site by the Planning Authority's Land Surveyor. The Setting Out Request Notice must be submitted to the Land Survey Unit of the Planning Authority when the setting out of the alignment and levels is required.

h) Where an officially schemed street, within the development zone, bordering the site is unopened or unformed, it shall be opened up and brought up to its proper, approved and official formation levels prior to the commencement of any development hereby being permitted.

i) It is the responsibility of the permit holder to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Construction Site Regulations, Legal Notice 295 of 2007 (or subsequent amendments). Any hoarding shall be erected in accordance with Schedule 2 of the same Regulations.

j) New development on vacant or redeveloped sites shall be provided with a water cistern to store rainwater run-off as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2012) [published through Legal Notice 376 of 2012 and any amendments thereto].

k) No steps, ramps or street furniture are to be constructed on or encroached onto the public pavement or road.

l) Any doors and windows, the lower edge of which is less than 2m above road level, and any gates shall not open outwards onto a public pavement or road.

m) Where present, window grilles (including 'pregnant' windows), sills, planters and other similar elements which are part of or fixed to the facade of buildings, the lower edge of which is less than 2 metres above road level, shall not project more than 0.15 metres from the facade over a public pavement or street.

n) Air conditioning units shall not be located on the facades of the building which are visible from the street or a public space.

o) There shall be no service pipes, cables or wires visible on the front elevation or on any other elevations of the building which are visible from the street or public space.

p) The garage/parking spaces shall only be used for the parking of private cars and shall be kept available at all times for this purpose.

q) Any approved stores shall be used for domestic storage only and shall not be segregated from the rest of the building.

r) The unit approved on more than one floor (duplex or more) shall remain physically interconnected as a single unit, and shall not be sub-divided into separate units without specific Planning Authority consent.

- 2 a) The whole exterior of buildings, including all roof structures and all elevations, shall be constructed/ retained in local recycled stone, except where other materials, finishes or colours are specified on the approved drawings or documents. Where in local stone, the stone shall remain unrendered and unpainted, and allowed to weather naturally. Exteriors indicated to be rendered/finished other than in local stone, are to be painted in local stone colour, unless other colours are indicated on the approved drawings.
- b) Except where otherwise specified on the approved drawings, all external apertures, closed balconies and gates shall be constructed in timber or timber-like finish. Open balcony railings and all other metalwork shall be in wrought iron. No apertures or railings shall be constructed of gold, silver or bronze aluminium.
- c) All services at roof level are to be clustered together and surrounded by a 1 metre high solid unrendered masonry wall. The services shall not exceed the height of this screen.
- d) Existing random rubble walls shall be retained and maintained in accordance with the Rubble Walls and Rural Structures (Conservation and Maintenance) Regulations (Legal Notice 160/97 as amended by Legal Notice 169/04).
- e) In case alterations to existing random rubble walls are being approved, these shall be carried out in a traditional manner (loose, unhewn random rubble stones which stand by gravity and friction without the use of mortar). Unless specified on the approved drawings, the height of any boundary wall shall not exceed 1.2 metres along its whole length, provided that where there is a difference between the levels on either side of the wall, the overall height of the wall shall not exceed 2.4 metres from the lower level and 1.2 metres from the higher level, at any point along its length.
- f) New boundary walls are to be constructed in random-sized irregularly shaped rough dressed stones using the same traditional construction methodology of rubble walling. Unless specified on the approved drawings, the height of any new boundary wall shall not exceed 0.6 metres along its whole length from the existing site levels.
- g) The development does not grant consent for any new access routes (and/or modification of existing access routes) beyond the land area approved for development.
- h) Where trenching is required, works covered by this permission shall be restricted to trenching (and cable laying) within the confines of the existing road carriageways as indicated on the approved drawings. The applicant shall also be responsible for ensuring that:
- (i) operations do not cause or entail damage to any trees (including their roots), buildings, bridges, rubble walls (hitan tas-sejjieh), or exposed rock, or to any land, property, habitats or features beyond such road carriageways;
 - (ii) all material, structures, vehicles and machinery used for, or generated by, the works are entirely confined to the land area occupied by the existing road carriageways, and no overflows or trampling beyond such land area are allowed to occur;
 - (iii) all the land surface affected by trenching operations is immediately reinstated to its

- pristine condition once the works have been completed;
 - (iv) no overhead wiring is installed; and
 - (v) in the case of trenching for electricity cables, the development shall also include the removal of all existing overhead wiring and ancillary poles/masts throughout the site.
- i) The development is not to be a source of light pollution, especially at night. To this effect:
- (i) lighting should be strictly limited to within the developed part of the site;
 - (ii) the development hereby being permitted should not be considered as a justification for the lighting of the access roads, tracks and paths leading to the site or other lighting beyond the site boundary;
 - (iii) the lighting has to be from any peripheral landscaping inward, so as to be screened as much as possible by the landscaping itself; and
 - (iv) all exterior lighting installed on site is to be of the downward-pointing, full cut-off type. No luminaire globes or uplighters are accepted.
- j) This permission does not grant consent for the erection of distribution poles and overhead lines. No new distribution poles or overhanging electricity cables are to be erected to supply electricity to the building hereby approved. The electrical connection of the building hereby approved to the nearest electricity source shall be provided through adequate underground ducts, installed at the applicant's expense, to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority. This applies to other services to be installed that would require the erection of poles or other supports. Unless indicated on the approved drawings of this permission, a separate application/notification needs to be submitted to obtain the necessary approval.

3 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Water Services Corporation are at supporting document PA5338/18/32A. The architect/applicant is required to contact the Water Services Corporation, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence issued by the Water Services Corporation shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

4 Landscaping of the site shall be implemented in its entirety within the first planting season following completion of the development hereby approved, in accordance with the approved plans, unless the prior Planning Authority approval in writing has been obtained to depart from these details.

No compliance certificate (partial or full) shall be issued on part, or the whole, of the development hereby approved prior to the implementation of the landscaping scheme in its entirety.

5 This development permission is subject to a bank guarantee to the value of € 1000 (one thousand Euro) to cover any failure to implement the landscaping scheme or to maintain the landscaping to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.

This bank guarantee shall be managed as follows:

- i) the bank guarantee shall be reduced by € 400 (four hundred Euro) to a balance of €600 (six hundred Euro) on planting of the whole landscaping scheme. Planting shall be carried out within the first planting season following completion of the development hereby approved, failing which the bank guarantee shall be forfeited.
- ii) the bank guarantee shall be reduced by a further € 400 (four hundred Euro) to a balance of € 200 (two hundred Euro) after two years of planting and subject to effective maintenance of landscaping. Any trees that die or become severely diseased shall be replaced with the equivalent number of trees of the same species and size as soon as planting is possible.
- iii) the remaining balance of € 200 (two hundred Euro) will expire after five years from planting, subject to maintenance of landscaping.

Any trees that die or become severely diseased shall be replaced with the equivalent number of trees of the same species and size as soon as planting is possible. In the event that the applicant fails to implement the scheme within the stipulated time limit, or fails to properly maintain the landscaping, the outstanding bank guarantee shall be immediately forfeited. Its forfeiture would not, however, preclude the Authority from taking any action to ensure that the conditions of this permission are adhered to and the approved drawings/documents are complied with.

6 Conditions imposed and enforced by other entities

A. Where construction activity is involved:

(a) the applicant shall:

(i) Appoint a Project Supervisor for the Design Stage and a Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage and any such appointment shall be terminated, changed or renewed as necessary. The same person may be appointed to act as project supervisor for both the design and construction stage, if that person is competent to undertake the duties involved and

(ii) Keep a health and safety file prepared by the Project Supervisor for the Design Stage.

(b) When the construction works related to this application are scheduled to last longer than thirty working days and on which more than twenty workers are occupied simultaneously, or on which the volume of work is scheduled to exceed five hundred person-days, the project supervisor **shall communicate a prior notice to the Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA) at least four calendar weeks before commencement of works.**

(c) The Project Supervisor for the Design Stage shall **draw up a health and safety plan** which sets out the occupational health and safety rules applicable to the construction activities concerned, outlining the measures to ensure cooperation between different contractors and shall also include specific measures concerning occupational risks that may be present at this site.

B. Where the development concerns a change of use to a place of work, the applicant shall obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44

of 2002.

C. Where the development concerns a place of work:

The applicant shall:

(i) obtain a Perit's declaration that the necessary requirements arising out of LN 44 of 2002 have been included in the plans and drawings; and

(ii) obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44 of 2002.

D. The development is to strictly adhere to the 'Design Guidelines on fire safety for buildings in Malta' to ensure that all Fire Safety measures and provisions are addressed as indicated in the Design Guidelines on Fire Safety for Buildings in Malta, published by the DCID in 2004, (or other relevant standard, provided it is approved by the Civil Protection Department), Policies, and the Laws and Regulations of Malta.

E. Where the development includes a livestock farm:

(a) The farm **shall not** be connected directly to the sewer network.

(b) Silting traps, sedimentation pits as well as manure clamps shall be installed, as shown on the approved drawings. Settled Waste water shall only be discharged in approved waste receiving stations.

(c) Any effluents discharged shall have chloride levels lower than 1000 mg/L. The operators shall acquire a Public Sewer Discharge Permit before commencing operations.

F. Where the development includes a swimming pool:

(a) Any effluent, if discharged in the sewers, shall meet the specifications listed in L.N.139 of 2002 as amended by L.N.378 of 2005.

(b) Adequate sampling points should be installed as directed by WSC – Discharge Permit Unit officials.

(c) Chlorine concentration of the effluent should not exceed 100 mg/L Cl₂.

G. Prior to laying of water and wastewater services in the road, the development shall comply with the requirements of Legal Notice 29/10 Part III (Roads in inhabited Areas) Clause 12.

H. In the event of an accidental discovery in the course of approved works, any cultural heritage feature discovered should not be damaged or disturbed and the Superintendence is to be immediately informed of such discovery. Any cultural heritage features discovered are to be investigated, evaluated and protected in line with the Cultural Heritage Act 2002 (CAP 445). The discovery of cultural heritage features may require the amendment of approved plans.

In terms of Article 72(3) of the Development Planning Act, 2016, the execution and validity of this permission is automatically temporarily **suspended** and no works as approved by the said development permission may commence before the lapse of the time period established in Article 13

of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act and subsequently will remain so suspended if the Tribunal so decides in accordance with the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act.

Where the approved drawings and/or documents are dimensioned, then the declared dimensions shall prevail over the actual size as depicted on the approved drawings and/or documents.

Developers are advised to check the invert level to the sewer main with the Water Services Corporation as they would have to make their own arrangements where a gravity service connection is not possible. In these cases, the architect has to indicate the solutions envisaged and to indicate on the plan what needs to be carried out and obtain approval from WSC. Developers are further reminded that connection of storm water into main sewers is not allowed.

If the declaration of ownership, as contained in the application form, is determined as incorrect by a Court of Law, then the said Court of Law can declare this development permission as null and void. This development permission does not remove or replace the need to obtain the consent of the land/building owner to this development before it is carried out. Furthermore, it does not imply that consent will necessarily be forthcoming nor does it bind the land/building owner to agree to this development. Where the land/building is owned or administered by the Government of Malta a specific clearance and agreement must be obtained for this development from the Land and/or Estate Management Departments.

This development permission is granted saving third party rights. This permission does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any other necessary permission, license, clearance or approval required from any Government department, local council, agency or authority, as required by any law or regulation.

This development permit does not authorise any storage of substances listed in Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (Cap. 424) - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations, 2003, as amended, in quantities that would render this site an establishment within scope of these regulations. The storage and handling of said substances may require a new or amended development permission in line with current policies and regulations.

For any non-residential uses hereby being approved, prior to commencement of any works on site or any eventual permitted change of use, the applicant shall be required to contact the Environment and Resources Authority to obtain any necessary operational permit or registration. This requirement does not apply to Class 2B, 2C, 4A and 4B uses as listed in the Development Planning (Use Classes) Order 2014, or its subsequent amendments.

This decision is being published on 19 December 2018.

Marthese Debono
Secretary Planning Commission (Development Permissions)

Notes to Applicant and Perit

Right for reconsideration

Where applicable, you have a right to submit a request for reconsideration to the Authority in terms of regulation 14 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Right for appeal

You have a right to submit an appeal, against the decision, to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal in terms of Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016.

Time limits

Requests for reconsideration or appeals must be made within 30 days from the publication of the decision notification in the local press as required by regulation 14(1) of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Fees to submit a request for reconsideration or appeal

In either case, there is a fee to be paid which should accompany the request for reconsideration or the appeal. The fees are as follows:

For reconsideration - 3% of the Development Permit Fee paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €69.88.

For appeal - 5% of DPF (Development Permit Fee) paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €150 + €50 administrative fee (LN 112 of 2016).

Submission of request for reconsideration or appeal

With regards to requests for reconsideration, Form PA 4/16 must be used for submission. All fields of the Form must be filled in as appropriate. Requests for reconsideration can only be submitted electronically.

With regards to appeals, as required by Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016, the submission must include the detailed grounds for appeal and the requests being made by the appellant. Appeals must be submitted physically at the offices of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal, St. Francis Ditch, Floriana.

Important Notice

In view of the provisions of Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016), a Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the perit on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or failure to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised.

-PADCN-

To: Perit Joseph Grech
Mr Charles Galea

Date: 19 October 2018
Our Ref: PA/05335/18
Perit Ref: 17059

Dear Sir/Madam,

Application Number: PA/05335/18
Location: HHF040, Qasam Industrijali Hal-Far, Birzebbugia, Malta
Proposal: Proposed Alterations and extension to development approved by PA 0441/16. Extensions consists of daily storage & fleet maintenance garage

Post Decision Requirements

The above-mentioned application for development permission was approved on 19 October 2018. You are requested to submit a written acknowledgement from the Environment and Resources Authority (ERA) confirming that an application for a variation/environmental registration has been submitted and validated by ERA. Such submission by the applicant shall not be later than 3 calendar weeks from the issuing of the non-executable development permit.

In order for the Planning Authority to issue an Executable Development Permission, which would enable works on site to commence, the outstanding matters described above require to be **settled within 6 months** from the date of this letter.

The Non-Executable permit shall be valid from the publication date by the Department of Information (DOI) **and does not entitle you to commence any works on site.**

Once any outstanding matters are settled, the Executable Development Permission, together with the approved plans and documents, shall be issued and shall be valid as per the Non-Executable permission.

If any matter shall remain unsettled after six (6) months from the date of this letter, the Non-Executable Permit shall be withdrawn and the application shall be automatically dismissed.

Yours faithfully,

Myriam Saia
Planning Commission Secretariat

No development may be carried out under the powers of the following development permission.

Ma jista' jitwettaq l-ebda żvilupp bis-saħħa tas-segweni permess għall-iżvilupp.

Mr Charles Galea

Date: 8 April 2020
Our Ref: PA/06212/19

Application Number: PA/06212/19
Application Type: Full development permission
Date Received: 23 July 2019
Approved Documents: PA 6212/19/1A/1E/1F/1G/70B/70C/70D and
Supporting Documents
PA 6212/19/1J - Engineer's Report
PA 6212/19/60A - Accessibility Audit Report
PA 6212/19/37A - Water Services Corporation

Location: HHF040 & HHF042, Qasam Industrijali Hal-Far, Hal Far, Birzebbuga
Proposal: Proposed extension to development already approved by PA 5335/18, including store and refrigeration recycling area. Application also to include to sanction shifting & extension of garage Class 5B

Development Planning Act, 2016
Non Executable — Full Development Permission

The Planning Authority hereby grants development permission in accordance with the application and documents described above, subject to the following conditions:

1 a) This development permission is valid for a period of FIVE YEARS from the date of
PA/06212/19 Print Date: 14/04/2020

- publication of the decision in the press but will cease to be valid if the development is not completed by the end of this validity period.
- b) This permission relates only to the development as specifically indicated on the approved drawings. This permission does not sanction any other illegal development that may exist on the site.
- c) Copies of all approved drawings and documents shall be available for inspection on site by Planning Authority officers at all reasonable times.
- d) The development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions of this permission. Where a matter is not specified, then the conditions of this permission and of Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards 2015 shall apply.
- e) Before any part of the development hereby permitted commences, the enclosed green copy of this development permission shall be displayed on the site. This must be mounted on a notice board, suitably protected from the weather and located not more than 2 metres above ground level at a point on the site boundary where it is clearly visible and can be easily read from the street. The copy of the permission must be maintained in a good condition and it shall remain displayed on the site until the works are completed.
- f) A Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the permit holder on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, **if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised** - Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016).
- g) All building works shall be erected in accordance with the official alignment and official/existing finished road levels as set out on site by Planning Authority's Land Surveyor. The Setting Out Request Notice must be submitted to the Land Survey Unit of Planning Authority when the setting out of the alignment and levels is required.
- h) Where an officially schemed street, within the development zone, bordering the site is unopened or unformed, it shall be opened up and brought up to its proper, approved and official formation levels prior to the commencement of any development hereby being permitted.
- i) The development shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Construction Site Regulations, Legal Notice 295 of 2007 (or subsequent amendments). Any hoarding shall be erected in accordance with Schedule 2 of the same Regulations.
- j) New development on vacant or redeveloped sites shall be provided with a water cistern to store rainwater run-off as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2012) [published through Legal Notice 376 of 2012 and any amendments thereto].
- k) No steps, ramps or street furniture are to be constructed on or encroached onto the public pavement or road.

l) Any doors and windows, the lower edge of which is less than 2m above road level, and any gates shall not open outwards onto a public pavement or road.

m) Where present, window grilles (including 'pregnant' windows), sills, planters and other similar elements which are part of or fixed to the facade of buildings, the lower edge of which is less than 2 metres above road level, shall not project more than 0.15 metres from the facade over a public pavement or street.

n) Air conditioning units shall not be located on the facades of the building which are visible from the street or a public space.

o) There shall be no service pipes, cables or wires visible on the front elevation or on any other elevations of the building which are visible from the street or public space.

2 a) The façade(s) of the building shall be constructed in local un-rendered and unpainted stone, except where other materials/finishes are indicated on the approved drawings.

b) All the apertures and balconies located on the façade(s) of the building shall not be in gold, silver or bronze aluminium.

c) The height of the services on the roof of the building shall not extend beyond the approved height of the uppermost parapet wall.

3 Where a loading bay is indicated on the approved drawings, loading and unloading shall take place solely within the premises, and not from/on the public pavement or street.

4 The development hereby permitted shall be subject to Final Compliance (Completion) Certification, verifying that the development has been carried out in full accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions imposed in this development permission. Prior to the issue of any compliance certificate on any part of this development, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Authority, in relation to that part of the building:

(i) clearance from the National Commission for Persons with Disability verifying that the development fully satisfies the accessibility standards and/or any conditions imposed by the Commission in supporting document PA 6212/19/60A;

Note: Should a partial compliance certificate be requested, a Bank Guarantee of EUR 50,000 shall apply to ensure that KNPD clearance is obtained

(ii) certification from a qualified engineer confirming that the development fully satisfies the requirements specified in supporting document PA 6212/19/1J.

5 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Water Services Corporation are at supporting document PA 6212/19/37A. The architect/applicant is required to contact the Water Services Corporation, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence issued by the Water Services Corporation shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

- 6 Landscaping of the site shall be implemented in its entirety within the first planting season following completion of the development hereby approved, in accordance with the approved plans, unless the prior Planning Authority approval in writing has been obtained to depart from these details.

No compliance certificate (partial or full) shall be issued on part, or the whole, of the development hereby approved prior to the implementation of the landscaping scheme in its entirety.

7 **Conditions imposed and enforced by other entities**

A. Where construction activity is involved:

(a) the applicant shall:

(i) Appoint a Project Supervisor for the Design Stage and a Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage and any such appointment shall be terminated, changed or renewed as necessary. The same person may be appointed to act as project supervisor for both the design and construction stage, if that person is competent to undertake the duties involved and

(ii) Keep a health and safety file prepared by the Project Supervisor for the Design Stage.

(b) When the construction works related to this application are scheduled to last longer than thirty working days and on which more than twenty workers are occupied simultaneously, or on which the volume of work is scheduled to exceed five hundred person-days, the project supervisor **shall communicate a prior notice to the Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA) at least four calendar weeks before commencement of works.**

(c) The Project Supervisor for the Design Stage shall **draw up a health and safety plan** which sets out the occupational health and safety rules applicable to the construction activities concerned, outlining the measures to ensure cooperation between different contractors and shall also include specific measures concerning occupational risks that may be present at this site.

B. Where the development concerns a change of use to a place of work, the applicant shall obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44 of 2002.

C. Where the development concerns a place of work:

The applicant shall:

(i) obtain a Perit's declaration that the necessary requirements arising out of LN 44 of 2002 have been included in the plans and drawings; and

(ii) obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44 of 2002.

D. The development is to strictly adhere to the 'Design Guidelines on fire safety for buildings in Malta' to ensure that all Fire Safety measures and provisions are addressed as indicated in the Design Guidelines on Fire Safety for Buildings in Malta, published by the DCID in 2004, (or other relevant standard, provided it is approved by the Civil

Protection Department), Policies, and the Laws and Regulations of Malta.

E. Prior to laying of water and wastewater services in the road, the development shall comply with the requirements of Legal Notice 29/10 Part III (Roads in inhabited Areas) Clause 12.

F. In the event of an accidental discovery in the course of approved works, any cultural heritage feature discovered should not be damaged or disturbed and the Superintendence is to be immediately informed of such discovery. Any cultural heritage features discovered are to be investigated, evaluated and protected in line with the Cultural Heritage Act 2019 (CAP 445). The discovery of cultural heritage features may require the amendment of approved plans.

In terms of Article 72(3) of the Development Planning Act, 2016, the execution and validity of this permission is automatically temporarily **suspended** and no works as approved by the said development permission may commence before the lapse of the time period established in Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act and subsequently will remain so suspended if the Tribunal so decides in accordance with the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act.

Where the approved drawings and/or documents are dimensioned, then the declared dimensions shall prevail over the actual size as depicted on the approved drawings and/or documents.

Developers are advised to check the invert level to the sewer main with the Water Services Corporation as they would have to make their own arrangements where a gravity service connection is not possible. In these cases, the architect has to indicate the solutions envisaged and to indicate on the plan what needs to be carried out and obtain approval from WSC. Developers are further reminded that connection of storm water into main sewers is not allowed.

If the declaration of ownership, as contained in the application form, is determined as incorrect by a Court of Law, then the said Court of Law can declare this development permission as null and void. This development permission does not remove or replace the need to obtain the consent of the land/building owner to this development before it is carried out. Furthermore, it does not imply that consent will necessarily be forthcoming nor does it bind the land/building owner to agree to this development. Where the land/building is owned or administered by the Government of Malta a specific clearance and agreement must be obtained for this development from the Land and/or Estate Management Departments.

This development permission is granted saving third party rights. This permission does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any other necessary permission, license, clearance or approval required from any Government department, local council, agency or authority, as required by any law or regulation.

This development permit does not authorise any storage of substances listed in Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (Cap. 424) - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations, 2003, as amended, in quantities that would render this site an establishment within scope of these regulations. The storage and handling of said substances may require a new or amended development permission in line with current policies and regulations.

For any non-residential uses hereby being approved, prior to commencement of any works on site or any eventual permitted change of use, the applicant shall be required to contact the Environment and Resources Authority to obtain any necessary operational permit or registration. This requirement does not apply to Class 2B, 2C, 4A and 4B uses as listed in the Development Planning (Use Classes) Order 2014, or its subsequent amendments.

This decision is being published on 22 April 2020.

Lorna Vella
Secretary Planning Commission
Within Development Scheme

Notes to Applicant and Perit — Non Executable Permit

Non Executable Permit

Upon the full submission of the pending requirements, within the stipulated timeframe, the full development permit will be issued where validity of the permit shall remain as advised in the Non Executable Permit. If the pending requirements are not submitted within the time frame identified, the non-executable permission will be dismissed.

Right for reconsideration

Where applicable, you have a right to submit a request for reconsideration to the Authority in terms of regulation 14 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Right for appeal

You have a right to submit an appeal, against the decision, to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal in terms of article 13 the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016.

Time limits

Requests for reconsideration or appeals must be made within 30 days from the publication of the decision notification in the local press as required by regulation 14(1) of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Fees to submit a request for reconsideration or appeal

In either case, there is a fee to be paid which should accompany the request for reconsideration or the appeal. The fees are as follows:

For reconsideration - 3% of the Development Permit Fee paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €69.88.

For appeal - 5% of DPF (Development Permit Fee) paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €150 + €50 administrative fee (LN 112 of 2016).

Submission of request for reconsideration or appeal

With regards to requests for reconsideration, Form PA 4/16 must be used for submission. All fields of the Form must be filled in as appropriate. Requests for reconsideration can only be submitted electronically.

With regards to appeals, as required by Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016, the submission must include the detailed grounds for appeal and the requests being made by the appellant. Appeals must be submitted physically at the offices of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal, St. Francis Ditch, Floriana.

-PANeDCN-

To: Perit Joseph Grech
Mr Charles Galea

Date: 8 April 2020
Our Ref: PA/06212/19
Perit Ref: 19041

Dear Sir/Madam,

Application Number: PA/06212/19
Location: HHF040 & HHF042, Qasam Industrijali Hal-Far, Hal Far, Birzebbuga
Proposal: Proposed extension to development already approved by PA 5335/18, including store and refrigeration recycling area.
Application also to include to sanction shifting & extension of garage Class 5B

Post Decision Requirements

Reference is made to the decision of conditional approval dated 8 April 2020.

A.

The following matters are to be settled prior to issue of permit:

- The executable version of this development permit together with the approved plans and the commencement notice shall not be issued until such time that the applicant submits a written acknowledgment from the ERA confirming that an updated application for an IPPC permit (IP 0006/13) has been submitted and validated by the ERA.

The above requirements are to be submitted by 13 May 2020, failing which the application shall be referred to the Planning Board / Commission for dismissal.

Submission of the above requirements within the stipulated timeframe will enable the Authority to issue a development permission.

B.

The following matters also need to be settled prior to the issue of the Executable Development Permission:

- The payment of a fine to the value of EUR150.00. This fine is applied in accordance with the Development Planning Act 2016, Article 103(6), since you have committed an offence against the provisions of the Act; which fine is being applied only for that part of the infringement which has been approved, namely To sanction shifting & extension of garage Class 5B;

The outstanding Fees or payments may be settled or contested by submitting a request for reconsideration within thirty (30 days) from the date of this letter.

If any monetary related matter remains unsettled after six (6) months from the date of this letter, the Non-Executable Permission shall be referred to the Planning Board / Commission for dismissal.

Once any outstanding matters are settled, as long as the Non-Executable Permission has not expired, the Executable Development Permission, together with the approved plans and documents, shall be issued and shall be valid as per the Non-Executable permission.

Yours faithfully,

Phyllis Curmi
Planning Commission Secretariat

Mr Charles Galea

Date: 27 October 2020
Our Ref: PA/04019/20

Application Number: PA/04019/20
Application Type: Full development permission
Date Received: 18 May 2020
Approved Documents: PA 4019/20/1A/1D/41B/41D/41E/49B/55A; and
PA 4019/20/37A -Environmental Health Directorate
PA 4019/20/33A - Water Services Corporation
PA 4019/20/12A - Engineer's report
PA 4019/20/54A - Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disability.

Location: HHF040 & HHF042, Qasam Industrijali Hal-Far, Hal Far, Birzebbuga
Proposal: Proposed excavation of site and extension to basement and store Class 6A at first floor, to approved development PA 6212/19, including installation of lift and changes to internal activity location

Development Planning Act, 2016 Full Development Permission

The Planning Authority hereby grants development permission in accordance with the application and documents described above, subject to the following conditions:

- 1
 - a) This development permission is valid for a period of FIVE YEARS from the date of publication of the decision in the press but will cease to be valid if the development is not completed by the end of this validity period.
 - b) This permission relates only to the development as specifically indicated on the approved drawings. This permission does not sanction any other illegal development that may exist on the site.
 - c) Copies of all approved drawings and documents shall be available for inspection on site by Planning Authority officers at all reasonable times.
 - d) The development shall be carried out in complete accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions of this permission. Where a matter is not specified, then the conditions of this permission and of Development Control Design Policy, Guidance and Standards 2015 shall apply.
 - e) Before any part of the development hereby permitted commences, the enclosed green copy of this development permission shall be displayed on the site. This must be

PA/04019/20

mounted on a notice board, suitably protected from the weather and located not more than 2 metres above ground level at a point on the site boundary where it is clearly visible and can be easily read from the street. The copy of the permission must be maintained in a good condition and it shall remain displayed on the site until the works are completed.

f) A Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the permit holder on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, **if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised** - Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016).

g) All building works shall be erected in accordance with the official alignment and official/existing finished road levels as set out on site by Planning Authority's Land Surveyor. The Setting Out Request Notice must be submitted to the Land Survey Unit of Planning Authority when the setting out of the alignment and levels is required.

h) Where an officially schemed street, within the development zone, bordering the site is unopened or unformed, it shall be opened up and brought up to its proper, approved and official formation levels prior to the commencement of any development hereby being permitted.

i) The development shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Construction Site Regulations, Legal Notice 295 of 2007 (or subsequent amendments). Any hoarding shall be erected in accordance with Schedule 2 of the same Regulations.

j) New development on vacant or redeveloped sites shall be provided with a water cistern to store rainwater run-off as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2012) [published through Legal Notice 376 of 2012 and any amendments thereto].

k) No steps, ramps or street furniture are to be constructed on or encroached onto the public pavement or road.

l) Any doors and windows, the lower edge of which is less than 2m above road level, and any gates shall not open outwards onto a public pavement or road.

m) Where present, window grilles (including 'pregnant' windows), sills, planters and other similar elements which are part of or fixed to the facade of buildings, the lower edge of which is less than 2 metres above road level, shall not project more than 0.15 metres from the facade over a public pavement or street.

n) Air conditioning units shall not be located on the facades of the building which are visible from the street or a public space.

o) There shall be no service pipes, cables or wires visible on the front elevation or on any other elevations of the building which are visible from the street or public space.

- 2 a) The façade(s) of the building shall be constructed in local un-rendered and unpainted stone, except where other materials/finishes are indicated on the approved drawings.

b) All the apertures and balconies located on the façade(s) of the building shall not be in gold, silver or bronze aluminium.

c) The height of the services on the roof of the building shall not extend beyond the approved height of the uppermost parapet wall.

3 The approved premises shall be used as indicated on the approved drawings or as limited by any condition of this permission. If a change of use is permitted through the Development Planning (Use Classes) Order, 2014 (or its subsequent amendments), and it is not restricted by a condition of this permission, approval from the Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disability may still be required. Reference needs to be made to PA Circular 3/10 (with the exception of Appendix A), PA Circular 2/14 and their subsequent amendments.

4 Where a loading bay is indicated on the approved drawings, loading and unloading shall take place solely within the premises, and not from/on the public pavement or street.

5 The development hereby permitted shall be subject to Final Compliance (Completion) Certification, verifying that the development has been carried out in full accordance with the approved drawings, documents and conditions imposed in this development permission. Prior to the issue of any compliance certificate on any part of this development, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Authority, in relation to that part of the building:

(i) clearance from the National Commission for Persons with Disability verifying that the development fully satisfies the accessibility standards and/or any conditions imposed by the Commission in supporting document PA 4019/20/54A;

Note: Should a partial compliance certificate be requested, a Bank Guarantee of EUR 10,000 shall apply to ensure that CRPD clearance is obtained

(ii) certification from a qualified engineer confirming that the development fully satisfies the requirements specified in supporting document PA 4019/20/12A.

6 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Water Services Corporation are at supporting document PA 4019/20/33A. The architect / applicant is required to contact the Water Services Corporation, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence issued by the Water Services Corporation shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

7 The conditions imposed and enforced by the Environmental Health Directorate are at supporting document PA 4019/20/37A. The architect / applicant is required to contact the Environmental Health Directorate, throughout the implementation of the development hereby approved, to ensure conformity with the imposed conditions. A copy of the relative correspondence issued by the Environmental Health Directorate shall be submitted to the Planning Authority accordingly.

8

Conditions imposed and enforced by other entities**A. Where construction activity is involved:**

(a) the applicant shall:

(i) **Appoint a Project Supervisor for the Design Stage and a Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage** and any such appointment shall be terminated, changed or renewed as necessary. The same person may be appointed to act as project supervisor for both the design and construction stage, if that person is competent to undertake the duties involved and

(ii) **Keep a health and safety file** prepared by the Project Supervisor for the Design Stage.

(b) When the construction works related to this application are scheduled to last longer than thirty working days and on which more than twenty workers are occupied simultaneously, or on which the volume of work is scheduled to exceed five hundred person-days, the project supervisor **shall communicate a prior notice to the Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OHSA) at least four calendar weeks before commencement of works.**

(c) The Project Supervisor for the Design Stage shall **draw up a health and safety plan** which sets out the occupational health and safety rules applicable to the construction activities concerned, outlining the measures to ensure cooperation between different contractors and shall also include specific measures concerning occupational risks that may be present at this site.

B. Where the development concerns a change of use to a place of work, the applicant shall obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44 of 2002.

C. Where the development concerns a place of work:

The applicant shall:

(i) obtain a Perit's declaration that the necessary requirements arising out of LN 44 of 2002 have been included in the plans and drawings; and

(ii) obtain a Perit's declaration that the building conforms to the requirements of LN 44 of 2002.

D. The development is to strictly adhere to the 'Design Guidelines on fire safety for buildings in Malta' to ensure that all Fire Safety measures and provisions are addressed as indicated in the Design Guidelines on Fire Safety for Buildings in Malta, published by the DCID in 2004, (or other relevant standard, provided it is approved by the Civil Protection Department), Policies, and the Laws and Regulations of Malta.

E. Prior to laying of water and wastewater services in the road, the development shall comply with the requirements of Legal Notice 29/10 Part III (Roads in inhabited Areas) Clause 12.

F. In the event of an accidental discovery in the course of approved works, any cultural heritage feature discovered should not be damaged or disturbed and the Superintendence is to be immediately informed of such discovery. Any cultural heritage features discovered are to be investigated, evaluated and protected in line with the Cultural Heritage Act 2019

(CAP 445). The discovery of cultural heritage features may require the amendment of approved plans.

In terms of Article 72(3) of the Development Planning Act, 2016, the execution and validity of this permission is automatically temporarily **suspended** and no works as approved by the said development permission may commence before the lapse of the time period established in Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act and subsequently will remain so suspended if the Tribunal so decides in accordance with the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act.

Where the approved drawings and/or documents are dimensioned, then the declared dimensions shall prevail over the actual size as depicted on the approved drawings and/or documents.

Developers are advised to check the invert level to the sewer main with the Water Services Corporation as they would have to make their own arrangements where a gravity service connection is not possible. In these cases, the architect has to indicate the solutions envisaged and to indicate on the plan what needs to be carried out and obtain approval from WSC. Developers are further reminded that connection of storm water into main sewers is not allowed.

If the declaration of ownership, as contained in the application form, is determined as incorrect by a Court of Law, then the said Court of Law can declare this development permission as null and void. This development permission does not remove or replace the need to obtain the consent of the land/building owner to this development before it is carried out. Furthermore, it does not imply that consent will necessarily be forthcoming nor does it bind the land/building owner to agree to this development. Where the land/building is owned or administered by the Government of Malta a specific clearance and agreement must be obtained for this development from the Land and/or Estate Management Departments.

This development permission is granted saving third party rights. This permission does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any other necessary permission, license, clearance or approval required from any Government department, local council, agency or authority, as required by any law or regulation.

This development permit does not authorise any storage of substances listed in Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (Cap. 424) - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations, 2003, as amended, in quantities that would render this site an establishment within scope of these regulations. The storage and handling of said substances may require a new or amended development permission in line with current policies and regulations.

For any non-residential uses hereby being approved, prior to commencement of any works on site or any eventual permitted change of use, the applicant shall be required to contact the Environment and Resources Authority to obtain any necessary operational permit or registration. This requirement does not apply to Class 2B, 2C, 4A and 4B uses as listed in the Development Planning (Use Classes) Order 2014, or its subsequent amendments.

This decision is being published on 11 November 2020.

Lorna Vella
Secretary Planning Commission
Within Development Scheme
PA/04019/20

Notes to Applicant and Perit

Right for reconsideration

Where applicable, you have a right to submit a request for reconsideration to the Authority in terms of regulation 14 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Right for appeal

You have a right to submit an appeal, against the decision, to the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal in terms of Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016.

Time limits

Requests for reconsideration or appeals must be made within 30 days from the publication of the decision notification in the local press as required by regulation 14(1) of Legal Notice 162 of 2016.

Fees to submit a request for reconsideration or appeal

In either case, there is a fee to be paid which should accompany the request for reconsideration or the appeal. The fees are as follows:

For reconsideration - 3% of the Development Permit Fee paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €69.88.

For appeal - 5% of DPF (Development Permit Fee) paid in respect of the original application, subject to a minimum of €150 + €50 administrative fee (LN 112 of 2016).

Submission of request for reconsideration or appeal

With regards to requests for reconsideration, Form PA 4/16 must be used for submission. All fields of the Form must be filled in as appropriate. Requests for reconsideration can only be submitted electronically.

With regards to appeals, as required by Article 13 of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal Act, 2016, the submission must include the detailed grounds for appeal and the requests being made by the appellant. Appeals must be submitted physically at the offices of the Environment and Planning Review Tribunal, St. Francis Ditch, Floriana.

Important Notice

In view of the provisions of Article 72(4) of the Development Planning Act (2016), a Commencement Notice is to be submitted to the Planning Authority, by the perit on behalf of the applicant, at least FIVE DAYS prior to the date of commencement of works or utilisation of the permission. Failure to submit the Commencement Notice (with all fields correctly completed) or failure to submit it within the required timeframe shall invalidate the Notice and shall result in the imposition of fines according to Schedule D of Legal Notice 277 of 2012, or its amendments, or its replacements. In addition, if the applicant fails to submit the Commencement Notice or the Commencement Notice submitted is invalid, the relative permission shall be considered as never having been utilised.

-PADCN-

Standard Condition on payment of fines

If the payment being requested refers to a fine imposed by the Planning Authority in relation to the sanctioning of illegal works, you must note that if this fine is paid, and the Planning Authority notified of the payment within the stipulated time, no further action will be taken against you as regards those infringements which you have applied to sanction, which have been approved and for which a permit will be issued after payment of fine.

In case you are uncertain as to which parts have been approved, you are to contact the Planning Commission (Development Permissions) before payment of fine.

Without prejudice to any other action, failure to comply with this request within the stipulated time will result in the Planning Authority taking further action in respect to the above-mentioned works in accordance with the Development Planning Act, 2016.

You are also informed that this is without prejudice to any other actions which may have been taken or which may be taken against you for any other infringements that have not been approved.

-DocAllFeesNoNe-

Mr Charles Galea

Date: 7 September 2021
Our Ref: PA/04019/20
Perit Ref: 19099

Dear Sir/Madam,

Application Number: PA/04019/20
Location: HHF040 & HHF042, Qasam Industrijali Hal-Far, Hal Far, Birzebbuga
Proposal: Proposed excavation of site and extension to basement and store Class 6A at first floor, to approved development PA 6212/19, including installation of lift and changes to internal activity location

Development Planning Act, 2016
Minor Amendment to Permission PA/04019/20
in terms of regulation 15 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016

Reference is made to the request for minor amendments, to the above quoted development permission, submitted on 25 June 2021.

The changes you propose are acceptable as a minor amendment to the development permission. The following drawings/documents are being endorsed:

PA 4019/20/MA/129D/129E/129F/139A/139B/139C & PA 4019/20/MA/142A (Access Audit report)

This endorsement relates only to the changes described in your application form and specifically indicated on the drawings/documents. Any other changes from the original permission, which may be shown on the drawings/documents but which are not referred to in your application form, are not endorsed or accepted.

Consequently, this endorsement is **only** for the proposed development as specifically indicated and does not cover any other development or sanctions any illegal development which may exist on site, even if shown on the drawings/documents.

Please note that the conditions and amendments in the original permission remain valid and are therefore applicable to the development as amended, including the condition on the validity period of the permission. The other provisions of regulation 15 of Legal Notice 162 of 2016 also apply.

Yours faithfully

Jeffrey Vella
for Executive Chairperson

-PAABMADcn-

25th November 2020
MR. CHARLES GALEA
WEEE Recycle 4U Ltd
HHF 040, Hal-Far Industrial Estate.
Hal-Far

Dear Mr. Galea,

Re: Issue of Public Sewer Discharge Permit

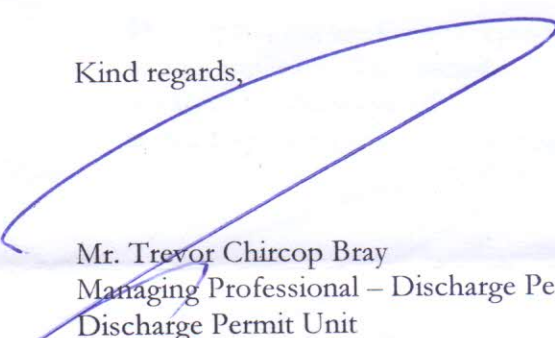
With reference to the above, please find enclosed the Public Sewer Discharge Permit for **WEEE Recycle 4U Ltd.**

Permit is valid for one year.

We kindly appreciate that for next year's renewal, you call at our offices one month prior to the expiry date.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to inform us.

Kind regards,



Mr. Trevor Chircop Bray
Managing Professional – Discharge Permitting
Discharge Permit Unit

Water Services Corporation
Triq Hal Qormi, Hal Luqa, LQA 9043, Malta

(+356) 2244 5566
customer@wsc.com.mt

wsc.com.mt



ISO 14001 applies only to WSC Main Office,
Ta' Kandja P.S. and Pembroke R.O. Plant

PUBLIC SEWER DISCHARGE PERMIT

SUBJECT

**WEEE Recycle 4U Ltd
HHF 040, Hal-Far Industrial Estate.
Hal-Far**

OUR REFERENCE: DMU 172

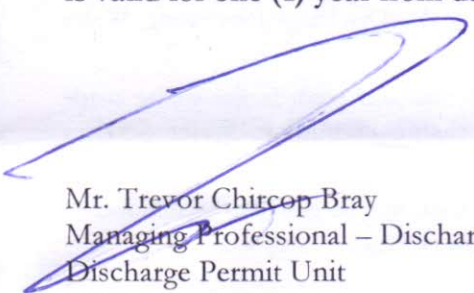
**ACTIVITY: RECYCLING OF
WEEE WASTE**

YOUR REFERENCE:

To whom it may concern

Applicant, **Mr. Charles Galea** has submitted an application to discharge trade effluent into the Public Sewer in terms of S.L. 545.08.

This application has been accepted and the necessary permit is hereby being issued to the applicant. The issued permit relates only to the discharge of domestic sewage. No discharge of trade effluent in the sewer system is permitted. **Permit is valid for one (1) year from date of issue.**



Mr. Trevor Chircop Bray
Managing Professional – Discharge Permitting
Discharge Permit Unit

25 November 2020

Conditions printed overleaf

Water Services Corporation
Triq Hal Qormi, Hal Luqa, LQA 9043, Malta

(+356) 2244 5566
customercare@wsc.com.mt

wsc.com.mt



ISO 14001 applies only to WSC Main Office,
Ta' Kandja P.S. and Pembroke R.O. Plant

Conditions for Permit

The Water Services Corporation would have no objection to this application provided that S.L. 545.08 is adhered, in particular (but without prejudice to all other sections of the regulation):

1. Applicant shall not discharge any prohibited effluent (directly or indirectly) into the public sewerage system.
2. Applicant shall not discharge (directly or indirectly) into the public sewer any effluent containing material which alone, or in combination with the contents of the sewer, is likely:
 - ☐ To damage the sewage system, including pipe work, sumps and equipment, or block, cause overflows or in any other way interfere with the free flow of the contents of the sewer.
 - ☐ To constitute a health hazard to sewer maintenance personnel by emission of flammable, explosive, toxic, irritating or asphyxiating gases or vapours. Such material includes; volatile organic compounds (including solvents) and substances rich in sulphur and sulphur containing compounds.
 - ☐ To interfere with treatment and recovery of liquid and solid waste. Such material includes: substances that create a high oxygen demand, non-biodegradable organic matter, surfactants, salts and biocides, nitrification inhibitors, heavy metals, boron and other substances which render the recovered material unfit for re-use.
 - ☐ To bring about adverse aesthetic or other objectionable effects on the marine ecosystem upon discharge into the marine environment; floating material, settleable solids which smother benthic marine life, substances which are toxic to marine life.
3. The discharge of any substance, including such substance as is listed in Schedule B to these regulations, shall be restricted according to the provisions of regulation 5. Guideline maximum discharge concentration values for selected substances are shown in Schedule C to these regulations.
4. Applicant is to indicate suitable effluent inspection and sampling points, which points must be to the satisfaction of Managing Professional – Discharge Permitting, Water Services Corporation.
5. Applicant is to record related discharge parameters and records are to be made available to the, Managing Professional – Discharge Permitting, Water Services Corporation.
6. Maximum component discharge concentrations shall not be reached by dilution of effluent by tap water, ground water, storm water or sewage.

Applicant has **one (1) year** to present sound scientific evidence, to the satisfaction of the Managing Professional – Discharge Permitting that they are adhering to S.L. 545.08.

The above-mentioned conditions are without prejudice to all other sections laid down in S.L. 545.08.

Failure to comply with the above mentioned conditions or any other article in S.L. 545.08 shall nullify such permit.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Annex 3: Company Registration Certificate

COMPANIES ACT, 1995

MALTA

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

(PURSUANT TO SECTION 77)

WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited

Name of Company

47, Old Railway Road, Santa Venera SVR 9014, Malta

Registered Office

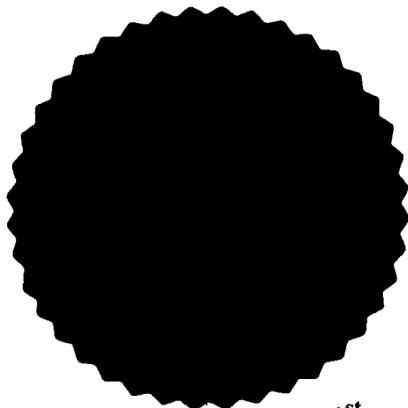
C 72396

Registration Number

This is to certify that the above-mentioned Company
has been registered by the Registrar of Companies as a
Limited Liability Company on the

1st October 2015

Date of Registration



Joseph Farrugia

f/ Registrar of Companies

Dated this **1st** day of **October** **15** 20



Company Details

Company Registration Number C 72396 - WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Company Registration Number | C 72396 |
| Company Name | WEEE Recycle 4U Company Limited |
| Registration Date | Oct 01, 2015 |
| Registered Office | 93, OLD RAILWAY TRACK |
| City/Locality | SANTA VENERA SVR 9014 |
| Country | MALTA |

Annex 4: Technically Competent Person Documentation



James Galea

 **Address:** Ruby Court, Flat 5, Triq Wied il - Ghajn, Zabbar, Malta

 **Email address:** jamesgalea95@hotmail.com  **Phone number:** (+356) 79981128

Gender: Male **Date of birth:** 08/06/1995 **Nationality:** Maltese

WORK EXPERIENCE

[2016 – Current] **Maintenance and repair engineer**

WEEE Recycle 4U Ltd

City: Halfar

Country: Malta

Main activities and responsibilities:

Maintenance and repair of company's equipment

Site TCP (Technical Competent Person)

Responsible for daily operations on site

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

[12/2020] **Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) in Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing)**

The Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology

<https://www.mcast.edu.mt/>

Address: Malta

LANGUAGE SKILLS

Mother tongue(s): Maltese

Other language(s):

English

LISTENING C2 READING C2 WRITING C2

SPOKEN PRODUCTION C2 SPOKEN INTERACTION C2

Italian

LISTENING A1 READING A2 WRITING A1

SPOKEN PRODUCTION A1 SPOKEN INTERACTION A1

The Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology

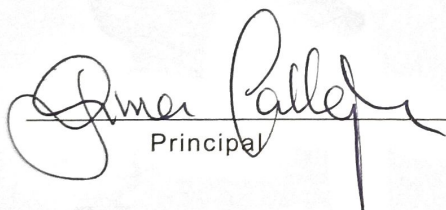
in recognition of the successful completion of the approved course of study
hereby confers upon

James Galea

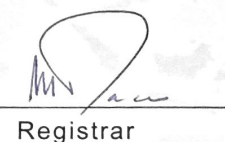
the degree of

Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) in Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing)

with a classification grade of Second Class (Lower Division)



Principal



Registrar

The degree is being awarded by virtue of the Education Act (Chapter 327, Part VIII) of the Laws of Malta.

OHSA – WORK EQUIPMENT REGS 2016 L.N. 293/16 OPERATOR COMPETENCE CERTIFICATION REPORT

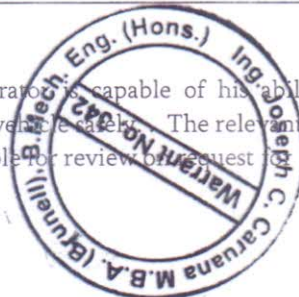
CERTIFICATE NO. 2988

ASSESSMENT DATE 17.05.2021

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of Operator | Mr. James Galea. |
| Company Owner:- WEEERECYCLE LTD | Mr. Charles Galea |
| Email:- elecpro@eplmalta.com info@weeerecycleltd.com | 93, Old railway Track, St. Venera. SVR 9014. Malta. |
| Insurance Policy | Laferla Ins. |
| Address of Operator | 'AMITIE', Triq Il-Bahrija, Zabbar. ZBR 1915. Malta. |
| E-mail: - | info@weeerecycleltd.com |
| Phone: - 21445190. | Mob:- 9949 6645. |
| ID Card or Passport Number | 0248995 M |
| Occupation | Driver Operator |
| Max. Vehicle Capability that this certificate covers | 5000 Kgs |
| Type of Vehicles used for assessment | Fork Lifter |

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 Years of previous vehicle operation Experience | More than 5 years' experience. |
| 2 Practical Exercises on Manoeuvrability | Instructions of practical exercises on manoeuvrability were given while working on sight using the mentioned vehicles. |
| 3 Review and knowledge of use if Safety Working Features | Questions on the related vehicles of manoeuvring and safety precautions to be taken at work were asked to the operator. |
| 4 Training on due care of Driver's Cabin | Instructions were given of the working procedure and safety precautions to the utmost levels. |
| 5 Reviewing Labels / Markings | Questions were asked, how to read the load and safety labels affixed in the driver's cabin or on the lifting mast, for safety and handling of the vehicle being used. |
| 6 Handling weights and transportation exercises with vehicle | Instructions were given and questions were asked how to deliver and handle weights safely. |

I certify that on the 17th, May, 2021, I can confirm that this operator is capable of his ability and careful manoeuvrability; without injury or any neglecting act to operate such vehicle safely. The relevant checklists used in the inspection and testing of the Operator concerned shall be available for review on request for 1 year, from the inspection date shown on this report.



Ing. Joseph C. Caruana M.B.A. (Brun)
Zabbar, SPB 08, Malta.
Email: josephcharlescaruana@icloud.com Mob: +356 79570035

**OHSa – WORK EQUIPMENT REGS 2016 L.N. 293/16
OPERATOR COMPETENCE CERTIFICATION REPORT**

Ing. Joseph Caruana.

Warrant No. 342.

Date: - 17th May 2021

JOSEPH CARUANA B.Mech. Eng. (Hons), MBA (Brun)
Flat 6, Panorama Court, Triq il-Preistorja, Xemxija SPB 08, Malta.
Email:josephcharlescaruana@icloud.com Mob: +356 79570035 .



Certificate

This certifies that

James Galea

Has attended the training course

ISO 9001:2015 Awareness Training

Held on 28 October 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "M. Vagnoli".

Manuele Vagnoli

Course Tutor

28 October 2020

Certificate No: AKC-0101-201028-04



Certificate

This certifies that

James Galea

Has attended the training course

ISO 14001:2015 Awareness Training

Held on 28 October 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "M. Vagnoli".

Manuele Vagnoli

Course Tutor

28 October 2020

Certificate No: AKC-0103-201028-02

Basic Fire Awareness Certificate

This is to certify that

Mr. James Galea

ID: 248995(M)

of

Electronic Products

Weee Recycle IT Ltd

*Has successfully completed a basic fire awareness training
consisting of theory, fire combustion and practical use of fire
extinguishers and fire blanket.*

Date of issue:

17th February 2020

Christopher Buttigieg

Instructor Fire Fighting GIfireE

This certificate is valid for two years from date of issue

FIRE FIGHTING
TRAINING SERVICES
CHRISTOPHER BUTTIGIEG
W0879432995 F.E. LANC



This is to certify that

*Galea James
(I.D. No. 248995M)
Ref: 6763*

Employee of WEEE Recycle 4U

*has successfully completed the
Basic HAZMAT Training Course*

Modules

*Signs, Placards, IMDG, UN Numbers
Material Safety Data Sheets
Emergency Response Guidebook and Cargo Decoder
Basic Awareness of Hazardous Materials
Identifying Hazards & Establishing a Safety Zone
Lifesaving Actions & Decontamination of a person
How to Prevent the spread of a chemical*

*Held on the
16th November 2019*

*Mr. Emanuel Psaila B.A. (Hons), M.A. (Melit),
Director
Civil Protection Department*

*Mr. James Newell
Chief Assistance Rescue Officer
Civil Protection Department*

This certificate will expire within 3 years from the date shown above.



St Bernard's

Safety Training Centre

Emergency First Aid Certificate

James Galea
0248995M

This is to certify that the above has attended an Emergency First Aid course which covered the below topics:

Course Contents:

Aims of First Aid | Hygienic & Legal Aspects | First Aid Boxes | Emergency Planning |
Contacting Emergency Services | Nose Bleeding | Panic Attack | Asthma | Eye Injuries |
Splinters | Bruises & Grazes | Primary Survey - CPR | Secondary Survey – Recovery Position |
Choking | Poisons | Head Injuries | Epilepsy & Seizures | Diabetes | Fainting | Bleeding | Sprains
& Strains | Fractures & Dislocations | Burns & Scalds

This certificate expires on 04/09/22

Marcel Mejlaq
f/St Bernard's Safety Training Centre
Date of Issue: 05/09/19

St Bernard's Safety Training Centre

E: safetytrainingmalta@gmail.com M: 99248968 W: www.healthandsafety.com.mt

Nru. tač-Certifikat: **883971**
Certificate No.:



FORMULA A
FORM A

PULIZIJA TA' MALTA
MALTA POLICE

CERTIFIKAT TAL-KONDOTTA

Jien niddikjara illi, skond l-Ordinanza dwar ic-Certifikati tal-Kondotta (Kap 77),
I declare that, in terms of the Conduct Certificates Ordinance (Chap. 77),

Jien niddikjara illi, skrin l-Ordinanza dwar ic-Certifikati tal-Kondotta (Kap. 77),
I declare that, in terms of the Conduct Certificates Ordinance (Chap. 77),

[illegible]

isem u kunjom **JAMES GALEA nee GALEA** Nru. tal-Karta tal-Identita' **0248995M**
 name and surname **Identity Card No.**

bin/bint **CARMEL** imwieded/imwielda fi' **08/06/1995** f' **PIETA', MALTA**

son of/daughter of *born on the* *at*

u joqgħod/toqgħod
and residing at

huwa/hija persuna ta' kondotta tajba
i huwa/hija persuna ta' kondotta tajba

is a person of good conduct

Kwartieri Generali tal-Pulizija

Malta

data 07/09/2021 09:28:07

Dritt imhallas € 2.80

Free paid

(Data u inžijali)

(Date and initials)

PS. 2129, Marlene Falzon

1

Kummissariu tal-Pulizija

Commissioner of Police

MP 068

Annex 5: Management of Other Installations



Mr James Galea is being included as an additional TCP, in addition to those already approved for this installation.

Mr Galea already provides the technically competent management at the following installation:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Installation name | Electronic Products Ltd |
| Installation address | Garage 12 Ta' Magġi Industrial Zone Żabbar |
| Permit reference number | EP 0104/20 |

Annex 6: Expenditure Plan

1. **Table 1** provides a draft expenditure plan for various activities arising from the installation, both those existing and proposed.

Table 1: Draft expenditure plan

| Activity | Estimated costs (excluding VAT) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Air monitoring | €5,000 annually |
| Noise monitoring | €2,000 annually |
| Clearing the site of all wastes | €2,000 |
| Cleaning the oil-water interceptor and cesspits | €1,000 |
| Wastewater testing (if required) | €1,000 |
| Spill kit | €200 |

2. It is noted that the actual costs may vary, depending on the final agreed monitoring programme.