

**Non-hazardous Landfill Permit**

**<Site Name>**

**<Authorisation Number>**

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Introduction

**This introduction does not form part of the permit.**

Authorisations

**Who we are:** The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is a non-departmental public body of the Scottish Government, established under the Environment Act 1995. Our purpose is to deliver environmental protection and improvement in ways that, as far as possible, also create health and wellbeing benefits and sustainable economic growth.

**Why we issue authorisations:** SEPA is responsible for preventing or controlling pollution and improving the quality of the environment. This responsibility includes regulating industrial and other processes that may be capable of causing pollution of the environment. One of the tools available to SEPA is the authorisation of certain activities that may present a risk to the environment.

Anyone who wishes to carry out one of these activities has to first apply to SEPA for an authorisation, be granted the authorisation, and thereafter carry out activities in line with conditions contained within the authorisation. It is an offence under the relevant legislation to breach a condition of an authorisation.

**When we issue authorisations:** SEPA will issue an authorisation when satisfied that an applicant has put in place measures to protect the environment and is capable of carrying out activities in line with the conditions of an authorisation. Authorisations allow activities to occur and set performance outcomes based on a site’s environmental risk. SEPA can amend, suspend or revoke an authorisation in response to changes in legislation, site activities or authorisation holder performance. Sites that hold an authorisation may be monitored and inspected by SEPA Officers who assess compliance with the conditions of the authorisation. All authorisations and inspection reports are publicly available.

**Enforcement:** If an authorisation holder (or site operator) fails to comply with the conditions of the authorisation it may result in enforcement action being taken against it by SEPA in accordance with SEPA’s enforcement policy and guidance.

General site information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Site Name and Location: |  |
| Description of Authorised Activity: |  |
| Environmental risks SEPA has regulatory powers to control: |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| This Permit has been granted by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in exercise of its powers under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012. | |
| Authorisation (Permit) Number: | <<Enter Authorisation Number>> |
| Permit Holder (Authorised Person): | <<Enter Authorised Person>> |
| Date of Authorisation (Permit): | <<DD/MM/YYYY>> |
| Authorised Activities: | <<Enter Authorised Activities>>. |
| Authorised Place (Site): | <<Enter Site Name>> |
| Conditions applicable to this Authorisation (Permit): | The conditions in Schedules 1 to <<Enter IoT Schedule number>> of this authorisation. Terms used in this authorisation are, unless otherwise specified, defined in Schedule <<Enter IoT Schedule number>>. |

Signature: Date: DD/MM/YYYY

Authorised to sign on behalf of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency

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# The Permitted Installation

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| --- |
| **The purpose of Schedule 1:** This schedule states the classification of the landfill and provides details of the site boundary, site location and lists the authorised activities. The authorised activities include ‘directly associated activities (DAAs)’ - activities that have a technical connection with the primary permitted activity and could have an effect on the environment. |

## General

### The landfill is classified as a landfill for non-hazardous waste.

### The site (or “installation”) is delineated in red on the Site Plan in Appendix 1.

### The location of the site is shown on the Location Plan in Appendix 2.

### The authorised activities which may be carried on at the site are listed in Table 1.

Table  Authorised Activities

|  |
| --- |
| **Activities** |
| <<extract text from PPC regs>> |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **Directly Associated Activities(DAAs)** |
| <<Listed DAAs>> |
|  |
|  |

# General Requirements

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| **The purpose of Schedule 2:** This schedule places responsibility on the authorised person to comply with all conditions of the permit; to use resources efficiently and to maintain adequate funding to appropriately manage the landfill in compliance with permit conditions for the duration of its lifespan. |

## Duty of the Authorised Person

### The authorised person must ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

## Resource Efficiency

### The site must be operated in a manner that uses resources efficiently.

## Financial Provision

### Adequate financial provision must be maintained by the authorised person until the permit is surrendered to ensure that all obligations (including aftercare provisions and closure procedures) are followed.

<<Include conditions 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 unless there are bespoke Financial Provision arrangements currently in place>>

### Adequate financial provision should be demonstrated each year by the submission of a completed financial certificate which must be submitted to SEPA by <<DATE>>. The certificate must be in the same format as appears in Appendix 3 of the permit or in a similar format approved by SEPA.

### Every 3 years by [date] written confirmation by an independent and suitably qualified auditor must be submitted to SEPA confirming that the details on which the financial certificate is based are reasonable.

## Charging

### Charges made for the disposal of waste at the landfill must cover:

#### the costs of setting up and operating the landfill;

#### the costs of the financial provision referred to in Condition 2.3.1; and

#### the estimated costs for the closure and aftercare of the landfill for a period of at least 30 years from its closure.

# Authorised Wastes and Quantities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **The purpose of Schedule 3:** This schedule details what types and quantities of waste are authorised for acceptance at the landfill. This ensures that only waste the landfill is designed to receive, will be deposited. | |

## Waste Quantity

### The total quantity of waste disposed of at the landfill must not exceed <<X>> tonnes.

## Waste Types

### Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 2 can be accepted at the landfill.

### Excluded wastes listed in Table 2 must not be accepted at the landfill.

Table  Authorised Wastes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Authorised Wastes** | **Excluded Wastes** |
| **Non-Hazardous Waste** | |
| Non-Hazardous Waste | Liquid waste (including waste waters but excluding sludge) |
| Untreated waste. Except:   * Inert waste where treatment is not technically feasible; or * Any waste where treatment would not reduce its quantity or the hazards it poses to human health or the environment. |
| Waste diluted or mixed solely to meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria. |
| Separately collected recyclable waste. |
| From 01 January 2025, Biodegradable Municipal Waste. |
| Whole or shredded tyres other than:   * Bicycle tyres; * Tyres with an outside diameter >1.4 metres; and * Tyres used as engineering material. |
| Chemical substances from research and development or from teaching activities, which are new or not identified, and the effects on man or the environment are unknown. |
| Waste which does not fulfil the relevant waste acceptance criteria. |
| Waste which, in the conditions of the landfill, is explosive, corrosive, oxidising, flammable or highly flammable. |
|  | Waste industrial and automotive batteries. |
| **Hazardous Waste** <<Include for landfills authorised to accept stable non-reactive hazardous waste>> | |
| <<Asbestos>> | Any other hazardous waste |

## Waste Acceptance

### 3.3.1 An assessment of the waste must be carried out at the entrance of the landfill and at the point of disposal to ensure it conforms to:

#### the description submitted by the waste holder; and

#### the type and quantity of waste permitted to be accepted at the landfill.

### Sampling and testing of the waste to ensure compliance with section 3.2 must be conducted in accordance with SEPA Guidance Document, *“Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) – How to Comply*”.

### All waste accepted at the landfill must be characterised so that all information necessary for the safe disposal of the waste in the long term is available and recorded in a register which must include at least:

#### the quantities of waste accepted for deposit;

#### the source and origin of the waste;

#### the identity of the producer or, in the case of municipal waste, the collector;

#### the date or dates of its delivery;

#### in the case of hazardous waste, its precise location on the site;

#### the process producing the waste (including a description of the process and the characteristics of its raw materials and products);

#### a description of the prior treatment applied to the waste or a statement of reasons why prior treatment was not considered necessary;

#### the composition of the waste, including where relevant, an assessment of its leaching characteristics and, where necessary and available, its other characteristic properties;

#### the appearance of the waste (including its smell, colour and physical form);

#### the code applicable to the waste under the European Waste Catalogue;

#### in the case of hazardous waste, the relevant properties which render it hazardous according to Annex III of the Hazardous Waste Directive;

#### evidence demonstrating that the waste is not excluded under condition 3.2.2;

#### the class of landfill at which the waste may be accepted;

#### the likely behaviour (including, where relevant, leaching behaviour) of the waste in a landfill and any additional precautions that need to be taken at the landfill as a consequence;

#### whether the waste can be recycled or recovered; and

#### any additional precautions required to be taken at the landfill.

### A written receipt for each delivery of waste to the landfill must be provided to the person delivering it.

# Site Infrastructure

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| **The purpose of Schedule 4:**This schedule details the site infrastructure that must be provided at the site. The infrastructure required includes: landfill gas and leachate management systems; site security to prevent unauthorised access; and appropriate storage facilities for liquids. |

## Landfill Gas Management System

### A landfill gas management system must be provided, maintained and operated for each cell or phase of the landfill that manages landfill gas to ensure it does not cause a significant impact on the environment, people or property.

## Leachate Collection System

### A leachate collection system must be provided, maintained and operated for each cell or phase of the landfill so as to minimise the accumulation of leachate within the landfill.

### A drainage layer must be provided on the base of the landfill of at least 0.5 metres thick with permeability greater than 1 x 10-4 metres/second and incorporating a network of collection and abstraction pipework.

### Leachate accumulated at the base of the landfill must be kept below a level of <<X>> metres depth.

## Site Security

### The site must be kept secure to prevent unauthorised access.

## Weighbridge

### A weighbridge must be provided at the site.

### All incoming waste must be weighed and recorded using the site weighbridge.

## Liquid Storage

### Containers used for the storage of hazardous liquids and/or leachate must be kept within a bund / secondary containment system that:

1. can hold more than the maximum volume of all primary containers at any given time;
2. is impermeable to fluids and leak-proof;
3. captures all component parts (taps, valves, pipes, vents, sight gauges, and filters) of the primary containers;
4. is more than 10 metres from any watercourse; and
5. is managed to ensure the accumulation of rainwater, spillages or leaks does not reduce its capacity.

# Containment, Capping and Restoration

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| **The purpose of Schedule 5:** This schedule requires:   * the provision of an adequate geological barrier to prevent the pollution of soil and groundwater; * that the landfill is capped to minimise leachate and landfill gas generation; * that the landfill is restored in accordance with a SEPA-approved restoration plan; * that all works are designed and constructed in line with legal requirements and industry best practice to ensure robust environmental protection. |

## Geological Barrier and Sealing Liner

### The base and sides of the landfill must consist of an artificially established engineered, compacted mineral layer having, as a minimum, the following standards:

#### permeability of less than or equal to <<X>> metres/second; and

#### thickness of greater than or equal to <<X>> metre.

### The geological barrier must provide sufficient attenuation capacity to prevent a potential risk of environmental harm to soil and groundwater.

### The geological barrier must be combined with an artificial sealing liner of <<X thickness>> <<Y material type, e.g. HDPE>> suitably jointed and protected.

## Capping

### The landfill must be progressively capped to minimise rainwater entering the waste disposal area, leachate generation and uncontrolled landfill gas release.

### Temporary or permanent capping must be applied to cells and flanks where no waste disposal operations are undertaken in that cell for a period longer than 3 months.

### Once final design levels have been reached, permanent capping must be applied in accordance with the Construction Quality Assurance Plan within 3 months.

## Restoration

<<Include condition 5.3.1 where updated restoration plan is required>>

### A revised landfill restoration plan must be submitted to SEPA by <<Date>>

### The landfill must be restored in accordance with landfill restoration plan <<ref number, version number, date>>.

## Construction Quality Assurance Plan

### At least 4 weeks prior to the commencement of any containment or capping works or the installation of leachate or permanent landfill gas management infrastructure a Construction Quality Assurance Plan must be submitted in writing to SEPA.

### The Construction Quality Assurance Plan must include the following:

#### a detailed engineering design, including location, description and objectives of such works;

#### details of construction methodology, material sampling procedures and testing specifications to be used in the works;

#### details of the materials testing laboratory for the works;

#### raw material specifications for the works;

#### quality control procedures for works supervision and material testing; and

#### the identification of staff responsible for the works together with their responsibilities and experience.

## Construction Phase

### All containment or capping works or installation of leachate or permanent landfill gas management infrastructure must be carried out in accordance with the Construction Quality Assurance Plan.

### Containment or capping works must only be carried out in the presence and under the supervision of a suitably qualified Construction Quality Assurance Engineer who is independent of both the authorised person and the person carrying out the containment or capping works.

### A resistivity leak location survey of the artificial sealing liner must be undertaken following completion of any containment works and any defects identified in the liner must be repaired and re-surveyed.

## Construction Quality Assurance Report

### A Construction Quality Assurance Report must be submitted to SEPA in writing:

#### prior to the deposition of waste in any new cell;

#### following completion of containment works or;

#### within 3 months of completion of capping works or the installation of leachate or landfill gas management infrastructure.

### The CQA report must include the following:

#### summaries of all construction activities;

#### details of all materials and equipment used;

#### all design material specification changes;

#### all reference to final levels to metres above ordinance datum;

#### a set of all "as-built" drawings.

In respect of containment or capping works, the report must also include:

#### all daily logs;

#### all reports in respect of installation and testing;

#### all sample location plans;

#### all records of defects and remedial actions taken;

#### all methods employed to protect the lining or capping; and

#### certification by the Construction Quality Assurance Engineer that the containment or capping works have been constructed in accordance with the Construction Quality Assurance Plan and the requirements of this permit.

# Landfilling Operations

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| **The purpose of Schedule 6:** This schedule requires the authorised person to dispose of waste in the right location of the landfill, dependant on the type of waste and its characteristics. This ensures the integrity of the landfill liner is not compromised and human health and the environment is protected. |

## Waste Placement and Stability

### Waste must only be deposited in a cell constructed in accordance with Schedule 5 of this permit.

### Waste must be placed in a manner which ensures the stability of all of the waste on the landfill and associated structures.

### Where an artificial barrier is used, the geological substratum must be sufficiently stable taking into account the morphology of the landfill, to prevent settlement that may cause damage to the barrier.

## Asbestos <<Include where authorised to accept>>

### Asbestos waste and construction materials containing asbestos must only be deposited provided:

#### the waste contains no hazardous substances other than bound asbestos, including fibres bound by a binding agent or packed in plastic; and

#### the waste is deposited in a separate, self contained cell of the landfill.

### Asbestos waste and construction materials containing asbestos must only be deposited at the landfill in compliance with Condition 6.2.1 above and the following requirements:

#### In order to avoid dispersion of fibres, the zone of deposit must be covered with appropriate material, both daily and before each compacting operation, and, if the waste is not packed, must be regularly dampened down;

#### A final top cover must be put on the cell in order to avoid the dispersion of asbestos fibres;

#### No works must be carried out on the cell which could lead to a release of asbestos fibres; and

#### Appropriate measures are taken to limit the possible uses of the land after closure of the landfill in order to avoid human contact with the waste.

## Gypsum <<Include where authorised to accept>>

### Non-hazardous gypsum based waste must not be deposited in any cell where biodegradable waste has been or will be deposited.

### Non-hazardous gypsum based waste must not be deposited in any cell unless it complies with the limit values specified below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Liquid to solid ratio = 10 l/kg**  **mg/kg dry substance** |
| Dissolved organic carbon\* | 800 |

(\*) If the waste does not meet this value for dissolved organic carbon at its own pH, it may alternatively be tested at liquid to solid ratio = 10 l/kg and a pH of between 7.5 and 8.0. The waste may be considered as complying with the acceptance criteria for dissolved organic carbon if the result of this determination does not exceed 800 mg/kg.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** |
| Total Organic Carbon | 5%\* |

(\*) If this value is not achieved, a higher limit value may be permitted by SEPA, provided that the Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) value of 800 mg/kg is achieved at liquid to solid ratio = 10 l/kg, either at the material’s own pH or at a pH value between 7.5 and 8.0.

# Environmental Monitoring and Discharge Locations

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| **The purpose of Schedule 7:** This schedule refers to a SEPA-agreed monitoring plan which requires environmental monitoring of the landfill to ensure that specified compliance limits are not breached and the environment is protected. |

## Environmental Monitoring Plan

### All monitoring detailed in the Environmental Monitoring Plan <<ref number, version number, date>>must be carried out in accordance with the plan.

### All monitoring points must be provided, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.

<<Include Section 7.2 for landfills that discharge treated leachate effluent to water environment>>

## Treated Leachate Sampling and Discharge Locations

### Discharges to the water environment must be at the locations set out in Table 3.

### All discharges must pass through the sampling locations set out in Table 3.

Table  Treated Leachate Effluent Discharge Locations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authorised Activity** | **Receiving Water Body** | **Discharge Location (NGR)** | **Sampling Location (NGR)** |
| Discharge of treated leachate effluent | <<X>>> | <<X>>> | <<X>>> |
| Discharge of treated leachate effluent | <<Y>>> | <<Y>>> | <<Y>>> |

# Environmental Limits

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| **The purpose of Schedule 8:** This schedule details the compliance limits for landfill gas, groundwater and surface water. |

## Perimeter Landfill Gas

### Any sample of perimeter landfill gas must not exceed the compliance limits for the relevant parameter as set out in Table 4.

Table  Perimeter Landfill Gas Compliance Limits

<<Enter site specific parameters and limits where sufficient historical data available>>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sampling Point** | **NGR** | **Compliance Limit** | | | |
| **Methane %v/v** | **Carbon Dioxide**  **% v/v** | **<<X>>**  <<Enter other parameters if required>> | |
| Borehole 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borehole 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borehole 3 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Groundwater

### Any sample of groundwater must not exceed the compliance limits for the relevant parameter as set out in Table 5.

### The discharge of any substances which are not specified in Table 5 must not cause significant pollution of groundwater.

Table  Groundwater Compliance Limits

<<Enter site specific parameters and limits>>

<<Where there is a requirement to monitor ecological receptors, such as groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems, site specific monitoring points to be added to Table 5. Consult with SEPA’s Ecology department to agree parameters and limits>>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sampling Point** | **NGR** | **Compliance Limit** | | | |
| **Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/L)** | **pH** | **Chloride (mg/L)** | **<<X>>** |
| Borehole 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borehole 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borehole 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ecological Monitoring Point 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ecological Monitoring Point 2 |  |  |  |  |  |

<<Include Section 8.3 for landfills that discharge treated leachate effluent to water environment>>

## Treated Leachate Effluent

### The pH of any sample of treated leachate effluent must be greater than 5 and less than 9.

### Any instantaneous sample of treated leachate effluent with a lower tier limit set out in Table 6, can only exceed this limit for the number of permitted exceedances in Appendix 4.

### Any instantaneous sample of treated leachate effluent must not exceed the upper tier limit set out in Table 6.

### The discharge of any substances which are not specified in Table 6 must not cause significant pollution of the water environment.

Table  Treated Leachate Effluent Discharge Compliance Limits

<<Enter site specific parameters and limits>>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Number of planned samples in 12 month period** | **Lower Tier Limit** | **Upper Tier Limit** |
| **<<X>>** | 12 |  |  |
| **<<Y>>** | 12 |  |  |
| **<<Z>>** | 12 |  |  |

<<Include Section 8.4 for landfills that have compliance limits for surface water effected by landfill>>

## Surface Water

### Any sample of surface water must not exceed the relevant compliance limit as set out in Table 7.

Table  Surface Water Compliance Limits

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sampling Point** | **NGR** | **Compliance Limit** | | |
| **<<X>>** | **<<Y>>** | **<<Z>>** |
| <<X>> |  |  |  |  |
| <<Y>> |  |  |  |  |

## Visual Impacts in the Water Environment

### Any discharge to the water environment must not cause significant:

#### iridescence/sheen of the receiving waters due to oil;

#### deposition of solids in the receiving waters;

#### discolouration of the receiving waters;

#### increased foaming in the receiving waters; or

#### visible microbiological growth in the receiving waters.

# Nuisance

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| **The purpose of Schedule 9:** This schedule places responsibility on the authorised person to ensure that nuisance generated by waste activities is controlled at the landfill and local communities are protected. |

## Nuisance Control

### Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:

#### odour;

#### noise;

#### dust;

#### litter;

#### aerosols; and

#### the presence of vermin

arising from the authorised activities.

### Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the site boundary.

### Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the site boundary.

### Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the site boundary.

### Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the site boundary.

### Aerosols from the authorised activities, which have a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the site boundary.

## Fires

### No waste other than landfill gas must be burned within the boundaries of the site.

## Mud on the Roads

### The site must be equipped to ensure that dirt originating from the site is not dispersed onto the public road.

# Environmental Events

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| --- |
| **The purpose of Schedule 10:** This schedule requires the cessation, prevention and reporting of any potentially polluting event and/or breach of permit condition that may arise at the site. |

## Notification of SEPA

### SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of the identification of the event, of any of the following:

#### any event which has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;

#### any event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised by this permit; and

#### a breach of any condition of this permit

## Management of the Event

### All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event, as described in 10.1.1, and to minimise and/or mitigate its effect on the environment.

## Reporting of the Event

### Within 14 days of an event as described in 10.1.1, a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:

#### the reason(s) for the event;

#### the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise and/or mitigate the impacts; and

#### the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.

# Closure and Aftercare

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| --- |
| **The purpose of Schedule 11:** This schedule places responsibility on the authorised person to ensure suitable control measures are in place to protect the environment once waste disposal has ceased at the landfill. |

## Closure

### The landfill closure procedure begins when:

#### the relevant conditions specified in the permit are satisfied; and

#### SEPA has approved a written request from the authorised person; or

#### SEPA has served a closure notice on the authorised person; or

#### the acceptance of waste at the landfill has permanently ceased to accept waste for disposal, or has ceased for a period of 14 days, whichever is earlier.

## Definite Closure and Aftercare Plan

### Within 18 months of the closure date, and prior to entering definite closure, an updated Closure and Aftercare Plan must be submitted to SEPA.

### The closure plan must include details of how the landfill will be managed during its closure and aftercare phase taking into account the time during which the landfill could present a risk of environmental harm to ensure compliance with conditions of this permit and:

#### the topography and levels of the landfill are appropriately designed, and settling behaviour of the landfill is monitored appropriately;

#### soil, groundwater and surface water are protected by an appropriate top liner (cap) following closure and during the aftercare phase of the landfill;

#### ongoing leachate head management; and

#### ongoing landfill gas, leachate, surface water and groundwater monitoring.

# Record Keeping and Data Submission

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| **The purpose of Schedule 12:** This schedule details what information must be reported to SEPA and at what time so that compliance checks can be made against permit conditions and national statistics can be reported to the Scottish Government. |

## Data Reporting

### The authorised person must submit an Annual Monitoring Report to SEPA by <<Date>>.

### The report must contain the aggregated results of monitoring carried out in compliance with the Environmental Monitoring Plan <<reference number, version number, date>> and provide an explanation and interpretation – including the use of groundwater control charts – of any year-on-year trends and exceedances of compliance limits in the monitoring data.

### The reports set out in Table 8 must be submitted to SEPA by the dates and in the format specified.

### All information recorded, kept, or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this permit must be true and accurate.

### All information recorded, kept, or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this permit must be retained for the duration of the permit and provided to SEPA upon request.

Table Data Reporting

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| **Report** | **Format** | **Frequency of report** | **Date of Submission** |
| Waste data | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Quarterly | Within 28 days of the last day of March, June, September and December. |
| Landfill gas collected/flared/utilised | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Annually | <<Date>> |
| Topography of the landfill - surface area occupied by waste; volume of waste deposited; remaining capacity | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Annually | <<Date>> |
| Settling behaviour - percentage settlement | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Annually | <<Date>> |
| Borehole logs and construction details surveyed to ordnance datum | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Within one month of installation | <<Date>> |
| Annual Monitoring Report | In a format prescribed by SEPA, unless otherwise agreed in writing | Annually | <<Date>> |

# Interpretation of Terms

For the purposes of this permit, and unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply.

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| aftercare | The phase subsequent to the closure of the landfill prior to the acceptance of surrender during which the steps necessary to bring the land to the required standard for the planned after-use are undertaken. |
| authorised activity | The activity which is authorised under this permit and subject to the conditions of this permit. |
| authorised person | The holder of this permit and has the same meaning as ‘operator’, as defined in [The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/360/regulation/2/made). |
| authorised place | The geographic location or locations at which the authorised activities are undertaken. |
| automotive battery | A battery used for automotive starter, lighting or ignition power. |
| biodegradable municipal waste | Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition (such as food, garden waste, paper and cardboard) from households as well as other waste, which because of its nature or composition is similar to waste form households.  See SEPA Guidance – [Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfill Ban](https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/352595/sepa_bmw_landfill_ban_guidance_note.pdf) |
| capping | The system installed following the deposition of waste to ensure that soil, groundwater and surface water are protected. The system, as a minimum, should comprise of a low permeability sealing layer, a surface water drainage system and cover soils. |
| cell | An area of a landfill used for the disposal of waste that is isolated and distinct from adjacent areas. |
| Closure procedure | Procedure initiated when the landfill ceases to accept waste for disposal. |
| corrosive | Waste is corrosive if it consists of substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact. |
| definite closure | The finalised closure of the landfill upon completion of:   1. The submission of reports by the authorised person as required by SEPA; 2. Assessment of all the reports submitted by the authorised person by SEPA; 3. Completion of a final on-site inspection by SEPA; and 4. Notification of the authorised person by notice in writing served on the operator that SEPA approves the closure. |
| directly associated activities | Any activity which has a technical connection with the primary permitted activity carried out and which could have an effect on pollution. |
| disposal | Any of the operations listed [in Part II of Schedule 4 of The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2011/9780111012147/schedule/4/part/II), and any other operation relating to waste which is not recovery, even where it has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.  Any reference to waste being disposed of is a reference to it being submitted to any such operations. |
| effluent | Any liquid, including particles of matter and other substances in suspension in the liquid. |
| emission | The direct or indirect release of a substance, a vibration, heat or noise from individual or diffuse sources in an installation into the air, water or land. |
| environmental harm | (a) harm to the health of human beings or other living organisms,  (b) harm to the quality of the environment, including-  (i) harm to the quality of the environment taken as a whole,  (ii) harm to the quality of air, water or land, and  (iii) other impairment of, or interference with, ecosystems,  (c) offence to the senses of human beings,  (d) damage to property, or  (e) impairment of, or interference with, amenities or other legitimate uses of the environment. |
| European Waste Catalogue | A list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste contained in Council Decision 2000/532/EC (O.J. L 226, 6.9.2000p.3) as amended from time to time. |
| explosive | Waste is explosive if it consists of substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene. |
| flammable | Waste is flammable if it consists of liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C. |
| groundwater | Water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil. |
| hazardous waste | Has the same meaning as “special waste” as in [Section 2 of The Special Waste Regulations 1996](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/972/regulation/2/made). |
| highly flammable | Waste is highly flammable if it consists of-  (a) liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21°C (including extremely Flammable liquids);  (b) substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy;  (c) solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition  (d) gaseous substances and preparations which are Flammable in air at normal pressure; or  (e) substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve Highly Flammable gases in dangerous quantities. |
| industrial battery | Any battery or battery pack which is—  (a) designed exclusively for industrial or professional uses;  (b) used as a source of power for propulsion in an electric vehicle;  (c) unsealed but is not an automotive battery; or  (d) sealed but is not a portable battery |
| inert waste | Waste which:   1. Does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; 2. Does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and 3. Has insignificant total leachability and pollutant content and ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, does not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater. |
| infectious | Material is infectious if it consists of substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms. |
| Installation (the site) | 1. A stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in [Schedules 1 or 2 of The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/360/regulation/2/made) are carried out; and 2. Any other location on the same site where any other directly associated activities are carried out.   and references to an installation include reference to part of an installation. |
| landfill | A waste disposal site for the deposit of waste onto or into the land, including:   1. Any site which is used for more than a year for the temporary storage of waste; and 2. Any internal waste disposal site, where a producer of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of production.   Landfills do not include:   1. Any facility where waste is unloaded in order to permit its preparation for further transport for recovery, treatment of disposal elsewhere; 2. Any site where waste is stored as a general rule for a period of less than three years prior to recovery or treatment; or 3. Any site where waste is stored prior to disposal for a period of less than on year. |
| landfill gas | Any gas generated from landfilled waste. |
| leachate | Any liquid percolating through deposited waste and emitted from or contained within a landfill. |
| liquid waste | Any waste in liquid form including waste waters but excluding sludge. |
| municipal waste | Waste from households as well as other waste which because of its nature or composition is similar to waste from households. |
| non-hazardous waste | Waste which is not hazardous waste. |
| oxidising | Waste is oxidising if it consists of substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances. |
| recovered | Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plan or in the wider economy.  Annex II of [the Waste Directive](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=en) sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations. |
| recycled | Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations. |
| SEPA | The Scottish Environment Protection Agency. |
| SEPA officer | Any person who is authorised in writing under [Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/section/108) to carry out duties on behalf of SEPA. |
| settlement | The amount by which a landfill surface sinks below its original level due to compaction by its own weight and degradation of the waste. |
| the site (installation) | Defined in Schedule 1 of the authorisation. |
| treatment | Physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes (including sorting) that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery. |
| unauthorised access | Access by any person who is not permitted by the authorised person to enter the site. |
| waste | Has the same meaning as in [section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/75). |
| waste acceptance criteria | The requirements that waste for acceptance at the landfill must meet, as set out in Schedule 2 of [The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/235/schedule/2/made). |
| waste holder | The producer of waste or the person who is in possession of it. |
| waste regularly generated in the same process | Individual and consistent wastes regularly generated in the same process, where:  (a) the site and the process generating the waste are well known and the input materials to the process and the process itself are well defined;  (b) the producer of the waste provides all necessary information and informs the authorised person of the landfill of changes to the process (especially changes to the input material);  (c) the waste comes from a single site or if from different sites, it can be identified as single stream with common characteristics within known boundaries (e.g. bottom ash from the incineration of municipal waste); and  (d) there is no significant change in the generation processes, but shall not include wastes which do not require testing. |
| water environment | All surface water, groundwater and wetlands. |
| watercourse | Includes all rivers, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices and passages through which water flows and includes artificial watercourses and underground watercourses. |

Except where specified otherwise, any reference to an enactment or statutory instrument includes a reference to it as amended (whether before or after the date of the permit) and to any other enactment, which may after the date of the permit replace or amend it.

Appendix 1: Site Plan

<<Insert copy of Site Plan>>

Appendix 2: Location Plan

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Appendix 3: Financial Provision Certificate

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Appendix 4: Permitted Exceedances Look-Up Table

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| **Qualifying samples in 12 month period** | **Number of permitted exceedances** |
| 1-7 | 1 |
| 8-16 | 2 |
| 17-28 | 3 |
| 29-40 | 4 |