

### Working Plan Template (JWL066).

This document is to assist operators of waste management facilities (other than landfill / incinerators) and applicants for licences to provide the information required in the working plan. The working plan is a detailed and comprehensive statement that clearly describes all aspects of the site's development, operations, monitoring, completion and the methods and working practices to be used to ensure that the operation of the site does not cause pollution. If a section in the template below is not relevant to the site please state not applicable.

The working plan is the operator's document but proposed revisions must be discussed with and may need to be approved by the Planning and Environment Department.

For further information see Section 5 of "Guidance Notes on the new Waste Management Licensing System (JWL016)" available <http://www.gov.je/PlanningEnvironment>

Topic	Working Plan
<b>A. General Considerations</b>	
A1. Application area	Plan with unique reference number showing application area clearly outlined in red to a scale of 1: 1,250 or 1:2,500.
NEW NORTH QUAY - SEE ATTACHED PLAN.	
A1.1 Site Activities	Please summarise the activities carried out at the site.
THE AREA IS PREDOMINANTLY A LO-LO BEATH, HANDLING THE IMPORT/EXPORT OF GOODS INTO THE ISLAND OF JERSEY. GOODS ARE ALSO STORED ON THIS SITE.	
A2. Waste types and quantities	<p>The licence application form is completed to show the quantities and categories of controlled wastes, hazardous, healthcare, municipal or other which the site accepts. The working plan should detail the types of wastes it is proposed to accept within these broad categories.</p> <p>Please complete the table in <b>Appendix 1</b> which gives a wide range of Municipal Wastes (including household and Construction &amp; demolition wastes) to pick from. Some common categories of hazardous and healthcare wastes are included in the table. The waste categories and hazardous properties referred to in Article 3 of the Waste Management (Jersey) Law 2005 are included in the Appendix for reference..</p>
WET CELLED BATTERIES UN NUMBER 2794 CLASS 8 IMDG 8121 E.C. WASTE OF LIST 16 06 01	

Topic	Working Plan
A3. Hours of operation	Section clearly detailing what hours are applied for and, if relevant, what site activities will take place outside of permitted hours for receipt of waste.
<p style="text-align: center;">07-30 - 16-30 MONDAY TO FRIDAY INCLUSIVE. (NOT OPEN TO GENERAL PUBLIC).</p>	
A4. Commencement of activities	Section detailing what work is to be undertaken and expected timescales for completion.
<p style="text-align: center;">NO ADDITIONAL WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT, BESIDES THE PROVISION OF SPILL KITS.</p>	
A5. Manning and management	Detail of staff numbers and job titles. Management structure. Staff training and development systems.
<p style="text-align: center;">CHRIS HATELIN - GENERAL MANAGER DANIEL LE CORRE - OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR 4 LORRY DRIVERS</p>	
A7. Emergency procedures	Specific emergency procedures, including action plans, to cover generic emergency situations or site specific issues (e.g. spillages of particular waste types, failure of pollution control systems, fire)
<p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE G+P DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES.</p>	
A8. Maximum quantities and duration of waste storage	Section detailing what the maximum storage quantities are and how wastes will be managed to prevent excessive storage times (which may give rise to for nuisance for example)
<p style="text-align: center;">26 BOXES 4 MONTHS.</p>	

Topic	Working Plan
<b>B. Site Infrastructure</b>	
B1. Site access	Sections on location, design and construction of site access. Section on control procedures for vehicles and/or persons accessing and leaving the site.
SITE ACCESS IS CONTROLLED BY PORT SECURITY. GOODS/WASTE ARE ONLY COLLECTED BY COMPANY EMPLOYEES.	
B2. Site security	Section detailing fencing and gating specifications (height, construction etc), referenced to site plan. Details of inspection and maintenance of security measures.
SITE IS SECURED TO TRANSSEC STANDARDS AS PER I.S.P.S REQUIREMENTS.	
B3. Wheel cleaning / control of mud and debris	Section detailing wheel cleaning system to be used, including specifications, maintenance, breakdown cover and instructions for use.
N/A.	
B4. Noticeboard and signs	Section detailing specification and location of noticeboard. Section(s) detailing type and locations of other signs.
N/A. ALL BOXES ARE INDIVIDUALLY LABELLED.	
B5. Internal roads	Section(s) detailing construction standards and maintenance procedures for internal roads. Referenced to site plan showing locations.
N/A.	
B6. Fuel tanks and bunding	Section detailing design and construction of fuel tanks and bunding, including fill and draw pipes. Referenced to site plan showing location(s).
BUNDING FOR TANK IS LOCATED BY OFFICE.	
B7. Weighing/ measuring of loads	Section detailing type and specification of weighbridge, procedures for use, maintenance and breakdown cover. Referenced to site plan showing location.
WEIGHT INDICATOR IS FITTED TO FORKLIFT.	

Topic	Working Plan
B8. Secure compound, quarantine area	Section detailing construction and security of, area, container., Used for quarantine storage of unauthorised wastes. Referenced to site plan showing location.
<p>THE WASTE IS ONLY DELIVERED TO SITE BY COMPANY PERSONNEL, SO NO UN-AUTHORISED WASTE IS GENERATED AS COLLECTIONS ARE INSPECTED PRIOR TO DELIVERY.</p>	
B9. Hardstanding/parking	Section(s) detailing construction standards and maintenance procedures for hardstandings/parking areas. Referenced to site plan showing locations.
<p>THE PONT AREA IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF JERSEY PONTS AND AS SUCH IS MAINTAINED BY THEM</p>	
B11. Drainage	Section detailing justification, construction, testing and maintenance of site drainage, including interceptors and/or sumps where appropriate. Provision of proposed and/or as built detailed site drainage plan.
<p>SURFACE RUN OFF IS DIRECTLY TO SDA, FROM THE IMPERVIOUS HARD STANDING. SPILL KITS ARE LOCATED IN THE OFFICE FOR ANY POSSIBLE SPILLAGES.</p>	
B12. Plant design, construction, operation and maintenance.	Sections detailing full plant design and construction details (including construction materials). Details of theoretical and actual capacities and method(s) of operation. Provision of proposed and/or as-built plans and referenced to site plan showing locations. Include types of plant and machinery to be used on site and how they are to be used, including details of maintenance procedures and breakdown management.
<p>THE ONLY PLANT USED ON SITE WILL BE A 2.5 TONNE FORKLIFT.</p>	
B13. Bays and bins	Sections detailing design, construction (including construction materials) and use of bays and/or bins. Details of drainage and maintenance procedures. Provision of proposed and/or as-built plans and referenced to site plan showing locations.
<p>SEE B11</p>	
B14. Site office	Sections detailing design, construction (including construction materials ) and outfitting of site office. Details of drainage and utility supplies. Provision of proposed and/or as-built plans and referenced to site plan showing locations.
<p>THE SITE OFFICE IS A PONTACASIN</p>	

Topic	Working Plan
<b>D. Waste Reception</b>	
D1. Checking loads: reception	Section detailing methodology used to inspect loads and training provided to relevant staff.
LOADS ARE COLLECTED BY FULLTIME EMPLOYEES AND ARE CHECKED AT CUSTOMERS' PREMISES, FOR SUITABILITY, PRIOR TO BEING LOADED ONTO VEHICLES ONIT WET CELLED BATTERIES ARE COLLECTED.	
D2. Recording loads	Section detailing how records will be made of wastes received and dispatched.
COLLECTION RECORDS ARE KEPT ON SITE. ALL SHIPMENTS ARE MADE UNDER TRANSFRONTIER SHIPMENT OF WASTE REGULATION (T.F.S.) AND THESE RECORD ALL QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS DISPATCHED.	
D3. Inspection of wastes: deposit	Section detailing how deposits will be inspected.
BATTERY BOXES ARE VISUALLY INSPECTED PRIOR TO COLLECTION. ON DELIVERY TO NEW NORTH QUAY, THE BATTERY BOXE LIDS ARE SECURED AND THE BOXES ARE STACKED.	
D4. Rejection of loads	Section detailing methods for rejecting loads and recording of rejections. Section detailing how non-conforming wastes will be handled and disposed of.
LOADS ARE INSPECTED PRIOR TO COLLECTION. ANY NON- <del>CONFORMING</del> CONFORMING LOADS ARE LEFT AT CUSTOMERS PREMISES FOR THEM TO RESOLVE. A FAILED COLLECTION WILL BE RECORDED.	
D5. Sampling and analysis	Section detailing methods for sampling and analysis of wastes.
VISUAL INSPECTION OF ALL LOADS TO CHECK SUITABILITY. ONLY WET BATTERIES ARE COLLECTED.	
D6. Handling, segregation and storage and labelling	Sections detailing methods for waste handling on receipt at the site. Where relevant, sections concerning waste segregation, storage methods and timescales. Referenced to site plan showing locations.
WASTE WET CELLED BATTERIES ARE RECEIVED IN SEALED BATTERY BOXES. BOXES ARE STACKED UNTIL A COMPLETE SHIPMENT IS READY FOR DISPATCH.	

Topic	Working Plan
<b>E. Site Operations</b>	
E8. Special waste management procedures	Sections detailing any special waste management procedures and techniques for wastes requiring special care. E.g asbestos, liquids.
A CHEMICAL SPILL KIT IS KEPT IN THE OFFICE SHOULD ANY SPILLAGES OCCUR.	
E9. Residues	Section detailing what residues will be produced and how they will be managed.
NO RESIDUE WILL BE PRODUCED.	
E11. Maximum Storage capacities	Sections detailing what procedures will be used to monitor and maintain storage areas to ensure wastes stored will not exceed their capacity.
MAXIMUM STORAGE WILL BE 26 PALLET BOXES	
<b>F. Pollution Control</b>	
F3. Dust	Section detailing dust suppression, monitoring and control procedures.
NO DUST IS PRODUCED IN THIS PROCEDURE.	
F4. Noise/vibration	Sections detailing procedures and systems for minimising noise and vibration from the site. Where relevant, details of noise/vibration survey and actions taken.
NO ADDITIONAL NOISE OR VIBRATION IS CAUSED	
F5. Odour	Sections detailing procedures and systems for minimizing odours from the site. Sections detailing how odorous wastes will be managed to minimize emissions.
BOXES ARE STORED IN THE OPEN AIR, ONLY MINIMAL ODOURS ARE GENERATED.	
F6. Vermin/insect/bird control	Sections detailing what procedures will be used to monitor and control vermin, insects and birds.
NOT APPLICABLE	
F7. Litter	Section detailing what litter control procedures will be used and what actions will be taken should litter escape from the site.

Topic	Working Plan
NO LITTER WILL BE GENERATED BY THIS PROCESS	
<b>H. Records</b>	
H1. Wastes received and removed	Section detailing how the records will be made and where they will be kept.
COLLECTION RECORDS WILL BE KEPT IN OFFICE	
H2. Rejected wastes	Section detailing how the records will be made and where they will be kept.
REJECTED WASTES WILL BE LEFT AT CUSTOMERS' PREMISES.	
H3. Site diary	Section detailing who will be responsible for the diary and where it will be kept.
SITE DIARY WILL BE MAINTAINED BY GENERAL MANAGER RECORDING COLLECTIONS / EXPORTS. IN HIS ABSENCE THIS ROLE WILL BE DEPUTISED.	
H4. Other data e.g. monitoring data, waste analysis, site inspections	Sections detailing records storage, security and availability to include storage medium.
ALL DATA WILL BE KEPT ELECTRONICALLY AS WELL AS IN PAPER FORM.	
H5. Waste analysis	Section detailing how and where records will be made and kept.
WASTE COLLECTED WILL ONLY BE WET CELLED BATTERIES. THIS IS A GENERIC WASTE TYPE.	
H7. Site inspections	Section detailing how and where reports will be kept.
ALL INFORMATION WILL BE STORED IN ON SITE OFFICE.	

## Appendix 1 - Waste Types Accepted at the waste management site

Wastes types are categorised according to the 3 main categories of controlled wastes within the Waste Management Jersey Law 2005. The lists are not exhaustive and any additional waste types should be included.

**Municipal Wastes** - means (a) household waste; (b) any residue from the incineration of household waste; (c) any other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to household waste; (d) commercial or trade refuse; (e) waste from any charitable undertaking; or (f) any residue from the incineration of anything described in any of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e).

Waste type (municipal wastes)	Tick if Accepted	Quantities Tonnes per week
<i>General Municipal Wastes</i>		
Mixed household wastes		
Mixed municipal wastes		
Mixed household waste - compacted		
Mixed municipal wastes - compacted		
Mixed commercial or trade refuse		
Glass		
Glass cullet		
Paper		
Cardboard		
Biodegradable kitchen wastes		
Street sweepings and litter		
Moulding sands and/or clays		
Uncontaminated silt and dredgings		
Ferrous metal packaging and containers		
Non-ferrous metal packaging and containers		
plastic packaging and containers		
Plastics and polymers		
Rubber and foam products		
Textiles and clothes		
Untreated wood and timber		



Waste type (municipal wastes)	Tick if Accepted	Quantities Tonnes per week
Coated or chemically treated timber		
Mixed wood, laminates, chipboard, fibreboard including wooden furniture		
Vegetable fibres		
Sawdust, shavings and/or wood pulp		
Vegetation and/or vegetable waste		
Green wastes - vegetation, plant tissue, grass		
Green wastes - wood, trees, roots		
Mixtures of vegetation, soil and/or stones		
Vegetable food		
Composted green wastes		
Leather		
Animal fibres		
Waste food - animal or mixed		
Whole and/or parts of animal		
Excreta (Sludge, screenings, ??)		
Sanitary waste		
Vegetable oils, fats, waxes and/or grease		
Animal fats, oils, waxes and/or grease		
Animal glue		
Waste From Biological Processes Other Than Sewage Treatment		
Residues of fermentation and other microbiological processes		
Wastes from biological treatments of effluents and wastes		
Other dry non-hazardous and non-healthcare municipal wastes		
<i>Construction &amp; Demolition Wastes</i>		
Rock and stone		
Sub-soils		
Soil and stones		

Waste type (municipal wastes)	Tick if Accepted	Quantities Tonnes per week
Concrete and/or mortar		
Bricks		
Tiles and ceramics		
Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics		
Asphalt, bitumen and coated roadstone		
Excavated road base and road planings		
Plasterboard / plaster		
<i>Contaminated (non-hazardous) materials</i>		
Contaminated soil, sub-soils		
Contaminated silts / dredgings		
Contaminated interceptor wastes		
Contaminated tank cleaning residues		
Contaminated construction and demolition wastes		
Used moulds or moulds containing organic binders		
Drilling muds		
Landfill leachate		
<i>Scrap metal - general</i>		
Mixed ferrous metal		
Mixed/unknown non-ferrous metal		
Mixed ferrous and non-ferrous metals (including empty aerosol cans)		
Cable and wire		
Other metallic items (including bicycles, shopping trolleys , metal furniture)		
<i>Scrap metal - specific ferrous and non ferrous</i>		
Iron		
Lead		
Copper		
Zinc		

Waste type (municipal wastes)	Tick if Accepted	Quantities Tonnes per week
Aluminium		
Metal Catalysts		
Alloys		
Other metals (please specify)		
<i>Motor Vehicles, Ships, Machinery</i>		
End of life vehicles - whole		
End of life vehicle components		
Tyres (whole)		
Tyres (shredded)		
Undrained lead-acid batteries		
Aircraft		
Ships		
Heavy industrial equipment and machinery		
<i>Electrical and electronic equipment</i>		
Refrigeration equipment		
Television equipment including cathode ray tubes and flat screen monitors		
IT and telecommunications equipment		
Light bulbs (including fluorescent tubes & street lamp bulbs)		
Alkaline batteries		
Batteries (other)	✓	2 tonnes
Other electrical goods and appliances		
<i>Incineration residues</i>		
Bottom ash and/or clinker		
Fly ash		
Residues from stack gas cleaning (solid or liquid)		
Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash		

### Healthcare Wastes

1. waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, instruction or research; or

2. waste arising from the collection of blood for transfusion or from the conduct of the business of an undertaker or embalmer,

if it consists wholly or partly of any of the following things, namely human or animal tissue, blood or any other bodily fluid or excretion, a drug or other pharmaceutical product, a swab or dressing or a syringe, needle or other sharp instrument.

NB - some healthcare wastes will also be hazardous wastes. E.g healthcare waste which is infectious (H6.2) or toxic (

Waste type	Tick if Accepted	Physical form solid/sludge/ liquid/ powder/gas	Quantities Tonnes per week
Wastes consisting wholly or partly of human blood, tissue or other bodily fluid or excretion			
Wastes consisting wholly or partly of animal blood, tissue or other bodily fluid or excretion			
Soiled surgical dressings, swabs and other similar soiled wastes.			
Sharps (syringes, needles, glass, or sharp instruments or items)			
Drugs or pharmaceutical products			
Cytotoxic or cytostatic medicines			

**Hazardous Wastes means**

(a) waste that is described in Section A of Part 1 of Schedule 2 (of which Part relates to wastes specified in the Basel Convention<sup>1</sup>), and possesses at least one of the hazardous characteristics described in Section B of that part; and

(b) waste that is described in Part 2 of Schedule 2 (which Part relates to other wastes that are hazardous by national definition).

Please indicate the wastes types and hazardous properties and estimated quantities

Examples only -

Waste type	Hazard code H1 - H13	Tick if Accepted	Physical form solid/sludge/ liquid/ powder/gas	Quantities Tonnes per week
Construction and demolition waste containing fibrous asbestos	H11			
Construction and demolition waste containing bonded asbestos	H11			
Brake pads containing asbestos	H11			
Used Engine Oil	H11			
Acid in lead acid batteries	H8	✓	SOLID-IN PALLET BOXES	2
flue gas residues	H11, H12			
pesticides	H12			
photochemicals	H11, H12			
organic solvents	H3, H8, H11, H12			

Appendix 2.

<sup>1</sup> 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (UNEP EP/IG.80/3 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1989; 1 JEL 2 (1989), 255 - 277

## Schedule 2 to the Waste Management (Jersey) Law 2005

### Hazardous wastes

#### Part 1 - Hazardous waste specified in Convention

##### Section A: Categories

###### *Waste streams*

- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics.
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products.
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines.
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals.
- Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals.
- Y6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents.
- Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides.
- Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use.
- Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions.
- Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs).
- Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment.
- Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers or varnish.
- Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers or glues/adhesives.
- Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities that are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known.
- Y15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation.
- Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials.
- Y17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics.
- Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations.

###### *Wastes having as constituents -*

- Y19 metal carbonyls;
- Y20 beryllium or beryllium compounds;
- Y21 hexavalent chromium compounds;
- Y22 copper compounds;
- Y23 zinc compounds;
- Y24 arsenic or arsenic compounds;
- Y25 selenium or selenium compounds;
- Y26 cadmium or cadmium compounds;
- Y27 antimony or antimony compounds;
- Y28 tellurium or tellurium compounds;
- Y29 mercury or mercury compounds;
- Y30 thallium or thallium compounds;
- Y31 lead or lead compounds;
- Y32 inorganic fluorine compounds (excluding calcium fluoride);
- Y33 inorganic cyanides;
- Y34 acidic solutions or acids in solid form;
- Y35 basic solutions or bases in solid form;
- Y36 asbestos (dust and fibres);
- Y37 organic phosphorous compounds;
- Y38 organic cyanides;
- Y39 phenols or phenol compounds (including chlorophenols);
- Y40 ethers;
- Y41 halogenated organic solvents;
- Y42 organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents;
- Y43 any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan;
- Y44 any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin; or
- Y45 organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Part (for example Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).

Section B: Hazardous characteristics

UN Class*	Code	Characteristics
1	H1	<u>Explosive substances or wastes</u> An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) that is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
3	H3	<u>Flammable liquids</u> The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints or varnishes, lacquers, but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) that give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5° C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6° C, open-cup test. (Because the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and individual results even by the same test are often variable, results varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences are within the scope of this definition.)
4.1	H4.1	<u>Flammable solids</u> Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, that under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.2	H4.2	<u>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</u> Substances or wastes that are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and are then liable to catch fire.
4.3	H4.3	<u>Substances or wastes that, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</u> Substances or wastes that, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
5.1	H5.1	<u>Oxidizing substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes that, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may (usually by yielding oxygen) cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.
5.2	H5.2	<u>Organic peroxides or wastes</u> Organic substances or wastes that contain the bivalent-O-O- structure and are thermally unstable substances that may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
6.1	H6.1	<u>Poisonous substances or wastes</u> Substances or wastes that are liable either to cause death or serious injury or harm to human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.

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\* Corresponds to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).

UN Class*	Code	Characteristics
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- 6.2 H6.2 Infectious substances  
Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins that are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
- 9 H8 Corrosives  
Substances or wastes that, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage or even destroy other goods or the means of transport (whether or not they may cause other hazards).
- 9 H10 Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water  
Substances or wastes that, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.
- 9 H11 Toxic substances or wastes delayed or chronic  
Substances or wastes that, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
- 9 H12 Ecotoxic substances or wastes  
Substances or wastes that, if released, present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.
- 9 H13 Other substances or wastes  
Substances or wastes, that, by any means, are capable after disposal of yielding another material (for example, leachate) that possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

## Part 2 - Hazardous waste by national definition

Any waste that is the subject of a transboundary movement (whether or not it is hazardous waste within the meaning of Part 1 of this Schedule), if it is defined or considered to be a hazardous waste by the domestic legislation of the country of dispatch or any country of transit or the country of destination.

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\* Corresponds to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).



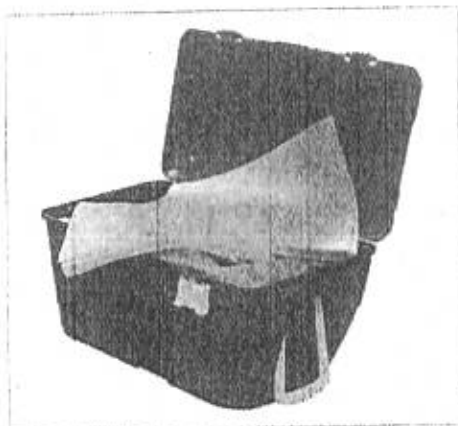
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## Chemical Spill Kits

A range of chemical spill kits designed to allow you to respond to spills of most liquids including acid, alkalis, oils and water.

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### Compact Container Chemical Kit SKC10

**£125.00** ex VAT

Code: SKC10

Quantity

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Packed with absorbents, P.P.E. and plugging compound to help you respond quickly and effectively to a spill, this chemical spill kit has concealed wheels and a stow-away handle. The lid can either be hinged open or fully removed and the kit type is identified by a colour coded label.

The kit is fitted with a security label which tears easily when tampered with so you know when it has been opened - packs of 10 labels can be purchased separately.

*Note: It is the user's responsibility to check the compatibility of the gloves and goggles supplied against the liquid spilled prior to use.*

#### Contents

- 25 pads (40cm x 50cm)
- 5 socks (7cm x 1.2m)
- 4 cushions (40cm x 40cm)
- 1 tub plugging compound (500g)
- 1 pair of gloves
- 4 disposable bags/ties
- 1 pair of goggles

All supplied in wheeled container.

**Container size** L805mm x W430mm x H380mm

**Absorbs** Acids and caustics - always use when you are unsure what the liquid is.

**Capacity** 63 litres

### Related Products





## DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

### INTRODUCTION

The handling and use of lead-acid batteries is not hazardous provided that appropriate facilities are available and operatives, having been instructed, are adequately supervised and take reasonable care.

The purpose of this document is:

1. To indicate the potential hazards that may arise.
2. To outline the precautions to be taken to minimise such hazards.
3. To indicate the action to be taken in the event of an accident or emergency situation.

This information should be read in conjunction with the appropriate British Standard Code of Practice for the Safe Operation of Lead-acid Stationary Cells and Batteries.

In addition any further appropriate information from the manufacturing or supplier of the batteries should also be consulted.

This Health & Safety information has been drawn up in accordance with section 6 of the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974.

We remind you that it is your responsibility under section 2 (2) (b) and (c) of the Act to pass on this information to anyone who may work either on the batteries or in any area where they may be stored, be they your own personnel or any other third party.

The information has been considered sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements and should be comprehensive enough to enable you to fulfil your obligations regarding 'assessments' etc. as required by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (amendment) regulations 2002.

Should you require further information on any Health & Safety matter please do not hesitate to contact us, and we will advise you accordingly.

Similarly please feel free to copy this information and distribute as you feel necessary.

**Principal Contact:** QHSE Department  
**Telephone:** 0121 568 3200  
**Facsimile:** 0121 568 3201  
**Email:** [enquiries@g-pbatt.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@g-pbatt.co.uk)

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 1.0 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Primary hazardous chemical: Sulphuric acid electrolyte.

Remaining composition: Lead and Lead Oxides inside the cell.

Either polypropylene, styrene acrylonitrile or acrylonitrile butadiene polystyrene cases.

## 2.0 SULPHURIC ACID

Batteries contain sulphuric acid (dry charge or dry formed batteries prior to filling with acid excluded) which may leak for a number of reasons (spilled from the battery due to defects/degradation to the battery casing/spilled during handling if battery seals/lids are removed) and may be given off as droplets or as a fine mist during boost and float charging.

### 2.1 NATURE OF THE HAZARD

Battery acid is a poisonous, corrosive liquid, which will cause severe burns and irritation to the skin, eyes and could burn clothing.

### 2.3 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Nature: Mineral acid  
Appearance: Colourless, odourless liquid.  
Solubility in water: Readily miscible.

### 2.4 REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility (Materials and conditions to avoid)

Attacks most common metals liberating the flammable gas Hydrogen.

Will react with varying degrees of violence with many substances. e.g. Can cause acetonitrile to undergo a violent reaction. Can react vigorously, violently or explosively with organic nitro compounds, and with potassium permanganate, metal chlorides, carbides, cyanides, halogenates, perchlorates and alkali metals.

Avoid contact with bases (alkali).

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 2.5 PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING & USE

Always handle batteries with care and keep upright.

Do not overfill batteries.

Always charge in a well ventilated area.

Always keep well away from children.

Always wear eye protection, protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling sulphuric acid or industrial batteries, to protect from splashes and contact with acid.

### Recommended British Standard for protective equipment

- i) Eye protection in the form of goggles or visors must comply with Specification B.S. 2092
- ii) Protective clothing must comply with specification B.S. 6408 and consist of waterproof clothing made from coated fibres complying with specification B.S.3546.
- iii) Industrial gloves must comply with specification B.S. 1651  
Rubber gloves in accordance with specification B.S. 1651, appendix C.
- iv) Boots and rubber footwear must comply with Specification B.S. 5145.
- v) Hard hats must comply with specification B.S. 5240.

## 2.6 FIRST AID ACTION/TREATMENT

**Skin Contact** - Remove contaminated clothing immediately and drench the affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of clean water. Unless contact has been slight and particularly if soreness and irritation persist, seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact** - Speed of action is vital. Immediately irrigate with clean, cold water or eye solution for at least 10-15 minutes. If pain persists continue for a further period. Obtain immediate medical attention in any case of eye contact.

**Ingestion** - DO NOT induce vomiting, but make the patient drink copious amounts of plain water or milk. Obtain immediate medical attention.

## 2.7 SPILLAGES

**Precaution:** Wear appropriate protective clothing when dealing with any spillages of acid.

**Small spillage:** If local conditions permit, either swill away with copious amounts of water or first spread soda ash or hydrated lime liberally over the spillage then mop up cautiously with plenty of water and run to waste storage/waste drainage, diluting greatly with water.

**Large Spillage:** Spillage should be ringed with neutralising agent (Hydrated lime/soda ash) and gradually soaked up with further neutralising agent, sand or earth. Liquids and solids should be transferred to salvage containers and any residues treated as small spillages.

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 2.8 DISPOSAL

Suitable acid resistant labelled containers should be used for storage of the electrolyte, neutralised liquids or solids prior to disposal. Disposal must be in accordance with the appropriate statutory environmental legislation.

## 3.0 ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Electrical Energy can be supplied from both the batteries and the charging equipment in the form of direct current. Batteries are electrically alive at all times, even when discharged and cannot be isolated in the conventional sense. Isolation is only effective by insulating the terminal points on batteries.

### 3.1 NATURE OF THE HAZARD

Burns may occur from the heating effect on metal tools and conductive objects in contact with live battery terminals and conductors. In addition sparks and molten metal may be ejected and combustible materials ignited under short circuit or gross overload conditions.

It is also possible to receive severe electric shocks when the system is in excess of 100 volts, i.e. 50 cells or more connected in series.

When on charge Lead-acid batteries can generate hydrogen gas which is highly flammable and therefore charging of batteries must always be carried out in an exceptionally well ventilated area.

### 3.2 PRECAUTIONS

1. Never handle batteries with wet hands or without hand protection.
2. Only use insulated tools when working on batteries.
3. Before working on a battery remove all metallic personal adornments from the hands and wrists, e.g. Rings and watches.
4. Before working on an individual cell or battery system, the battery must be completely isolated from the charger by removing battery fuses or removing terminations or links.
5. Do not place tools or conductive objects on top of batteries.
6. Before using a battery charger, consult the manufacturers' literature.
7. Always switch off the charger before connecting or disconnecting a battery.
8. Remove terminal wires from batteries and/or ensure terminal wires are insulated as there is a risk of spontaneous combustion should terminal wires come into contact with each other.

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 3.3 FIRST AID ACTION/TREATMENT

**Burns** - First wash the affected area with copious amounts of cold water then apply a dry sterile dressing and seek medical advice.

**Electric shock** - Immediate action is essential in cases of severe electric shock as the nerves controlling breathing and heart action may be affected.

If life is in danger DO NOT delay treatment by calling a Doctor, give immediate treatment yourself. When assistance is available or the casualty recovers, a Doctor or ambulance should be called.

1. Make sure it is safe to approach. If the casualty is not clear of the main conductor, break the contact by isolating the system. This is done by switching off the charger at the plug or wrenching the cable free, or by switching off the battery by removing the fuses or links. If this is not possible, or there is doubt that the system is electrically isolated, stand on dry insulating material and try to push or pull the casualty clear of the conductor, using similar insulating material as a lever. DO NOT touch the casualty with bare hands.
2. If necessary when the casualty is clear of the conductor, give artificial resuscitation.

## 4.0 EMISSION OF GASES

Hydrogen and Oxygen may be emitted during boost/float charging and may be present at other times, particularly if a battery is moved or shaken.

### 4.1 NATURE OF THE HAZARD

An explosive atmosphere is created if the concentration of hydrogen in air exceeds 4% by volume. No explosion can occur without an ignition source.

It is recommended that the average hydrogen concentration within the battery room should not exceed 1% except in the immediate vicinity of the cell tops.

### 4.2 PRECAUTIONS

1. Charge in a well ventilated area.
2. Avoid sources of ignition close to the batteries, in particular; NO SMOKING; NO NAKED FLAME
3. Avoid materials which are susceptible to discharge or static electricity.
4. Switch off current before making or breaking electrical connections.
5. Avoid sparks caused by accidental short circuits.

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 4.3 FIRST AID ACTION/TREATMENT

**Explosion** - Seek necessary medical attention and remember that sulphuric acid may have been ejected.

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## 5.0 WEIGHT

Industrial batteries are generally heavy, awkward units to handle and correct manual handling techniques and appropriate manpower/equipment should always be used.

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## 6.0 DAMAGED CELLS AND BATTERIES

- Battery plates consist of lead and its compounds, but can only be exposed if a cell is broken open. The possibility of lead exposure under normal circumstances is negligible.
  - As lead and its compounds are toxic by ingestion and inhalation of their dust, caution should be used in dealing with the unlikely event of a broken cell containing dry lead plates.
  - Appropriate protective clothing should be worn when handling a damaged cell.
  - To prevent ingestion of lead, strict personal hygiene practices should be observed.
  - To prevent inhalation of dust, plate materials should be kept damp or in water or in a sealed, appropriately labelled container.
  - Damaged cells should be stored, prior to disposal, in a labelled and acid resistant container.
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## 7.0 DISPOSAL

- Batteries, battery cases, electrolyte, lead and lead compounds must not be burned as they either are, or contain, materials which give off toxic fumes.
  - Disposal should be in accordance with statutory Environmental and Safety & Health
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## 8.0 FIRE

Since batteries contain combustible materials, the local fire authority should be informed wherever a battery of high voltage is situated, i.e. 100 volts or 50 cells or more.

### 8.1 FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE

Treat with caution as batteries contain materials which evolve toxic fumes and combustible gases. Deal with as an electrical fire using CO<sub>2</sub>, BCF or dry powder extinguishers.



# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## 9.0 GENERAL

If any repair or other work on batteries is contemplated, that may result in exposure to lead and its compounds, the appropriate safety documentation should be consulted.

## 10.0 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

United Nations:

UN No. 2794 (Batteries, wet, filled with acid, electric storage) or 2800  
(Batteries, non spillable, electric storage)

Classification: 8

Packaging: Group III

### Basic Requirements:

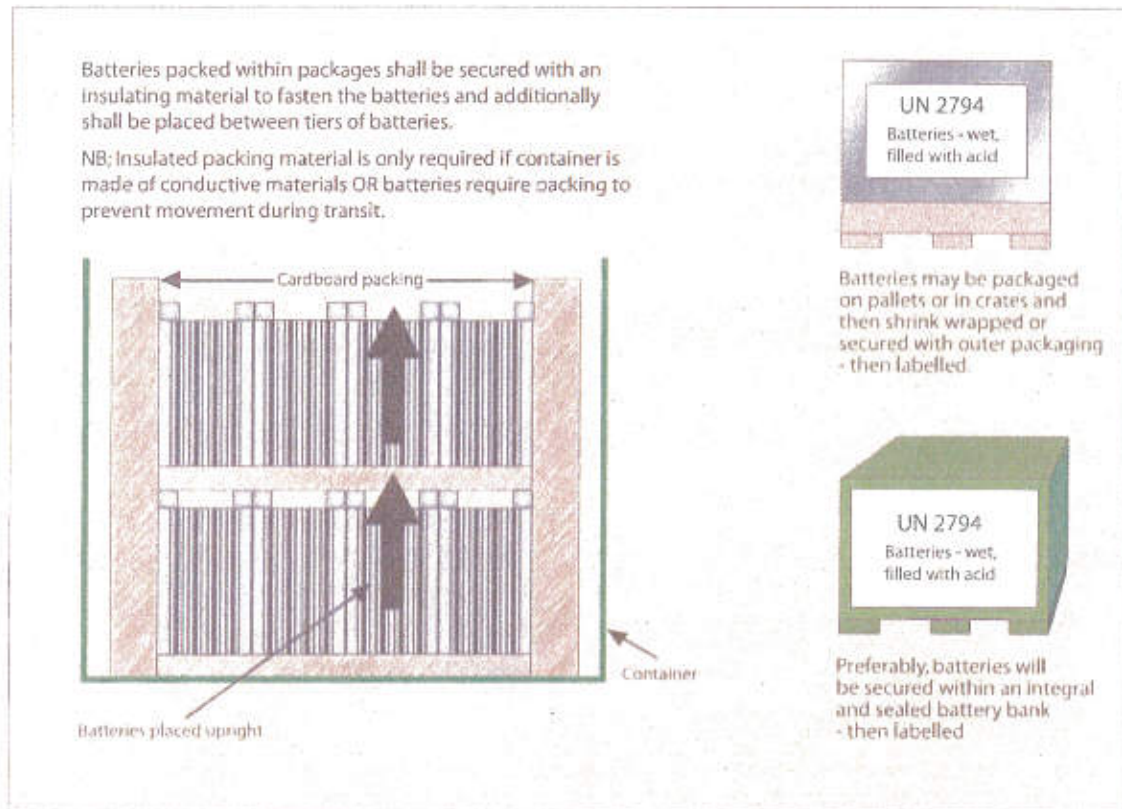
- Batteries shall be stacked and adequately secured in tiers.
- Each tier shall be separated by a layer of non-conductive material AND each battery should be isolated to prevent short-circuits.
- Battery terminals shall not in any case support the weight of superimposed elements.
- Terminal Wires must be removed or protected with non-conductive materials to prevent accidental contact between wires and subsequent spontaneous fire due to short circuits
- Batteries shall be fastened with inert cushioning materials.
- Glass batteries should be packaged in single tiers per package.
- Battery packages shall be labelled as required by regulation 8 of the CDGCPL2 regulations

### Prescriptive Methods for Packaging; As employed by G&P Batteries

- Due to the size of these batteries it is generally practicable to arrange the batteries in tiers within a package and to separate the tiers of batteries with insulated materials.

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

Example of how these batteries may be packaged is illustrated below:



## Specific Considerations for Pb-acid batteries:

- Collection and transportation of spent Pb-acid batteries should be carried out under cover, in 'leak proof containers and in a manner to prevent compaction, mutilation, or any other physical abuse that would destroy their physical integrity.
- They should not be exposed to fires or high temperatures.
- Caution: Cells and batteries, which are not fully discharged may leak, vent or explode when subjected to short circuit or other forms of electrical abuse.

## International Conventions:

**Air:** ICAO / IATA Regulations

**Sea:** IMDG Code

**Land:** ADR Agreement (Road)

RID Regulations (Rail)

# DEALING WITH LEAD ACID BATTERIES

## BATTERY ACID

### SYNONYM

Sulphuric acid solution (20 - 40%)

### CLASSIFICATION

Corrosive

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARD

0.3 mg m-3

### UN No. (Lead acid batteries only)

2794 or 2800

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Colourless liquid

### HEALTH HAZARD

Contact with the body results in the rapid destruction of soft tissue, causing severe burns. Repeated contact with dilute solutions may cause dermatitis.

### HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

**Eyes:** Goggles or face visor  
**Hands:** Suitable acid resistant gloves  
**Body:** Suitable acid resistant apron and rubber boots

## EMERGENCY ACTIONS

### Fire

Use Carbon dioxide or dry powder.  
Cool any containers exposed to fire by spraying them with water.

### Spillage

Neutralise as soon as possible with soda ash (or lime) if local regulations permit, flush away to drain with copious amounts of water.

Otherwise absorb the spillage onto an inert material e.g. Sand, earth, or vermiculite. Neutralise the mixture with soda ash (or lime) and arrange for disposal by a registered waste carrier.

**Caution: Neutralising large volume of acid with lime/soda ash will cause generation of carbon dioxide which may deplete oxygen levels in a confined area.**

### FIRST AID

**Inhalation -** Remove from exposure.

Ensure there is a plentiful supply of fresh air.

**Eyes -** Irrigate with copious amounts of water or eye wash solution.

**Skin -** Drench affected area with water and, if necessary, remove contaminated clothing. Do not neutralise acid whilst in contact with skin.

**Ingestion -** Drink copious amounts of Water followed by some milk of magnesia.  
**DO NOT** induce vomiting.

Follow Emergency action/obtain medical attention as soon as possible

**Waste Description**

Lead-acid Batteries,

**Chemical Composition**

Lead	up to 75%
Sulphuric Acid (up to 22% strength)	up to 25%
Lead/Steel alloy	up to 5%
Polypropylene	up to 5%

**Proper Shipping Name**

**Packing Group**

**UNNO**

**UN Class**

1. WASTE\* BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID ELECTRIC STORAGE

III

UN 2794

8

**General Statement of conditions, re: transport liabilities**

"Whilst the waste is in transit between the notifier and consignee in England and Wales (and for the avoidance of doubt this involves any intermediate storage before reaching the consignee), insurance against damage to third parties however so caused arising out of the movement of the waste shall be in force".

**General Statement pertaining to the packaging of batteries for shipment to England**

*"These goods shall be fastened with inert cushioning material or in an equivalent manner in wooden boxes or in rigid plastic boxes or in a wooden slatted crate and be insulated against short circuiting. If carried on pallets, they will be stacked and adequately secured in tiers separated by a layer of non-conductive material providing they are insulated in such a manner to prevent short circuits. Battery terminals shall not in any case support the weight of superimposed elements."*



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