



Collard Environmental Ltd
Annual Waste Management Report
2025
PAS 402:2025

Foreword

Founded in 1994, by Robert Collard, The Collard Group (Collards) has become a widely recognised and respected company operating in the demolition, remediation, earthworks, waste management, recycling, asbestos removal, aggregate processing and ready-mix concrete sectors. The company operates nationally to supply these services to customers, clients, main contractors and public sector organisations.

The company head office was established in 1998 in Eversley, Hampshire. What started out as a small operational area, over the years has expanded to accommodate growing office and operational requirements. In early 2000 the first waste processing plant was purchased to enable the company to break into the skip hire market and commence a recycling operation from the flagship site.

Thereafter, more sites were acquired and developed into material recycling facilities to meet demand in the local area. Many of the operational sites have been developed to be multi-functional entities, maximising the processing capacity for waste management. Alongside this more specialist operations were established which allowed for tailored management of materials. This includes construction and demolition recycling facilities, specialising in processing waste material into an aggregate product. A metals recycling facility was also added to the company portfolio in 2017 to provide internal processing and bulking up of scrap metal. Having this internal capacity across linking business processes allows Collards to operate in a more sustainable manner, promoting a circular model which links demolition and construction wastes to resale commodities. With the success of this model the company now operates several aggregate facilities, accepting internally sourced materials from demolition and contracting jobs and externally from customers.

From starting out in 1994 with the procurement of mobile plant to complete the first major contract, demolition has been a key part of the business. This quickly led to further opportunities in demolition as well as other construction-based contracting work. In 2000, the company was awarded its first £1 million demolition project and now routinely tenders successfully for jobs in exceedance of this, whilst still providing the same quality service to smaller scale demolition jobs to maintain a supportive presence within the local community. The company recognises the importance of developing and maintaining high standards of operation, therefore in 2010 became members of the National Federation of Demolition Contractors and has held accreditation since. Excellence in demolition and contracting is recognised by winning multiple awards that speak to the quality and professionalism of the company; in 2018 Demolition Contractor of the Year at the British Demolition Awards and in 2021 at the National Recycling Awards.

To further support the existing business structure, an asbestos division has been established (Amiante STR Ltd). This allows for specialists in asbestos removal to be utilised internally in relation to demolition and contracting work as well as providing adhoc consultation to the recycling facilities when potential asbestos material is encountered.

The Plant and Transport departments support the company's operations by providing commercially effective vehicles, plant and specialist equipment. Ensuring all group businesses have safe, compliant and fit for purpose tools needed to deliver successful results for clients plus keep sites safe, roads in good condition and transport links active. The department also supplies construction and civil engineering sectors with specialist plant and vehicle hire solutions.

Year on year the company grows and develops, driven by a passion to lead the way in waste management, becoming wider reaching both in a geographical and business sense. This is made possible by the continued reinvestment in new technology, equipment, systems and staff.

Collards are proudly accredited to multiple industry-led schemes, standards and memberships:

- ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety System Standard)
- ISO 9001 (Quality Management System Standard)
- ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System Standard)
- Arca (Asbestos Removal Contractors Association Membership)
- Achilles Building Confidence and SSIP (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- Alcumus Safe Contractor (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- Acclaim SSIP (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- BSI Kitemark for ready mix concrete
- CHAS Accreditation
- Construction Line Gold Membership
- CIWM Membership
- CQMS Principal Contractor SSIP (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- FORS Gold Accreditation (Fleet Operators Recognition Scheme)
- National Federation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC) Membership and SSIP (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- National Demolition Training Group Membership
- RHA Membership (Road Haulage Association)
- SMAS Principal Contractor SSIP (Supplier Assessment Membership)
- WRA Membership

Maintaining compliance and accreditation demonstrates the commitment to quality, health and safety and to minimising the impact operations have on the environment. Ensuring the company delivers to every customer, supplier, employee and member of the public the highest standard possible, in all areas of operation.

Starting out as a family run-business, people within Collards are of upmost importance, with the same family values applicable to the now 400+ workforce. Having the best people, means achieving the best results and helping shape the future of the industry. Attracting and retaining passionate, dedicated, and talented people is vital, which is why the internal Human Resources Department as well as the Senior Management Team are dedicated to ensuring the company have the right people in the right roles to support, maintain and further develop standards and customer experience. The company is passionate about educating and training the next generation of professionals within the industry, through our graduate development programs and expanding apprenticeship schemes Collards have offered numerous employment opportunities to young adults in several fields. Training and development requirements are regularly reviewed for all employees allowing the company to tailor training that helps employees achieve their roles successfully as well as providing development opportunities to pursue professional advancement and where required, gain further qualifications.

Collard is a key employer in the local area and local recruitment is driven at all sites. This encourages not only the company but the workforce to give back to the community in which it operates. Community engagement is a key priority for the business and are committed to maintaining a positive relationship with all stakeholders. Collards is a proud supporter of a wide range of charities, community groups and projects every year. The flexible approach means many ways to help can be utilised; from investing time and money, to providing plant and materials.

Every year Collard's donates funds and resources to local charities and good causes. These include both charity donations and sponsorships of local sports teams and community events, several of which include direct participation from the local workforce.

This document was created by Rachel Davis (Environmental, Quality and Permitting Advisor) and reviewed by Lee Phelan (Managing Director).

The document was approved by Michael Harding (HSQE Director).

Signature:



Michael Harding, HSQE Director.

Date: 23/06/2026



Contents

1.0	Scope of Operations.....	5
1.1	Excluded Operations.....	7
1.2	Andover Material Recycling Facility.....	8
1.3	Chilton Waste Transfer Station	9
1.4	Eversley Material Recycling Facility	11
1.5	Ewshot Waste Transfer Station	13
1.6	Nursling Material Recycling Facility	14
1.7	Reading Material Recycling Facility and Waste Transfer Station	17
2.0	Client Relationships.....	19
3.0	Impacts and Risks.....	22
4.0	Operational Management.....	26
4.1	IMS.....	26
4.2	Site Management Plans and Procedures.....	27
4.3	Waste Acceptance	28
4.4	Transport.....	30
4.5	Plant Fleet.....	31
4.6	Waste Treatment, Recovery and Disposal	31
4.7	Storage.....	32
4.8	Resource Management.....	33
4.9	Operating systems	34
4.10	Aggregate Processing and Ready Mix Concrete	35
5.0	Competence	35
6.0	Corrective, preventive and improvement actions	38
7.0	Performance Review	39

1.0 Scope of Operations

Collard Group Structure

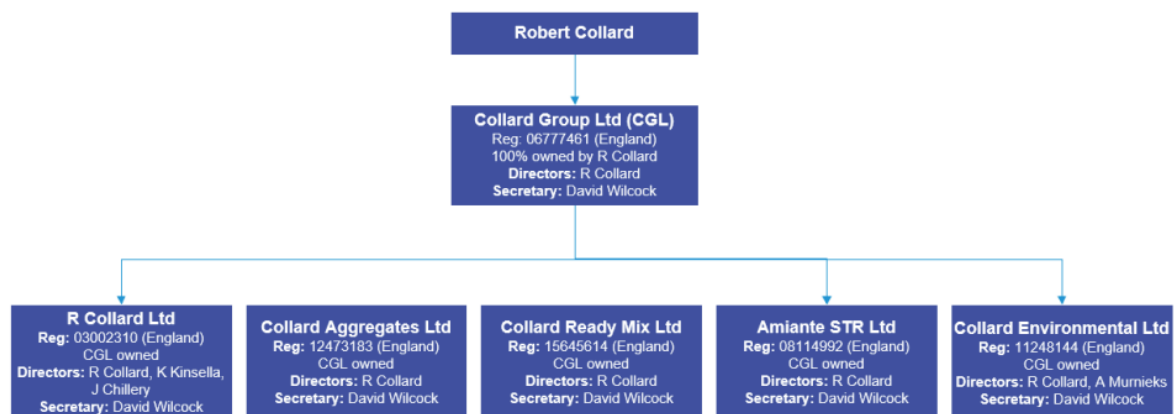


Figure 1 The Collard Group Business Structure

Figure 1 details the Collard Group business structure with the separate business entities.

The scope of this report is the waste management and recycling operations of Collard Environmental Ltd. a division the Collard Group, including all operations as listed in the sites' environmental permits. Other operations including demolition, remediation, earthworks, scrap metal, asbestos removal and ready-mix concrete are excluded from this report.

Collard Environmental operates 6 Material Recycling Facilities (Facilities) across Hampshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire. The facilities, shown in Figure 2, provide reliable and professional services in waste management including skip hire, waste disposal and waste processing. The coverage of the facilities enables the provision of in-depth geographical knowledge as well as industry expertise and knowledge of localised projects to provide specialist waste management solutions to the demolition and construction, commercial, industrial and residential sectors.

In February 2025, a permit was granted for the newly acquired Calf Lane Quarry waste transfer station. This site aims to expand hazardous waste operations but is excluded from this report as it is not yet active.

Collard Aggregate Ltd is also a component of some of the Facilities. At some of the Facilities this is one of the operations undertaken on site (detailed in Figure 2) producing recycled aggregate products or the two specialist Aggregate Facilities are utilised to further process segregated hardcore and inert material using specialist equipment.

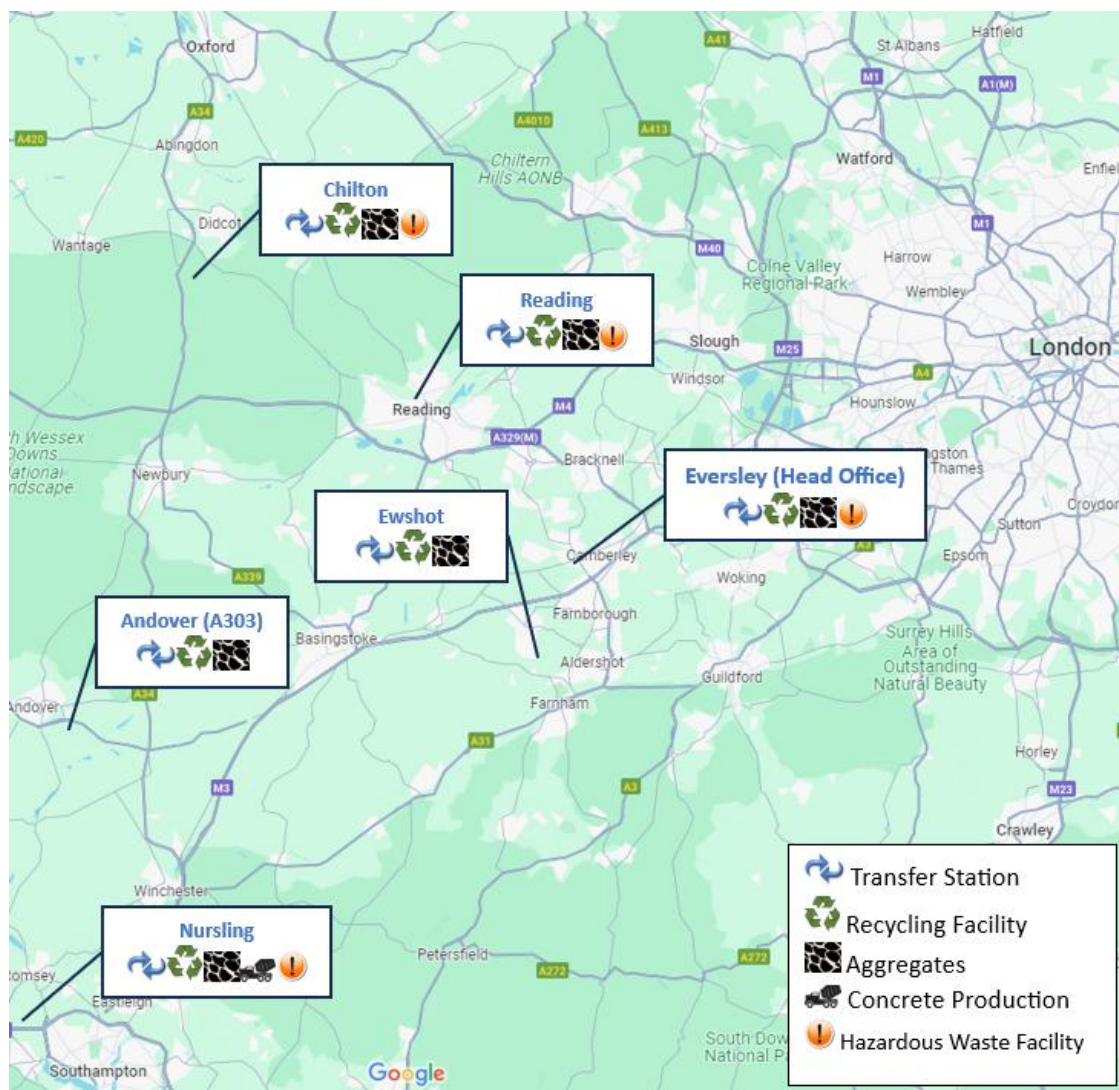


Figure 2 Collard Environmental Facility Locations

Materials can arrive to the Facilities in a number of ways including mixed waste or pre-sorted loads via a range of container/ transport options such as; bulkers, RoRos, skips or sole trader vehicles. All vehicles containing waste are measured using calibrated weighbridges upon arrival/ departure to/from the site. All materials are sorted and segregated via a range of mechanical and manual processes (e.g. mobile plant, fixed processing plant, manual picking station). Segregated materials are bulked up prior to being sold for reuse and recycling purposes. Materials that are unable to be recycled are recovered at a suitably permitted incineration facility or as per the waste hierarchy the last resort being waste to landfill. Recycled aggregate product is also produced and sold at the facilities under a quality protocol.

Each site has an Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency which allows the acceptance of construction, demolition, household and commercial wastes.

Table 1. Facilities included in the Scope

Site	Permit Number	Planning Permission	Max. Input Tonnes
Andover (A303) Material Recycling Facility	EPR/GB3406KZ	09/01292/HCC3N (main permission for site) 10/00030/CMAN (replacement picking line)	175,000
Chilton Waste Transfer Station	EPR/GB3406SY SR2008 No.9 (Asbestos Transfer Station)	P23/V2764/CM (extension to existing facility) P21/V1597/CM (main permission for site) P22/V1911/CM (picking station) P04/V1189/CM (Trommel plant) P97/V1395/CC (MRF Building)	75,000 3,650(Asbestos)
Eversley Material Recycling Facility	EPR/QP3490EA	04/01305/CMA (main permission for site) 08/00603/CMA (extension including weighbridge and aggregate storage)	120,000
Ewshot Waste Transfer Station	EPR/GB3209HC	03/00004/CMA	25,000
Nursling Waste Transfer Station	EPR/GB3406LN	22/00174/CMAS (extension to existing facility) 14/00024/CMAS	125,000
Reading Material Recycling Facility and Transfer Station	EPR/EB3500KB	PL/09/0968 (main permission for site) PL/23/1262 (extension to existing facility)	150,000

1.1 Excluded Operations

The current scope is inclusive of the Material Recycling Facilities listed in Table 1.

Areas of the business excluded from the scope are as follows:

- demolition and contracting inclusive of remediation, earthworks, asbestos removal;
- ready-mix concrete;
- facilities management;
- Scrap yard;

The ready-mix concrete, demolition and contracting departments of the company are managed as separate business entities. Any waste material brought in from these areas of the business to the Facilities is recorded as an external customer transaction. The figures for these wastes in/ out are however included in Section 8.0 Performance Review to show a true representation of material moving in/out of the facilities.

The Fleet and Plant departments are briefly detailed in Section 4.0 of this report, to provide context on how they can influence the performance of the Facilities through availability of vehicles, plant and equipment.

As the aggregate processing and recycling is interlinked at several of the facilities that are multi-operational, Collard Aggregate Ltd. is considered and included within the appropriate facilities below. The 2 aggregate fixed facilities are also considered due to the presentation of aggregate recycling data.

Site	Permit Number	Planning Permission	Max. Input Tonnes
Aldershot Material Recycling Facility	EPR/GB3933AH	24/00315/HCC	100,000
Warren Heath Material Recycling Facility	EPR/GB3933DZ	13/00755/CMA	320,000

1.2 Andover Material Recycling Facility

A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey, Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 3QS

Environmental permit: EPR/GB3406KZ

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 175,000

The Andover MRF also known as the A303 Facility, is located off the A303, near 'The Street' junction, at Barton Stacey. The facility is permitted to receive inert, non-hazardous waste as well as up to 5,000 tonnes of WEEE from household, commercial and industrial sources for waste transfer and treatment. Mixed non-hazardous waste received is deposited directly in the MRF shed and subsequently sorted by mechanical means or processed through the fixed plant situated within the MRF shed. The fixed plant was designed and installed by Kiverco in 2022, with a processing capacity of up to 25 tonnes per hour. The plant benefits from having multiple conveyor systems to processes 2 size fractions simultaneously, as well as 2 picking lines (housed in one modern cabin), over-band magnets, eddy current sorting, air-density separators and 2 spalek screeners.

Waste upholstered domestic seating containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are accepted at the site where it is shred within the MRF building and sent for incineration. All other facilities currently transport POPs waste to this site for shredding.

WEEE is processed within the designated area adjoining to the MRF building for bulking up prior to removal offsite. There is a baler, within the MRF building to bale up commodities for local and international recycling markets.

Inert loads are deposited directly to the relevant storage bay, located outside. Campaign crushing takes place at the facility, the resultant grades are then stored onsite to supply local businesses or developments. The site also has trader's bays alongside the weighbridge for purchasing soil and aggregate products, the majority of which are recycled material from the processing onsite and if stock is low, sourced externally, to facilitate smaller project needs.

Waste wood is stored in its largest form in the main yard area external to the MRF building, where it is then removed offsite for energy recovery. Shredding of waste wood is only undertaken should it be required on an adhoc basis to facilitate additional outlet options.

There is a workshop on the site for vehicle and plant repairs, this is managed by the plant department.

Table 2. Andover Permitted Waste Operations

Activity	Description of activities	Limits of activities
A1 Materials Recycling	R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds.	Inert waste must be kept on hard standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Treatment consisting only of sorting, separation, screening, shredding, bailing, dismantling, crushing, granulation or compaction of waste into different components for recovery. Inert wastes must be treated on hard standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Waste types as specified in Table S2.1
A2 WEEE Dismantling	R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds. D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D4 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).	Treatment consisting only of sorting, dismantling, separation, shredding, screening, grading, bailing, shearing, compacting, crushing, granulation, repair or refurbishment, or cutting of waste into different components for recovery. No more than 10 tonnes of hazardous waste in total to be treated or stored at the site per day for disposal. No more than 10 tonnes per day of hazardous waste to be treated at the site for recovery under an R5 activity. Waste types as specified in Table S2.2

1.3 Chilton Waste Transfer Station

Prospect Farm, Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0ST

Environmental permit: EPR/GB3406SY

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 75,000 +3,650 (Standard Rules)

The Chilton WTS is located at Prospect Farm, Didcot, adjacent to the A34 motorway. Entrance to and from the site is via the A34 East Ilsley junction. The site itself sits within an AONB, with strict regulatory requirements that reflect this designation. The facility is permitted to receive inert, non-hazardous and specified hazardous waste from household, commercial and industrial sources for waste transfer and treatment. The facility holds standard rules permit SR2008No9 for acceptance of up to 10 tonnes of asbestos at the site and up to 10 tonnes of storage at any one time to then dispose of at a suitably permitted facility. The site has not been utilising this standard rules permit but plans are in place to develop site processes to commence transfer of asbestos wastes in the near future. The main type of materials received at the Facility will still predominately be non-hazardous and inert waste. The heavy

fractions of non-hazardous material that arrive at the site are deposited at the fixed plant, which processes the material to produce recyclable product such as 6F5, Type 1 and other aggregate products. Any other materials are sorted in the MRF shed before removal offsite for further processing at the Reading Facility (detailed below).

The fixed plant was designed and installed in 2000 by Kiverco, with the following parts; a screening deck, over-belt magnetics, air density separator and a picking station with one conveyor system throughout. There is not a baler onsite, therefore any material that requires baling is transported in bulk to one of the other facilities (namely Reading). Inert waste that doesn't require processing is deposited directly to the relevant storage bay for bulking up. Campaign crushing of demolition and construction waste takes place at the facility, the resultant grades of materials are then stored onsite to supply local businesses or developments.



Figure 3 Chilton Fixed Processing Plant.

The site also has trader's bays for purchasing soil and aggregate product, some of which is recycled material from the processing onsite and if stocks are low, sourced externally, to facilitate smaller project needs. To the rear of the site, there is a large skip park with a range of units to facilitate the local market for hiring Collard skips.

In 2024, the site transitioned from diesel generators to a grid-connected substation. This infrastructure upgrade significantly reduced the site's carbon footprint.

Due to the area designation of AONB, the Facility must always keep a stockpile of restoration soils on the site (8,800m³ including 1,800m³ within existing bund) to be able to facilitate the return of the site to its previous standing. The soils are held in the perimeter bunds around the site which also provide screening of the site to the surrounding area.

Table 3. Chilton Permitted Waste Operations

Description of activities	Limits of activities
D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12 D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13 D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds. R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).	Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, screening, separation, shredding, crushing and compaction of non-hazardous waste into different components for disposal (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. No more than 50 tonnes of intact and shredded waste vehicle tyres (Waste code 16 01 03 and 19 12 04) shall be stored at the site.
Description of activities - SR2008 No.9	Limits of activities
D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	All wastes received shall be bagged or where necessary, wrapped. The maximum quantity of asbestos waste received at the site shall not exceed 10 tonnes per day. The maximum quantity of asbestos waste stored at the site shall not exceed 10 tonnes. There shall be no treatment or repackaging of asbestos waste.

1.4 Eversley Material Recycling Facility

Eversley Haulage Park, Fleet Road, Eversley, Hampshire, RG27 8ED

Environmental permit: EPR/QP3490EA

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 120,000

As well as the Collard Group head office being located at the Eversley site, the site also includes a MRF and Transport Workshop. It is located off the A327, near the junction to B3016. The facility is permitted to receive inert, non-hazardous and specified hazardous waste from household, commercial and industrial sources for waste transfer and treatment. The acceptance of asbestos is permitted at the site although the main waste types received are non-hazardous and inert. Material arrives at the site from a number of sources including directly from customers, internally from skip collections or from

the other Collard business entities such as Demolition and Contracting. Material from other Collard Facilities such as Ewshot, can also be transported to the site to be processed using the 2 picking lines, improving efficiencies and recycling rates.

Mixed non-hazardous waste arriving at the site is either deposited into the MRF building or at the trader's disposal bay (for smaller vehicles to minimise traffic movements). The material in the trader's disposal bay is pre-sorted, to remove any large fractions, then moved into the MRF building where it is further mechanically pre-sorted, then feed into the light line which has high efficiency rates, processing up to 60 tonnes of material per hour. The light line fixed plant main parts are a trommel, shaker decks, air density separation, magnetic belts, and a manual picking line. If the material is of a larger fraction or inert, it is deposited at the heavy line, located externally to the MRF building, to be pre-sorted, where required, then fed into the heavy line fixed plant for further mechanical sorting through shaker decks, air density separators, magnetic belts as well as manually picked via 2 picking lines (one for material of less than 40mm, the second for material of more than 40mm). Some material from this process will also go through the light line fixed plant for further processing to achieve higher recycling rates. Likewise, inert material that is processed through the light line plant is further processed through the heavy line fixed plant. In line with the company objective of replacing older plant for new more efficient models, utilising latest technologies research is ongoing into sourcing replacement plant for this facility. There is a baler onsite to bale material for local and international recycling markets. The site also has a skip park for storing skips that are hired out locally.

Any wood or aggregate material is stockpiled onsite then transported to the Collards aggregate processing site along the same stretch of road (Warren Heath Recycling Facility). There it can be further processed into wood chip, soil or aggregate products to be sold for local markets. Eversley WTS does not have any trader's bays for the purchase of materials as this is facilitated by Warren Heath Recycling Facility.

To enhance operational safety and efficiency, the metal processing unit was relocated from the MRF building to a designated shed near the entrance in 2025. This change mitigated dust and noise risks for operatives and freed up critical waste storage capacity.

Table 5. Eversley Permitted Waste Operations

Description of activities	Limits of activities
D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds. R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced).	Hazardous waste consisting of EWC 17 06 05* only. Maximum quantity of hazardous waste received at the site shall not exceed 10 tonnes per day. Maximum storage capacity 10 tonnes for hazardous waste. Asbestos waste shall be double bagged and kept within clearly identified, segregated, secure, lockable containers on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. All wastes listed in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, excluding EWC 17 06 05*.

	Wastes listed in Table 2.1 to be stored in a building or secure container or on areas of impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. Wastes listed in Table 2.2 to be stored on hardstanding or areas of impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. There shall be no treatment of hazardous wastes. Bulking, transfer or treatment of wastes listed in Table 2.1 shall be carried out inside a building or take place on areas of impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. Bulking, transfer or treatment of wastes listed in Table 2.2 to take place on hardstanding or areas of impermeable pavement with sealed drainage. Treatment operations shall be limited to physical sorting or separation of waste into different components, screening, compaction and baling. The total quantity of waste accepted at the site shall be less than 120,000 tonnes a year.
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1.5 Ewshot Waste Transfer Station

Beacon Hill Pit, Beacon Hill Road, Ewshot, Farnham, GU10 5BZ

Environmental permit: EPR/GB3209HC

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 25,000

Ewshot WTS is located along Beacon Hill Road off the A287, between Farnham and Church Crookham. The facility is permitted to receive construction and demolition waste for transfer and treatment. The main waste source is from small construction-based businesses or sole traders. The site is set out in 2 areas, one lower quarry area where the processing fixed plant is located, and waste processing takes place. The second upper quarry area has the processing and storage of aggregate material. Mixed construction and demolition waste is directly deposited at the lower quarry area where it undergoes pre-sorting via mobile plant. It is then fed through the Kiverco fixed plant which further processes the material by screening decks, magnetic belts, air density separators and a single conveyor manual picking station. The upper quarry area has a trader's disposal bay for vehicles to deposit small loads of material to reduce traffic to the lower quarry area. There are also trader's bays for purchasing recycled aggregate and soil products. Inert waste is stockpiled in the upper area where it is campaign crushed into resalable grades of product, which are then stored onsite to supply local businesses or developments. There is not a baler onsite, therefore any material that requires baling is transported in bulk to one of the other facilities (namely Eversley). The site also may, on occasion, transport bulked amounts of pre-sorted waste to Eversley WTS for further processing, benefitting from the bigger capacity fixed plant.

Table 7. Ewshot Permitted Waste Operations

Description of activities	Limits of activities
D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13 D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12 R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds.	Inert wastes shall be kept on hard standing or on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Non-hazardous wastes shall be kept on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage. Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening or crushing of waste into different components for disposal (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. Composting and other biological transformation processes are not permitted.

1.6 Nursling Material Recycling Facility

Lee Lane Quarry, Nursling, Southampton, Hampshire, SO16 0AD

Environmental permit: EPR/GB3406LN

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 125,000

Nursling MRF, also known as Lee Lane Quarry is located off Lee Lane in Nursling, Southampton. The facility is permitted to receive inert and non-hazardous waste from household, commercial and industrial sources for waste transfer and treatment.

In 2025, the site permit was varied to increase the site area to facilitate an aggregate processing area to the North of the existing site and add in additional EWC to the permit including select hazardous waste codes for transfer only. This allowed for all aggregate processing to be relocated to the northern extension area whilst improving the layout of the MRF.

With the extension area, all inert and hardcore material incoming to the site is deposited in the northern area at the relevant stockpile and campaign crushing then takes place, the resultant grades of materials are then stored onsite to supply local businesses or developments.

Non-hazardous waste is deposited in the MRF shed, where mechanical sorting via the mobile plant takes place before it is fed into the processing fixed plant. The fixed plant was designed and installed by Kiverco, in 2021, it has a shaker deck, density separators, magnetic belts and a single conveyor picking line. All processed material is placed into segregated bays for bulking up prior to removal offsite. There is not a baler onsite, therefore any material that requires baling is transported in bulk to one of the other facilities (namely Andover).

The site also has a ready-mix concrete batching plant and associated trader's bay for producing and selling concrete product. The concrete batching plant is due to be replaced in 2026 to increase volumes for the Southampton construction market.

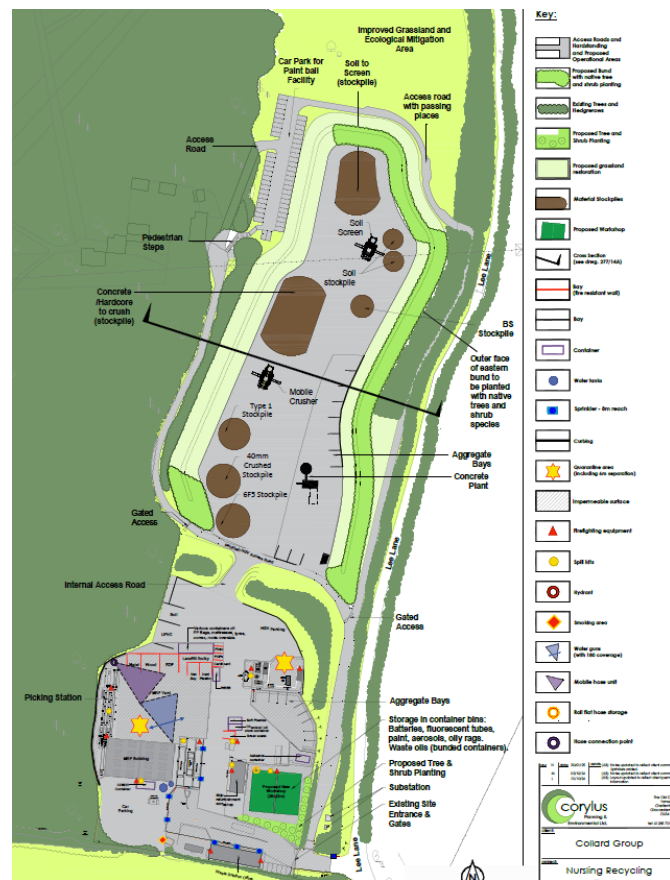


Figure 4 Nursling trader bays.

Table 8. Nursling Permitted Waste Operations

Description of activities	Limits of activities
D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12 R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds.	Treatment consisting only of manual and mechanical sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, or crushing of waste into different components for disposal (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. No more than 50 tonnes per day of non-hazardous waste to be treated at the site under a D9 activity. Treatment of slags and ashes for recovery shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day.
Description of activities – Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Limits of activities
R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	Treatment consisting only of manual and mechanical sorting and separation into different components for disposal (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. All waste shall be stored and treated on impermeable surface with sealed drainage. The maximum quantity of hazardous waste that can be stored at the site shall not exceed 50 tonnes at any one time. There shall be no treatment of asbestos waste including compaction or compression by mechanical or manual means. Asbestos wastes shall not be removed from their primary packaging (bags or wrapping). Asbestos waste shall: • be double bagged, or where necessary, securely wrapped; • be kept within clearly identified, segregated, sealed, secure, lockable bulk containers (for example skips) on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system; and • not be stored loose or in bays

1.7 Reading Material Recycling Facility and Waste Transfer Station

128 Cardiff Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 8PQ

Environmental permit: EPR/EB3500KB

Maximum Annual Tonnage: 150,000

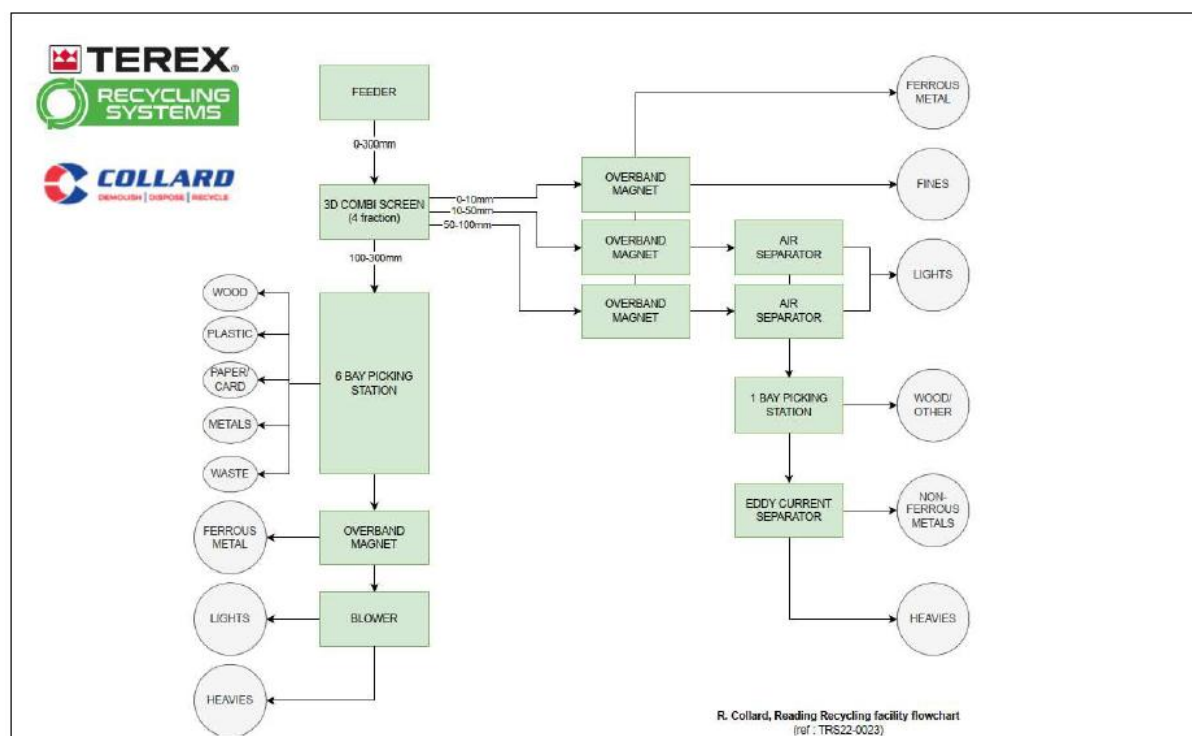


Figure 5 Reading Process Flow Diagram.

Reading MRF is located on Cardiff Road, off Richfield Avenue in central Reading. The facility is permitted to receive inert and non-hazardous waste from household, commercial and industrial sources for waste transfer and treatment.

The 2025 permit variation for the facility, increased the throughput of non-hazardous waste, extended the site boundary to accommodate the expansion of the MRF building and processing plant, and additional waste codes were added including hazardous and clinical waste codes. The site is establishing the necessary operational controls to commence hazardous and clinical waste transfer station activities. This will allow for the expansion of operations and deliver well-rounded service solutions to our valued customers.

Non-hazardous waste activities are permitted in the form of physical treatment including manual and mechanical sorting/ separation, screening, bailing, shredding, crushing or compaction of waste for recovery or disposal. The Terex processing plant was installed in 2023, to increase the quantity and quality of processed material and increase recycling rates. The new plant has a Spalek vibrating screening deck, 3 over-band magnets, parallel air-density separators and 2 manual picking lines. The main manual picking line can facilitate up to 24 pickers, although only 12 at present are employed there at any one time. The second small fraction picking line, can facilitate up to 4 pickers, with 2 required there at present. During the expansion to the site and the installation of new plant in 2023, the dust suppression system and CCTV system were upgraded along with the installation of thermal imagery to enhance fire management, reducing the likelihood and impact of fires at the site.

All mixed waste that arrives onsite is deposited in the MRF building, where sorting via mobile plant takes place before it is fed into the fixed plant. Due to the location of the facility, it tends to receive

more household, non-hazardous waste from the skip hire part of the company. Inert materials, such as hardcore, concrete etc., output from the processing of waste at the site are stockpiled and transported to one of the other Facilities (namely Chilton and Warren Heath) for further processing via crushing and screening to produce recycled aggregates for resale. There is a baler onsite to bale up material for local and international recycling markets. The facility also receives processed material to be bailed from other Facilities that do not have a baler onsite.

Table 10. Reading Permitted Waste Operations

Description of activities	Limits of activities
R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents. R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds. R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic compounds. R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12 D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13 D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	Physical treatment including manual and mechanical sorting/ separation, screening, bailing, shredding, crushing or compaction of non-hazardous waste for disposal (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery. Treatment of slags and ashes for disposal shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or if for a mix of recovery and disposal shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day. The total quantity of non-hazardous waste treated under a D9 activity shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day. Shredding of non-hazardous metal waste for recovery is permitted up to 75 tonnes per day. Biological treatment of non-hazardous waste under an R3 activity shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day. All waste must be stored and treated on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage. Subject to any other requirements of this permit, wastes shall be stored for no longer than 1 year prior to disposal or 3 years prior to recovery.
Description of activities – Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Limits of activities
R12: Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11 (repackaging) D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13 R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending	Hazardous waste may only be treated for the purpose of repackaging — no other treatment is permitted. No more than 10 tonnes of hazardous waste per day shall be repackaged, in aggregate. There shall be no treatment of hazardous waste other than for sorting and separation from other waste streams, repair or refurbishment, or manual dismantling only. All waste shall be stored inside a building.

collection, on the site where it is produced). D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	Waste shall be stored on impermeable surfacing with sealed drainage.
Description of activities – Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Limits of activities
R12: Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11 (repackaging) D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13 R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). D15: Storage pending any of the operations D1 to D14 (Excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	All waste shall be stored inside a building. Pharmaceutical, chemical, anatomical and palletised waste shall be stored securely within designated areas of a building. The amount of hazardous waste stored on site at any one time shall not exceed 50 tonnes. Waste shall be stored on impermeable surfacing with sealed drainage. Waste shall not be treated, other than repackaged prior to removal off-site.

2.0 Client Relationships

Collards have developed, over several years, a waste management business that is adaptive at supporting customers in collecting and processing waste material. With a greater drive to avoid disposing of waste in an unsustainable manner, the recycling options offered by Collards are increasingly attractive. Furthermore, to ensure the most sustainable waste management solutions are integrated into the business, Collards are driven to be at the forefront of innovative waste management techniques and technologies, as well as assisting customers in their sustainable development and net zero journeys.

Customer experience is integral to the reputation of the company and its continued growth and development. The company maintains accreditation to ISO 9001, which ensures that services are up to the correct quality standards for customers. Satisfaction is monitored, documented, reviewed and analysed, taking corrective action in the event that customer requirements are not being met. Customers not only include those that utilise the waste disposal services, but also include the material off takers. These customers are also considered when maintaining relationships and customer experience.

The company has a large internal Customer Services team, based out of 3 key offices to provide more informed location-based services. The team is managed by experienced Customer Service Management, with full training provided at commencement and throughout employment as requirements change. The Customer Service Team are available to advise on all initial customer queries, ascertaining any necessary information to understand and correctly advising on customer

needs; such as advising on the type of container based on the information provided (Figure 6 shows most utilised container types offered by Collards). They will also provide technical guidance on waste types accepted at the Collard Facilities, including acceptance of hazardous materials. The Team is diligent in ensuring customers are aware of their legal requirements as a waste producer or carrier and of the expectations Collard Facilities operate to. As well as over the phone, orders can be placed electronically, where customers are taken through a simple ordering process that provides all the relevant information, in a clear manner prior to them making an order. The ordering process for skip hire incorporates waste acceptance information such as waste type and prohibited items, ensuring customers are aware of what can and cannot be put in skips or waste containers (see Figure 7 for a high level process flow). This initial stage of customer interaction is vital to ensuring a satisfactory experience whilst also adhering to the legal requirements of the Facilities' permits. This ordering system is managed by the Customer Services Team who will contact customers if any further clarifications are required.

Contracts are established with clients that require long-term disposal options; these are managed by Regional Business Development Managers that maintain high levels of communication with the client to ensure continued customer satisfaction. Customer Services may also direct customers to the Business Development Managers to further advise on continued provision of services. To ensure the most effective and suitable services are provided to clients, site visits and in-person meetings are advised to ensure an accurate assessment of the clients' needs. This can involve routine site visits at relevant locations, categorisation of waste types, providing latest legislative information, waste containment and disposal assessments, any health and safety considerations.

Transport Coordinators work closely with operators, drivers, and the Customer Services Team to ensure operations run efficiently and are tracked to completion.



Figure 6 Container types & sizes.

To ensure customer satisfaction for any off takers of materials out of the facilities, such as commodities, RDF or general recyclables, the Collard Environmental management teams coordinate the process and promote communication with all parties involved. In compliance with our RDF off-taker, the facilities comply with a strict testing schedule to evidence compositional analysis and meet contractual requirements. Any complaint regarding the service or quality of material provided is investigated and corrective actions implemented if required. It is important that customer feedback is sought, whether good or bad and the information gathered acted upon. Where we receive poor feedback, we endeavour to address the highlighted problem to the satisfaction of the customer as well as implement measures to prevent reoccurrence. A range of methods to gather customer feedback are used, these can include email communications, website responses, verbal communications with staff. Customers are also actively encouraged to leave feedback on Trust Pilot and Google, and this information is used to improve our service experience.

Any official complaint made is dealt with promptly and effectively. Once a complaint is received (this can be verbally or electronically), PR013 Complaints Procedure is followed as required. Formal acknowledgement of the complaint is returned to the complainant within 3 days, reassuring them that the matter is being addressed. The complaint is then fully investigated, and a resolution determined. If required, Senior Management will review the investigation to ensure the process has been completed satisfactorily. The goal of this process is to resolve any complaints to the satisfaction of the complainant and understand how it can be avoided in the future.

To ensure compliant production of aggregates from inert waste, Collard Aggregates Limited work to the WRAP quality protocol. It constitutes a factory production control system in compliance with the European Standard for aggregates EN 12620, 13242, 13285 & 13139. Managing non-conforming products and complaints are detailed in the protocol.

Managing relations with Waste Brokers is through the Area Operations Managers, this establishes a transparent, direct process. This framework secures service quality, facilitates immediate information dissemination, and enables agile operational adjustments.

The Collard subcontractor or supplier approval procedure, ensures that qualified and capable subcontractors and suppliers are screened for competency, reviewing and verifying their documentation and their financial stability before awarding them a contract with the business.

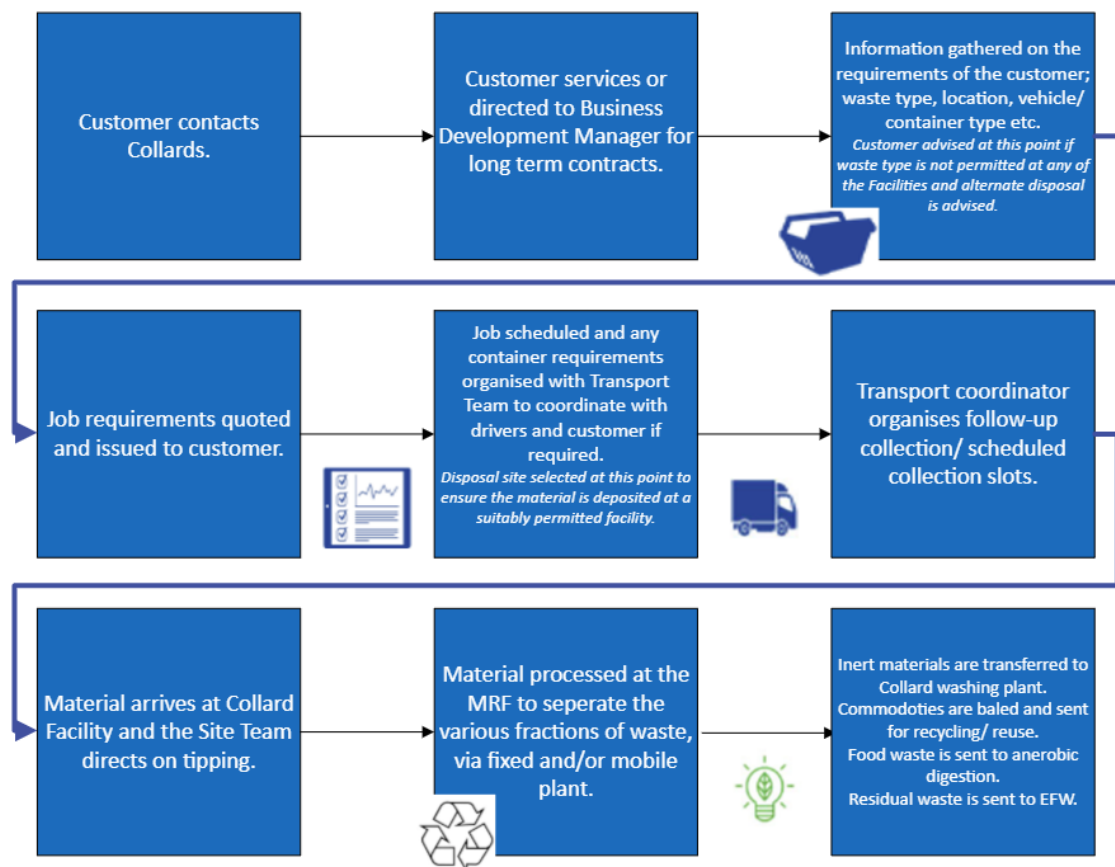


Figure 7 High level process flow.

3.0 Impacts and Risks

The Collard Group Risks and Opportunities are detailed in IMS005, this details the key company risks and opportunities across Health, Safety, Quality and Environment factors across the Collard Group with the level of risk for each. This information directs management practices and development opportunities.

Collards has a dedicated, internal Health, Safety, Quality and Environment Team (HSQE). The team supports the operational managers and staff at all the Facilities in managing their health and safety, environmental and quality risks associated with the activities undertaken including providing guidance and advisory on completing comprehensive risk assessments.

Site- specific as well as task specific risk assessments are used at each facility to assess the likelihood and severity of hazards causing harm and implement control measures to adequately reduce the risk as low as practicable for the activity to proceed.

The Facilities have site-specific risk assessments covering the expected hazards, risks and controls, specific to that facility and its operations. Task specific risk assessments are then adopted to cover activities or tasks that require a standalone assessment or are separate from the site-specific risk assessment. Having generic risk assessments available in addition to the site-specific risk assessments ensures that all activities are risk-assessed and activities done less routinely or on an adhoc basis are also considered.

The Facilities are managed and monitored by Technically Competent Managers (COTC) qualified to the WAMITAB operator competency scheme to ensure compliance with all legal and statutory requirements. All risk assessments are completed by suitably qualified COTC holders and fully supported by the HSQE Team that review and provide technical support, where required. The process of completing a risk assessment includes a full assessment of the activity covering the 5 steps to completing a risk assessment, as well as a review of best practice techniques for the task or activity and any available technologies that could reduce the risk of harm a hazard poses. Once all reasonably practicable control measures have been put in place, the level of risk is determined using the risk matrix below. If an activity is assessed to fall into the red section of the matrix shown in Figure 8, the activity is terminated until further control measure are implemented which reduces the risk level. Risk assessments are reviewed annually or if there are any significant changes to workplace processes or design, whenever new machinery, substances or procedures are introduced or whenever there is an injury or incident as a result of hazard exposure. Site Management are responsible for implementing all the stated control measures as well as alerting all relevant site personnel of their responsibilities for adhering to them. Risk assessments are also used to inform company procedures, therefore if a procedure is updated the associated risk assessment(s) will also be reviewed and vice versa. It is vital these documents work in conjunction with each other for a standardized approach to operations and processes.

		Likelihood				
Severity		Remote (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Certain (5)
	Trivial (1)	1	2	3	4	5
	Minor (2)	2	4	6	8	10
	Significant (3)	3	6	9	12	15
	Major (4)	4	8	12	16	20
	Fatal (5)	5	10	15	20	25

Figure 8 Risk Matrix

The Collard Group Aspects and Impacts Register is used to assess the most significant impacts and risks to or directly from the business and detail relevant control measures. Together with input from Senior Management, the HSQE Team ensures the impacts and risks are adequately assessed and controlled across the entire business. This document is reviewed annually or following any critical changes affecting the business such as an incident or legislative change. The Aspects and Impacts Register is also regularly reviewed by Senior management with the control measures implemented throughout the business by appointed, trained and competent persons. The register uses the risk matrix (see Figure 8) to determine the significance of the impacts or risks associated with the various activities undertaken to render the residual risk low enough for the activity to proceed.

To minimise the impact of climate change on our operations and associated impact on the environment and in compliance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016, a Climate Change Adaption Plan has been implemented across all facilities that hold an Environmental Permit. The plan includes a climate change risk assessment and impact assessment to assess the level of climate change risk and the necessary control measures.

All risks and impacts have been developed and are in line with independently audited standards of ISO 9001 (Quality), ISO 14001 (Environmental) ISO 45001 (Health, Safety and Welfare Management System Standard).

The HSQE Team undertakes routine internal H&S audits as well as environmental and quality audits. These cover all areas of the facilities to inspect and review compliance with requirements including control measures detailed in risk assessments and processes detailed in company procedures. Further to this site observations are undertaken which review a snapshot of a site or a specific activity against requirements set out by the company. Both audits and observations are detailed in a comprehensive report, with any corrective actions assigned and communicated to Site Management. The completion of any action is automatically tracked by the software system used. Senior Management and the HSQE Team also monitor progress. Whilst quality aspects of the sites and facility outputs are assessed in audits and observations, Senior and Site Management also regularly review processes to promote quality across Facility outputs and maintain the company's reputation.

The Organisation manages unplanned incidents through the following procedures:

- Accident and Near Miss Investigation Procedure
- Accident and Near Miss Reporting Procedure
- Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Reporting
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Procedure
- Environmental Emergency Action Plan Procedure

The above procedures ensure roles and responsibilities are made clear, detail the steps to be taken directly following an incident and the investigation process is completed as required including determined outcomes to prevent reoccurrence. Having set procedures ensures there is accountability across the site and its operations.

Collards encourages all employees to report incidents and near miss events. Reports are made electronically and once raised these are automatically sent out to the HSQE Team, the site management team and senior management as required, providing instance notification. The HSQE Team tracks and monitors trends in incidents and near misses recorded in the business, these are reviewed and communicated to Senior Management during monthly H&S meetings as well as monthly Director meetings. Any established actions are communicated to the business via safety briefings/ toolbox talks, notice boards, email alerts or team meetings.

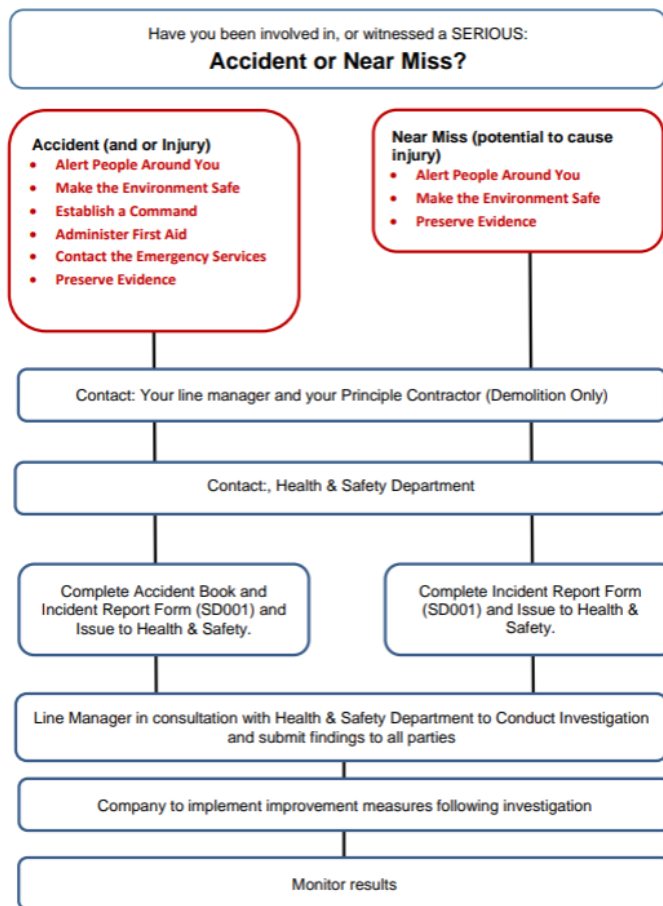


Figure 9 Reporting process flow.

The business continuity plan communicates relevant actions to specific individuals, following a serious incident. This in turn aims to minimise the level of disruption the incident has on the company's abilities to function or the quality of the service provided.

The plan details:

- Incident Management – initial response to a disruptive incident.
- Business Continuity - delivery of critical activities/services during the disruptive incident.
- Resumption and Recovery - returning to business as usual.

To continually drive and adapt health and safety focus, companywide campaigns are implemented, most recently with 'Pause 2 Think'. This campaign is directed at encouraging everyone to always take a minute to really think about what they're about to do, how they're about to do it and the potential hazards to consider. To ensure the campaign roll-out was suitably weighted, the communication on this was provided directly from Senior Management to all employees. Figure 10 is an example of one method used to communicate the 'Pause 2 Think' message, utilising stickers around sites as well as on vehicles and mobile plant.

PAUSE THINK

Take time and pause to
think before every task

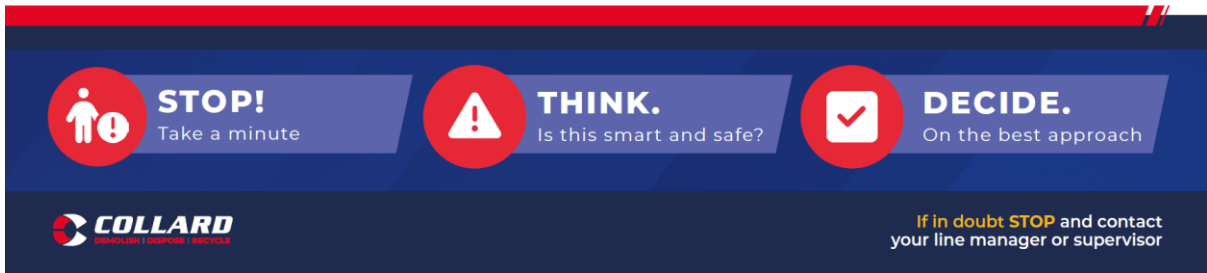


Figure 10 Pause 2 Think sticker template.

4.0 Operational Management

4.1 IMS

The company has established an Integrated Management System (IMS), developed, and audited to the international standards; ISO 9001, 14001, 45001 and aligns to PAS 99:2012 Specification of common management system requirements as a framework for integration. The Collard Group Principles, corporate guidelines and policies also help shape the IMS.

The IMS details key objects and responsibilities applicable to all employees initiated at top-level management:

- The commitment to the provision of a safe and healthy working environment that encourages the prevention of work-related injury and ill health;
- Commitment to enhancing our environmental performance via pollution prevention, sustainable resource use, climate change mitigation and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Commitment to satisfying quality led applicable requirements and services;
- To comply with all legal obligations and other requirements;
- Commit to the continual improvement of the integrated management system.

To ensure responsibilities are clearly identified the IMS includes appendix IMS004 where the responsibilities for each position as listed below, are included.

- Group Managing Director,
- HSEQ Director,
- Top Management,
- Line Management,
- Employees and Operatives.

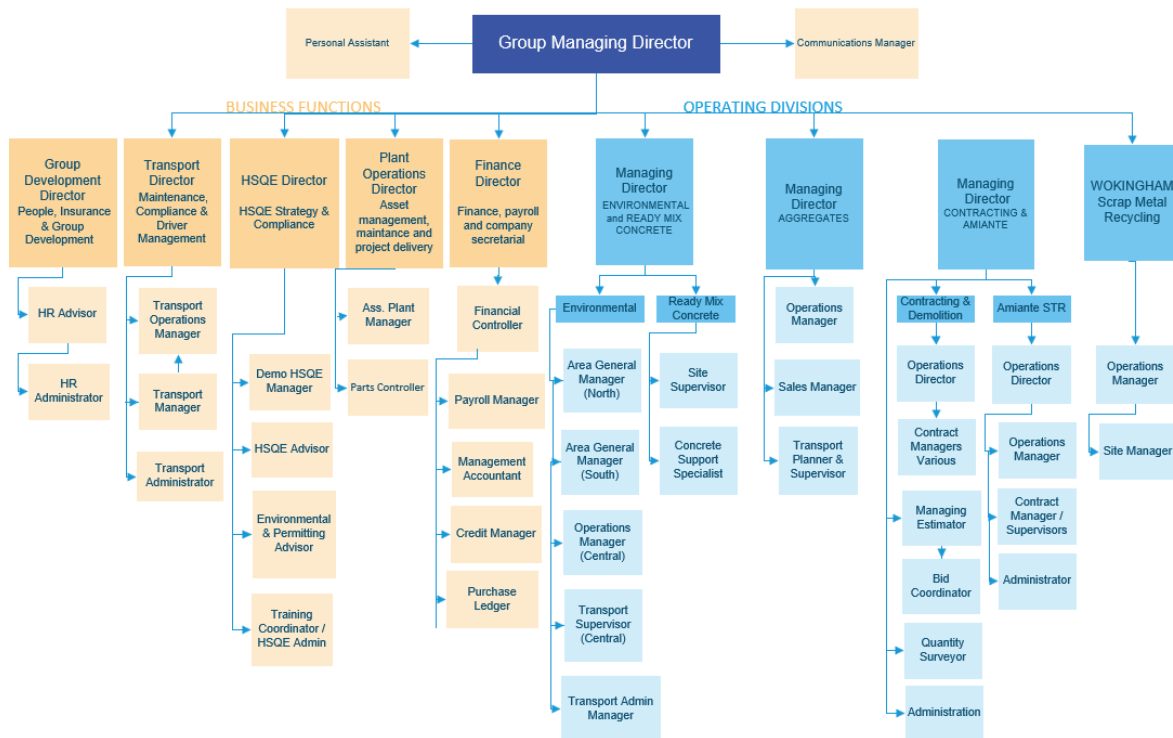


Figure 11 Collard Group Management Structure.

Figure 11 shows the Group Management Structure, for the overall Company Structure refer to Figure 1. It is recognised that issuing the entire IMS manual to all employees is ineffective therefore during the induction process the IMS is discussed and the IMS policy statement presented to all new employees. The IMS policy statement is reviewed annually to monitor its effectiveness and ensure it is reflective of changing needs and circumstances. The policy statement is displayed at all sites and offices as well as electronic copies found in the Company Handbook, HR portal and online Sharepoint system.

4.2 Site Management Plans and Procedures

Every Facility has a site management plan that forms a key part of the management system for the site. The management plan documents practical information on how the site is organised, executed and managed to facilitate efficient and compliant operation.

The site management plan includes, as a minimum the following:

- Key personnel responsible for the Facility.
- Operational information such as operating hours, site boundaries etc.
- Regulatory information including environmental permit numbers, annual tonnage allowances, waste codes etc.
- References full procedures and highlights key procedural information most pertinent to the site.

Company and site procedures have been developed to detail the approved method for completing a task or activity with steps and instructions to cover all aspects. For completeness several departments within the business are consulted when procedures are created to ensure they are put together in line with company standards, legal and regulatory obligations in mind.

4.3 Waste Acceptance

The waste acceptance process at all Facilities forms a key part of the management of the Facility. All incoming waste is assessed to ensure it is acceptable under the associated site permit. Where required for some waste types, clients must provide a pre-acceptance waste information form detailing the characterisation of the material to determine the waste treatment and disposal options suitable prior to arrival at a facility. The assessment of the waste must comply with WM3 guidance from the Environment Agency, for both any pre-acceptance requirements as well as for any characterisation of on-site waste.

PR061 Waste acceptance, rejection and storage procedure details the process to follow for acceptance of waste at the facilities as well as the process for non-conforming, rejected or quarantined loads. It includes details of the required legal paperwork that must be checked at point of entry to the site, ensuring all waste acceptance and removal is correctly described and recorded. Figure 13 shows the process flow chart taken from PR061 which aims to provide a simple tool for the site team to follow for acceptance of waste to the site.



Figure 12 Collard Dust Cart, for commercial waste collections.

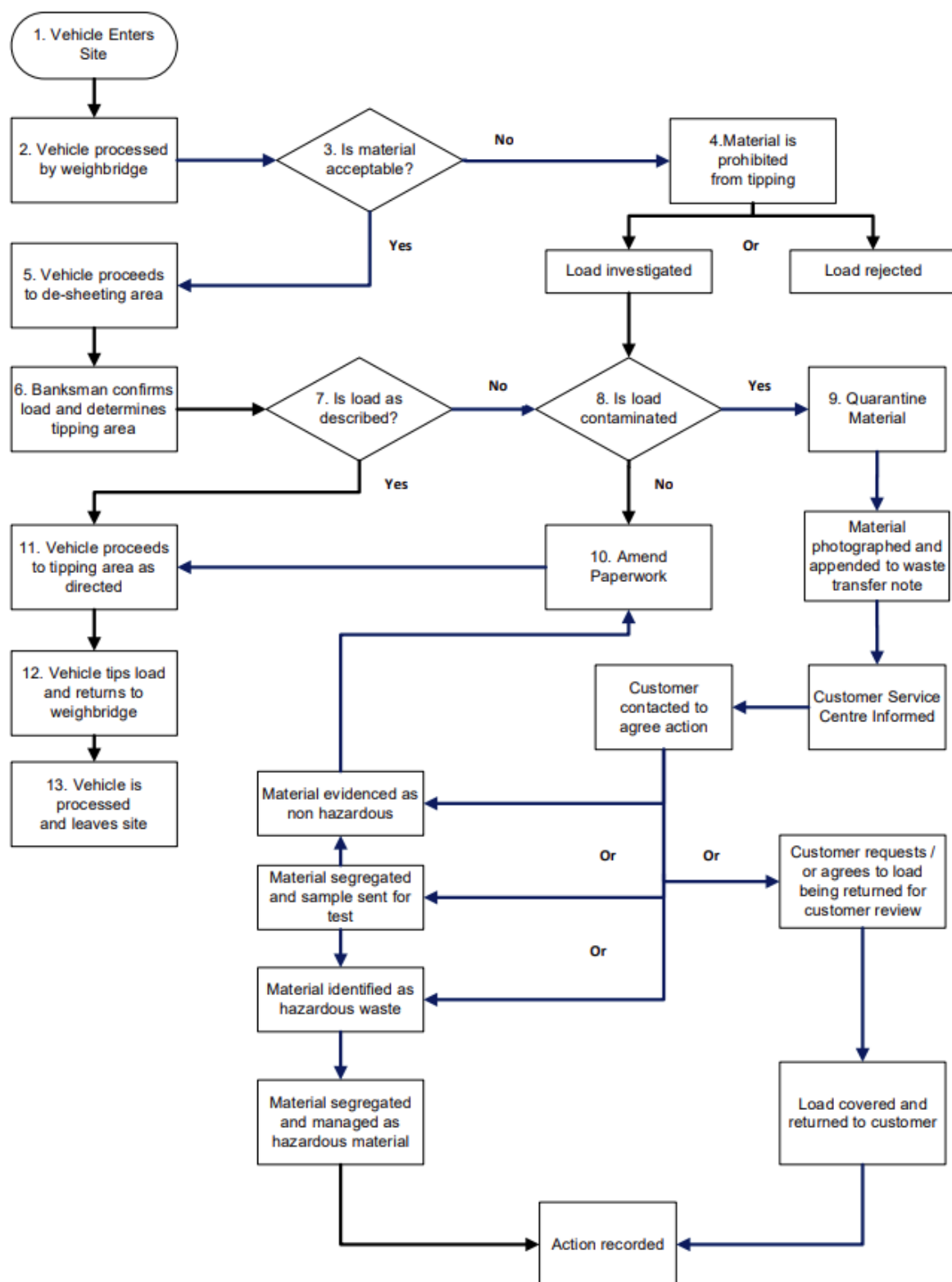


Figure 13 Waste Acceptance Process Flow taken from PR061.

All waste accepted at the site must be accompanied by a completed waste transfer note, consignment note or season ticket and be transported via a licensed waste carrier. Weighbridge Operatives at each of the Facilities take part in external Duty of Care training to provide the required depth of knowledge to be effective within their roles. They also receive practical internal training to skill them in reviewing the required documentation and undertake visual inspections of the loads where the infrastructure allows. Waste acceptance checks are also undertaken at the point of unloading, this includes a visual inspection and photographs of the material, in some cases camera systems are utilised to check the load before it is tipped. Any loads found not to comply with the conditions of the sites' permit or non-confirming to waste acceptance requirements is rejected at the earliest opportunity. If it has been tipped at the site it is placed into the designated quarantine area (shown on each facilities' site plan) until prompt removal off-site can be organized. Quarantined wastes will be removed from the site as soon as practicable. Appropriate records will be kept of the rejected, non-confirming or quarantined loads in the sites' Site Inspection and Control Summary Sheet in the first instance and a record of the waste will be maintained until it's removal offsite.

Details of all on Site Activities	
Rejected Loads List all rejected loads including ticket numbers etc. and reason for rejection.	

Figure 14 Abstract from Site Inspection and Control Summary Sheet, showing section to record rejected loads.

Each Facility has easy access to the site permit documentation; these are all saved on the Company Sharepoint system, a hard copy printed for the Weighbridge Operatives to access, and the full list of waste codes detailed in the 'Waste Code Matrix' spreadsheet, see Figure 15. The Waste Code Matrix is an interactive spreadsheet that lists all the Collard facilities' waste acceptance codes as per each site's permit. This can be used to not only quickly search which wastes types can be accepted at each facility but also the waste types that are not permitted for acceptance.

→ 01 01 01	Wastes from metaliferous mineral extraction	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Waste Code	Waste Code Title	Aldershot	Andover	Calf Lane	Chilton TS	Eversley	Ewshot	Nursling
01 01 01	Wastes from metaliferous mineral extraction				X			X
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non metaliferous excavation		X		X			X
01 03 04	Acid-generating tailings from processing of sulphide ore							
01 03 05	Other tailings containing hazardous waste							

Figure 15 Waste code matrix extract.

Beyond verifying Waste Carrier Licences on the Public Register, facilities maintain a Duty of Care Register. This register tracks all customer and Collard Waste Carrier Licences transporting waste to the site to ensure they are valid and in date. It also includes a section for off-taker details, managed via the Duty of Care Process Procedure. This system ensures waste is only directed to sites with the correct permits and waste codes, strictly maintaining compliance with the Duty of Care Code of Practice.

4.4 Transport

The Transport Department supports the company operations by providing commercially effective vehicles, ensuring successful delivery of services to clients whilst maintaining quality vehicles and effective route planning. The fleet of over 135 safe and specialist Collard-owned vehicles consists of bulkers, municipal vehicles, RMC lorries, grab & tipper lorries, skip & RoRo lorries. The Transport Team is responsible for ensuring the right vehicle and the most effective route is planned for the job

requirements. The Team manages and repairs all Collard-owned vehicles within the Transport Workshop located at Eversley, keeping servicing times to a minimum and maximizing vehicle productivity. The company aims to replace vehicles every five years to utilize latest technologies including low emissions models. Our vehicles also comply with London Low Emission Zone Regulations and are EURO VI compliant. Our Gold certification from FORS, demonstrates our commitment to fleet safety, efficiency and environmental protection. A designated Transport Administrator within the Transport Team is responsible for ensuring compliance with the multiple schemes as well as further environmental performance monitoring such as; MPGs, fuel usage, idling times and route efficiency.

Fleet specific training is managed by the Transport Team, ensuring all training to meet internal and legal requirements are complied with. Internet enabled tablets with Fletti software are issued to all drivers to complete mandatory daily checks on all vehicles before usage. This software is also used for the recording and reporting of any defects.

4.5 Plant Fleet

The Plant Department has an impressive fleet of over 100 items of mobile plant and machinery including excavators, shovels, dump trucks, shredders, crushers and screeners. They are also responsible for the operation and maintenance of all the Facilities' fixed plant ensuring they are on hand to react to any breakdowns and down-time is kept to a minimum. The Plant Team and Facilities Management work together on any developments to the Facilities assessing latest technologies and feasibility of improvements to recycling rates and processing efficiencies. Latest improvements include recently incorporating air density separation and eddy current separators to processing plant at Facilities that required replacement.

All mobile plant are operated by an experienced and highly trained workforce. The maintenance and repair of all plant is achieved by the in-house workshop at Warren Heath as well as site-based maintenance and repairs across multiple sites to ensure that a reliable and efficient service is maintained. The company aims to replace mobile plant assets every five years or upon reaching a maximum of 10,000 operational hours.



Figure 16 Collard skip loader lorries.

4.6 Waste Treatment, Recovery and Disposal

The Collard Group is driven by a zero waste to landfill commitment, 'recycling the past for the future'.

Each Facility aims to recycle and recover as much of the material received as possible and maximize the usability of the material. As a waste management business that handles and treats waste, fulfilling the principles of the Waste Hierarchy is at the heart of the business model.

Each Facility is managed by a COTC holder, that ensures the site is managed as per the environmental permit and planning conditions and all site operations are covered by company issued procedures, Safe Systems of Work and operating techniques.

Following the move from landfill as the main residual waste off-taker to sending waste to EfW in 2024, the landfill diversion percentage increased from 84% in 2023 PAS 402 report to 97% in 2025 (Environmental Limited Facilities). Also, with the EfW situated in close proximity to the Facilities, not only offering a reduced waste to landfill option but also reduced emissions from the reduction in milage to reach disposal.

Any fines produced from the plant are segregated and analysed under WM3 guidance to ensure they are suitable for daily cover over active cells in landfills, ensure accurate classification, compliance with tax requirements on qualifying fines and keeping disposal costs as low as possible. Each Facility is set out to maximise efficiency of material segregation, minimizing contamination as much as possible and practically situating material for ease of site processes and adherence to legislative requirements. The greater quality of the material, the more recycling potential and commercial viability it has therefore each site recognise avoiding cross-contamination benefits in both a commercially and site management sense.

Paper, cardboard and plastic commodities out of the Facilities totaled 6,270 tonnes in 2025. Figure 17 shows all the potential commodities outgoing from the Facilities, some dependent on market availability and pressure.



Figure 17 Commodities produced.

4.7 Storage

All site operations are managed by the Site Manager, ensuring that all waste is handled and stored in line with the requirements of the sites' environmental permit and planning permissions. Only waste types listed in the sites' environmental permit are accepted and storage is set up accordingly, utilizing several containment options including internal and external bays, open and enclosed skips, IBCs and sealed containers. Each Facility assesses the layout of the site to position storage areas appropriately,

this can be based on capacity requirements, efficiency of access or egress, safety considerations but at all times to meet permit and planning requirements. The Site Team constantly assesses stockpiles to ensure material is stored to reduce risk, this includes visual inspections, sampling, heat monitoring etc. Care is also taken when excavating stockpiles to ensure they are not in an unstable condition, have sheer steep slopes or overhangs or at risk of collapse. All storage bays are routinely emptied of material and the structural integrity of the bays checked, making sure they are in a suitable condition. Where possible, stockpile rotation is in place, utilizing the first in-first out principle; loading from one side of the storage area and removing from another to ensure that the oldest material is removed first.

All Facilities have internal storage as well as external storage areas, generally inert waste is stored outside. Most of the external storage areas at all Facilities are now on impermeable surfaces to better manage ground conditions and run-off. All internal storage areas are on impermeable surfaces with a controlled drainage system. Where storage bays are utilised, fire rated separation walls used consist of concrete or steel infrastructure. The specification of the separation walls adhere to the relevant permit and planning conditions as well as Fire Prevention Plan guidance, to have a fire resistance period of at least 120 minutes.

For Facilities that can accept hazardous materials, suitable storage is available on site for example; designated secure, enclosed and lockable storage containers, with a capacity to meet the approved quantities. Incidental hazardous waste is, however, anticipated at all Facilities, therefore where common types of incidentals are received such as asbestos and hazardous wood, suitable storage containers are present, adhering to Duty of Care and Hazardous Waste Regulations.

All sites have a Site Inspection and Control Summary Sheet, requiring daily and weekly checks to be completed around the Facility. In addition to this, storage of materials is checked during internal audits and site visits undertaken by the HSQE Team.

As a waste management company, we collect and handle our own waste generated at the Head Office and other office locations. The waste collection is organised and collected through the Transport Team that then delivered it to the closest Facility. The waste is treated, stored, handle and recycled (where possible) or disposed of in line with our duty of care requirements.

4.8 Resource Management

Operational resources are identified in a number of ways, in order to conduct business efficiently and maintain control.

At a senior management level, targets are set and disseminated across the business. In other cases, business proposals are made to the board of Directors and/or senior management to assess and determine resourcing requirements.

Strategic assessment of KPIs and objectives also directs business focus and dynamic allocation of resources. Continuous evaluation highlights high-performing areas and critical gaps, allowing senior management to pivot attention toward high-growth markets, compliance needs, or underperforming sectors.

Monthly management meetings, facilitate the Area Managers and Site Managers to discuss a range of operational matters, including business strategy, future developments, limitations, and resource requirements. Site Management are responsible for resource management of the site (labor, plant, equipment, etc.), making sure the Facilities have everything they require for the successful operation

of the site. The Human Resources Team support all teams in filling vacancies to meet resource requirements. Area Managers also track procurement at each site to budget and manage finances.

The Procurement Procedure sets out the requirements for ensuring the suitability of supplier product or services.

4.9 Operating systems

4.9.1 Weighsoft

Weighsoft is used for managing all waste in and out of the Facilities. It is an effective software system for ensuring all the required information for both business and legislative requirements are gathered and stored. The system makes it as simple as possible for the Weighbridge Operatives to record loads in and out of each facility as well as storing the data for referring to as required.

All customers that tip material at the facilities have their details recorded on the Weighsoft system, once entered the information is stored on the system to easily pull up on future visits. Information includes details of their waste carriers' licence, which is also checked and tracked outside of the system to check it is valid and in date.

Weighsoft and weighbridge data tracking are critical for the compliant management of all on-site waste lifecycle stages.

4.9.2 PowerBI

Power BI visualises and analyses operational data (see Figure 18). The platform enables rapid assessments of waste flow rates; incoming and outgoing tonnages across all facilities. Data can be filtered down by individual waste streams to enhance performance evaluations and strategic decision-making against compliance objectives.

Data stored on Power BI also includes financials, vehicle performance and CO2 savings. Power BI usage is constantly evolving and being utilised for further data capture, an example includes the CO2 emissions interactive report and dashboard which allows the Company to advise customers on the amount of CO2 offset through diversion from landfill. Power BI interacts with other operating systems (e.g. Weighsoft) to pull the required data for collating into reports and visual dashboards to better understand current performance and inform operations for future business development.

PowerBI is also used to track throughput into the facilities, this is further scrutinised during the HSQE audit process to ensure maximum tonnage restrictions are not exceeded.

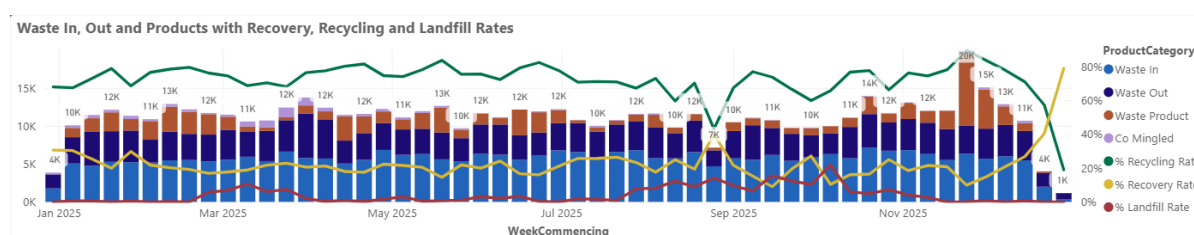


Figure 18 Power BI extract showing the rates across the 6 Facilities in 2025.

4.9.3 Sharepoint

To ensure all key documents are centrally located, a Sharepoint system has been implemented. This allows for all parts of the Company to be able to access documents as required. The system is managed by the HSQE Team, with the most current or updated documents uploaded promptly.

4.10 Aggregate Processing and Ready Mix Concrete

Collard Aggregates Limited is part of the Collard Group alongside Collard Environmental Limited. Collard Aggregates Limited operate a number of aggregate processing facilities, these include aggregate only facilities; Aldershot and Warren Heath as well as aggregate processing alongside the Collard Environmental Facilities at the following sites; Andover, Chilton and Nursling. Aggregate material is either processed at one of the on-site processing areas or transferred to one of the two specialist facilities.

The operation consists of acceptance of hardcore and inert materials which are then processed via specialist processing plant (crusher, manual picking station and wash plant) into premium aggregate products for use in construction and civil engineering projects. Many customers choose recycled aggregates because they lower costs and boost sustainability without sacrificing material quality. The quality of our recycled aggregates is independently endorsed through external auditing. The authentication of the specification of all consignments is evidence through rigorous testing in line with the WRAP protocol, and BS EN 932-1.

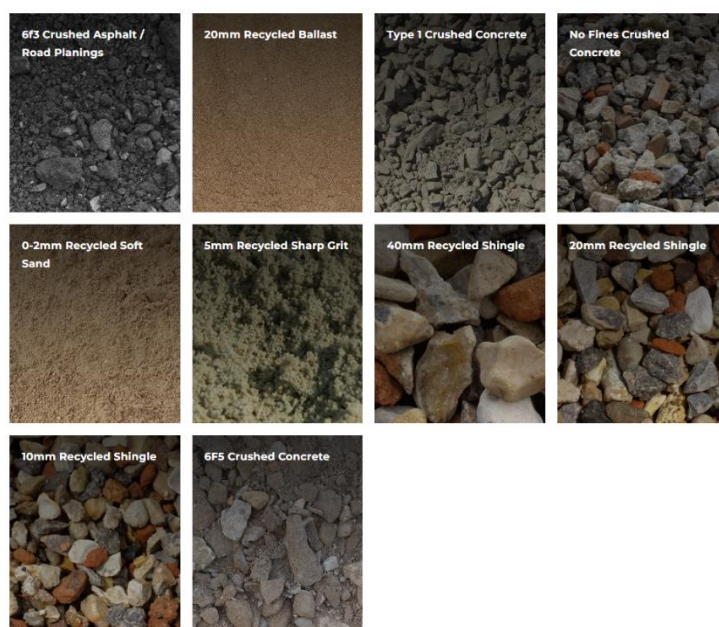


Figure 19 Recycled Aggregate Products

Wood processing is undertaken at select aggregate processing facilities, the largest being at Warren Heath. Waste wood is accepted, processed and then taken off-site to a third-party biomass plant for incineration to produce heat and power.

5.0 Competence

Collards ensures that all employees are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training and experience.

All new employees coming into the business receive a company induction, giving them information about the company, responsible persons' and management within the business, as well as key health and safety instruction. As Collards operate several Facilities, site-specific inductions are also undertaken with new employees covering the operations taking place on the site, emergency and incident arrangements, traffic and pedestrian routes around the site. Hazards and risks to be aware of at the site are also detailed at this point. All new starters have a phased introduction to their roles

and responsibilities, confirming their knowledge and competency before they are left unsupervised. The timescale of this depends on the new employee and the required role requirements.

A range of instructional documents are used to assist employees in undertaking tasks, these generally include the issuing of procedures, process instruction cards and management plans. Procedures will be used to provide detailed information on how to complete a task or role safely and efficiently. A process instruction card is a more direct and visual representation of how to complete a task that is simpler to use at site level. A management plan contains practical information on the site operation, this may be a site, traffic, fire, emergency, or emissions management plan. Where management plans, procedures or process instruction cards are issued, adherence with these is mandatory. Role specific procedural documentation is issued at the point of induction and updates provided as required. Other documentation that provides pertinent information and training, includes toolbox talks, safety briefings and guidance notes. They are issued by the Site Management Team to the applicable employees and cover a range of topics as determined by current operations or conditions.

The internal Training Coordinator maintains a comprehensive training matrix, keeping electronic records for all staff including external and internal training undertaken with course content and expiry dates detailed to ensure any renewals are completed on time. All training records are compiled at the point of induction for new starters with any documentation or certification kept within their training records. Site management are responsible for ensuring their employees and any contractors on site hold relevant, in date competencies for the scope of works being carried out.

Internal audits undertaken by the HSQE Team include confirming the relevant training requirements and competencies have been checked and suitably stored for individuals working at the site. This covers company employees as well as subcontractors. The company is also audited by a number of external bodies to confirm compliance with accreditation requirements as listed in the Foreword, notably for ISO certification. All sub-contractors operating on any Facility first receive a site-specific induction and all relevant paperwork and competencies checked, this includes references, permits/licenses, training records and qualifications (as per PR053 Subcontractor/ Supplier Approval Procedure, see figure 20 below for flow chart).

All Facilities comply with the requirements of the scheme run jointly by the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM) and Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board (WAMITAB), as per the requirement under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016. The Site Supervisor/ Manager will record, in the Site Inspection and Control Summary Sheet, the hours the technically competent manager(s) is on site. These records will demonstrate that the technically competent manager(s) meets the attendance requirements for The Site and is made available to the Environment Agency upon request.

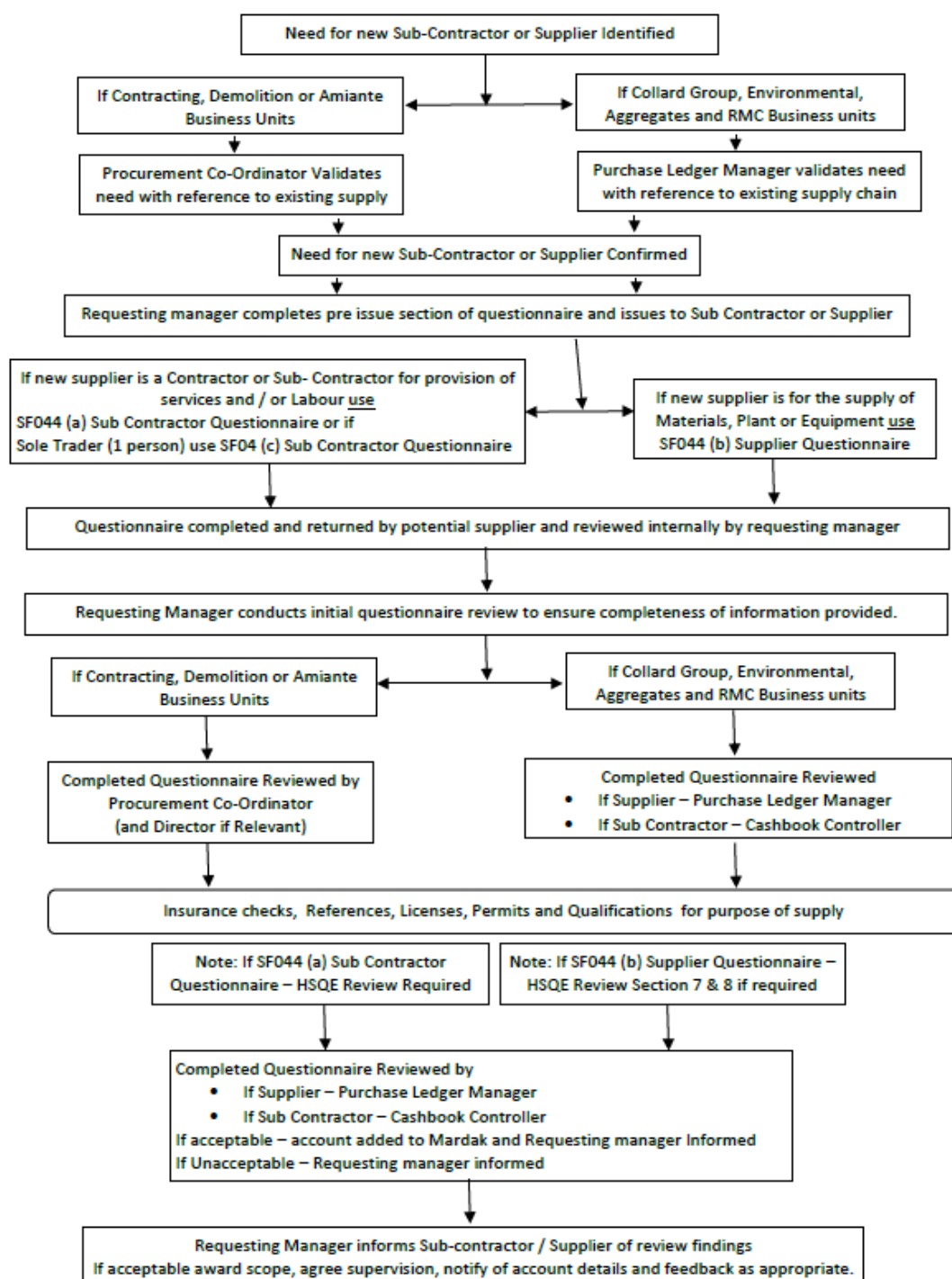


Figure 20 PR053 Subcontractor/Supplier Approval Procedure.

6.0 Corrective, preventive and improvement actions

Collards includes its legal register within the Companies Integrated Management System (IMS), which is reviewed and updated at least annually, or more frequently if required. Any updates to legal or other requirements can be implemented within the legal register as well as within the contents of the rest of the IMS, ensuring consistency of the management system implemented throughout the business.

The legal register is kept up to date with current and updated legislation. Collards pro-actively participates and holds membership in several institutions and compliance schemes including ISEP (formerly IEMA), CIWM and WAMITAB, this ensures that new/ updated guidance or legislation is identified and promptly implemented where required. External consultants are also referred to where specialist advice and/or training is beneficial for understanding the latest legislation and the practical implications for the sites.

Audit reports issued following an external audit are reviewed by the HSQE Team, senior and site management, acting appropriately on any corrective actions or advisories issued. The Facilities are also subject to site inspections from regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency and HSE. Any regulatory inspection reports received are stored centrally, reviewed and actions tracked to completion to the provided deadlines.

The HSQE audits undertaken routinely at each site are based on legal compliance requirements relevant to the site operations such as Environmental Permitting and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The Sites' Management Plan is also audited against, it is put together in compliance with relevant legislation to provide critical compliance information including oil storage regulations and hazardous waste regulations to guide the management of the site. Where legislation or guidance is updated the Management Plan is also reviewed and updated.

The Site Manager is responsible for ensuring compliance with the sites' environmental permit undertaking a vast range of checks against the conditions. This is captured in daily and weekly site inspections and records checked during internal audits as well as during managerial visits. Any non-compliances detected during the daily/weekly checks are resolved at the earliest opportunity or raised to senior management for further assessment and subsequent resolution. Each site operates under a management plan and associated documentation, including fire prevention plans, some of which are approved by the Environment Agency. The Site Manager ensures compliance with these documents, while the HSQE Team provides support through regular audits and regulatory inspections.

Collards is committed to the continuous improvement of the business and its performance across all areas. Health, safety, environmental and quality performance is closely monitored throughout the year. In 2025, a new digital system for reporting incidents and other events was rolled out, Safety Culture allows for real-time reports, linked investigations and management of records. All incidents, near miss events and unsafe acts/ conditions are reported via Safety Culture which automatically notifies the HSQE Team and appropriate management. Where required investigations are undertaken alongside the HSQE Team to ensure root cause analysis is applied and appropriate corrective actions set and closed out. Safety Culture is used to track trends, spot risks and drive improvements with real-time dashboards. The key incident and event statistics are presented to Senior Management during designated H&S and management meetings held monthly. All incidents resulting in injury, lost time, damage or pollution are reviewed to determine the root cause and the required corrective actions to resolve and avoid recurrence. Where opportunities for improvement have been

discovered this information is communicated to the rest of the business via numerous communication channels (e.g. toolbox talks, safety briefings/ alerts, email notifications). External industry-relevant incidents are also reviewed in the monthly meetings to determine if they are applicable to our operations and if lessons learnt can be applied. These are then circulated to the rest of the company via safety alerts.

As per ISO accreditations, corrective actions are raised for any Health, Safety, Quality or Environmental non-conformity to address root cause(s), contributing causes and preventative steps. The corrective action shall be appropriate to the significance of the effects of the non-conformity encountered. Any corrective actions from the HSQE audits are recorded, and progress tracked until close-out is evidenced. General improvement opportunities are also discussed during site visits and within observation reports.

Where external specialists are contracted to undertake monitoring or assessment at the Facilities, any resultant advisory actions or best practice techniques are reviewed by Site Management and the HSQE Team to plan implementation.

PR015 Continual Improvement Procedure sets out how the company will identify objectives and targets aimed at improving performance and designate responsibilities and timescales for progress. KPIs and objectives are also used to direct improvement plans across key areas of the business and in line with industry standards.

Section 9.0 within the IMS covers continual improvement, non- conformity and corrective action requirements. All operational procedures are created considering the applicable best practice techniques established. The company takes care to review and update them following an incident that evidenced a change to the process or where greater detail to instruct more efficiently was required.

7.0 Performance Review

The Annual Report is created in line with the PAS 402:2025 specification to measure and demonstrate our waste management & recycling performance. The report covers the 1st of January 2025 to the 31st of December 2025. The main performance indicators are set as the amount of waste recovered, diverted from, and sent to landfill.

This report has been reviewed by Senior and Site Management. As the report and associated performance assessment develops each year, areas for improvement will be reviewed and progress tracked.

The Weighsoft system capturing waste movements to and from the site is linked to the PowerBi waste report dashboard which provides up-to-date statistics and monitoring of our recycling, recovery and landfill rates throughout the year, facilitating analysis for improvements to the recycling and recovery rates across the facilities. The Weighsoft raw data is used to verify the PowerBi waste report figures and associated conditional formatting.

For 2025, the landfill diversion rate across Collard Environmental calculated on PowerBi was 97% and confirmed through analysis of the raw data from the Weighsoft system, see Figure 22.

Our facilities achieve high landfill diversion rates by recovering recyclable materials from incoming waste. Furthermore, securing a stable energy-from-waste (EfW) off-taker ensures that non-recyclable materials are now successfully diverted, driving down the carbon emissions traditionally associated with landfill disposal.

Following our 2024 transition to energy-from-waste (EfW), 2025 marked our first full year away from landfill disposal for non-recyclables, solidifying a major improvement in our diversion rates from 84% landfill diversion in 2023 (PAS 402 Report) to 97% in 2025. While this full year brought expected teething issues—such as limited off-taker availability and unplanned shutdowns that forced some contracted waste back to landfill, we expect these challenges to stabilise as we continue to track and optimize our performance.

There has also been growth across the business with an increase in the volume of waste accepted and processed. Collard Environmental Limited processed and removed 18,503 tonnes more in 2025 than 2024.

Figure 21 illustrate the incoming and outgoing material received at the 6 Environmental facilities. Figure 21 is inclusive of all waste into the facilities including where the sites are multi-operational; any aggregate waste in. Material that had met suitable end of waste criteria is also detailed which accounts for the outgoing aggregate product. Overall material outgoing from the facilities is slightly lower than incoming material tonnages, this can be attributed to a number of potential variables including; waste stocks onsite, strict storage management (reducing water content where appropriate) and weather conditions.

Performance Summary	Total Tonnes
Total material inputs this period	305,614
Waste used/ retained on site this period e.g. for engineering purposes	8,000
Waste remaining on site at end of this period (unprocessed)	4,375
Waste remaining on site at end of this period (processed)	31,423
Total waste remaining on site at end of this period	35,798
Waste sent offsite for reuse/repair this period	0
Waste sent offsite for recycling this period	63,592
Waste sent offsite for energy recovery this period	87,986
Qualifying fines	24,995
Non-qualifying fines	0
Materials sent offsite as non-waste this period e.g. end of waste	109,422
Waste sent off for disposal (incineration without energy recovery)	0
Waste sent off for disposal to landfill	9,710
Total materials sent off site this period Inclusive of material used for engineering purposes remaining on our Environmental facilities.	303,705

Figure 21 Table 1. Environmental facilities performance summary 2025 (Source. Weighsoft)

From Figure 22 recycling dominates the waste management mix at 60%, energy recovery accounts for nearly a third of the total waste out, 8% is landfill fines used for landfill cover and the remaining 3% landfill disposal. The high recycling rates show a strong, functioning separation approach. Currently the Environmental operation does not include reuse models due to the type of material incoming into the facilities.

Landfill diversion and material recovery rates are not verified where any or all materials are sent to an organisation that does not conform to the requirements of PAS 402.

2025	Tonnage
Total waste in	305,614
Total waste to landfill	9,710
Landfill Diversion Rate	97%
Overall Material Recovery	97%

Figure 22 Material processed through the Environmental facilities per waste hierarchy category (Source. Weighsoft)

Waste Hierarchy Category	Annual %
Reuse	0
Repair	0
Recycle	60
Energy Recovery	29
Landfill Cover	8
Disposal	3

Figure 23 Landfill diversion and material recovery rate of the Environmental facilities in 2025 (Source. Weighsoft).

The business model across all the Facilities is to recycle and recover as much material as possible. Where materials can be recovered for recycling or recovery, 100% of this is diverted from landfill. Any material that is not recoverable is accounted for in the landfill rates.

Qualifying fines are spread across landfill cells to assist in managing the active waste tipped therefore are not included in the rates to landfill.

Asbestos is legally required to be disposed of to a suitably engineered landfill, therefore it is not included in the rates to landfill, as there are no alternative disposal options.

Stockpile volumes of key stockpiles are recorded, monitoring the stocks of material on site.

2025-year end stockpile volumes for the main materials stored onsite in large quantities are detailed in Figure 21.

The methodology in Section 12 of the specification has been used to determine the landfill diversion and material recovery rates. The Weighsoft system has been used to source the required data presented.

The percentage landfill diversion rate (%) shall be calculated using Equation (1):

$$\frac{a - b}{a} \times 100$$

where:

- a* is waste received; and
- b* is waste to landfill.

Figure 25 Landfill diversion rate calculation taken from Annex C of PAS402 Specification.

The percentage overall material recovery rate (%) shall be calculated using Equation (2):

$$\frac{a - b - c}{a} \times 100$$

where:

- a* is waste received;
- b* is waste to landfill; and
- c* is waste to incineration without recovery.

Figure 24 Material recovery rate calculation taken from Annex C of PAS 402 Specification.

Incoming LOW/ EWC and Description	Incoming Tonnage	Outgoing LOW/ EWC Recovery/ Disposal Code and Description	Outgoing Tonnage	Waste Stream	Destination Treatment Description
Metals 17 04 05 17 04 07	1,039	Ferrous Metal 19 12 02	6,864	Metals	R04 recycling/ reclamation - metals
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	5,825				
Metals 16 01 18 17 04 01 17 04 02 19 12 03	29	Non-Ferrous Metal 19 12 03	286	Metals	R04 recycling/ reclamation - metals
Cables 17 04 11	48				
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	209				
Biodegradable Waste 20 02 01 20 02 03	385	Biodegradable Waste 20 02 01	1,277	Green Waste	R03 recycling/ reclamation of organic substances
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	892				

Plastic 02 01 04 17 02 03 19 12 04 20 01 39	1,940	Plastic 19 12 04	2,866	Plastic	R05 recycling/ reclamation - other inorganic materials
Mixed Waste 15 01 01 15 01 06 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	926				
Paper & Card 19 12 01 20 01 01	1,343	Paper & Card 19 12 01	2,992	Paper & Card	R03 recycling/ reclamation of organic substances
Dry Mixed Recycling 15 01 01 15 01 06	1,649				
Hardcore 17 01 01 17 01 02 17 01 07 17 05 04 17 09 04 19 12 09 19 12 12	40,130	Hardcore 19 12 12	40,130	Hardcore	R05 recycling/ reclamation - other inorganic materials
WEEE 20 01 35* 20 01 36	102	WEEE 20 01 35*	102	WEEE	R04 recycling/ reclamation - metals

Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	8	WEEE 20 01 36	8	WEEE	R04 recycling/ reclamation - metals
End of Life Tyres 16 01 03	12	End of Life Tyres 16 01 03	12	Tyres	R05 recycling/ reclamation - other inorganic materials
Plasterboard 17 08 02	7,733	Plasterboard 17 08 02	7,733	Plasterboard	R05 recycling/ reclamation - other inorganic materials
Glass 15 01 07 17 02 02 20 01 02	935	Glass 19 12 05	935	Glass	R05 recycling/ reclamation - other inorganic materials
Wood: Non-hazardous 03 01 05 15 01 03 17 02 01 19 12 07 20 01 38	12,466	Wood: Non-hazardous 19 12 07	34,555	Wood	R1 use principally as a fuel
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	22,089				
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01 20 03 07	53,431	Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) 19 12 10	53,431	Refuse Derived Fuel	R1 use principally as a fuel
Asbestos 17 06 05*	199	Asbestos 17 06 05*	214	Asbestos	D05 specially engineered landfill

Incidentals in Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	15				
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	24,995	Qualifying Waste Fines 19 12 12	24,995	Qualifying Fines	D01 deposit into or onto land
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	9,710	Residual/ Non- recyclable Waste 19 12 12	9,710	Residual Waste	D05 specially engineered landfill
Hardcore 17 01 01 17 01 02 17 01 07 17 05 04 17 09 04 19 12 09 19 12 12	93,258	Products	109,422	End of Waste - Material	Product
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	16,164				
Mixed Waste 17 09 04 19 12 12 20 03 01	8,000	Products	8,000	End of Waste - Material	Engineering purposes onsite

Figure 26 Table 2 Annual recovery and disposal tonnages.