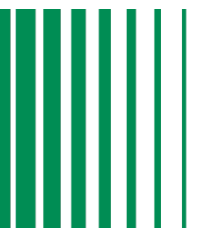


PAS402 Report



SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd

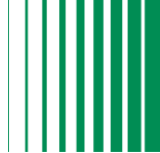
3rd June 2026



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Foreword

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd operates a nationwide network delivering integrated waste management and environmental services. Our activities include recycling, energy recovery, waste treatment, street cleansing, and wider resource management across a diverse portfolio of sites.

We operate within a robust governance framework that ensures compliance with environmental permits, statutory obligations, and industry standards. Our approach is underpinned by effective risk management, clear operational controls, and management systems designed to maintain quality, environmental protection, and health and safety performance.

Sustainability is central to our strategy. Our commitment to Safety, Solutions and Success shapes how we protect people and the environment, deliver innovative and responsible resource management solutions, and create long-term value. We prioritise safe working practices, reducing waste, maximising recycling and recovery, lowering carbon emissions, and supporting our customers in contributing to a more circular economy.

Our operations are supported by accredited management systems, including ISO standards held across the organisation. These systems drive continual improvement, ensure consistent service delivery, and demonstrate our commitment to responsible and transparent waste management.

In line with this commitment, SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK is seeking PAS 402:2025 accreditation for the street sweepings treatment facilities at Coleshill and Neachells Lane. Achieving and maintaining PAS 402 supports our customers' reporting needs, enhances service transparency, and reinforces our role in supporting sustainable street cleansing material recovery.

Scope of Operations

2.1 Overview

This section describes the scope of operations undertaken at the SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd street sweepings treatment facilities included within the PAS 402:2025 reporting boundary.

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK operates two street sweepings treatment facilities located at:

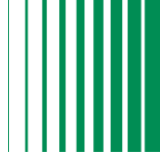
- Marconi Way, Coleshill, Birmingham, B46 1NX
- Neachells Lane, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, WV13 3RG

Since establishing the first dedicated road-sweeping recycling facility of its kind in the UK in 2012, SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd has delivered street-sweeping recycling services for over 14 years. The service is now provided to a range of Local Authorities and selected private sector clients.

The street-sweeping recycling service processes collected road sweepings to recover reusable materials and reduce waste to landfill. Incoming sweepings are washed, screened and separated to remove organic matter and lightweight debris, while the remaining sand, grit and aggregates are cleaned and graded for use in construction and filling applications. Fine silt is thickened and pressed into a filter cake suitable for soil improvement and remediation work, and the process water is treated and recycled within the system. This enables high levels of material recovery and supports sustainable management of road-derived wastes.

2.2 Site Descriptions

Coleshill Facility



Coleshill operates under environmental permit EPR/GB3302KL which authorises the following operations:

- Waste Transfer Station with Treatment
- Annual permitted capacity: 73,000 tonnes a year.

Our permitted operations as listed in the environmental permit are:

- **R3** – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (non-solvent)
- **R4** – Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- **R5** – Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- **R13** – Storage of waste prior to R1–R12
- **D9** – Physico-chemical treatment resulting in final compounds/mixtures discarded by D1–D12
- **D15** – Storage pending D1–D14

Waste types accepted, as listed in the environmental permit can be found in the appendix.

Site Location and Operating Details

- Address: Marconi Way, Coleshill, Birmingham, B46 1NX
- Operating hours: 07:30 – 17:30
- Planning permission reference(s): NWB/16CM022

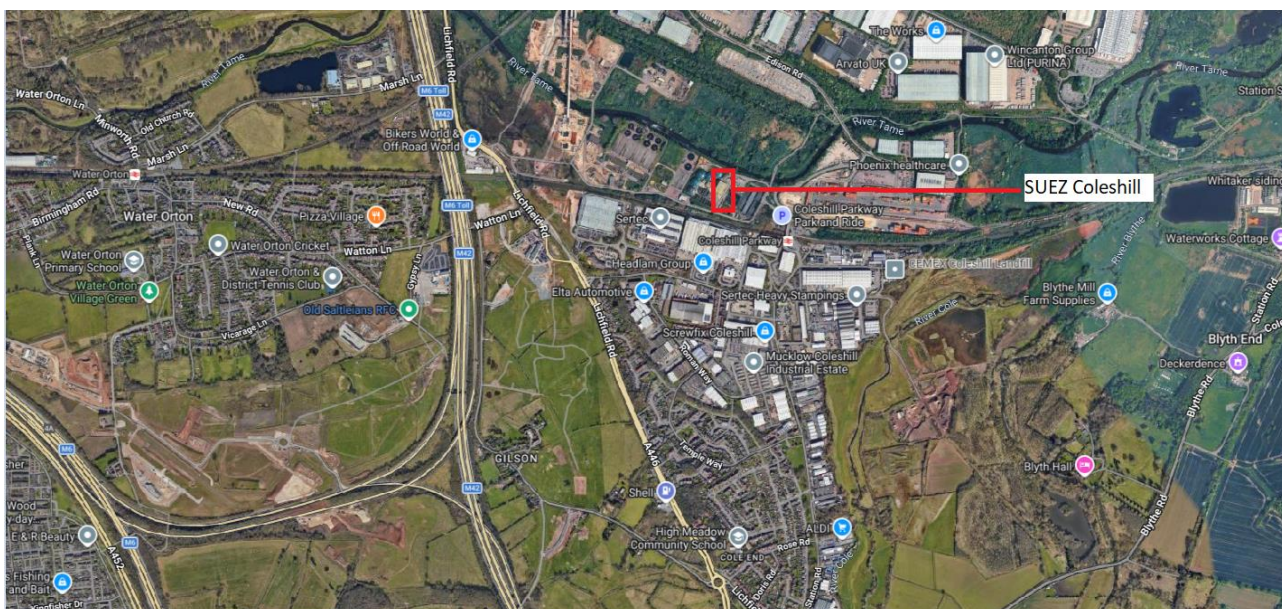


Figure 1: Coleshill Site Location

Neachells Lane Facility

Neachells Lane operates under environmental permit EPR/EB3708XH which authorises the following operations:

- Waste Transfer Station with Treatment
- Annual permitted capacity: 75,000 tonnes a year.

Our permitted operations as listed in the environmental permit are:

- **R3** – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (non-solvent)
- **R4** – Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- **R5** – Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- **R13** – Storage of waste prior to R1–R12
- **D9** – Physico-chemical treatment resulting in final compounds/mixtures discarded by D1–D12
- **D14** - Repackaging prior to D1–D13
- **D15** - Storage pending D1–D14

Waste types accepted, as listed in the environmental permit can be found in the appendix.

Site Location and Operating Details

- Address: Neachells Lane, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, WV13 3RG
- Operating hours: 06:30 – 16:00

Planning permission reference(s): BCX/351

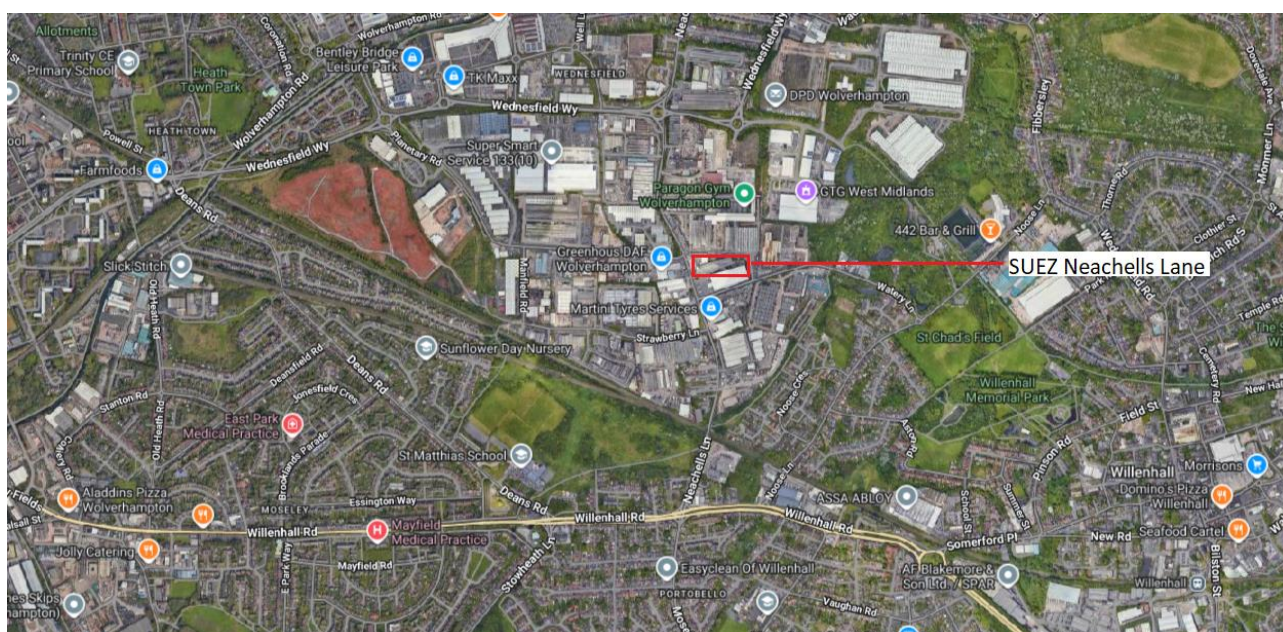
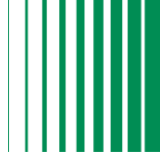


Figure 2: Neachells Lane site location



2.3 Third Party Facilities

All waste operations included within this PAS 402 report are undertaken solely at these two SUEZ-operated facilities. No third-party locations form part of the reporting boundary.

2.4 Reporting Boundary and Exclusions

All SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd waste operations are eligible for inclusion within the PAS 402 reporting framework. However, for this initial reporting period, the PAS 402 scope has been intentionally limited to the two street sweepings treatment facilities at Coleshill and Neachells Lane.

No exempt waste operations, Low Risk Waste Recovery Operations, or applicable Regulatory Position Statements apply at either site.

These locations have been prioritised as PAS 402 certification is a requirement for several current tenders involving street cleansing materials. Other SUEZ-operated waste facilities may be incorporated into the PAS 402 reporting boundary in future, subject to organisational need and commercial requirements but for the purposes of this report they are excluded.

3. Client Relationships

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd maintains strong and transparent relationships with its stakeholders to ensure the consistent delivery of compliant, reliable, and high-quality services. Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties is essential to meeting statutory obligations, contractual requirements, and the intended outcomes of our management systems. These requirements are identified, monitored, and met through structured engagement, operational controls, due diligence checks, and continuous improvement.

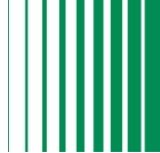
3.1 Identifying Client Requirements – Waste Producers

SUEZ works with a range of waste producers, including local authorities, highways teams, and private contractors. Client requirements are identified through:

- Contract specifications
- Waste acceptance criteria
- Pre-acceptance processes and onboarding
- Duty of Care documentation
- Ongoing customer feedback

These requirements typically relate to:

- Waste type and composition
- Contamination limits
- Collection schedules and service delivery reliability
- Reporting requirements (tonnages, recycling performance, recovery rates)
- Environmental compliance
- Health & safety requirements



These requirements are met through:

- Documented waste acceptance and inspection procedures
- Weighbridge controls and WTN verification
- Visual checks of incoming materials
- Internal quality assurance checks
- Contract review meetings and performance monitoring

3.2 Managing Outgoing Materials – Receivers of Recovered Products

Recovered aggregates, grit, sand, and filter cake are sent only to authorised outlets that meet legal, contractual, and customer requirements. SUEZ ensures that:

- All downstream facilities hold valid environmental permits or exemptions
- Materials meet any agreed quality specifications or end-of-waste criteria
- Appropriate documentation accompanies each movement (e.g., WTNs)
- Due diligence checks confirm environmental and regulatory compliance

3.3 Evidence of Compliance with Client Specifications and EoW Criteria

Where material specifications or end-of-waste criteria apply, SUEZ demonstrates compliance through:

- Monthly laboratory testing of recovered materials
- Quality assurance checks during processing
- Documentation trails such as:
 - Weighbridge tickets
 - Waste transfer notes
 - Laboratory certificates
 - Outbound material specifications
- Contract performance reviews

3.4 Supporting Legal Obligations and the Waste Hierarchy

SUEZ supports clients in meeting their legal obligations and environmental responsibilities by:

- Reducing waste to landfill through recovery of recyclables
- Prioritising reuse and recycling in line with the waste hierarchy
- Providing accurate tonnage and recycling rate data for reporting
- Ensuring Duty of Care compliance through documentation and traceability

- Operating in full compliance with Environmental Permits
- Managing quality, environmental and safety risks through certified management systems
- Offering guidance on legislation, recycling options, and sustainable waste practices

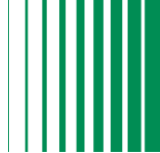
3.5 Stakeholder Needs and Expectations

SUEZ engages with a broad range of stakeholders, including regulators, customers, employees, suppliers, communities, and industry bodies. Their needs and expectations are identified and addressed through policies, management plans, audits, training, and transparent communication.

Interested Party	Needs & Expectations	How We Address Them
Regulatory Bodies (e.g., EA, HSE)	Compliance with legislation, permits, reporting accuracy, environmental, safety and climate-related standards	Site-specific management plans, environmental monitoring, odour/fire management plans, legal registers, audits, training, and reporting systems
Government (DEFRA & DESNZ)	Policy alignment, data transparency, climate resilience, environmental performance, carbon reduction, biodiversity protection	Strategic planning, carbon reporting, climate risk assessments, engagement with national initiatives
Customers, Local Authorities & Councils	Reliable service delivery, legal compliance, value for money, responsiveness	Contract management, service-level agreements, customer feedback, performance reviews
Employees & Contractors	Safe working conditions, training, job security, fair treatment	Health & safety procedures, HR policies, toolbox talks, employee engagement
Suppliers & Subcontractors	Clear requirements, fair procurement, timely payments, long-term relationships	Procurement procedures, supplier evaluation, contract terms
Community Stakeholders	Environmental protection, odour/noise control, responsible operations, flood prevention, climate resilience, protection of local habitats, transparency	Community engagement, site-specific environmental risk assessments, emergency plans, odour/fire management plans, local liaison
Industry Associations	Collaboration, best practice sharing, regulatory updates, innovation	Memberships, participation in working groups, benchmarking, continuous improvement

Table 1: Interested Parties Needs & Expectations

3.6 Relationship Management and Engagement



We work closely with our stakeholders to build strong, long-term relationships that support legal compliance, operational effectiveness, and environmental responsibility. Our industry position enables us to share knowledge on waste legislation, equipment, waste reduction, and sustainability initiatives, supporting wider sector improvement.

Transparency is central to our engagement with suppliers and customers. We clearly communicate compliance expectations and ensure that all third-party locations used by SUEZ meet required standards. This is supported by documented evidence such as environmental permits, ISO certificates, waste carrier licences and other relevant documentation.

3.7 Customer Satisfaction

Customer satisfaction is monitored through an annual survey, which generates a customer effort score that can be analysed by activity type and region. This enables SUEZ to identify trends, implement improvements, and maintain a high standard of customer service.

We operate an integrated policy statement that reaffirms our commitments to quality, environmental management, and health & safety. This policy underpins our compliance with statutory requirements and contractual obligations.

Customer complaints are logged and managed through EcoOnline, our centralised incident and non-conformance management system. This tool supports timely investigation, corrective action, trend analysis, and the monitoring of action completion dates. The process for managing complaints and incidents is detailed within our Managing Non-Conformance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action Procedure.

The majority of customers are likely to renew their contract

LIKELIHOOD TO RENEW CONTRACT | ALL I&C CUSTOMERS

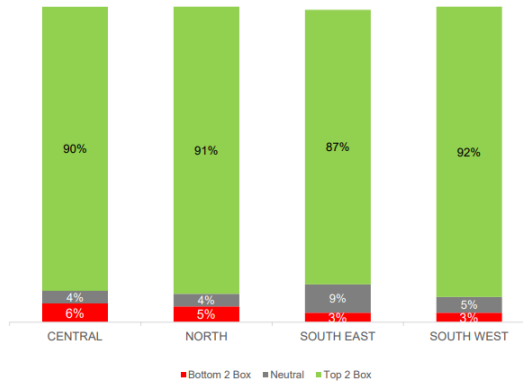
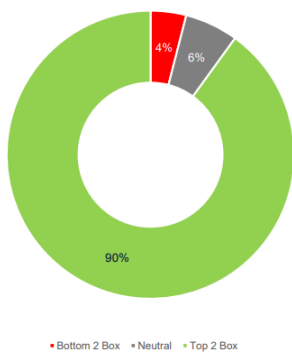


Figure 3: Snapshot of customer effort score results

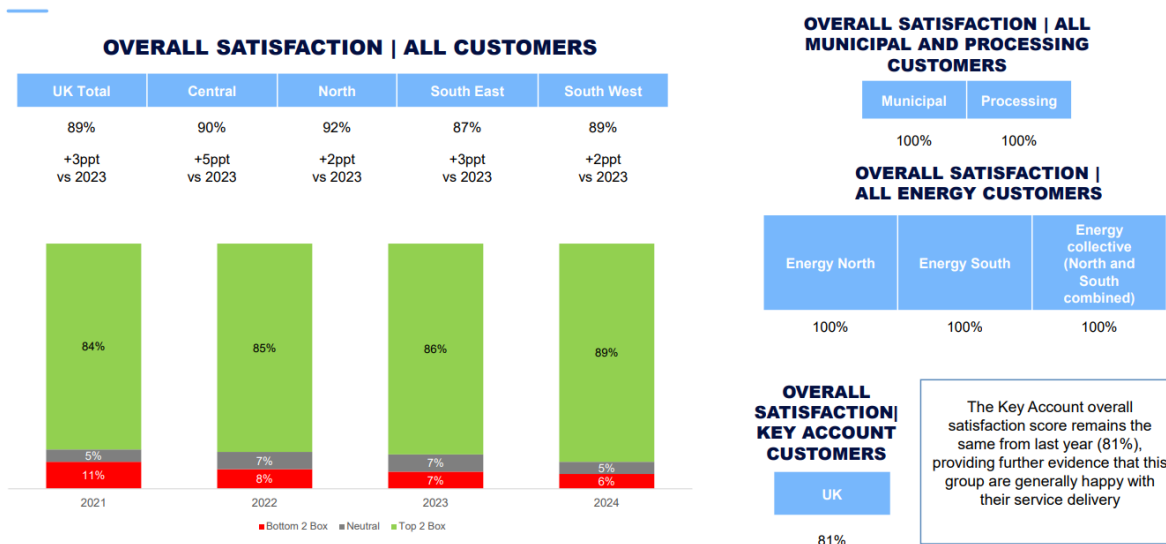


Figure 4: Snapshot 2 of customer effort score results

4. Impacts & Risks

SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd manages environmental, operational, safety and quality-related risks through established governance processes and an integrated management system. Risks and impacts are identified, recorded, assessed, controlled and periodically reviewed to ensure compliance and continuous improvement across all operations.

4.1 Organisational Responsibilities for Risk Management

Risk and impact management is supported by several specialist teams that provide oversight and technical guidance:

- **Environmental & Industrial Risk (EIR) Team** – management of environmental aspects, pollution prevention, climate-related risks, and industrial risks.
- **Health & Safety Team** – completion and review of task-based risk assessments, incident prevention, safe systems of work, and legal compliance.
- **Procurement, Legal and Operational Management Teams** – supporting supply chain risk management, legislative interpretation, and day-to-day control of operational risks.

This collaborative structure ensures that risks are understood across the organisation and that mitigation measures are consistently implemented.

4.2 Registers and Formal Risk Review Processes

SUEZ maintains several key registers to manage environmental and operational risks:

- **Legal Register** – records all applicable environmental, safety, and waste-related legislation and ensures ongoing monitoring of compliance obligations.
- **Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register** – identifies site activities that may cause environmental impacts and evaluates their significance using scoring criteria that determine the level of control required.

- Operational Risk Assessments – document hazards, likelihood, severity and existing controls, and identify any additional actions required.

These registers are reviewed regularly, and whenever significant operational or legislative changes occur, ensuring that risk controls remain proportionate to the level of risk.

Risks associated with plant and machinery are identified and assessed through equipment-specific risk assessments and daily inspection processes; detailed control measures are set out in Section 5.7.

4.3 Site-Based Risk Controls

Operational risks are managed at site level through routine inspection and monitoring:

- Daily checks via Vision ensure plant, equipment, and infrastructure are in safe working order and identify emerging hazards.
- EcoOnline is used to record near misses, unsafe conditions, and incidents. Trends and root causes are analysed to support proactive risk reduction.
- Mobile plant checks through AssetGo ensure vehicles and equipment undergo daily pre-use inspections.
- Critical Success Factors (CSFs) are reviewed at daily meetings to monitor key risks and performance parameters.

These processes enable timely corrective action and ensure risk controls match the level of operational risk.

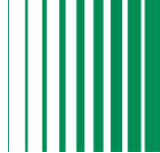
Record ID	Site	Title	Assignee	Action type	Priority	Completed date	Creator	Status	Date Created On	Action Complete	Open Actions/Total Actions
21496	Wolverhampton - Sweepings Recycling	Waste stored near fire exit	Maxine Sennett	Safety sampling action	P1 - Critical (high priority)	19 Dec 2025	Rachael Cowsill	Closed	17 Dec 2025 18:20	✓	0/0
19205	Coleshill - Sweepings Recycling	Environmental Management System	Ellyn Church	Environmental action	P2 - Best Practice (Significant-high priority)		Helen Griffiths	In Progress	10 Nov 2025 10:51	X	0/0
19204	Coleshill - Sweepings Recycling	Lightning Risk Assessment	Ellyn Church	Environmental action	P2 - Best Practice (Significant-high priority)		Helen Griffiths	In Progress	10 Nov 2025 10:48	X	0/0
19203	Coleshill - Sweepings Recycling	Business Continuity & Contingency Plan	Ellyn Church	Environmental action	P2 - Best Practice (Significant-high priority)		Helen Griffiths	In Progress	10 Nov 2025 10:21	X	0/0
15217	Wolverhampton - Sweepings Recycling	Step needs painting	Maxine Sennett	Safety sampling action	P2 - Best Practice (Significant-high priority)	2 Sep 2025	Sean Matty	Closed	2 Sep 2025 12:38	✓	0/0
10283	Coleshill - Sweepings Recycling	Bay signage	Maxine Sennett	Safety sampling action	P4 - Advisory (Minor- low priority)	14 Jul 2025	Sean Matty	Closed	12 Jun 2025 13:31	✓	0/0
	Coleshill -	pedestrian									

Figure 5: Snapshot of actions as a result of near misses on EcoOnline

4.4 Audits, Assurance and Continual Improvement

The organisation undergoes multiple layers of audit and assurance:

- External audits for ISO certifications and Achilles accreditation, with a focus on continual improvement and verification of compliance.
- Internal audits conducted across operational sites to identify non-conformances, system weaknesses, and improvement opportunities.
- Annual Management Review, where organisation-wide risks, incidents, performance trends, and improvement actions are reviewed in detail.



4.5 Risk Assessments and Climate Change Resilience

Risk assessments are maintained for all relevant operational activities at Coleshill and Neachells Lane. These include:

- Task-based and process risk assessments
- Specific environmental risk assessments
- Climate Change Risk Assessments

Risk significance determines the intensity of controls, monitoring frequency and escalation, ensuring measures remain proportionate to the expected level of impact and risk.

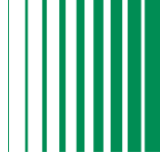
Climate change risks considered include flooding, extreme temperatures, severe weather events, disruption to operations and supply chains, and impacts on staff welfare.

SUEZ also considers how its operations influence climate change. Positive influences include diverting street sweepings from landfill, maximising recovery of reusable materials, and reducing carbon emissions associated with disposal. Negative influences such as fuel use, energy consumption and process emissions are monitored and controlled through site-specific environmental management plans.

Resilience measures include flood response actions, emergency power arrangements, and seasonal operational planning.

Potential Climate Change Variable	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Rating
Summer daily maximum temperature	Potential for increased waste reactions or fires involving heat sensitive or combustible waste	Waste types accepted for treatment at the site are non-combustible. Moisture content of received waste can be as high as 50% so waste combustion is very unlikely.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Potential for fire from overheating electrical equipment	There is low potential for overheating of the treatment plant as it is a wet process. Routine maintenance is in place and flexilube auto greasers are installed on the bearings with monthly monitoring and reports.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Potential increase in expansion and stress on equipment, and UV degradation of plastic pipes and hoses	Mobile plant and fixed plant operated on the site is serviced and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The road sweepings processing plant operates inside a building (except for the trommel) so will not be exposed to direct sunlight.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Potential increased dust emissions	The likelihood of dust emission from the wastes received and treatment process is unlikely due to the moisture content of the waste when received	Low Likelihood	Mild	Moderate to Low

Figure 6: Snapshot of Climate Change Risk Assessment for Neachells Lane



Hazards associated with assembly points	Risk from Moving Vehicle Risk of Exposure to Harmful Substance Risk of contact with Fixed/Stationary object Risk of Electrical Shock/Discharge Risk of Injury from Fire / Smoke inhalation Slip/Trip/Fall Risk - Same Level	Contractors Operatives Site users Staff Visitors	- Defect reporting system in place - Fire assembly point located in a designated area - Appropriate signage in-place - Fire assembly points are located to provide 1/ Adequate lighting 2/ Fair under foot surfaces 3/ Signage - Information 4/ Location highlighted in site inductions - Visitors using the site to be directed/escorted to the muster point by site staff & advised of the muster point during site induction	S5	L2	RR10	
Inadequate maintenance of plant & equipment	Risk from Moving Vehicle Risk of contact with Fixed/Stationary object Risk of Electrical Shock/Discharge Risk of Entanglement with machinery Risk of Fall From Height Risk of injury while Handling/Lifting/Carrying Risk of Injury from Fire / Smoke inhalation Risk of Moving/Flying/Falling Object Risk of property damage	Contractors Emergency Services Operatives Site users Staff	- Plant and equipment serviced; inspected and maintained as per the manufactures recommendations - Planned preventative maintenance undertaken as per schedule - Only authorised / trained employees and / or contractors permitted to service and maintain plant and equipment - Permit to Work system in place issued by trained & authorised members of staff - Pre use inspection of work equipment - Defect reporting procedure - Daily/weekly checks	S5	L2	RR10	

Figure 7: Snapshot of Coleshill Fire Risk Assessment

Other refuelling of mobile plant	Explosion Risk Risk of Exposure to Harmful Substance Risk of Injury from Fire / Smoke inhalation Slip/Trip/Fall Risk - Same Level	Contractors Operatives	- SWP refuelling in place and issued (SWP2) - 5 metre distance rule in place (ZARs) - Mandatory PPE worn at all times additional PPE as per SWP when refuelling to be worn - Vehicle to be cooled prior to refuelling - Spillage procedure and kit in place for spillages - Welfare facilities in place; good hygiene promoted - Trained first aiders and first aid equipment in place including eye wash - Only authorised persons carry out refuelling operations - Manual handling training carried out; including 3 points of contact	S5	L2	RR10	
Other Telehandler operations	Risk from Moving Vehicle Risk of Impact/Crush Injury Risk of life Risk of property damage Slip/Trip/Fall Risk - Same Level	Contractors	- SWP Telehandler in place and issued (SWP2) - Trained authorised persons to operate machine only - Refresher training every 5 years - Seat belts worn - Beacon and hazard lights active when in use. - 5 metre distance rule in place (ZAR's) - Pre-use check carried out on machine; defects reported to site management - Telehandler to conform to Suez ESR's	S5	L2	RR10	

Figure 8: Snapshot of Neachells Lane Mobile Plant Operations Risk Assessment

4.6 Business Continuity Planning and Unplanned Incidents

A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is maintained for all SUEZ operations, including Coleshill and Neachells Lane. The BCP outlines procedures for responding to unplanned incidents such as:

- Loss of plant or critical equipment
- Extreme weather events
- Fire, spills, or pollution incidents
- Major accidents or structural failures
- Market disruption or loss of key outlets

- Waste delivered outside permit conditions

Site-specific arrangements ensure that operations can be stabilised, alternative routes or outlets identified, and normal service restored safely and efficiently. Emergency response plans are maintained at each site and are proportionate to the potential risks and impacts identified.

5. Operational Management

SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd plans, implements, and controls its operations to meet customer requirements, legal obligations, and the requirements of the Integrated Management System (IMS). Operational controls are designed using the outcomes of risk and opportunity assessments, ensuring safe, compliant, and efficient processing at both Coleshill and Neachells Lane.

5.1 Operational Planning and Control

For all street sweepings activities, operational controls are established to ensure:

- Acceptance criteria are defined for all incoming wastes (e.g., compliance with permit conditions, accurate EWC codes, contamination thresholds, documentation requirements).
- Operating criteria are set for key processes (e.g., traffic management, equipment operation, environmental controls).
- Resources are provided to support conformity and safety, including calibrated weighbridge equipment, competent personnel, and maintained plant and machinery.
- Controls for hazards and environmental aspects are implemented, based on site-specific risk assessments including dust, noise and spill response.

Documented procedures, work instructions, and operational forms are maintained to ensure activities are carried out consistently and in compliance with regulatory and IMS requirements.

Resource needs (labour, plant, storage and processing capacity) are identified through daily, weekly and monthly planning of inputs/outputs, plant utilisation and staffing requirements, with adjustments made through routine management reviews and performance meetings.

5.2 Organisational Structure and Responsibilities

SUEZ maintains a clear organisational structure to support effective operational management.

- Top Management ensures that adequate resources are available including training, PPE, technology, and plant/equipment to maintain and improve the IMS.
- Roles and responsibilities for the IMS, including those of specialist teams, managers, supervisors, and operatives, are defined in the Management Roles & Responsibilities Procedure.
- Location Managers at Coleshill and Neachells Lane are responsible for the day-to-day operation of their sites, ensuring compliance with permits, IMS requirements, and service delivery to customers.

Both sites operate under the SUEZ Integrated Management System and hold ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and ISO 45001 accreditation, ensuring alignment with quality, environmental, and health & safety standards. Each site has its own site management system which is overarched by the businesses integrated management system.

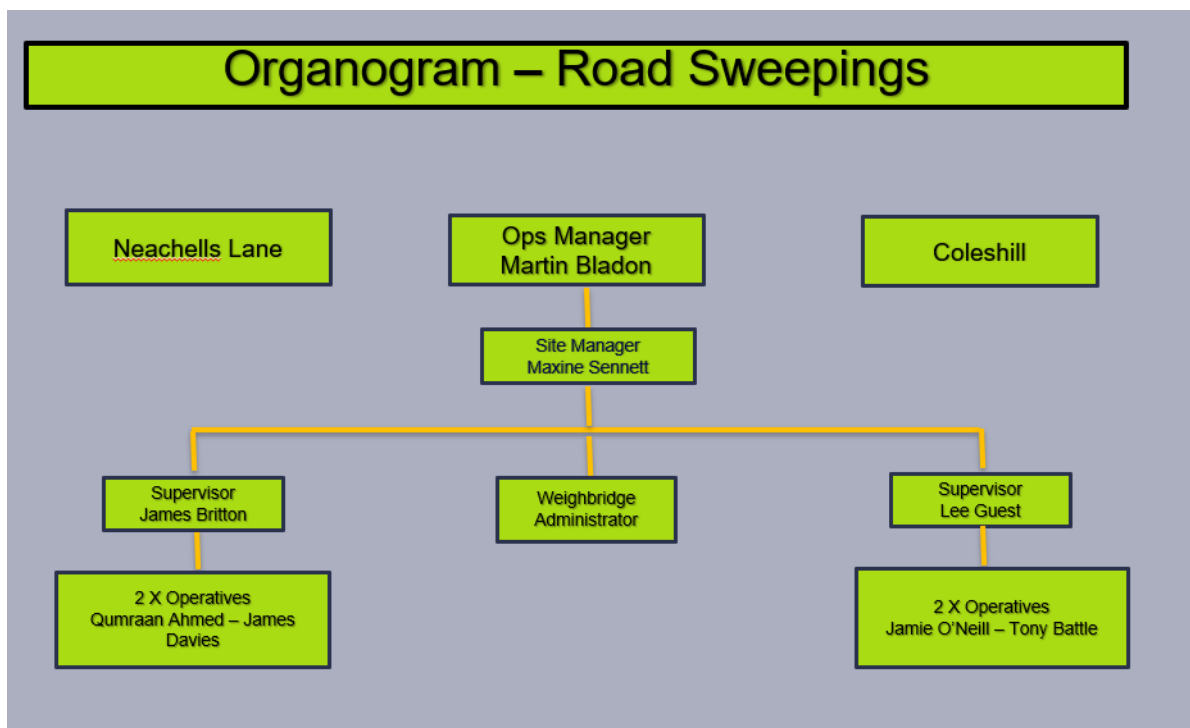
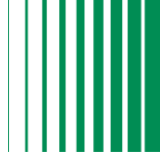


Figure 9: Organisation Chart for SUEZ street sweeping locations

5.3 Operational Control of Street Sweepings Processing

Each site maintains a documented Site Management System aligned with the corporate IMS. This includes procedures for:

- Receipt and inspection of incoming street sweepings
- Processing steps (e.g., screening, washing, separation, recovery)
- Environmental controls (dust, noise, water management)
- Material storage and stockpile management
- Dispatch of recovered materials and residues

These procedures outline step-by-step instructions for operating screens, conveyors and storage bays ensuring compliant handling of street sweepings.

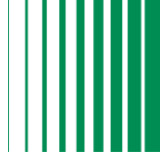


Figure 10: Flow chart of street sweeping process

5.4 Waste Acceptance and Duty of Care

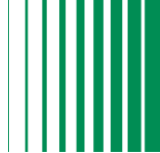
SUEZ manages all waste movements at Coleshill and Neachells Lane in accordance with Duty of Care legislation and the conditions of the environmental permits. The sites are permitted to receive non-hazardous waste only; no hazardous waste is accepted or stored. All incoming loads are recorded through the site weighbridge, ensuring each movement is accurately recorded with the appropriate EWC code, weight, and supplier or customer details. The weighbridge tickets generated act as Waste Transfer Notes, which removes the need except in specific circumstances for annual WTNs to be issued separately.

Before any load is accepted, all suppliers must complete the SUEZ onboarding process. This allows SUEZ to verify that each supplier holds the necessary environmental permits, waste carrier licences, and authorisations for the type of waste they intend to deliver. It also confirms the waste types expected at site, supporting operational checks by enabling staff to compare declared descriptions with the waste presented on arrival.

Once approved, suppliers may deliver waste to site, however, each load remains subject to a visual inspection at the point of reception. This ensures the waste is suitable for acceptance, free from unacceptable levels of contamination, and consistent with the declared EWC code and our permitted activities.

Where a load does not meet the acceptance criteria, is incorrectly described, or presents contamination concerns, it is managed in accordance with the SUEZ non-conforming waste process. Non-conforming loads are placed in the designated quarantine area while further checks are undertaken. Following investigation, the load may be accepted where the supplier provides sufficient clarification, rejected and returned to the supplier, or diverted to an appropriately permitted offtake facility.

All waste movements, both incoming materials and outgoing recovered products or residual streams are recorded within the Material Manager system to maintain full traceability. This ensures continuous Duty of Care compliance and supports accurate reporting for both regulatory obligations and customer requirements.



Where waste undergoes more than one transfer on site, information such as EWC code, weight, origin and description is preserved through weighbridge records, Waste Transfer Notes and Material Manager entries to ensure no loss or inaccuracy.

5.5 Waste Handling, Processing, and Storage

Both sites operate under environmental permit requirements and maintain appropriate storage arrangements for:

- Street sweepings and gully waste
- Recovered fractions (e.g., sand, stone, metals)
- Residual materials awaiting disposal

Operational controls ensure waste is handled in a way that prevents pollution, cross-contamination, and safety risks, including segregation, bay labelling, stock rotation, and protection of drainage and surface waters.

Both facilities monitor throughput against permitted tonnage limits through weighbridge data, monthly performance reports, and storage capacity checks, ensuring operations remain within the maximum permitted capacities at all times.

Wastes arising from the sites' own activities (e.g., litter, silt from plant cleaning, spill-response materials, general waste and scrap) are segregated, recorded, and transferred to authorised contractors under Duty of Care, with documentation retained.



Figure 11: Coleshill Yard and Input Bay

5.6 Supplier and Customer Onboarding

Before any supplier or customer is permitted to deliver to or receive material from a site, they must complete the SUEZ onboarding process. This ensures:

- Verification of permits, exemptions, and licence status
- Confirmation of waste types authorised
- Supplier competency and compliance history
- Assurance that the site is suitable to receive the specified waste stream

The onboarding procedure defines the checks applied to all suppliers and customers, including permit/licence verification, waste type validation and review of any recent regulator interventions.

This process ensures traceability and prevents unauthorised, incorrect, or unsuitable materials from entering the site.

5.7 Plant and Machinery – Risk Control and Maintenance

Risks arising from the use and maintenance of plant and machinery are controlled through:

- Daily pre-use inspections (e.g., AssetGo) and defect reporting
- Planned preventive maintenance to OEM standards and service schedules
- PUWER/LOLER compliance checks where applicable
- Documented safe systems of work, permits to work, isolations/lock-out procedures
- Operator training and competency assessments
- CSF monitoring and daily review meetings to track equipment performance and availability

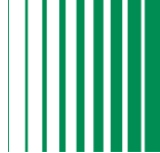
These measures ensure plant is safe, reliable, and suitable for its intended use, and that maintenance controls are proportionate to the level of risk.



Figure 12: Logwash and Offtake Bays



Figure 13: Trommel (Front End Process)



5.8 Monitoring, Review, and Continual Improvement

Operational activities are monitored through:

- Daily checks (via the Vision app)
- Internal audits
- External certification audits (ISO, Achilles)
- Performance reviews
- Management oversight via KPIs and reporting
- Review of incidents, near misses, and complaints logged through EcoOnline

All monitoring outputs contribute to continual improvement actions and operational updates.

6. Competence

SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd ensures that all individuals performing work under its control are competent, appropriately trained, and capable of carrying out their responsibilities safely and effectively. Competence is achieved and maintained through structured induction processes, ongoing training, formal assessment, and regular review.

6.1 Identification of Competence Requirements

For all roles involved in street sweepings operations, the competence requirements are defined through:

- Role profiles and job descriptions
- Task-specific and equipment-specific risk assessments
- Site-specific procedures and permit conditions
- Regulatory requirements, including the need for Technically Competent Managers (TCMs)

This process enables SUEZ to determine which tasks are key to operational performance and identify the skills, knowledge, and experience required to complete them safely and compliantly.

6.2 Training, Induction, and Assessment

All new employees complete a corporate induction programme, covering company structure, IMS requirements, mandatory safety training and core environmental responsibilities.

Before carrying out operational tasks:

- Individuals must complete site-specific induction and task-based training.
- A competent manager or supervisor must assess and sign off their readiness to work independently.
- Additional or refresher training is provided where required and may include plant operation, machinery use, emergency response, or environmental management.



Competence is assessed through observation, questioning, and verification of qualifications where applicable. Tasks are formally assigned to individuals through documented role profiles, site briefings, and manager allocation, ensuring staff understand their duties and responsibilities.

6.3 Maintenance of Competence and Record Keeping

Competency is managed and maintained through site-specific training plans, refresher requirements, periodic reviews and competency matrices, with training records maintained in systems such as iTrent LMS or secure shared drives.

Training is tailored to reflect the risks and responsibilities of each role and the requirements of relevant standards, permits, and legislation. The effectiveness of training is reviewed through supervision, audits, and performance monitoring.

6.4 Contractor Competence

Contractor competence is assessed prior to approval through the supplier onboarding process. SUEZ verifies relevant company and individual certifications, such as Gas Safe registration or other qualifications required for the contracted work.

Certification expiry dates are monitored through the COUPA system, with Procurement actively seeking updated documentation when renewal is due.

6.5 Technically Competent Managers

In accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations, each facility is supported by a Technically Competent Manager (TCM) who holds the appropriate Certificate of Technical Competence (COTC). TCMs provide the level of on-site attendance required by permit conditions and ensure compliance with operational and environmental requirements.

6.6 Ongoing Review and Development

All employees participate in twice-yearly Personal Development Reviews (PDRs), enabling discussion of performance, development needs, and competency gaps. Training needs are reviewed in response to:

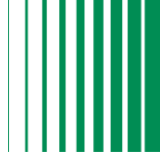
- Changes in legislation or environmental permit conditions
- Operational changes (new equipment, processes, or technologies)
- Evolving role requirements
- Findings from audits, incident investigations or performance reviews

Where additional training or support is needed, it is scheduled and monitored to ensure continued suitability and effectiveness.

A road sweepings training matrix is maintained and updated regularly, detailing each employee's completed training, qualifications, and renewal dates.

7. Corrective, Preventive & Improvement Actions

SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd treats all incidents, non-conformities, and operational disruptions as opportunities to strengthen performance and prevent recurrence. Our approach ensures that risks are managed proactively, impacts are minimised, and lessons are embedded across the organisation.



7.1 Incident and Non-conformity Management

When an incident or non-conformity occurs, our first priority is to respond quickly to protect people, the environment, operational continuity, and customer service. All events are reported through EcoOnline, which provides full visibility and ensures that investigations, actions, and outcomes are recorded consistently across the sites.

Each report triggers an appropriate level of investigation, including:

- Identifying the root cause
- Involving relevant workers or teams
- Assessing associated risks or wider implications
- Implementing corrective actions to prevent recurrence

Corrective actions may arise from safety incidents, environmental events, operational failures, or customer complaints. All corrective actions are tracked and reviewed for suitability, adequacy and effectiveness, with key learnings shared across the business where relevant.

7.2 Preventative Actions and Risk-Based Review

Preventive action is embedded in our management processes. By analysing near misses, trends, audit findings, and changes in legislation, we identify potential issues before they arise and implement controls proactively.

Tools such as the Legal Register and Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register support the identification of emerging risks and ensure timely implementation of preventive controls. This risk-based approach reduces operational disruption and supports ongoing compliance with legal and other requirements.

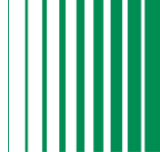
7.3 Continual Improvement

Continual improvement is central to the performance and effectiveness of the IMS and follows the principles of the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) methodology. Improvement is driven through:

- Regular review of IMS policies, objectives, and processes
- Internal audits, assurance activities, and performance monitoring
- Incident and near-miss analysis
- Engagement with workers, customers, and stakeholders
- Management Review meetings, where trends, risks, and improvement opportunities are evaluated

In addition to the IMS framework, SUEZ operates a Continuous Improvement Management System (CIMS). CIMS supports business-wide strategic initiatives, including projects that enhance sustainability, energy efficiency, operational reliability, and environmental performance. Where improvements identified through CIMS impact operational processes, they are incorporated into the IMS to ensure alignment and consistency.

Through this culture of improvement, SUEZ maintains compliance with ISO standards, enhances customer satisfaction, reduces operational risk, and delivers long-term value for the organisation and the communities we serve.



8. Legal and Other Requirements

SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd operates within a comprehensive framework of legal, regulatory, and other applicable requirements. Compliance with environmental permits, health and safety legislation, Duty of Care obligations, and relevant industry standards is central to the management of both street sweepings facilities at Coleshill and Neachells Lane.

To support compliance, the organisation maintains a Legal Register that identifies all legislation applicable to our operations, including environmental, health and safety, waste management, and transport requirements. This register is reviewed regularly and updated when new or amended legislation is introduced. Alongside this, SUEZ maintains an Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register, which identifies activities with the potential to affect the environment and evaluates the significance of associated risks.

Operational controls, site procedures, and training requirements are aligned with the obligations set out in our environmental permits and management system standards. Both sites operate under ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and ISO 45001, which provide the structure for continuous compliance assurance, internal auditing, and performance evaluation.

In addition to statutory requirements, SUEZ adheres to customer contract terms, industry codes of practice, and commitments made through initiatives such as CIMS. These requirements are incorporated into operational planning and reviewed through audits, inspections, and management reviews.

By maintaining robust processes to identify, understand, and meet all applicable requirements, SUEZ ensures that operations remain compliant, safe, and aligned with best practice.

9. Performance Review

Materials Recovery and Recycling Summary

Reporting period: 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025

Material Stream	Total tonnes
Total material inputs for this period	67,308
Waste used/retained on site this period e.g. for engineering purposes	0
Waste remaining on site at end of this period (unprocessed)	478
Waste remaining on site at end of this period (processed)	1772
Total waste remaining on site at the end of this period	2250
Waste sent offsite for reuse/repair this period	0
Waste sent offsite for recycling this period	43,709
Waste sent offsite for energy recovery this period	0
Qualifying fines	0
Non-qualifying fines	0
Materials sent offsite as non-waste this period e.g. end of waste	15,493



Waste sent off for disposal (incineration without energy recovery)	0
Waste sent off for landfill cover	6,279
Waste sent off for disposal to landfill	0
Total material sent off site this period	65,481

Incoming LoW / EWC code & Description	Incoming tonnage	Outgoing LoW / EWC code	Outgoing tonnage	Waste stream	Destination/Treatment
Road Sweepings 20-03-03	67,308	EoW	11,339	Sand from Road Sweepings	Use for pipe bedding, back fill
		EoW	4155	Aggregates from Road sweepings	Use for pipe bedding, back fill
		20-03-01	0	General Non Hazardous	Disposal
		19-12-02	25	Metal	Raw feed reprocessed for reuse
		19-12-12	6,279	Sludge Recovered	Used for land restoration
		19-12-12	43,023	Organics Recovered	Deployed as per individual site deployment notices
		19-12-12	659	Residual waste	Reprocessed for further recovery

Waste Hierarchy Category	% Annual
Reuse	0
Repair	0
Recycle	91 %
Energy recovery	0
Landfill cover	9 %
Disposal	0

Appendix 1 – Acceptable Waste Types Coleshill

Waste code	Description
1	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	Wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	Wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 04	Waste from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
01 04 13	Wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 04	Metals (including their alloys)
17 04 07	Mixed metals
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 08	Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	Screenings
19 08 02	Waste from desanding
19 08 05	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 12	Sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
19 08 14	Sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13
19 08 99	Reed bed media only
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 05	Glass



20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 03	Other municipal wastes
20 03 03	Street-cleaning residues
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning

Appendix 2 – Acceptable Waste Types Neachells Lane

Waste code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 10
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 05	drilling muds and other drilling wastes
01 05 04	freshwater drilling muds and wastes
02	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 09	agrochemical waste other than those mentioned in 02 01 08
02 01 10	waste metal
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation

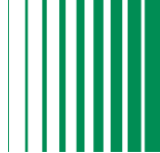
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
03	Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04	Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres

06	Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
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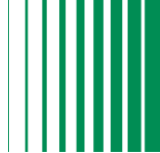


06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07	Wastes from organic chemical processes
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
09	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	Wastes from thermal processes
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 14	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other sludges and filter cakes
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy

10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17



10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them



10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
11	Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous hydro-metallurgy
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified



15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 20	glass
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 06	batteries and accumulators
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03

16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01

17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
18	Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
18 01	wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans
18 01 01	sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 02	body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 04	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 02	wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals
18 02 01	sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified

19 08 01	screenings
19 08 02	waste from desanding
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
19 08 14	sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 09 03	sludges from decarbonation
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33

20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	bulky waste