

SCHEDULE 1

ACTIVITIES AND INSTALLATIONS AND MOBILE PLANT

CHAPTER 5

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Section 5.2

Landfill and disposal to land

PART A

Landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes, excluding landfills of inert waste.

PART B

NIL

Interpretation of Section 5.2

In this Section—

“landfill” means a waste disposal site for the deposit of waste onto or into land, including—

- (a) internal waste disposal sites, including a landfill where a producer of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of production; and
- (b) a permanent site, operating for more than one year, which is used for temporary storage of waste,

and includes the following operations:—

- (i) tipping above or underground, for example by landfill;
- (ii) land treatment, for example by biodegradation of liquid or sludge discards in soils;
- (iii) deep injection of waste, for example, injection of pumpable discarded materials into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories;
- (iv) surface impoundment, for example placing liquid or sludge wastes into pits, ponds or lagoons;
- (v) specially engineered landfill, for example, placing waste into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment;
- (vi) permanent storage, for example, by placing containers in a mine;

“inert waste” means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation, which will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health: Provided the ability of any potentially polluting material contained in waste and the ecotoxicology of the leachate is insignificant, and in particular does not endanger the quality either of surface water or groundwater.