



Waste Storage & Segregation Guidance

It is our responsibility as a waste producer to identify whether the waste we generated is non-hazardous or hazardous (special waste in Scotland) and to ensure wastes are stored safely to prevent any harm to human health and the environment.

Persimmon must ensure that waste materials are stored in such a way as to prevent any escape or release from the waste container.

When you generate hazardous waste, it is a legal requirement to segregate it from non-hazardous wastes and according to its hazardous properties. If you mix up hazardous and non-hazardous waste, you may contaminate the non-hazardous waste.

Waste must be segregated as outlined in this guidance. Furthermore, all bins, containers, skips etc. must be provided with appropriate signage to identify their contents - signage is available via Glendining Signs. Colour coding can also be used to promote / aid with the segregation of waste.

Segregation & Storage

Minimum requirements for segregation and storage non-hazardous waste

Skips / containers must be provided for the following non-hazardous waste streams listed below:

- General waste
- Inert / masonry*
- Gypsum / plasterboard

*Inert / masonry can be stored over open ground, if pending crushing and reuse on site. Refer to Waste Management Standard for further guidance.

Examples shown below of signage available via Glendining Signs.





In some circumstances waste segregation may not be possible; such as when nearing project completion. In this event a mixed waste skip can be provided. If there is still hazardous waste being produced by activities, a hazardous waste bin / container **must be** provided. Where possible, plasterboard should still be segregated.

Minimum requirements for segregation and storage of hazardous waste

Hazardous waste stations must be provided to allow for the segregation of hazardous waste types. Typical hazardous waste produced on construction sites includes, but is not limited to:

- Aerosols (pressurised containers)
- Mastics / adhesives / resins
- Paints tins/tubs (e.g. bitumen paint, but not water-based paints)
- Asbestos
- Concrete washout water

COSHH / Packaging Waste

Empty waste packaging such as cement bags, paints etc. can be effectively empty but with a residue containing hazardous substances. In this instance the packaging must be considered hazardous.

Some packaging can undergo fairly simple treatment methods on site that would render them non-hazardous, while others must be managed in a more rigorous manner as hazardous wastes through to the point of collection and processing

Deciding on whether a waste is hazardous or not is very important in terms of legal compliance. Guidance on waste classification can be taken from [Technical Guidance WM3](#).

As stated earlier, packaging wastes on Persimmon sites that are typically hazardous and require segregating are:

- Aerosols
- Cement bags (can be washed to render non-hazardous)
- Mastics / adhesives / resins
- Paints (not water-based)

Product safety data sheet(s) or information on tins, tubes or packaging should be able to inform whether the product is hazardous or non-hazardous waste.



Waste identified as hazardous COSHH / packaging must be stored separately to non-hazardous waste in appropriate containers (e.g. drums, wheelie bins etc.) – hazardous waste stations must be provided.

Various signage is available via Glendining Signs to promote the segregation of hazardous waste

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streams (see image below for types of signs available).



Types of containers required for hazardous packaging waste



An 1100lt bin and / or 205l drum (with sealable lid) must be provided for the safe on-site storage of hazardous packaging waste. Bins must be labelled to ensure wastes are segregated appropriately (see above).

Asbestos

Asbestos must be stored in a covered, lockable skip pending removal from site.

Hazardous soils

See EMS GU – Hazardous Soils for further guidance.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

All waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) must be stored in segregated containers. WEEE items must not be disposed of with other waste and any disposal site must be checked to ensure they can accept this waste stream. This also applies to mechanical and electrical components.

Typical types of WEEE can include, but are not limited to:

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- Smoke alarms
- Lighting units
- Large household appliances
- Small household appliances

Fluorescent tubes

Must be kept in appropriate storage containers (often known as coffins) to prevent damage during storage, preferably separated from other wastes including other WEEE wastes due to their fragility.

Batteries & Accumulators

It is a legal requirement for waste batteries and accumulators to be collected and recycled separately from other waste. Persimmon sites and premises must make arrangements to comply with this requirement.



Example of a suitable “coffin” style container for the storage of fluorescent lighting tubes

Management of waste storage areas

All waste storage areas / containers must be regularly inspected to ensure that:

- Waste is stored in designated areas
- Waste is contained and segregated
- Containers are labelled to identify their contents
- Waste is securely stored to prevent unauthorised access
- Waste is located away from watercourses or drains
- Areas are free from spills, leaks, escapes of waste and deterioration of containers