Waste

1. Introduction

Contractors are responsible for managing all waste generated from their activities on LLA premises. Waste must be handled, stored and disposed of safely, legally and in a way that protects airport operations, the environment and the public.

All contractors must comply with the waste hierarchy, environmental legislation and any instructions issued by the LLA Company Representative.

Poor waste management can lead to contamination, enforcement action, and disruption to airport operations.

2. General Waste Management Requirements

- Contractors must ensure all waste is disposed of safely, correctly and through authorised waste carriers.
- The burning of waste is strictly prohibited anywhere on LLA premises.
- Duty of Care documentation (waste transfer notes, consignment notes, carrier licences) must be available for audit at any time.
- Where significant waste streams are expected, a Waste Management Plan must be prepared and approved by LLA before work begins.
- Contractors are responsible for any contamination, damage or environmental harm caused by their waste and will bear the full cost of any remedial action required.

3. Environmental Protection

- Discharging oil, chemicals, wash-water or other pollutants into drains, gullies, soakaways or surface water systems is strictly forbidden.
- Spill kits must be available where waste liquids or hazardous materials are handled.
- Hazardous waste must be segregated, labelled and stored in accordance with environmental legislation and airport requirements.
- Waste must never be left unsecured, wind-blown or in a condition that could cause FOD (Foreign Object Debris) risks airside.

4. Segregation and Storage

- Waste must be segregated at source where reasonably practicable (e.g., timber, metal, plasterboard, general waste, hazardous waste).
- Enclosed skips must be always used, both landside and airside, and must be in positions agreed with the LLA Company Representative.
- Lockable skips may be required depending on location, waste type or security considerations.
- Use of airport compactors for construction or maintenance waste is not permitted.
- Skips must not be overloaded, contaminated with incorrect waste types, or left open.
- Waste storage areas must be kept tidy, secure and free from fire hazards.

5. Food Waste and Welfare Waste

- Food waste from welfare facilities must be stored in sealed containers to prevent odours, pests and vermin.
- Welfare waste must be removed regularly and must not accumulate in site cabins or temporary accommodation.
- Contractors must ensure waste areas are cleaned frequently and do not attract birds or wildlife, particularly in airside environments.

6. Hazardous Waste

Contractors must ensure:

- hazardous waste (e.g., oils, fuels, chemicals, contaminated materials) is stored in bunded, labelled containers
- waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is segregated and disposed of through authorised channels
- asbestos waste is double-bagged, labelled and disposed of via licensed carriers and sites
- any waste requiring consignment notes is handled strictly in accordance with legislation
- no hazardous waste is mixed with general waste streams

7. Waste Removal and Site Clearance

- Waste must be removed from site regularly and not left to accumulate.
- Contractors must ensure waste is removed at the end of each shift where required by LLA.
- On completion of works, all waste, surplus materials and packaging must be removed as part of the Clearance of Work process.
- The work area must be left clean, safe and free from debris.