

	Now until Tuesday 30 September 2025	From Wednesday 1 October 2025
Waste Segregation	<p>Hazardous Waste Exclusion: Waste containing coal tar, petroleum hydrocarbons, or visible asbestos must be classified as hazardous and cannot be moved under RPS 298.</p> <p>Under RPS 298, segregation by waste code type is required during storage and transportation, but not at the point of excavation. This creates a risk of cross-contamination if materials are not kept separate from the start.</p> <p>Waste under 15m³ may be moved and treated as non-hazardous under RPS 298, provided there are no visible signs of contamination. Formal classification is not required prior to disposal under these conditions</p>	<p>Mandatory Segregation at Source: All excavated materials must be separated at the point of excavation by waste type (e.g. bituminous vs sub-base) and by hazard classification (e.g. hazardous vs non-hazardous). Mixing of waste types or classifications is not permitted during storage, transport, or disposal.</p> <p>Classification is based on a risk assessment process. Hazardous materials (e.g. coal tar, petroleum hydrocarbons, visible asbestos) must be identified, segregated, and consigned as hazardous waste under the correct EWC code</p> <p>Hazardous materials (coal tar, petroleum hydrocarbons, asbestos) must be kept physically separate and consigned under the correct waste code. Segregation must be maintained throughout excavation, handling, transport, and final disposal.</p>
Risk Assessments	<p>Risk assessments are required to ensure that excavated waste is properly classified and does not pose environmental or health risks. when sampling before excavation is not possible, risk assessments must be conducted during or after excavation. If the conditions of RPS 298 cannot be met, waste classification must follow WM3 guidelines.</p>	<p>Before excavation, companies must conduct a desktop study to identify potential contamination risks based on historical land use, previous site investigations, and environmental records.</p> <p>During excavation, a site-specific risk assessment must be carried out to determine whether waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. Companies must submit risk assessment results to SWUK and</p>

		upload data to the GOV.UK Street
Waste Management	<p>Waste containing coal tar, petroleum hydrocarbons, or visible asbestos must be classified as hazardous and handled accordingly. If an excavation produces less than 15 cubic meters of waste, it can be moved as non-hazardous unless there are signs of contamination. If it exceeds 15 cubic meters, a full hazardous waste assessment is required. Waste had to be sent to permitted waste sites that complied with RPS 299.</p>	<p>Excavated materials must be separated at the point of excavation and transported by waste code type to prevent contamination. Materials containing coal tar, petroleum hydrocarbons, or asbestos must be classified separately and disposed of at permitted hazardous waste sites. Waste must be stored and transported in compliance with environmental regulations, ensuring no mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous materials</p>
Samling and Testing Requirements	<p>No mandatory pre-excavation sampling under RPS 298.</p> <p>Excavations $\leq 15\text{m}^3$ can be moved as non-hazardous unless contamination is observed.</p> <p>Excavations $> 15\text{m}^3$ or with visible contamination require full hazardous waste assessment under WM3</p>	<p>A minimum of 1% of annual works (based on 2023 Street Manager excavation data) must be sampled and laboratory-tested to validate the accuracy of site risk assessments.</p> <p>Bituminous materials must be tested for PAHs, etc.; sub-base materials must be analysed for defined contaminants (e.g. TPH, metals).</p>
Reporting	<p>Businesses had to ensure that all excavated waste was accompanied by a waste transfer note when moved to a permitted site. If waste exceeded 15 cubic meters or showed signs of contamination, it had to be classified as hazardous and reported under Hazardous Waste Regulations...</p> <p>Waste transfer notes required when moving material. Hazardous waste $> 15\text{m}^3$ or visibly contaminated must be reported under the Hazardous</p>	<p>Companies must submit detailed reports on waste classification, including sampling results, risk assessments, and disposal records. Businesses must provide quarterly updates to SWUK and upload data to the GOV.UK Street Manager platform. Companies must maintain detailed excavation records, including location, volume, and classification outcomes.</p> <p>Companies must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit risk assessments and sampling results to SWUK. • Upload waste tracking data to the GOV.UK Street Manager system.

	Waste Regulations. No central reporting mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain records of excavation location, volume, classification outcome, and disposal route. • Report quarterly via the SWUK results log.
Performance Monitoring by the EA	EA monitored compliance using enforcement discretion. Random inspections were conducted to verify adherence to WM3 where applicable	<p>The Environment Agency will monitor compliance, and random audits may be conducted to ensure proper waste management practices. The EA assesses the accuracy of waste classification by reviewing sampling results. If accuracy falls below 85%, companies may be required to increase sampling frequency. The EA conducts random site inspections to ensure compliance with segregation, sampling, and reporting requirements. Companies must submit quarterly reports detailing waste classification outcomes, which the EA reviews for consistency and accuracy.</p> <p>EA will actively monitor protocol users through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly review of RA vs lab results (minimum 85% accuracy required). • Random site audits to verify segregation, sampling, and reporting. • Potential escalation, including suspension from the protocol or requirement to revert to WM3 if performance falls below acceptable thresholds