DUST & EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, B62 8DL

Halesowen Skip Hire ltd

Version:	1.0	Date:	24 October 2025		
Doc. Ref:	3490-MUC-DEMP	Author(s):	EG	Checked:	--
Client No:	3490	Job No:	001		

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Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	24/10/2025	EG	--	Document issue

Contents

List of Tables

List of Appendices:

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Halesowen Skip Hire ltd (the operator) to prepare this Dust & Emissions Management Plan (DEMP).

1.1.2 This DEMP assesses the risk of dust associated with the storage and treatment of waste at Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, B62 8DL and provides mitigation and control measures implemented in relation to dust from waste operations undertaken at the site.

1.1.3 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. 3490-MUC-02 Permit Boundary Plan. All reference to 'the site' in this DEMP refers to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.4 The site will be operated in accordance with the requirements of an Environmental Permit (EP) which authorises a household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment facility.

1.1.5 Treatment activities for HCI waste will consist of the following:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (by picking line).
c) Mechanical separation (including magnets and density separator).
d) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screen / trommel).
e) Baling (by using appropriate mechanical baling plant).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.2 Content of the Dust & Emissions Management Plan

1.2.1 This DEMP provides detailed information on the sources, risks, and mitigation measures relating to the potential of dust emissions from operations undertaken on site. This DEMP has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency guidance "Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit" last updated 11 June 2025.

1.2.2 This DEMP will allow the operator to implement an action plan should the site operatives detect the presence of airborne dust escaping beyond the site boundary, receive complaints from receptors.

1.2.3 In addition to this DEMP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2.4 A copy of the DEMP will be kept on site at all times and made available to all staff.

1.3 Responsibility for Implementation of the DEMP

1.3.1 Ultimately the site manager is responsible for the implementation of this DEMP and for ensuring the mitigation strategies outlined in this management plan are in place and adhered to. Where the site manager is unavailable to oversee the implementation of dust suppression and mitigation strategies, a suitably experienced site operative or the technically competent manager (TCM) is delegated responsible.

1.3.2 All staff members have received the necessary training to deliver dust suppression measures and understand the contents and requirements detailed within this DEMP. Staff will undergo refresher training every 12 months or in the event of a dust complaint / issue or the implementation operational changes.

1.4 Reviewing and monitoring this DEMP

1.4.1 This DEMP will be due for review two years from the date of approval or when a change in operation is deemed to have a potential effect on increasing dust emissions which could include any of the following:

a) Changes to operations (additional treatment activities).
b) Following a report or incident of dust emissions beyond the permit boundary.
c) Development of site infrastructure – new buildings.
d) Additional dusty waste streams accepted and stored.
e) Increases in waste volumes accepted and stored.

1.4.2 It is the site managers responsibility for monitoring and implementing the requirements of this DEMP.

1.5 Relevant Legislation

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

1.5.1 The system of local air quality management (LAQM) was introduced under the Environment Act 1995. LAQM requires local authorities to periodically review and assess the current and future quality of air in their areas. Where it is determined that an air quality objective is not likely to be met within the relevant time period, the authority must designate an AQMA.

1.5.2 The site is located within an AQMA regulated by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council monitoring levels of nitrogen dioxide NO_2.

Low Emission Zone (LEZ)

1.5.3 A LEZ is an area that has restrictions on the type and age of vehicles permitted in it, this prevents high level of pollution emitting vehicles from entering and operating within the zone with the aim of improving air quality. High polluting vehicles are required to pay a charge to enter the zone.

1.5.4 The site is located within a low emission zone.

1.6 Hours of Operation

1.6.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, and processing of waste:

Monday to Friday	07:30 – 17:00
Saturday	07:30 – 13:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.6.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works, emergency deliveries of waste/plant/machinery and general office use.

1.6.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised access.

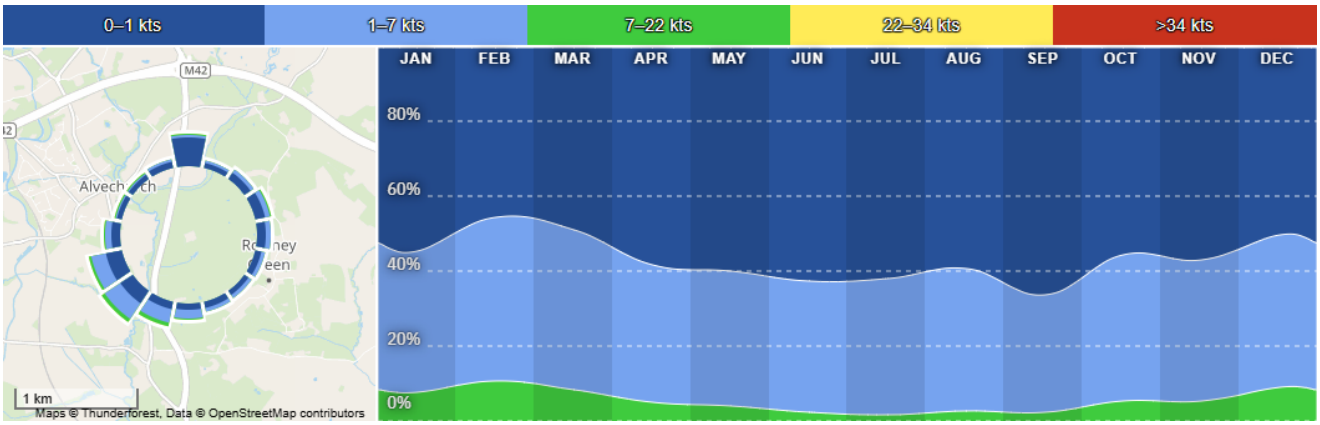
2 Sensitive Receptors

2.1 Meteorology

2.1.1 Unlike many other atmospheric pollutants, dust generation is highly influenced by weather conditions. The prevailing meteorological conditions at any site depend on a range of factors, including its position relative to broader macroclimatic patterns and more localised microclimatic effects. Among these, wind direction and speed are the most significant factors influencing dust dispersion and movement.

2.1.2 Wind speed and direction data have been obtained from Alvechurch weather station which is considered to be representative of the typical conditions at the site. Daily recorded data for the period between 04/2013 - 09/2025 indicates that the predominant wind direction is from the southwest, see Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 - Windrose from Alvechurch weather station



2.2 Receptors

2.2.1 A Receptor Plan has been prepared to illustrate the location of receptors within 1km of the site, see Appendix I, Drawing No. 3490-MUC-04 Receptor Plan.

2.2.2 A list of receptors within 1km of the site that are considered to be potentially sensitive to odour including the approximate distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary are outlined in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Mucklow Hill Interiors	South	0
Mantech UK	West	20
D X F Manufacturing Limited	West	55
Ultraline Factory	Northwest	65
Mucklow Hill Trading Estate	North	90
M T Scaffolding	West	95
Forge Trading Estate	West	215
Shenstone Trading Estate	Southwest	230
Residential Dwellings		
Sylvan Green	Northeast	215
Ladypool Close	South	360
Dudley Road	West	460
Care homes (residential)		
Shenstone Court Care Home	West	335
Schools		
Tenterfields Nursery	Southwest	550
Tenterfields Primary Academy	Southwest	625
Manor Way Primary Academy	South	695
The Earls High School	West	735
Halesowen College	West	775
Windsor Academy Trust	Southwest	820
Halesowen C of E Primary School	Southwest	940
Recreational		
Halesowen Golf Club	East	220

3 Site Operations

3.1 Waste Deliveries & Acceptance

3.1.1 Strict Waste acceptance procedures will be implemented on site to ensure that only suitable waste is accepted. Only the waste codes detailed in the EP will be accepted onto the site. Waste acceptance procedures will ensure that waste will not comprise solely or mainly of dust, powders, or loose fibres.

3.1.2 Waste will be delivered onto / depart from site primarily by the operators own vehicles (skip lorries). The movement of vehicles on site has the potential to cause dust emissions, particularly in dry and windy conditions. A 5mph speed limit and the minimisation of vehicle movements will be enforced on site to reduce the amount of dust generated by vehicle wheels.

3.1.3 All vehicles entering / exiting the site will be sheeted to minimise the likelihood of dust emissions. Loaded vehicles that are not sheeted will not be allowed to enter the site. Vehicles delivering waste will predominantly comprise skip wagons collected from householders or builders/other tradesman on behalf of householders.

3.1.4 Any third-party deliveries to the site will be advised that all loads must be suitably sheeted.

3.1.5 Vehicles entering the site will be visually inspected prior to unloading to ensure that loads comprising solely dust, powders, or loose fibres are not accepted.

3.2 Site Infrastructure

3.2.1 The Site infrastructure is illustrated on Drawing No. 3490-MUC-03, see Appendix I. The drawing illustrates the following areas on site:

i) Different surfaces i.e. concrete, tarmac etc.
ii) Height/type of perimeter fencing.
iii) Reception and storage areas of waste.
iv) Location of fixed plant/equipment i.e. trommel, picking line.
v) Existing dust mitigation techniques.
vi) Locations of mains water points and wheel washing/inspection areas

3.2.2 It is considered operations with the highest potential to produce dust emissions will be undertaken within the fully enclosed waste transfer building.

3.3 Potential Dust Emissions

Waste Codes

3.3.1 Wastes listed in Table 2.2 below are the most common waste types accepted at the site that have the potential to produce dust emissions. The EWC codes highlighted in red are those accepted at the site on a frequent basis.

Table 3.1 - Wastes with Dust Potential

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
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

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
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
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
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 beer
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 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
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 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 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
06 09	wastes from the MFSU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorus 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
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
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 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 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 12	wastes from the manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
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
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	mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
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
17 08	gypsum-based construction materials
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
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 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 09	minerals (for example sands, stones)
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 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
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

3.3.2 Other wastes with the potential to cause dust may be accepted and are subject to the same management, mitigation and control measures included in section 4.

3.3.3 Reference should be made to the Risk Assessment Tables outlined in Section 5.7 and the control measures outlined in Section 4 for details of the handling procedures and mitigation measures in place for wastes stored at the site.

3.4 Overview of Site Operations

3.4.1 Once a load has been accepted by the operator, mixed loads are deposited in the mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area in the enclosed waste transfer building. Waste is then subject to the following procedures:

a) Tipped waste is inspected in line with WM3 for signs of any contamination. Operatives will be trained to identify pieces of plasterboard/gypsum to ensure they are deposited into the appropriate plasterboard container to avoid mixing with other wastes on site. Any non-conforming material (if any) will be picked out during this process and quarantined immediately for removal from site.

b) Once any items of non-conforming wastes have been removed and larger items of recyclables have been handpicked and moved to the appropriate storage area, the remaining waste in AREA 1A is considered suitable for further processing through the trommel and picking line. AREA 1A has been positioned adjacent to the plant hopper to minimise the double handling of waste.

c) Waste from AREA 1A is deposited into the hopper and transferred through the trommel with the initial screened fines (<10mm) being deposited in the bay below the trommel (AREA 2).

d) The remaining waste continues along the conveyor to a three-bay picking station where recyclables are hand picked and deposited into bays beneath the picking station (AREAS 3-5). The contents of each bay may vary depending on the demand for each waste type on site. Once these bays beneath the picking line are reaching maximum capacity, the contents of each bay will be transferred and bulked in the appropriate area on site for storage prior to removal.

e) Separated cardboard and thin plastic will be further processed on site via baling for more efficient storage and transportation.

f) Following the picking line there is an overband magnet to separate any ferrous metals from the remaining waste, these are deposited into a container beneath the conveyor (AREA 6). Waste then continues to pass through a density separator (blower) which blows lighter fractions of residual waste in a cage (AREA 7).

g) The remaining waste that will fall off the end of the conveyor into AREA 8 will comprise of bulky stone / aggregate which is transferred to the yard for storage.

3.5 Mobile Plant and Equipment

3.5.1 All mobile and fixed plant on site and vehicles (including engines) will be maintained and serviced in line with manufacturers recommendations to ensure proper working order.

3.5.2 Table 2.3 details the plant / equipment available on site. Only trained operators will be permitted to drive / operate the plant / equipment listed below.

Table 3.2 - Plant & Equipment

Item	Number	Function
Loading shovel	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
360^0 excavators	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Picking line (including conveyor belts, magnets and blower)	1	Hand sorting recyclables from mixed waste
Trommel	1	Separation of clean soils and stones from mixed waste
Balers	2	Baling and compaction of wastepaper, cardboard and plastic

3.5.3 The plant/equipment on site may vary and additional equipment may be hired-in to cope with busy periods, larger jobs or jobs with specific requirements.

3.5.4 A no idling policy is in place which ensures that engines are switched off when vehicles or plant are not in use. This policy will ensure that tail pipe emissions are significantly reduced.

4 Dust Management & Mitigation

4.1 Sources of Fugitive Dust / Emissions

4.1.1 The main dust/emission sources which arise from site are detailed in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 – Dust emission source table

Source/Plan Ref	Description
Waste reception / tipping area (AREA 1A	The dispatch / tipping of waste into the waste reception area stockpile bay.
Loading of waste into mechanical plant	Loading waste into the treatment plant i.e. the hopper of the trommel and picking line.
Vehicle movements	Vehicles accessing/egressing the site tracking dust on to or off the site. General vehicle or plant moving around the site causing the resuspension of dust particles from dry site surfaces.
Movement / handling of waste	Loading waste materials on to vehicles for removal off site or movement of waste around the site for storage.
Storage of potentially dusty waste types (AREAS 16-18)	The storage of potentially dusty wastes without appropriate dust suppression methods or when weather conditions increase the risk of dust emissions i.e. where wind speed reaches 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale or prolonged periods of hot dry conditions.
Vehicles/plant/machinery	Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles/plant/machinery on site (NO2).

4.2 Control Measures (general/staff training/daily inspections)

4.2.1 Good housekeeping and site practices are vital to ensure that the impacts from fugitive dust and debris impacts are controlled.

4.2.2 Daily inspections are undertaken on site in relation to the presence of dust / debris with corrective actions implemented upon discovery. Operational staff are suitably trained in procedures to keep the levels of dust /debris to a minimum including prevention and mitigation.

4.2.3 In dry and windy weather conditions recorded inspections will take place more frequently (up to three times a day). All inspections are visual and recorded on the Inspection Checklist, see Appendix II

4.2.4 Areas where dusts are likely to arise or build up will be continuously monitored throughout the working day and cleaned on a daily basis; paying special attention to plant and equipment where dust is more likely to build up.

4.2.5 The weather conditions at the site will be considered and recorded at the start of each working day so that the days operations may be planned to consider any potential increase in dust emissions from climatic conditions. If wind conditions between 4-6 on the Beaufort Wind Scale are experienced the site manager will decide whether to implement more frequent visual monitoring i.e. three times daily or periodically (every hour) or if continuous suppression is required.

4.2.6 If excessive windy conditions are expected (winds exceeding 6 on the Beaufort Wind Scale) the site manager can decide if stockpile heights need reducing or if some treatment operations i.e. crushing of waste needs to be temporarily suspended.

4.3 Control Measures (boundary fencing / containment)

4.3.1 Wastes with the highest potential to produce dust (soil, stones, hardcore etc) are stored in bays adjacent to a 5m tall acoustic screen wall. All wastes are stored with a minimum 1m freeboard from the surrounding containment/walls.

4.4 Control Measures – site surfacing

4.4.1 All waste storage and treatment areas comprise of impermeable surfacing. The operator has the capability to dampen down surfaces and stockpiles using hosepipes and the onsite water storage tanks or mains water.

4.4.2 Areas of impermeable surface will be manually swept at the end of each working day to collect any litter / dust that has settled on the site surface to prevent it becoming windblown outside of operational hours.

4.5 Control Measures - vehicle movements

4.5.1 The control measures implemented by site management to minimise the risk of dust and debris emissions from dusty site surfaces and vehicle movements include:

a) Access to a permanent mains water supply and additional onsite water storage tanks which will be available at all times, particularly during hot and dry weather conditions to ensure that the dust suppression systems can function effectively.

b) Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5mph. Signs are erected at the relevant areas of the site. This reduces the potential for re-suspension of dust and particulate matter.

c) Exiting vehicles leaving the site will avoid all areas where wastes are stored or stockpiled. All vehicles will be checked before they leave the site to ensure no mud/dust can stretch beyond the site access. All incoming/outgoing vehicle loads will be sheeted.

d) If required hoses can be used to wash any dust, mud or debris off the wheels of vehicles before exiting the site.

e) Any mud/dust deposited off site will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by operatives using manual techniques or the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed.

f) Any dust/fluff cleared from mobile plant or other areas where dust/fluff could idle will be deposited into one of various mobile wheelie bins which are located near the site office.

g) The operator will dampen down surfaces using a hose; paying special attention to the areas where dust/debris is likely to build-up i.e. where wastes with dust potential are stored. These will be behind and on top of storage bays which are not readily accessible when operations are taking place.

h) The operator will shut down plant/machinery and hose them down to remove any dust/fluff that may have accumulated beneath them.

4.6 Control Measures – site suppression

4.6.1 Hosepipes – There are hoses situated around the site which can be utilised to spray bays and stockpiles, and for further dampening of the site surface. The hosepipes will be used daily to dampen down all wastes at the site to minimise the risk of dust being produced.

4.6.2 Water storage tanks – there is a 10,000-litre rainwater harvesting tank on site capturing rainwater from the main transfer building roof. Water stored in this tank can be utilised for dust suppression.

4.6.3 The above suppression techniques will not be in use continually but only during the following circumstances where site management will inform staff to implement them:

a) If the weather has been dry for three days and waste stockpiles/surface are dry.
b) During dry/warm conditions i.e. temperatures above 75^0F.
c) During weather conditions when winds reach 4 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale
d) In the event of operational staff or site management are noticing dust plumes appearing on site or dust emanating off site from carrying out daily on/off site inspections.
e) In the event the operator requires to load dusty waste which may cause airborne dust once being loaded.

4.7 Control Measures – wheel wash / wash down area

4.7.1 Site operatives will inspect vehicles prior to leaving the site and if required clean vehicle wheels before exiting using hose pipes to reduce the risk of mud/debris being tracked off-site.

4.7.2 In the unlikely event that the material is deposited on the public highway it will be treated as an emergency and will be cleared immediately by the operator using manual techniques (brush, hoses) or if required a road sweeper will be organised by the site manager.

4.8 Control Measures – water supply

4.8.1 A permanent mains water supply is available on site to ensure that dust suppression can function effectively. Any external water pipes will be lagged to prevent frost damage during winter months, and the operator will set up a notification alert system with the Met Office in the event of a drought or hot weather being imminent. This will enable the operator to source water in the short and long term and store additional tanks if required prior to a potential water ban.

4.9 Control Measures – processing of waste

4.9.1 It is not considered the processing of waste would cause excessive dust emissions. All mechanical processing of waste is undertaken within a fully enclosed building, any potential dust emitted from the trommel or deposit of waste into stockpiles/bays at the end of conveyors would remain within the building.

4.10 Control Measures – storage of waste

4.10.1 The control measures implemented by site management to minimise the risk of dust and debris emissions from the continuing storage of wastes and the loading/unloading of these include:

a) Stockpiles will be sprayed with water during periods of dry/windy weather to prevent excessive drying and dust formation.
b) In the event of dust plumes on site, dust emanating off site, dry weather conditions or when winds reach 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale, hoses will be used to dampen storage areas and stockpiles.
c) Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions where adjustment permits.
d) All waste which has undergone waste sorting/separation and are stored in dedicated bays will have a minimum 1m freeboard to prevent the waste exceeding the height of the bay and causing dust plumes.

e) In the event of high winds outside of operational hours (the likelihood of which will be checked daily via Met Office notifications) stockpile heights of potentially dusty wastes e.g., soils, stones and aggregate will be reduced by 1m and covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind whipping of material.

4.11 Control Measures – vehicle movements and mobile plant

4.11.1 A no idling policy is in place which ensures that engines are switched off when vehicles or plant are not in use. This policy will ensure that tail pipe emissions are significantly reduced.

4.11.2 The first in first out principle is implemented on site to reduce additional movements by mobile plant.

4.12 Control Measures - loading and unloading vehicles

4.12.1 The operator of the loading plant will direct vehicles to a position and location which reduces wind whipping of loaded material.

4.12.2 Drop heights will be kept to a minimum and tipped in a manner to ensure the pile does not exceed the 1m freeboard height of the bays / walls.

4.13 Control Measures - Process monitoring

4.13.1 Process monitoring will be undertaken by site operatives to ensure procedures are being carried out effectively.

4.13.2 Following removal of waste from a bay a visual inspection of the bay will be undertaken to ensure all material has been removed before refilling. This ensures no residual material is left behind that could become dry and dusty from being stored for longer than required.

4.13.3 To ensure the site doesn't reach capacity and is unable to accept further waste loads, visual monitoring will be undertaken of storage bays. If it is evident multiple bays are full or near full and have not been emptied this indicates the site is nearing full capacity and the operator

will arrange for waste to be removed or delay acceptance of loads until there is sufficient capacity available.

5 Dust Management Risk Assessment Model

5.1 Fundamental Considerations

5.1.1 Source/Hazard: A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

5.1.2 Consequences: The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

5.1.3 Risk: A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

5.2 Pathway

5.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air
- Ground
- Water
- Direct contact / exposure

5.3 Consequences

5.3.1 Table 4.1 highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table 5.5 in Section 5.7.

Table 5.1 – Consequences

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	MINOR INJURY
B	MAJOR INJURY
C	DEATH
D	AIR POLLUTION
E	WATER POLLUTION
F	POLLUTION OF LAND

5.4 Effects of consequences

5.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in Table 4.2 below:

Table 5.2 – Potential effects

Abbreviation	Effect of Consequences	Management Required?
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

5.4.2 Note: “Management” is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

5.5 Risk estimation and evaluation (probability/frequency of occurrence of hazard)

5.5.1 Table 4.3 allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Table 5.3 – Likelihood

	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

5.6 Risk Assessment Outcome (combination of probability & consequence)

5.6.1 Table 4.4 shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

Table 5.4 – Risk assessment outcome

		Consequence			
		S	Mo	Mi	N
Probability	1	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

5.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

5.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is near-zero, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence, and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

5.7 Risk Assessment Table

5.7.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

5.7.2 Table 4.5 also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.

5.7.3 As discussed in the section above, all situations which identify a risk from Low –High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

5.7.4 Table 4.5, overleaf details the relevant pathways and receptors for each individual dust/emission source and relevant measures required to break these linkages. The control measures outlined in Section 4 will be included within these tables as well as additional specific measures.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Table 5.5 – Source, Pathway, Receptor Routes

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Dust / debris on site surfaces	Air	See Table 2.1	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	Site surfaces will be dampened using hose pipes. The operator will pay special attention to the areas where dust/debris is likely to build-up i.e. near to treatment plant and stockpiles. All site operatives will be trained in these procedures, and it will be the responsibility of site management to ensure the measures have been carried out. Daily housekeeping inspections are undertaken on site to clear debris and litter and prevent it from leaving the permit boundary. Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5mph. Signs are erected at the relevant areas of the site, including the main access gates, to advise drivers of the speed limit. This will reduce the re-suspension of dust and particulate matter. Exiting vehicles leaving the site will avoid all areas where wastes are stored or stockpiled. All vehicles will be checked before they leave the site to ensure no mud/dust can stretch beyond the site access. All incoming/outgoing vehicle loads will be sheeted. Vehicle wheels will be cleaned using an on-site hose pipe if required. Mud or debris deposited onto the public highway will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives. If required, the site manager will arrange for a road sweeper to be deployed on the public highway. Continuous monitoring regime in place to identify any potential for dust leaving site boundary.	Negligible

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Vehicles tipping into waste reception/storage areas	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	The waste reception / tipping area is situated within a fully enclosed building and therefore any dust would likely be contained within the building. Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions which will be no more than 1m – 2m above the plant. The loading of waste into the plant is undertaken by a 360^0 excavator which can deposit directly into the hoppers, this is considered better method than a loading shovel. The operator will avoid double handling of waste. Staff continue to monitor the waste to ensure it does not escape the confines of storage bays and skips.	Low
Loading of waste into treatment plant	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions which will be no more than 1m – 2m above the plant. The on-site hosepipes will offer additional suppression. The operator will avoid double handling of waste and may directly load from vehicle directly into the treatment plant if feasible.	Low
Processing of waste as part of mechanical recycling facility comprising trommel and picking line	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	All processing of waste is undertaken within a fully enclosed building. The storage area bays are located to ensure that vehicles leaving the site do not track through wastes. All potentially dusty waste stored in bays will be stored with a 1m freeboard from the height of the bay. The site undergoes continuous monitoring by operational staff who will continue to inspect and clean the site daily in addition to monitoring stockpile and freeboard heights.	Low

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Wastes dropping from conveyors into stockpiles	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Due to all waste being processed within a fully enclosed building, any dust emitted from the deposit of waste dropping from conveyors will not be emitted beyond the confines of the building. Any waste that appears dry and likely to emit large quantities of dust following deposit from conveyors can be dampened prior to processing.	Dust / Particulates
Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Additional (increased from one to three times) daily visual assessment / monitoring will be on and off site around the site perimeter in order to ensure dust is not escaping beyond the site. Continual use of mobile dust suppression methods until weather conditions change/improve or inspections detail dust emanating on/off site is not occurring.	Low
Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant /generators and other non-road going machinery on site.	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	All vehicles, plant and equipment are serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations to ensure they are fit for purpose and ensure emissions are below the acceptable level. All vehicles, plant and equipment undergo daily inspections under the site's preventative maintenance schedule to ensure no visible faults are detected. Ongoing inspections will note any faults with machinery and if a fault detected, the site/compliance manager or TCM will decommission the plant/vehicle until it is fit for purpose.	Very Low - Negligible

6 Monitoring and Contingency Measures

6.1 Monitoring and Recording

Visual Dust Monitoring

6.1.1 Dust emissions at the site will be monitored by visual observation and recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form. There are no fixed locations for dust monitoring as this will change dependent on weather conditions and the direction of wind. Monitoring will take place anywhere within and around the site boundary. Monitoring results will be recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form, see Appendix IV.

6.1.2 Dust monitoring will be carried out during operational hours. Recorded visual monitoring will be undertaken at least once a day, for a minimum of five minutes each time by appropriately trained site operatives. It is considered that as all mechanical treatment operations are undertaken within an enclosed waste transfer building the highest risk of dust being produced and emitting off site would be from the external storage of the separated CDE waste in the yard. Therefore, monitoring will be undertaken when external conditions are most likely to impact the production of dust i.e. when wind or temperatures are at the highest, this will be determined via checking daily weather conditions at the start of each working day. This is considered to be the most beneficial method to ensure that mitigation measures being implemented on site are effective. It is expected that staff members will also check for dust emissions as they approach or leave the site boundary.

6.1.3 If excessive dust emissions (dust clouds) are observed, the site manager will establish what is causing the excessive dust emission to be generated and take remedial action. The results of the investigation and what action was taken will be recorded.

6.1.4 If the operator increases suppression methods and the suppression methods are still not considered suitable, operations will reduce or cease until the problem has been fully rectified. Site management will be responsible for investigating dust issues and provide additional training to staff to prevent any re-occurrences.

6.1.5 Extra and unplanned monitoring will be carried out on site when conditions are particularly windy (4 or above on the Beaufort scale) or dry, new activities are being undertaken, new machinery is being used or following the receipt of a complaint or incident related to dust emissions.

6.1.6 Site operatives will continuously visually monitor dust emissions whilst plant is in operation and will control dust emissions using the procedures outlined in sections 4.3 – 4.13 and asking the site manager, compliance manager, TCM or third party for advice as required. Work procedures will be stopped/adjusted should it be evident significant dust is being emitted which has the potential to migrate offsite.

6.2 Staff Shortages / Human Error

6.2.1 In the event of unforeseen staff shortages arising from illness, suspension or no shows, the operator will make a judgement whether to reduce the number of incoming loads, thus reducing processing frequency and divert material to an alternative site. The operator will then seek further employment within a timely manner to ensure the site can continue to operate at its required capacity.

6.2.2 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 12 months (or sooner if operations change) to reduce the impact of human error. In instances where a human error has caused to an on-site dust issue, the site may suspend operations until the issue has been rectified, and the member of staff will be warned and re-trained accordingly.

6.3 Weather Conditions

6.3.1 The site will receive Met Office weather alerts for conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site dust complaint:

a) Dust plumes occurring on site, potentially if winds reach 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
b) Winds exceeding 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
c) Dust escaping beyond the site boundary.

d) Droughts or periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive dust.

6.3.2 The operator will install the following preventative measures to avoid serious dust pollution:

WINDS EXCEEDING 7 ON THE BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

- Stockpiles will be reduced to further such as a 2m freeboard to prevent the material escaping beyond the site boundary.
- Stockpiles may be covered with tarpaulin in the event the above procedures are not considered effective.
- If higher winds i,e. amber/red alert on Met Office are present, the site will deploy the above measures and may be forced to close operations until conditions have improved.

DROUGHTS/WARM, DRY WEATHER

- In cases such as a hosepipe ban or water shortage, the site will ensure there is additional water available i.e. tanks which can be used to ensure suppression techniques can still function. Tanks will include IBCs filled with water and a mobile water bowser to be utilised.
- The operator will contact the water company daily to see when water supply is available, operations would reduce in these instances.
- Where dust is becoming a major concern then the operator will stop processing the material and cover the piles using tarpaulin until conditions or dust suppression techniques are considered effective.

6.4 Out-of-hours Monitoring

6.4.1 Weather conditions are checked at the start of each working week enabling site management to take extra precautions in the advance weather warnings or conditions (exceeding 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale) which could lead to emitting dust-off site when it is not operational. In the event of one or more of these scenarios, the operator would deploy the following contingencies prior to shut down:

a) Site surfaces and any stockpiles of waste with the potential to emit dust will undergo further suppression (at least 30 minutes before shutdown).
b) The height of the stockpile would be reduced allowing for an extra freeboard i.e. additional 0.5m – 1.0m totalling 1.5m – 2.0m.
c) Stockpiles with the potential to emit dust could be transferred into sealed containers.
d) The operator would purchase or hire tarpaulins sheets which can be placed weighted down over stockpiles with the potential to emit dust, these would only be used in amber or red alert weather warnings in relation to wind.
e) Senior management have remote access to CCTV cameras on site via their mobile devices so in the event of amber or red alert weather mornings, the cameras would be monitored at least every three hours and out-of-hours staff would be called to attend site and take remedial action (the above actions) if CCTV shows dust leaving the site boundary.

6.5 Operational/Power failure

6.5.1 The site manager will be contacted by staff in the event of any operational failure such as the breakdown of plant, systems or equipment and will decide whether operations are to continue or be suspended prior to corrective action being taken. Serious operational failures will be recorded in the site diary and operations suspended if dust is apparent.

6.5.2 All details of defects, problems and repairs carried out will be recorded on a daily inspection form. Detailed comments may also be recorded in the site diary. All repairs will be carried out as soon as practicable.

6.5.3 All repairs to site security will be made on the discovery of the damage and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.

6.5.4 Any major defects found during site inspections which are likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions will be repaired by the end of the working day in which they are found, where possible. If a repair is not possible by the end of the working day and a potential breach of permit conditions may occur, the EA will be contacted to agree a suitable timescale for repair.

6.5.5 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint. If there are significant dust releases outside normal operations, the operator will cease operation, investigate, and resolve the issue before continuing.

7 Reporting and Complaints Response

7.1 Reporting of Complaints

7.1.1 Should a complaint regarding dust be received by the site, the complaint will be recorded on the complaints form and investigated in accordance with the complaint's procedure. Details of information to be recorded as a minimum are:

a) Who made the complaint.
b) Date & time of the complaint.
c) The nature of the complaint.
d) Action taken.
e) Signature.

7.1.2 The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:

a) the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain snow fog etc.)
b) strength and direction of the wind; and,
c) the activities being undertaken at the time of the complaint, particularly anything unusual.

7.1.3 The site manager will identify what caused the excessive dust emissions to be generated. If the excessive dust emissions have been caused by a procedure not being carried out properly, then staff will receive further training on the dust procedures and this DEMP. If the excessive dust emission has been caused by plant failure, then the plant will be repaired as soon as possible.

7.1.4 All complaints will be acknowledged and investigated, with resultant actions reported to the complainant. Any complaints received by the Environment Agency relating to dust emissions from the site are dealt with on the same day.

7.1.5 If three or more complaints are received on the same working day, the TCM will escalate the complaint, review site operations taking place and commit to stop operations until the cause

has been identified. The known cause will not commence until the issue has resolved i.e. targeted suppression or plant malfunction and repair.

7.1.6 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint.

7.1.7 If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the site manager, compliance manager or TCM will either suspend or reduce the likely dust/particulate generating activities.

7.1.8 The EA will be notified by email of any third-party dust complaints received by the end of the working day including the complainant and the outcome of the investigation. Where complaints are substantiated as causing or likely to cause significant pollution, then the EA will be notified without delay, as required by conditions in the EP.

7.2 Liaison with Neighbours

7.2.1 In the extreme event of significant but temporary dust releases outside normal operations, neighbours will be contacted to advise them of the situation and the action being taken. The EA will also be notified.

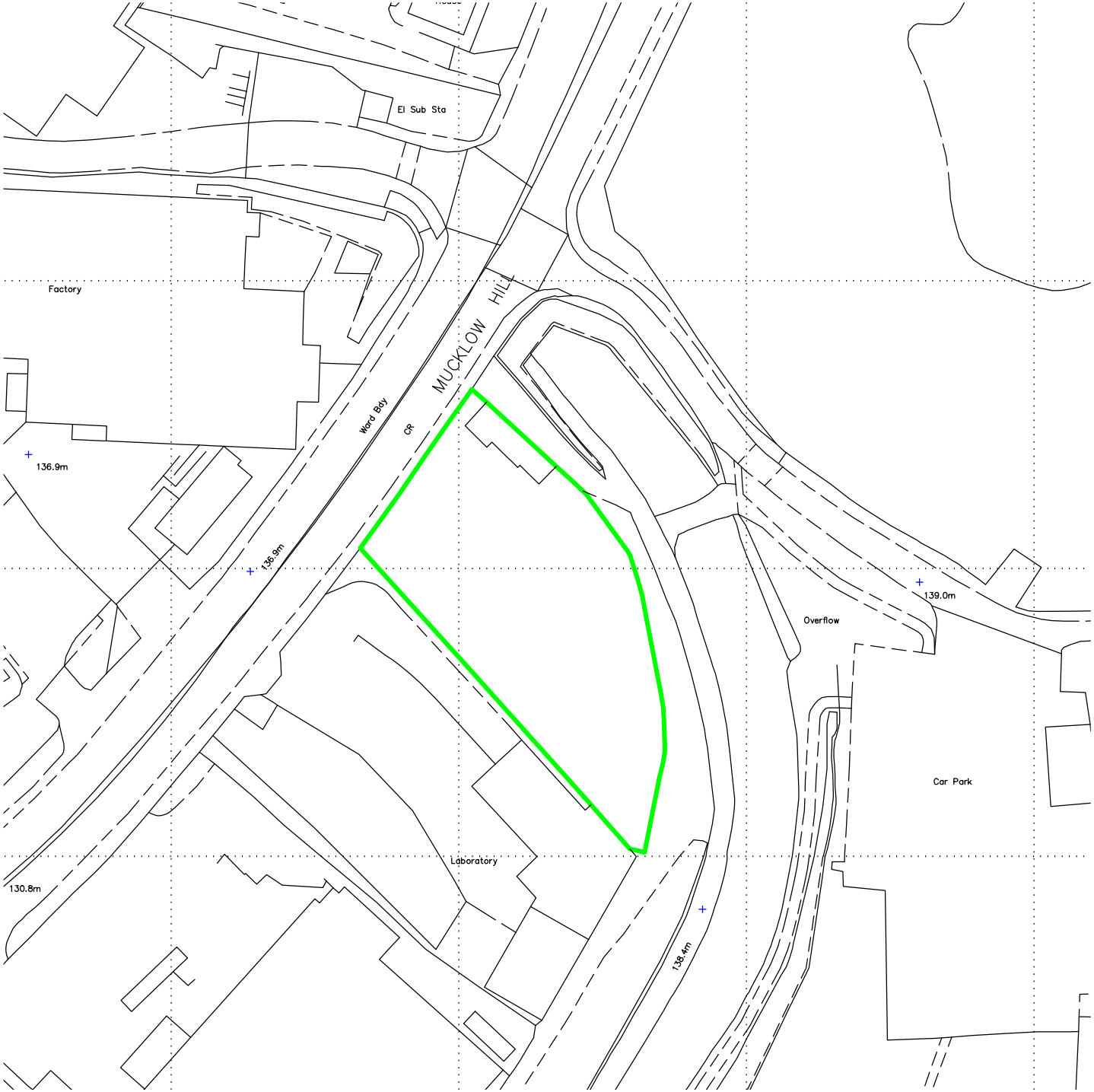
7.2.2 An open-door policy will be encouraged by the operator to enable any complaints from neighbouring premises (if received) to be dealt with immediately. The complainant will then be supplied with remedial actions taken and any procedures or measures put in place by the operator to reduce or ideally eradicate the likelihood of a subsequent complaint.

7.2.3 If any dust complaints are received, the complaint will be assigned to an operative familiar with the sites operation who will complete the form in Appendix III which will be kept for inspection on request by the LA and/or EA. Details of information to be completed are dates, nature of complaint, weather conditions at the time of the complaint, investigation details,

action taken and a signature (as a minimum). Dust complaints will be investigated and responded to within 24 hours and suitably reviewed by the site manager who is ultimately responsible.

Appendix I

Drawings



NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	24.01.25	JH	Initial drawing

KEY:

Permit boundary

N

Scale Bar (1:1,000)

0 10 20 30 40 50m

TITLE:

PERMIT BOUNDARY PLAN

CLIENT:

Halesowen Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:

Mucklow Hill, Halesowen B62 8DL

SCALE @ A4:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:1,000	3490	001

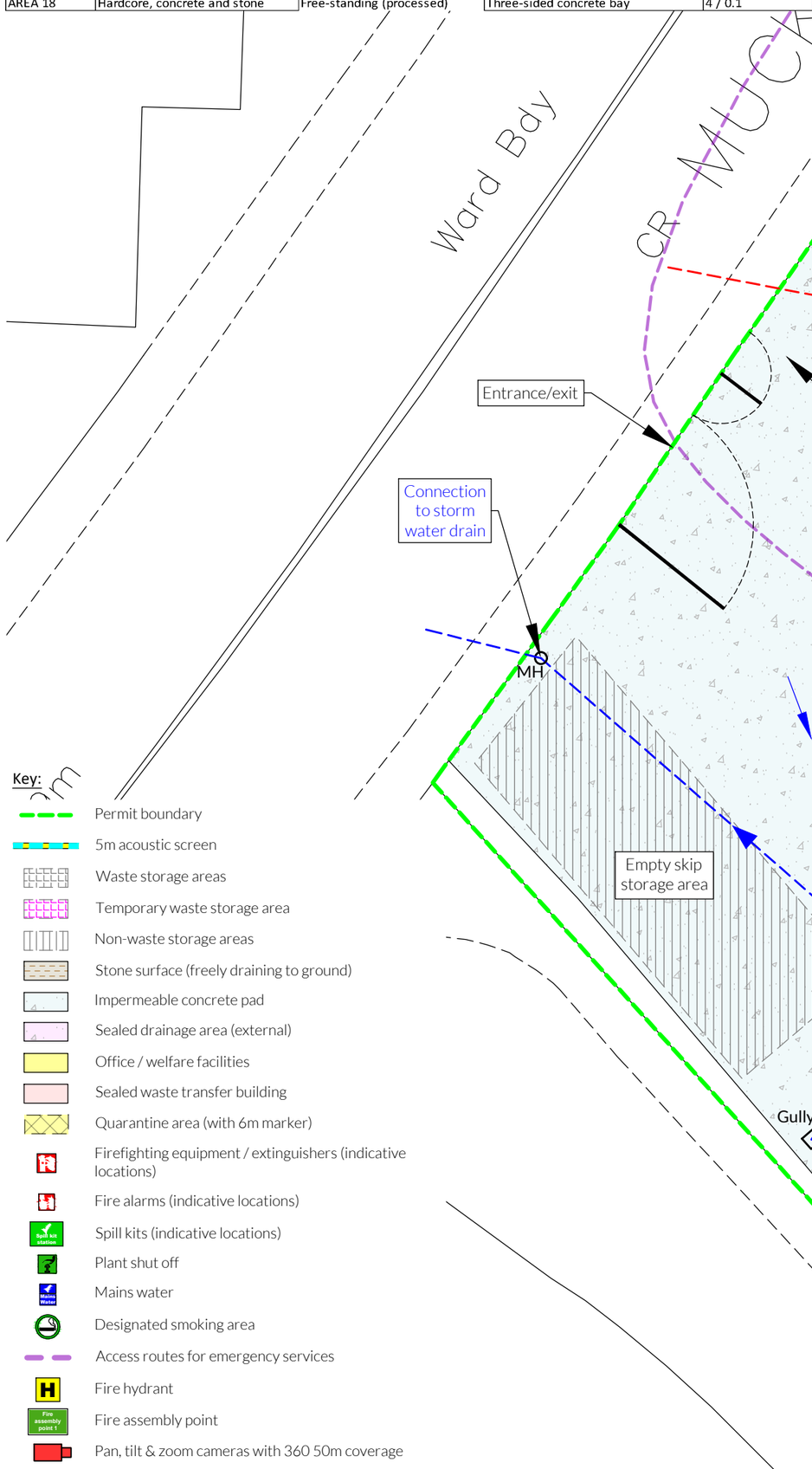
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3490-MUC-02	-	Issued

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
24.01.25	JH	RS

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Storage Area Details

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max width of pile (m)	Max length of pile (m)	Max height of pile (m)	Approx. area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time
AREA 1A	Mixed waste reception (tipping), inspection and sorting area	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Two-sided concrete bay within an enclosed waste transfer building	4 / 0.1	6.2	2.8	3	17	0.75	39	<72 hours
AREA 1B	Mixed C&D waste	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Two-sided concrete bay within an enclosed waste transfer building	4 / 0.1	3.3	2.8	3	9	0.75	21	<72 hours
AREA 2	<10mm screened fines (trommel fines)	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	3.6	2.6	3	9	1	28	<1 week
AREAS 3-5	Sorted waste bays beneath picking line containing wood, plastic, cardboard, residual waste, green waste etc (contents in each bay may vary)	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	2.3	2.7	3	6	1	19	<72 hours
AREA 6	Ferrous metals	Sorted by overband magnet	Open topped moveable 4 cubic yard skip container	4 / 0.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	2	1	2	<72 hours
AREA 7	Lights (mixed waste)	Sorted by blower	Free-standing in cage	4 / 0.1	1.4	2.6	3	4	1	11	<72 hours
AREA 8	Oversize stone, concrete and hardcore from recycling plant	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	2.5	2.8	3	7	0.75	16	<4 weeks
AREA 9	Plasterboard	Free-standing (processed)	Open topped moveable 8 cubic yard skip container	n/a	1.5	3	1.2	5	1	5	<4 weeks
AREAS 10 - 12	Sorted waste containers containing plastic, residual waste, metal etc (the contents in each container may vary)	Free-standing (processed)	Open topped moveable 40 cubic yard roll on roll off skip	4 / 0.1	2.4	6.1	2.5	15	1	37	<4 weeks
AREA 13	Baled paper & cardboard	Free-standing (processed)	Two-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	3	3.7	3	11	1	33	<4 weeks
AREA 14	Baled plastic	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	3	3.7	3	11	1	33	<4 weeks
AREA 15	Wood / green waste	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	2.3	3.0	3	7	0.75	16	<4 weeks
AREA 16	<10mm screened fines (trommel fines)	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	4.2	4.6	3	19	1	58	<4 weeks
AREA 17	Soils / inert material	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	4.2	7.3	3	31	1	92	<6 months
AREA 18	Hardcore, concrete and stone	Free-standing (processed)	Three-sided concrete bay	4 / 0.1	4.2	7.3	3	31	1	92	<6 months



TITLE: SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT: Halesowen Skip Hire Ltd

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

PROJECT/SITE: Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, B62 8DL

SCALE @ A2:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:200	3490	001
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3490-MUC-03	A	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
17.09.25	EG/RS	RS

Scale Bar (1:200)
0 2 4 6 8 10m

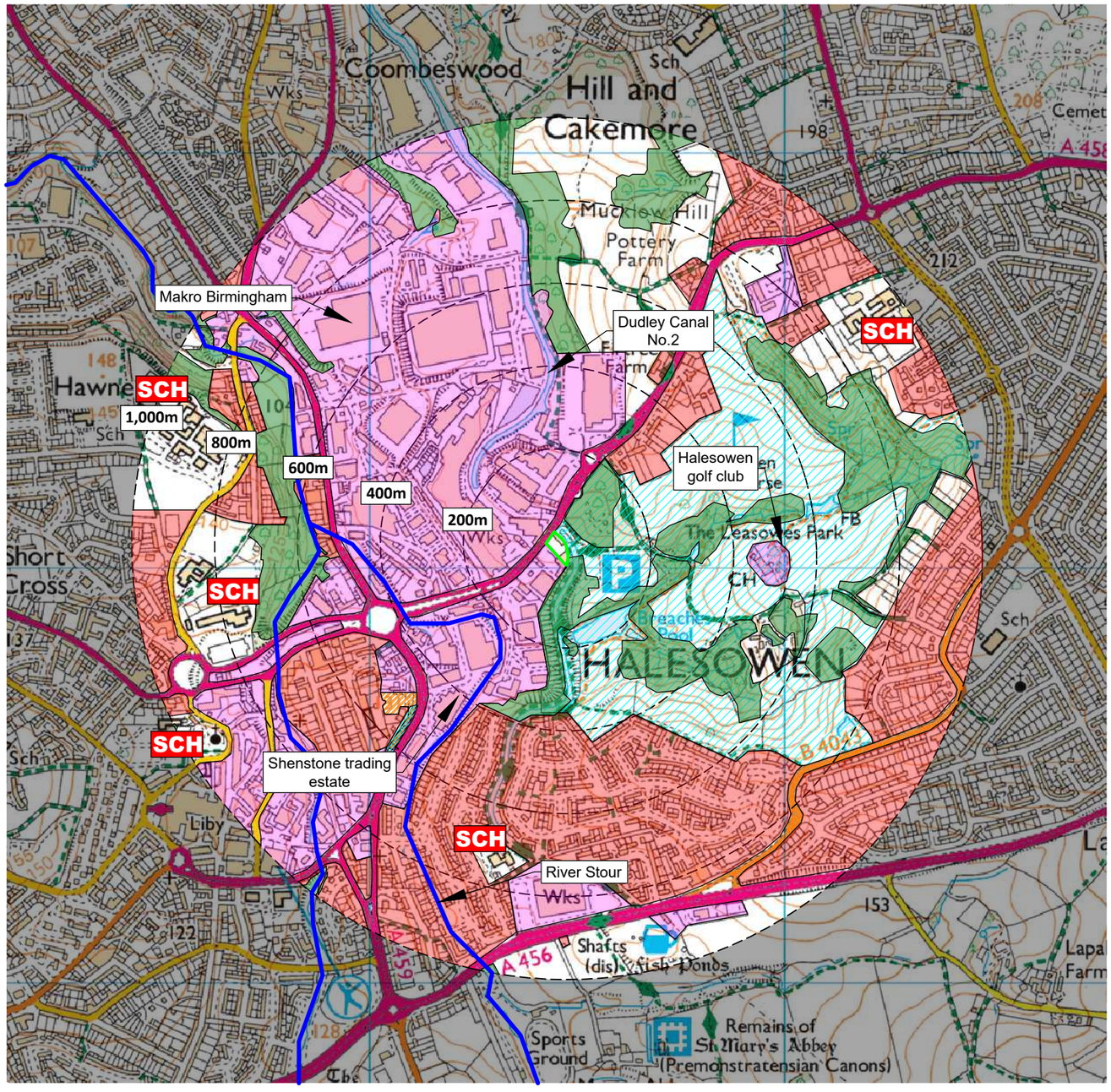
NOTES

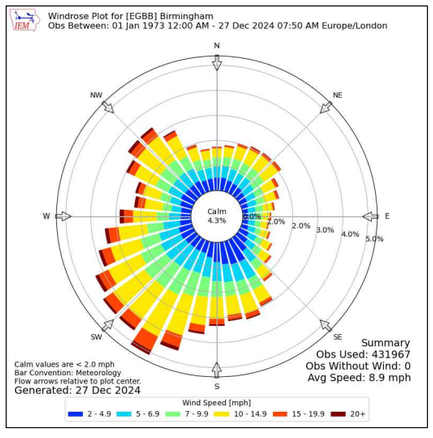
REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	16.07.25	EG	Initial drawing
A	17.09.25	RS	Minor amendments

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main river
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- Schools
- Woodland areas
- Local Nature Reserves
- Sites Of Special Scientific Interest
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland





Compass Wind Rose for (EGBB) Birmingham
1973-2024
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	24.01.25	JH	Initial drawing

N

Scale Bar (1:12,500)
0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE:
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT:
Halesowen Skip Hire Ltd

PROJECT/SITE:
Mucklow Hill, Halesowen B62 8DL

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	3490	001
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
3490-MUC-04	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
24.01.25	JH	RS

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

Appendix II

Inspection Checklist

HALESOWEN SKIP HIRE LTD
SITE INSPECTION FORM – MUC/RF/4

WEEK STARTING									
TYPE OF INSPECTION		FREQ	DAY						
			M	T	W	T	F	S	S
SITE ENTRANCE/NOTICE BOARD		**WEEKLY**							
SECURITY - GATES		**WEEKLY**							
SECURITY - FENCING		**WEEKLY**							
SITE ROADS (CLEAR FROM HAZARDS)		**DAILY**							
WATER DRAINING (FUNCTIONING)		**DAILY**							
WASTE CONTAINERS		**DAILY**							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	SOILS	**WEEKLY**							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	HARDCORE	**WEEKLY**							
WASTE STORAGE LIMITS	OTHER	**WEEKLY**							
REJECTED WASTE TYPES / STORAGE		**WEEKLY**							
NOISE LEVELS		**DAILY**							
FIRES (ANY INCIDENTS REPORTED)		**DAILY**							
NO SMOKING SIGNS IN PLACE		**MONTHLY**							
SPILLAGES & ABSORBENTS		**DAILY**							
FUEL TANK/BUND INTEGRITY		**WEEKLY**							
LITTER		**DAILY**							
DUST		**DAILY**							
ODOUR		**DAILY**							
VERMIN		**DAILY**							
RECORDS		**WEEKLY**							
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED		**AS REQUIRED**							
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)		**AS REQUIRED**							
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY									

NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):	

CHECKED BY		SIGNATURE	
POSITION		DATE	
Sheet		*of*	

Appendix III

Complaints Form

HALESOWEN SKIP HIRE LTD
COMPLAINTS REPORT FORM (MUC/RF/7)

Date Recorded:		Reference Number:	
Name and address of caller			
Telephone number of caller			
Time and Date of call			
Nature of complaint (noise, odour, dust, other) (date, time, duration)			
Weather at the time of complaint (rain, snow, fog, etc.)			
Wind (strength, direction)			
Any other complaints relating to this report			
Any other relevant information			
Potential reasons for complaint			
The operations being carried out on site at the time of the complaint			
Follow Up			
Actions taken			
Date of call back to complainant			
Summary of call back conversation			
Recommendations			
Change in procedures			
Changes to Environmental Management System (EMS)			
Date changes implemented			
Form completed by (Print)		Signed	
Date Completed			

Appendix IV

Dust Monitoring Form

HALESOWEN SKIP HIRE LTD DUST MONITORING FORM				
WEEK BEGINNING				
DAY/DATE/TIME OF INSPECTION				
SHEET 1 OF	COMMENTS BELOW (AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE); IF COMMENT IS NO – ADD FURTHER COMMENTS			
DAILY RECORDING INFORMATION	DUST MONITORING POINT 1	DUST MONITORING POINT 2	DUST MONITORING POINT 3	OTHER AREA OF SITE - SPECIFY
WEATHER CONDITIONS				
WEATHER TEMPERATURE				
WIND SPEED				
WIND DIRECTION				
PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE SUITABLE				
WATER JET SYSTEM FUNCTIONING				
ARE WASTE STORAGE STOCKPILES BELOW 5m				
DUSTY MATERIAL STORAGE VISIBLE FROM LOCATION				
ANY NOTICEABLE DUST / PARTICULATES ON THE GROUND NEAR THE LOCATION				
ANY DUST APPARENT OFF SITE				
EMISSIONS FROM PLANT/EQUIPMENT VISIBLE				
SMOKE FROM PLANT APPEAR TO BE SUITABLE				
HAS SITE MANAGEMENT BEEN INFORED OF THE INSPECTION				
DOES ACTION NEED TO BE TAKEN				
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY				
OTHER				
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):				

CHECKED BY		SIGNATURE	
POSITION		DATE	