

Dust Management Plan

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT EPR/GB3905CZ

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this dust emissions plan is to identify potential sources of dust emissions in association with the proposed waste transfer station. Also explained are the measures in place to mitigate dust emissions and their potential environmental effects. Only non-hazardous waste will be accepted at the facility.

2.0 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF DUST

There are several potential sources of dust from the proposed operations of the waste transfer station. All activities within the facility will be conducted in a manner which minimises the production and potential for dust.

A risk based approach will be taken to all potentially dust emitting operations. There are risk assessments associated with the applied for environmental permit that aid the management of potential dust emissions. A H1 Risk Assessment has been compiled. A copy of the assessment is included as part of this plan.

a) Dust from transportation

There is potential for dust being emitted from waste being transferred to and from the proposed transfer station. This could be from loose items or dusty materials contained within skips or other containers. Dust emissions will be more likely when vehicles are travelling at higher speeds and/or travelling on uneven surfaces.

b) Dust from depositing waste

There will be potential for dust emissions when waste is deposited or tipped at the proposed transfer station. When the contents of a vehicle are tipped the likelihood of dust being emitted will be higher.

c) Dust from stored waste

There is potential for dust to be emitted from stored waste on site. The specified waste stockpile regulated under the permit could be exposed to weather conditions that could lead to an increase in dust migration.

d) Dust from treating waste

When waste is treated, either mechanically or manually there is potential for dust emissions. Treatment such as mechanical separation via a Trommel can lead to increased potential for dust.

3.0 MITIGATION FOR POTENTIAL SOURCES OF DUST

As already specified, there are several potential sources of dust from the proposed operations of the waste transfer station. However, there are also several measures available to combat dust migration with an aim to protect the environment and mitigate potential effects.

a) Dust from transportation

To mitigate the potential for dust emissions during transportation, no materials will be accepted on to the site that consist of wholly or mainly dusty fractions. All vehicles will be sheeted during transportation to prevent any materials leaving the load. If necessary, any loads will be dampened with water before leaving the site. In extreme weather conditions, all waste operations can be halted until conditions improve.

b) Dust from depositing waste

To minimise dust emissions during waste deposition, all vehicles will be visually inspected before being tipped. Following visual inspection, if there is a particular load that is a potential source of dust, dampening will occur to halt any dust migration. In some circumstances, the load could be rejected from the site and returned to the customer or disposed of at another authorised facility. If required, staff will document any such scenarios. In extreme weather conditions, all waste operations can be halted until conditions improve. If there are loads that are particularly dusty, the contents can be easily mixed with other materials. Many of the accepted wastes are required to be mixed in order to produce the desired aggregate. This scenario is especially important when dealing with EWC codes 10 01 02, 10 01 15 and 10 13 06. If these waste streams are particularly troublesome from the point of view of dust emissions, they will no longer be accepted as single waste streams.

c) Dust from stored waste

Stockpiled inert waste will be stored in the open. If deemed necessary, the stockpile will be dampened to prevent dust migration. If required, a series of visual monitoring by staff will take place and any required action be documented. The yard surface will be kept clean using a mechanical roadsweeper so as to prevent the resuspension of dust particles.

d) Dust from treating waste

To mitigate the potential for dust whilst treating waste, any such activities will be carried out in a manner not to cause excessive dust. The mechanical processors, such as screeners have their own dust suppression system built in. Any manual sorting will have a lower potential to cause dust. However if necessary, dampening of materials will occur to address any possible dust

migration. There is a bespoke dust suppression system installed on the site boundary fence. This is to protect the nearest receptors, namely other industries from the impact of dust migration. The dust suppression systems are located at the farthest parts of the site from the watercourse. The risk of excess runoff from the systems affecting the watercourse is very low. In extreme weather conditions, all waste operations can be halted until conditions improve.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

There are several potential sources of dust emissions associated with the proposed waste activities. However, due to the measures and management systems in place, the potential risk for dust migration will be greatly reduced.

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