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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This environmental risk assessment (ERA) has been carried out in support of an Environmental Permit application for a waste storage, treatment and transfer station to be operated by Recovercyl. The ERA systematically evaluates any potential environmental risks and associated impacts of the proposed site activities. The methodology and results documented below are to be read in conjunction with all the supporting application documentation.

1.2 Summary of Proposed Operations

The Site is to be Permitted to allow the storage, transfer and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, in the form of gas cartridges / canisters and fire extinguishers. The main shift patterns are 6am-5pm (Mon-Fri) and 6am-1pm (Sat).

Note, gas cylinders are not treated on site as these are repatriated to suppliers.

Wastes passing pre-acceptance checks are to be delivered to Site in well-ventilated metal caged IBCs on medium sized lorries. Upon passing pre-acceptance checks, wastes are unloaded in a waste reception area prior to transfer to dedicated waste storage areas as detailed on the Site Layout Plan.

All wastes will be stored under cover in a well vented location to ensure they are not subject to extreme temperatures, direct sunlight and to prevent rainwater collecting on the containers.

Waste treatment of gas cartridges on site is limited to physical treatment of only those containers which contain residual gas / shown as empty on the container's contents gauge / determined by weighing. Full / or partially full containers will not be treated and will be bulked and sent off site as the same waste code as assigned on arrival at the Site. This is to ensure that only minimal residual gas is released to atmosphere.

Physical treatment will be undertaken as follows:

Gas Canisters / Cartridges

- Depressurising of gas canisters by manual removal of the containers valve. This is limited to gas containers containing air or its constituents.
- Depressurising of gas cartridges through piercing of cartridges.

Fire Extinguishers

- Treatment operations permit the manual discharge of specific fire extinguishers into suitable containers.

Residual Wastes

- Empty casings and components are then divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal types, to enable improved recycling options and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.
- Separately collected fractions from the discharge of the fire extinguishers will be held separately and stored in suitably sized containers prior to dispatch off Site.

The Permitted yard area has an impermeable concrete surface. No wastes are tipped onto the surface, and all wastes delivered to Site are stored in metal caged IBCs on Spill Pallet Bunds.

A detailed description of the proposed operations has been provided within the application document referenced REC-R01-F1– Site Information.

1.3 Report Approach & Guidance

The ERA undertaken follows current Environment Agency (EA) guidance for undertaking ERA's in support of permit applications [Risk assessments for your environmental permit - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit)

This ERA follows the EA methodology by:

- Identifying and considering potential environmental risks for the site, and the sources of the potential environmental risks.
- Identifying the potential receptors (people, animals, property and anything else that could be affected by the hazard) at risk from the site.
- Identifying the possible pathways from the sources of the potential risks to the identified receptors.
- Assessing the potential risks relevant to the specific activity and evaluating whether they are acceptable and can be screened out.
- Detailing risk control measures if the potential environmental risks are considered too high.

In summary, the following risks and associated impacts were evaluated when undertaking the ERA:

- Amenity (litter / vermin / mud / fire / flood / vandalism).
- Odour.
- Noise.
- Fugitive Air Releases (dust / bioaerosols).
- Surface Water.
- Groundwater.
- Air.
- Waste Produced.
- Global Warming Potential (GWP) / Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POP).

1.4 Report Format

This ERA follows the format detailed below:

- Introduction.
- Initial Assessment.
- Sensitive Receptors.
- Environmental Risk Assessments.
- Environmental Impact Evaluations.
- Conclusion.

2 Initial Assessment

2.1 Methodology

The initial assessment, considers the potential environmental risks and impacts for both normal operations and abnormal/accident situations. Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 below detail the results of the initial assessments and have been used to determine which combinations of operations and potential impacts require a further detailed assessment.

Where it is assessed that there is minimal or no potential for an environmental impact to occur, a brief explanation has been provided for each impact criterion and activity. For those potential risks and impacts that cannot immediately be effectively controlled further evaluation is required.:

‘RA’ indicates - further evaluation for assessing environmental risk has been undertaken as detailed in Section 4 of this report, for normal operations, abnormal operations or accident situations.

‘IA’ indicates- where more detailed evaluation of emissions is required and has been undertaken as detailed in Section 5 of this report.

2.2 Initial Assessment

Table 2.2.1 Initial Assessment – Normal Operations				
Impact / Process – Operations	Delivery, Site and Dispatch Vehicles	Waste Reception and Unloading	Waste Storage	Waste Processing
Amenity (litter / vermin / mud / fire / flood / vandalism)	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from vehicle operations associated with the process.	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from reception and unloading operations associated with the process.	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from storage operations associated with the process.	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from storage operations associated with the process.
Odour	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.
Noise	RA	RA	Storage activity. No noise.	RA

Table 2.2.1 Initial Assessment – Normal Operations				
Impact / Process – Operations	Delivery, Site and Dispatch Vehicles	Waste Reception and Unloading	Waste Storage	Waste Processing
Fugitive Air Releases (Dust / Bioaerosols)	No risk of dust / bioaerosol from delivery, site and collection operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	No risk of dust / bioaerosol from waste reception and unloading operations as all operational areas are impermeable	No risk of dust / bioaerosol from waste storage operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	RA
Surface Water	No potential releases to surface waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	No potential releases to surface waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	No potential releases to surface waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable, wastes stored on drip trays.	No potential releases to surface waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.
Groundwater	No potential releases to ground waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	No potential releases to ground waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.	No potential releases to ground waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable, wastes stored on drip trays.	No potential releases to ground waters under normal operations as all operational areas are impermeable.
Air	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.
Waste	No additional waste generated under normal operations.	No additional waste generated under normal operations.	No additional waste generated under normal operations.	No additional waste generated under normal operations.
GWP / POP	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.

Table 2.2.2 Initial Assessment – Abnormal Operations				
Impact / Process – Operations	Delivery, Site and Dispatch Vehicles	Waste Reception and Unloading	Waste Storage	Waste Processing
Amenity (litter / vermin / mud / fire / flood / vandalism)	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from vehicle operations associated with the process.	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from reception and unloading operations associated with the process.	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from litter / vermin / mud and flooding from storage operations associated with the process. Fire / Vandalism - RA	Given the only waste handled are pressurised canisters and their associated materials, there is no feasible amenity risk from storage operations associated with the process.
Odour	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.	Wastes accepted on site have no potential to generate odour.
Noise	RA	RA	Storage activity. No noise.	RA
Fugitive Air Releases (dust / bioaerosols)	No risk of dust / bioaerosol from delivery, site and collection operations as operational areas are impermeable.	No risk of dust / bioaerosol from waste reception and unloading operations as operational areas are impermeable.	RA	RA
Surface Water	RA	RA	RA	RA
Groundwater	RA	RA	RA	RA
Air	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.	No point source emissions to air other than site vehicle exhaust – engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading.
Waste	RA	RA	RA	RA
GWP / POP	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.	Except exhausts from site vehicles, there are no point source or fugitive emissions that will release GWP/POP.

3 Sensitive Receptors

3.1 Site Location

The site is located at the following address: Stanley Road, Bradford, England, BD2 1AS. The centre of the site is at National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 15805 35466.

Site plans outlining the site location and the receptors identified below can be found in the supporting document referenced – REC-R05-F1.

3.2 Sensitive Receptors

Table 3. 1 below details sensitive receptors identified within a 2-kilometre radius (unless otherwise specified), of the proposed site boundaries. For clarity only the closest receptor in each direction is listed.

Table 3.1 - Sensitive Receptors			
Receptor Classification	Compass Direction	Approx Distance from the Proposed Installation ¹	Plan Reference ²
Human Occupied Receptors (within 1 km)			
Residential / Industrial / Commercial / Offices	N & W	c. 0.04 km	R1
	E	c. 0.05 km	R2
	S	c. 0.01 km	R3
Educational Facilities.	W	c. 0.24 km	E1
Habitat Receptors³			
Ramsar (England) (within 5km).	None identified within 5 km.		
Trench Meadows SSSI - SSSI (England) (within 5km).	NW	c. 4km	Not marked on plan due to distance from site.
Special Areas of Conservation (England) (within 5km).	None identified within 5 km.		
Special Protection Areas (England) (within 5km).	None identified within 5 km.		
Local Nature Reserve (England).	None identified within 2 km.		
Ancient Woodland.	NW	1.45km	H1
Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodlands	NW	0.29km	H2
	E	0.19km	H3
Water Resource Receptors (within 1 km)			
Bradford Beck.	W	c. 0.09km	W1
Land Drain.	SE	c. 0.23 km	W2
Land Drains.	S	c. 0.27 km	W3

Table 3.1 - Sensitive Receptors			
Receptor Classification	Compass Direction	Approx Distance from the Proposed Installation ¹	Plan Reference ²
Ground Water ³ .	The site is located on a Secondary Aquifer.		
	The site is not within a Source Protection Zone or a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone or a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.		
Flood Risk.	Flood zone 1 = Locations in flood zone 1 have a low probability of flooding. This means in any year land has a less than 0.1% chance of flooding from rivers or the sea		
Other Receptors			
Highways and Transportation ⁴ .	W	c. 0.03 km	T1
Air Quality Management Areas ⁵ .	Site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area.		
Scheduled Monuments (within 1km).	None identified within 1 km.		
Table Notes:			
*: Closest receptor identified from the proposed Permit Boundary.			
1: Distance shown measured using Ordnance Survey data provided by Promap.			
2: Locations shown on Sensitive Receptor Plan within document Ref REC-R05-F1– Site Drawings.			
3: Habitat / Groundwater Source Protection Zones areas identified using the MAGIC Website, May 2025.			
4: Closest local road network only.			
5: AQMA locations reviewed through DEFRA’s website – May 2025.			

4 Environmental Risk Assessment

4.1 Methodology

The risk assessment has been undertaken for each potential environmental risk identified in the tables set out in section 2.2 above, for normal operations, abnormal operations and accident situations, where **RA** has been stated. The risk classification assigned has been evaluated by assessing the likelihood of an incident occurring and the severity of impact should it occur, using the following methodology.

Table 4.1 – Environmental Risk Scoring Matrix		
Score	Description	Definition
Probability of an event occurring		
1	Very Low	Extremely unlikely to occur (<1 per 10 years)
2	Low	Unlikely to occur (<1 per year)
3	Moderate	Could occur (1 per year)
4	High	Could occur frequently (>1 per year)
5	Very High	Could occur continuously
Severity of impact should the event occur		
1	Very Low	Negligible impact
2	Low	Minor impact (contained in localised area on site & recoverable)
3	Moderate	Medium impact (contained within site boundary & recoverable)
4	High	Major impact (spread off site &/or difficult to recover)
5	Very High	Major impact (spread off-site & long term/permanent damage)

The Probability (P) and Severity (S) scores assigned to each item are then multiplied together to provide a total risk assessment score (R):

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Probability} \times \text{Severity}$$

$$R = P \times S.$$

Scores are considered to be high or low risk using the following risk classification:

< 10 – Low Risk – Insignificant

≥10 – High Risk - Significant Risk

Where the residual risks are found to be significant a more detailed assessment will be undertaken, or improvements i.e. additional control measures implemented, to mitigate the risks will be recommended within the conclusions section of this report.

4.2 Pre-Requisite Policies and Procedures

The procedures and policies to be implemented at the site to minimise the potential for environmental risk that form part of the site's Environmental Management System (EMS) are summarised within the document referenced REC-R02-F1. These policy and procedures, along with the identified impact control measures, have been considered when calculating the residual risk.

4.3 Risk Assessment Key

The tables set out below detail the risk assessments undertaken based on the methodology outlined above, for all activities and associated impacts recorded as a 'RA' in Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

Table 4.3 below summaries the abbreviations and notes associated with the risk assessments.

Table 4.3 – Table Key	
Letter / Symbol	Abbreviation
P	Probability
S	Severity (Impact / Consequence)
R	Risk Level
N	Normal
A	Abnormal
E	Emergency (accident).
General Notes – 1. This is an Environmental Risk Assessment. No account of Health and Safety risk assessments (human receptors) have been considered in the tables below. 2. All contingency planning requirements are dealt with in the Environmental Accident Management Plan and associated procedures.	

4.4 Risk Assessment Tables

Table 4.4.1: Delivery, Site and Dispatch Vehicles						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Noise > Air > Humans Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site.	Noise from material transport vehicles.	N / A / E	- Transport vehicles maintained under service contract. - Drivers instructed not to rev engines unnecessarily or accelerate excessively when leaving site. - Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Vehicles maintained under service contracts to minimise the potential of noise emissions from vibrating parts. - Site speed limit. - Site access well maintained.	2	3	6
Surface Water > Ground / Groundwater Watercourses Closest watercourse is c.90 metres from site.	Vehicle fuel containment failure, or collision leading to significant spillage of materials, including vehicle fuels and oils that escape off site into surface waters.	A / E	- Site speed limit enforced. - Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Vehicles driven by trained drivers. - Spill kits including booms available on site.	1	4	4
	Fuel leaks from parked vehicles that escape off site into surface waters.	A / E	- Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Vehicles parked on impermeable surface. - Spill kits including booms available on site.	1	4	4
Ground Water > Groundwater	Vehicle fuel containment failure, or collision leading to significant spillage of materials, including	A / E	- Site speed limit enforced. - Vehicles maintained under service contract.	1	4	4

Table 4.4.1: Delivery, Site and Dispatch Vehicles						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Underlying ground / groundwater. Site located on a secondary aquifer and not within a Source Protection or Drinking Water safeguard zone.	vehicle fuels and oils that escape off site into ground water.		- Vehicles driven by trained drivers. - Spill kits including booms available on site.			
	Fuel leaks from parked vehicles that escape off site into surface waters.	A / E	- Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Vehicles stand on impermeable surface. - Spill kits including booms available on site.	1	4	4
Waste > Production of Waste	Waste generated from the clean-up of spilt materials from vehicles.	A / E	- Spill kits available to minimise waste. - Site staff trained in spill containment and control procedures. - Dedicated containers used for the clean-up and handling of waste to ensure waste generation is kept to a minimum.	1	3	3

Table 4.4.2: Waste Reception and Unloading						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Noise > Air > Humans	Noise from site vehicles / unloading of wastes.	N / A / E	- Drivers instructed not to rev engines unnecessarily or accelerate excessively site. - Vehicles maintained under service contracts to minimise the potential of noise emissions from vibrating parts.	2	3	6
Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site.						

Table 4.4.2: Waste Reception and Unloading						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
			- Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Site speed limit. - Site vehicle access well maintained.			
Surface Water > Ground / Groundwater Watercourses Closest watercourse is c.90 metres from site.	Vehicle fuel containment failure, or collision leading to significant spillage of materials, including vehicle fuels and oils that escape off site into surface waters.	A / E	- Site speed limit enforced. - Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Vehicles driven by trained drivers. - Spill kits including booms available on site.	1	4	4
	Fuel leaks from standing vehicles that escape off site into surface waters.	A / E	- Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Vehicles stand on impermeable surface.	1	4	4
	Spillage during delivery / collection transactions that escapes off site into ground / ground waters.	A / E	- Deliveries / collections made by suitably trained members of staff. - Delivery and collection procedures implemented as part of the EMS. - Spill kits including booms available on site. - All transfer and storage operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.	2	4	8
Ground Water > Groundwater	Vehicle fuel containment failure, or collision leading to significant spillage of materials, including	A / E	- Site speed limit enforced. - Vehicles maintained under service contract.	1	4	4

Table 4.4.2: Waste Reception and Unloading						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Underlying ground / groundwater. Site located on a secondary aquifer and not within a Source Protection or Drinking Water safeguard zone.	vehicle fuels and oils that escape off site into ground / groundwaters.		- Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Vehicles driven by trained drivers. - Spill kits including booms available on site.			
	Fuel leaks from standing vehicles that escape off site into ground / ground waters.	A / E	- Vehicles maintained under service contract. - Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Vehicles stand on impermeable surface. - Spill kits including booms available on site.	1	4	4
	Spillage during delivery / collection transactions that escapes off site into ground / ground waters.	A / E	- Deliveries / collections made by suitably trained members of staff. - Delivery and collection procedures implemented as part of the EMS. - Spill kits on site. - All transfer and storage operations undertaken and on an impermeable surface. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.	2	4	8
Waste > Production of Waste	Waste generated from the clean-up of spilt materials from vehicles.	A / E	- Spill kits available to minimise waste. - Staff trained in spill containment and control procedures. - Dedicated containers used for the clean-up and handling of waste to ensure waste generation is kept to a minimum.	1	3	3

Table 4.4.2: Waste Reception and Unloading						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
	Materials delivered to site that are not in compliance with the Permit.	A / E	Deliveries are made following strict pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures to ensure operations are undertaken in accordance with the Permit.	1	3	3

Table 4.4.3: Waste Storage						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Vandalism / Fire > Amenity > Humans / Ground & Surface Waters Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site. Closest watercourse is c.90 metres from site. Underlying ground / groundwater. Site located on a secondary aquifer and not within a Source Protection or	Vandalism of waste vessels / storage containment resulting in fire / the escape of materials off site.	A / E	- Access to site is secure. - Site fitted with CCTV and remote alarm notification systems. - Waste held in secure containers on IBC spill pallet bunds. - All site operations undertaken on an impermeable surface.	1	5	5

Table 4.4.3: Waste Storage						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Drinking Water safeguard zone.						
Fugitive Releases to Air > Humans / Ecological Receptors Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site.	Fugitive releases of gases during storage.	A / E	- Waste gas cartridges / canisters accepted only contain residual gas. - Waste acceptance producers in place to ensure only wastes approved by the Permit are accepted on site. - Waste storage areas are well ventilated and wastes are securely stored in sealed containers/cages, minimising the potential for any damage and subsequent escape of any residual gases.	1	5	5
Surface Water > Ground / Groundwater > Watercourses Closest watercourse is c.90 metres from site.	Failure of storage / containment systems leading to significant loss of materials entering surface water.	A / E	- Storage containers suitable for type of wastes stored. - Store integrity inspected as part of sites Infrastructure Monitoring Programmes implemented as part of the EMS. - All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds.	1	5	5

Table 4.4.3: Waste Storage						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
			Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.			
Ground Water > Groundwater Underlying ground / groundwater. Site located on a secondary aquifer and not within a Source Protection or Drinking Water safeguard zone.	Failure of storage systems leading to significant loss of materials entering ground water.	A / E	- Storage containers suitable for type of wastes stored. - Store integrity inspected as part of sites Infrastructure Monitoring Programmes implemented as part of the EMS. - All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.	1	5	5
Waste > Production of Waste	Waste generated as a result of non-permitted materials delivered to site / poor handling of materials.	A / E	Storage and handling of wastes made following strict procedures to ensure operations are undertaken in accordance with the Permit.	1	3	3

Table 4.4.4: Waste Processing						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Noise > Air > Humans	Noise from site vehicles / movement of wastes.	N / A / E	Drivers instructed not to rev engines unnecessarily or accelerate excessively site.	2	3	6

Table 4.4.4: Waste Processing						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site.			- Vehicles maintained under service contracts to minimise the potential of noise emissions from vibrating parts. - Engines turned off whenever possible when unloading / loading. - Site speed limit. - Site vehicle routes well maintained. - Wastes handled following Procedures detailed in the EMS to ensure sound handling of materials. - Waste operations only undertaken during sociable hours.			
Fugitive Releases to Air > Humans / Ecological Receptors Closest human occupied receptor is c.10 metres from site.	Fugitive releases of gases during storage.	A / E	- Waste gas cartridges / canisters accepted only contain residual gas. - Waste acceptance producers in place to ensure only wastes approved by the Permit are accepted on site. - Only those containers which only contain residual gas / shown as empty at acceptance are treated on-site. - This ensures that only minimal residual gas is released to atmosphere. - The treatment will be limited to piercing the container to ensure/provide evidence that all reasonable efforts have been made to remove the left-over contents	1	5	5

Table 4.4.4: Waste Processing						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
			resulting in both residue and contamination being absent. Only specialist equipment designed for piercing will be used.			
Surface Water > Ground / Groundwater Watercourses Closest watercourse is c.90 metres from site.	Failure of storage / containment systems leading to significant loss of materials entering surface water.	A / E	- Storage containers suitable for type of wastes stored. - Store integrity inspected as part of sites Infrastructure Monitoring Programmes implemented as part of the EMS. - All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.	1	5	5
	Overfilling of containers.	A / E	- All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site. - Processing operations undertaken by suitably trained staff following dedicated EMS Procedures.	2	3	6
Ground Water > Groundwater	Failure of storage systems leading to significant loss of materials entering ground water.	A / E	Storage containers suitable for type of wastes stored.	1	5	5

Table 4.4.4: Waste Processing						
Potential Risks ¹			Control Measures	Assessment		
Environmental Risk > Pathway > Receptors	Initiating Event	Condition N/A/E	Risk Management Controls ²	Residual Risk		
				P	S	R
Underlying ground / groundwater. Site located on a secondary aquifer and not within a Source Protection or Drinking Water safeguard zone.			- Store integrity inspected as part of sites Infrastructure Monitoring Programmes implemented as part of the EMS. - All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site.			
	Overfilling of containers.	A / E	- All operations undertaken on an impermeable surface. - Waste stored in IBCs on IBC pallet bunds. - Very small quantities of wastes handled on site. - Processing operations undertaken by suitably trained staff following dedicated EMS Procedures.	2	3	6
Waste > Production of Waste	Waste generated as a result of non-permitted materials delivered to site / poor handling of materials.	A / E	Storage and handling of wastes made following strict procedures to ensure operations are undertaken in accordance with the Permit.	1	3	3

5 Detailed Impact Assessments

5.1 Introduction

The screening assessment detailed above demonstrates that none of the proposed activities and associated emissions require a detailed Impact Assessment of potential impacts under both normal or abnormal operations.

6 Conclusion

The Environmental Risk Assessment identified a number of processes and activities on site that have the potential to create an environmental impact on identified environmentally sensitive receptors, under normal, abnormal and emergency (accident) scenarios.

The results of the Environmental Risk Assessment have been summarised in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Environmental Risk Assessment Summary	
Impact	Significance / Further Assessment
Amenity (litter / vermin / mud / fire / flood / vandalism).	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Odour.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Noise.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Fugitive Air Releases (dust / bioaerosols).	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Surface Water.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Groundwater.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Air.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Waste Produced.	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.
Global Warming Potential (GWP) / Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POP).	Insignificant impact - no further assessment required.