



CHURCHILL ENVIRO LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FLETCHER BANK QUARRY

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Churchill Enviro Limited Environmental Policy and Recycling Statement
Churchill Enviro Limited Sub-Contractors Environmental Policy

REVISIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

Churchill Enviro Limited does not have an accredited environmental management system. This document has been devised following the guidance provided by the Environment Agency and complies with that guidance.

1.2 Purpose of the document

This document sets out the environmental management system operated by Churchill Enviro Limited at the FBQ waste management facility. It defines how the company ensures compliance with environmental legislation by a systematic, independently audited approach to its waste management operations.

1.3 The operator

Churchill Enviro Limited is a privately-owned waste management company which operates a number of facilities for recovery, recycling and disposal of waste in the north-west of England.

The company was incorporated in March 2005.

2 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

2.1 Register of regulations

Below are listed the main regulations under which the waste management activities are carried out:

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Environment Act 1995

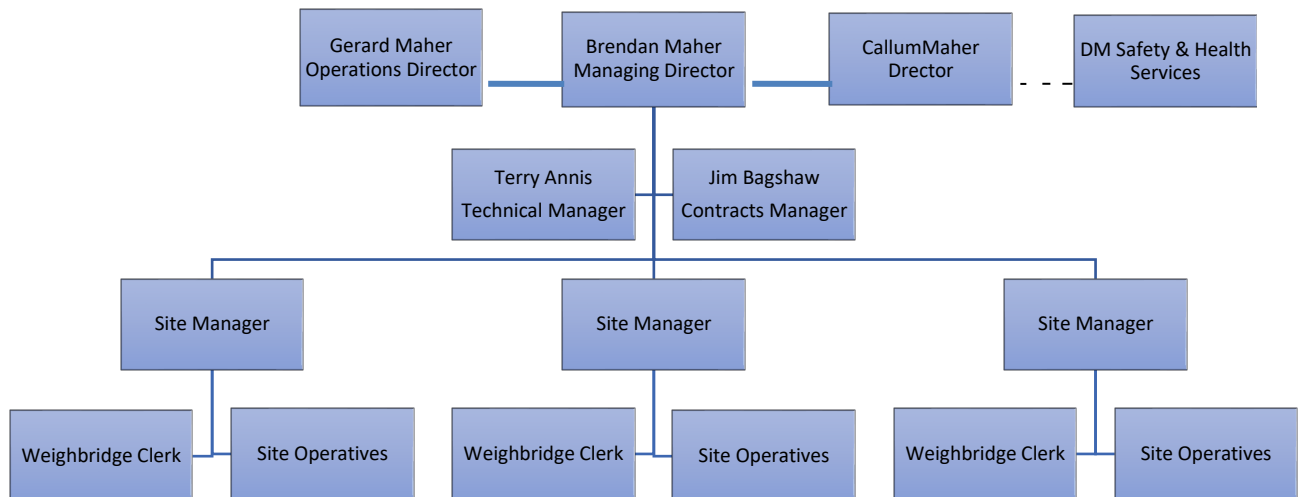
Health and Safety at Work Etc Act 1974

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

3 COMPANY ORGANISATION

3.1 Organogram



3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Overall responsibility for management of the company rests with the board of directors.

Health and Safety

Brendan Maher is the director responsible for Health and Safety with specialist advice and auditing being provided by DM Safety & Health Services

Day-to day Management

The TCM is responsible for routine operational control of the site under the direct supervision of Gerard and Callum Maher.

Environmental and Regulatory Matters

The Technical Manager is responsible for all environmental monitoring and reporting and any matters related to environmental permitting.

4 OPERATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

4.1 Staff Instruction

Signage is in place to inform staff of health and safety procedures and all staff read and sign a copy of the site user rules at the time of their first visit. The signed copies of the site user rules are kept at the head office. A copy of the rules is appended. The site rules are reinforced by both periodic toolbox talks and toolbox to talks when any change is proposed.

4.2 Waste acceptance procedures

Waste acceptance is a structured hierarchy with appropriate points of control for the identification and validation of wastes for disposal at the site and is summarised as follows

Level 1 Basic characterisation through pre-acceptance assessment of appropriate Information (EWC codes, site investigations etc);

Level 2 Compliance testing;

Level 3 On-site verification through retrospective analysis of samples taken from deposited materials.

Each stage in the proposed waste acceptance scheme is detailed further below:

4.2.1 Level 1: waste characterisation

The EWC code of wastes will be checked against any relevant available data provided (e.g. waste description, waste source or chemical testing) to confirm that the waste coding is correct. The waste enquiry procedure requires the following information to be gathered from any potential waste load prior to acceptance:

Code according to the European Waste Catalogue;

Source and origin of waste (e.g. site investigation reports, borehole logs);

Information on the waste production process;

Description of the waste treatment applied, or a statement of reasons why treatment is not considered necessary;

Chemical analysis data on the composition of the waste (i.e. totals mg/kg) and the leaching behaviour (i.e. WAC) where necessary;

The nature of the waste-i.e. smell, colour, physical form.

This data will be reviewed by a suitably qualified person to ensure that all sampling is representative of the source of the waste and an appraisal of the composition, including the likelihood of hazardous properties, will be undertaken.

Landfill Directive Inert wastes can be accepted without supporting analytical test data, if the waste meets the additional restriction imposed by Council Decision 2003/33/EC e.g. the waste is uncontaminated, a single-stream waste from a single source, and excludes where appropriate top soil and peat.

4.2.2 Level 2: compliance testing

Once the waste has been deemed acceptable for the site on the basis of basic characterisation it will be checked for compliance before it is accepted for the first time.

All available information concerning waste composition will be obtained from the waste producer. Additional information concerning the waste will be obtained should the available information indicate that: the waste is likely to have a variable composition e.g. resulting from a change in the production process or location of excavation; or there is a lack of basic characterisation.

The additional information may include further more detailed composition analysis or greater detailed explanation concerning the method of waste production.

Additional on site testing may be undertaken to validate compliance testing. This may be targeted at specific wastes should any be identified as likely to be non-compliant either as a result of Level 1 or subsequent Level 3 checks.

In addition, non targeted sampling of emplaced wastes will be taken on a periodic basis (quarterly) to confirm that the Level 1 and 2 waste acceptance procedures have effectively precluded unsuitable materials. This analysis will be undertaken on solid samples representative of each lift of waste where waste is being deposited and from stockpiled material at recycling centres.

4.2.3 Level 3: On-site verification

Assuming the initial checks have been completed to the satisfaction of the competent person the weighbridge clerk will be the second point of control prior to the deposit of wastes.

All incoming vehicles enter via the main site entrance and check in at the site office. The documentation accompanying the load shall be checked by the weighbridge clerk and shall include, but not be limited to, the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.

The information to be recorded in respect of each load will be where appropriate:

- i. Pre-treatment details;
- ii. Waste type;
- iii. Date;
- iv. Time;
- v. Customer name;
- vi. Vehicle registration number and type;

vii. Ticket number

viii. Carriers registration number

1. Every load of waste delivered to site will be visually inspected, where possible, by the weighbridge clerk or other site staff prior to deposit and after deposit by the plant operatives in the working area.

2. The weighbridge clerk will confirm that the accompanying documentation (i.e. waste description or likely levels of contamination) demonstrates that the waste load is the same waste type described by the customer at the pre-acceptance stage. If the documentation is incorrect and the correct paperwork cannot be provided, the weighbridge clerk will inform the Technically Competent Person (TCP) and the Technical Manager and the load will be rejected.

3. Where practicable, the weighbridge operator or other site staff will then visually inspect the load for compliance with the documentation. If the inspection shows that the load differs from the description, the load will be rejected as above.

4. If everything is in order the weighbridge operator will instruct the driver to proceed to the working area following all site rules and procedures.

5. The operatives at the working area will undertake a visual inspection of all loads arriving at site. Should any load look or smell suspicious or appear unsuitable for disposal the operatives at the working area will contact the weighbridge operator to assess the waste load in question.

7. If the waste is not acceptable, the weighbridge operator will inform the TCP and the Technical Manager and the waste will be treated in accordance with the rejection procedure.

4.2.4 Rejection Procedure

The rejection procedure covers the system for controlling all actions needed for rejection of a load or part load of waste determined by inspection to be unsuitable for disposal at the site. The procedure outlines what is to be done in order to deal with wastes which have been rejected either at the weighbridge reception area or at the working area.

Waste rejected at weighbridge reception area:

Any waste which has been deemed unsuitable at the weighbridge will be turned away and is not deemed to have been accepted, all paperwork will be returned to the driver.

Waste rejected at the working area. A quarantine area will be designated and will comprise of an isolated space close to the working area of approximate dimensions 15m x 4m.

Any waste which is deemed unsuitable at the working area will be immediately re-loaded on to the delivery vehicle and returned to the weighbridge reception area for processing. Any

waste which it is not possible to re-load on to the delivery vehicle will be segregated in the quarantine area until it can be transported to a suitable disposal site in accordance with any procedures agreed with the Environment Agency and using relevant documentation.

A record will be kept of the following for rejected waste:

- i. Date and time
- ii. Person rejecting waste
- iii. Haulier /customer name and address including carrier number
- iv. Vehicle registration number
- v. Producer name and address
- vi. EWC number
- vii. Transfer note number
- viii. Waste description

The event will be recorded and the Environment Agency will be notified as soon as practically possible of any rejection of part or all of a waste delivery. Any rejected wastes will be removed from site within a maximum of five days of receipt of the waste and within 24 hours of the quarantine area becoming full.

4.3 Waste handling

The types of waste handled and their handling is detailed below:

General excavated soils: these are usually spread soon after deposit although there may be occasions when they are left for a maximum of 5 working days prior to spreading.

Wastes containing or potentially containing asbestos (ACW) at a concentration of less than 0.1% w/w: all such waste will be pre-booked at least one working day in advance in order to allow preparations for its safe disposal to be made. An area sufficiently large to accommodate the estimated daily input of ACW will be prepared by excavation and will allow for the ACW to be buried at least 5m away from any final flank or surface and at least 2m from any temporary flank and surface. All ACW deposited will be covered by at least 2 metres of uncontaminated soil by the end of the working day, such soils will be in place prior to acceptance of the first load each day and will be sourced from either incoming or site-dug inert waste. In dry weather conditions a tractor and bowser will be on standby to damp down the waste during deposit and emplacement. The weighbridge operator will inform the machine operator/site supervisor by telephone prior to sending the vehicle to the working area and the machine operator/site supervisor will be in position to supervise the deposit of the waste and provide intermediate cover. All ACW will be covered by at least 2 metres of uncontaminated soil by the end of the working day.

Soils potentially containing Japanese knotweed rhizomes: these will be deposited in a prepared area so that they are covered by at least 2 metres of uncontaminated soils by the end of the working day and will not be deposited within 5 metres of the final surface of the site.

4.4 Control of dust and aerosols

4.4.1 Any dust generated has the potential to impact upon sensitive receptors such as footpaths, flora and neighbouring properties. The greatest potential impact is on the neighbouring residential and commercial properties on and around Manchester Road and on the adjacent works and operations within the quarry, the dust control measures are designed to reduce this impact.

The primary causes of dust are likely to be:

- i) The passage of haulage vehicles on access roads
- ii) Deposit of waste
- iii) Wind-blown dust from areas not being worked for an extended period of time and left un-vegetated.

4.4.2 Control measures are in place to minimise dust arising from these activities as detailed below.

- i) Sheeting of all incoming vehicles carrying waste when they are capable of being sheeted (grab wagons do not currently have such a capability) and ensuring sheets are not removed until the vehicle reaches the operational area.
- ii) Maintenance of site roads; any major defects in the access roads will be repaired within 7 days and any minor defects within 28 days.
- iii) Use of wheel-cleaning equipment, supplemented by the use of a mechanical sweeper, to prevent accumulations of mud on the public highway which can dry out and give rise to dust.
- iv) Provision of equipment to keep site roads damped-down with water or other dust suppression agents. The primary dust suppression equipment is a tractor and bowser which is employed several times a day in dry conditions, or as directed by the TCM/Operations Director on the access roads.
- v) Setting of an appropriate speed limit of 10mph;
- vi) Ensuring that drivers delivering waste inform the site staff prior to deposit if the waste is dry and liable to cause dust during deposit so site staff can direct them to an appropriate area to prevent dust from the deposit from blowing off-site.
- vii) Siting the operation away from the most sensitive receptors, taking into account wind direction, on days when the potential for dust generation is high.
- viii) Encouraging rapid establishment of a cover of vegetation in completed areas or areas which are to be left for in excess of six months;
- ix) Suspending operations in extreme conditions if none of the above measures are sufficient to prevent dust becoming a nuisance to the nearby receptors.

4.5 Control of odours

4.5.1 The risk of odours emanating from operations is considered low, due to the non-biodegradable nature of the wastes handled. Notwithstanding this, any wastes which are

found to be giving rise to odours will be removed from site within one working day and the incident recorded in the site diary.

4.6 Control of noise and vibration

4.6.1 The main sources of any noise emissions are the vehicles plant and equipment used to deliver waste to site and to manage the waste on the site. All vehicles, plant and equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

4.6.2 The following equipment is typically used to operate the site:

Bulldozer
Tractor and bowser

Additional equipment may be used if operationally necessary

4.7 Control of mud and debris

4.7.1 Site operatives will ensure that all areas of sites are kept in a clean, tidy condition, with all areas free from excessive mud and debris.

4.7.2 Permanent site roads will be maintained in a condition which allows them to be cleaned by a mechanical sweeper throughout their length.

4.7.3 Wheel-cleaning equipment will be installed and maintained which will adequately clean the wheels of outgoing waste vehicles prior to them reaching the public highway. All outgoing vehicles will be required to use the wheel-cleaning equipment.

4.7.4 Outgoing waste vehicles leaving site will be checked to ensure they are clear of loose waste and that tyres are clear of bricks etc. wedged between them.

4.7.5 Notwithstanding the above, if mud or debris is tracked onto the public highway, it will be cleaned up. Cleaning may be carried out manually or by using a road sweeper.

5 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 Recording and investigation of accidents and near-misses

All accidents and near-misses will be recorded in the Site Diary and investigated by the company health & safety advisors in accordance with the Health & Safety Policy. Any recommendations they make to prevent recurrence of any such incident will be implemented.

5.2 Stability

The design of any cells will be subject to a stability risk assessment prior to construction if necessary and regular surveys of emplaced waste will be undertaken to ensure that it is in compliance with the recommendations of the stability risk assessment. An annual review of the stability risk assessment relative to the condition of the site will be undertaken by a competent person.

5.3 Emergency Action Plans

5.3.1 Landfill Gas

In the event of the action levels being exceeded in either external or in-waste boreholes then the actions detailed in the agreed gas management plan will be implemented.

5.3.2 Groundwater

In the event of the control limits detailed in the HRA being exceeded then the actions detailed in the HRA will be implemented.

5.3.3 Surface Water

It was agreed that no surface water action or compliance levels would be set until a reasonable period of monitoring had taken place. The monitoring to date is currently being assessed by Terraconsult.

5.3.2 Fire

Any fires will be dealt with initially by site staff using extinguishers and, if this is not possible, the fire brigade.

Given the waste types deposited the likelihood of fire occurring within the waste is minimal. Basic precautions will be taken to prevent fires caused by vandalism such as covering any flammable waste promptly and by the end of the working day, site security and secure storage of fuels and oils in lockable containers.

5.3.3 Fuel and Oil Spillages

In the event of spillage of fuel or oils a proprietary absorbent will be used immediately to minimise the pollution caused. The contaminated absorbent will be removed to a skip as soon as is practically possible, and at the latest by the end of the working day on which the spillage occurs, prior to analysis and subsequent removal for appropriate disposal.

5.3.4 Key Contacts

The contacts in the event of an emergency are:

Roy Taylor 07850 065964
Gerard Maher 07860 433413
Callum Maher 07977 210077
Terry Annis 07539 444899

5.4 Action in the Event of Non-Compliance

All non-compliances will be reported to the Technical Manager who will record them in the site diary, which is kept at the head office, and report to the relevant regulatory body in accordance with the environmental permit conditions and /or relevant legislation. The Technical Manager will investigate any incidences of non-compliance and record the outcome and any recommendations for prevention of recurrence. This report will be passed to the Operations Director and form part of the review process

5.5 Recording and Investigation of Complaints

All complaints received from members of the public and regulatory bodies will be passed to the Technical Manager and recorded in the site diary which is kept at the head office. Complainants will be contacted by the Technical Manager as part of the complaint investigation procedure and the outcome, including any action taken as a result, will be reported back directly to the complainant by the Technical Manager. The complaint, investigation and outcome will be recorded on the Complaint Investigation Form and stored electronically at the head office.

6 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

6.1 Objective of monitoring

6.1.1 The overall objective of the monitoring programme is to obtain a representative measure of groundwater, surface water and leachate quality at a particular place and time.

6.2 Sampling methodology

6.2.1 Sampling of groundwater, surface water and leachate is carried out with reference to the Environment Agency Technical Guidance Note "LFTGN02–Guidance on Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water".

6.2.2 In accordance with Environment Agency guidance, groundwater monitoring boreholes will be purged where possible prior to sampling. It is possible that, due to the presence of fine silt in the ground adjacent to the boreholes, the installations may be subject to silt ingress (this is notwithstanding the provision of fine geotextile filters around the borehole response zone). A watching brief will be maintained by the monitoring technician for the build up of silt, with remedial actions undertaken to remove the excess. Purged water shall be disposed of well away from the borehole.

6.2.3 The access to all gas monitoring points (in-waste, external and sub-landfill) will be secured within locked metal covers (bolted or padlocked). Each gas monitoring point will be sealed with a removable rubber bung inserted with a ball valve from which to take the gas sample. The gas valve will be turned to the closed position (horizontal) in-between sampling and when the borehole is not being monitored. The borehole cover should be clearly marked with the borehole identification number and be suitably visible amidst vegetation.

Routine monitoring of landfill gas will be undertaken using a handheld gas analyser (GA94, GA2000 or similar equivalent).

6.3 Procedure for monitoring groundwaters

1. Proceed to site and transport all necessary equipment to the borehole to the borehole to be sampled.
 2. If the monitoring borehole is a dual purpose installation, ensure that it is monitored for the presence of landfill gas before it is opened.
 3. Open borehole and lay out sampling equipment on a clean surface.
 4. Note date, site name, weather conditions and borehole number on sampling record sheet.
 5. Using the water level dip meter, measure the distance to the top of the water column. Record this on the sampling sheet, subtract this figure from the depth of the borehole to calculate the height of the water column and thus the purge volume. Record this on the sampling sheet.
 6. If the borehole can be purged then three well volumes should be removed and the water disposed of away from the hole. A note should be kept of the total purged volume or if purging was not carried out.
 7. The water level should be noted at the end of the purge and at the time of sampling to give an indication of the recharge rate of the borehole. Additionally, the colour of the water sample and the presence or absence of sediment and odour also noted prior to sampling.
 9. Fill sample container to brim, and then slowly add small quantities of the sample until a meniscus domes above the level of the container rim. Gently place on lid and screw tight, the excess liquid should escape as the lid is tightened to leave a sample free of air bubbles. Note the time of sampling.
 10. Label the samples and return to cool box.
 11. Rinse the various probes with deionised water and pack away, together with other sampling equipment. Lock the borehole cover once more.
 12. Deliver the samples to the laboratory at the earliest opportunity together with a completed Chain of Custody document.
 13. The laboratory will be asked to filter the samples to remove suspended solids.
- Note:** The equipment used for routine groundwater sampling is dedicated and labelled as such. If a borehole is suspected of being polluted, then equipment such as water level dip-meters that have been used in it must not be subsequently used for monitoring clean boreholes.

Groundwater and Surface Water. Note will be made of the flow and level of any ditch on the day of sampling, along with the observed weather conditions. Procedures will be in place to ensure sampling of waters will be undertaken with due regard to quality control at all times. Such procedures will cover use of appropriate equipment, prevention of cross-contamination, representative sampling, analysis by an accredited laboratory and validation of data.

6.4 Procedure for monitoring surface waters

1. Proceed to site and transport all necessary equipment to the sampling location.
2. At sampling location lay out sampling equipment on a clean surface.
3. Note date, site name, weather conditions, flow and level of the water and sample location identification on sampling record sheet.
4. Sampling will be carried out prior to any sediment sampling at the same location. To avoid disturbing sediments stand-off from the waters edge and sample progressively upstream. Avoid collecting floating debris in the water sample wherever possible.
5. Fill sample container to brim, and then slowly add small quantities of the sample until a meniscus domes above the level of the container rim. Gently place on lid and screw tight, the excess liquid should escape as the lid is tightened to leave a sample free of air bubbles. Note the time of sampling.
10. Label the samples and return to cool box.
11. Deliver the samples to the laboratory at the earliest opportunity together with a completed Chain of Custody document.

6.5 Procedure for monitoring ground gas

6.5.1 Equipment required

- Fully charged gas analyser with appropriate tubing, and in calibration;
- Keys / tool to gain access to borehole cover;
- Weather proof notebook for recording readings (if not storing electronically on gas analyser);
- Site monitoring plan to locate monitoring points;
- Dip meter to measure liquid level (if required)

6.5.2 Gas Sampling Procedure

1. Proceed to site and transport all necessary equipment to the sampling location.
2. Note date, site name, weather conditions, flow and level of the water and sample location identification on sampling record sheet.
4. Unlock cover, ensure bung is in place and valve is closed (make a note of the status). If the bung/valve is open, seal the borehole and return to it at the end of the monitoring visit.
6. Take the flow measurement first. Zero the instrument according to the operating instructions and connect the hose to the valve. Open the valve and record both the peak reading (however brief) and the steady state flow. Close the valve on completion.

7. The gas reading is taken next. Ensure the instrument is zeroed according to the operating instructions (for both relative pressure and bulk gas). The connecting hose should be fitted with a clean filter case to prevent moisture / dust ingress into the machine.
8. Connect and seal the hose to the closed valve. Open the valve and switch on the analyser, wait at least 60 seconds for any gas to be detected. If there is no gas, note the CH₄ and CO₂ concentrations as <0.1 and the O₂ concentration in the borehole. Also note the atmospheric pressure at time of recording for each monitoring point.
9. If gas is detected or the O₂ concentration drops below atmospheric levels, monitor the readings closely until the peak concentrations for CH₄ and CO₂ (or lowest O₂) is reached, then record that value. Continue to run the analyser pump until the steady state gas concentrations are reached and a record can be made (especially if the concentration returns to zero).
10. Remove the hose and close the valve. Continue to run the analyser pump until the gas concentrations for CH₄ and CO₂ have returned to zero and the O₂ concentration has returned to atmospheric concentrations. Make a note of the atmospheric pressure.
11. Take the liquid level of the borehole, if required, making sure to replace the bung / valve assembly tightly afterwards. Make a written record to confirm that the bung has been replaced, the valve is closed and that the cover has been locked.

6.6 Leachate Quality Sampling

Due to the waste types accepted it is unlikely that there will be any requirement for active leachate management. Leachate will be sampled from in-waste monitoring points

6.6.1 Sampling methodology

1. Proceed to site and transport all necessary equipment to the sampling location.
2. At sampling location lay out sampling equipment on a clean surface.
3. Note date, site name, weather conditions and sample location identification on sampling record sheet.
4. Prior to sampling, the bailer will be washed through once with leachate (which will be poured back down the well).
5. Fill sample container to brim and slowly add small quantities of the sample until a meniscus domes above the level of the container rim. Gently place on lid and screw tight. The excess liquid should escape as the lid is tightened to leave a sample free of air bubbles.
6. Note the time of sampling.
7. Label the samples and return to cool box.
8. Lock the borehole cover once more.
9. Deliver the samples to the laboratory at the earliest opportunity, together with a completed Chain of Custody document.
10. The laboratory will be asked to filter the samples to remove suspended solids.

6.7 Maintenance of monitoring infrastructure

The groundwater/gas/leachate monitoring installations will be inspected during each routine monitoring visit to ensure that they are fit for purpose; a typical schedule of

inspection is listed below. If any defects are noted at any of the installations, immediate temporary repairs will be affected. Permanent repairs or replacement being undertaken within a period of one month or before the next monitoring round is due.

- **Wear and tear:** damage by machines or plant;
- **Access:** is the chamber too high/low, does it have sufficient protection from the site operations;
- **Settlement:** is the chamber leaning over, has it dropped noticeably;
- **Surface water ingress:** is there water pooling around the base of the monitoring point, is there sign of previous ponding/rivulets of running water in the vicinity of the chamber;
- **Odour:** is there any obvious odour attributed to landfill gas escaping from the monitoring point or other source of odour in the area;
- **Noise:** can air be heard to be being drawn into the chamber or escaping under positive pressure.

6.8 Monitoring targets and objectives

6.8.1 Objectives

The objectives of monitoring are to ensure that operations are not having a detrimental effect on the environment both in terms of nuisance to the local populace and harm to receptors.

6.8.2 Targets

The target is to achieve compliance with the limits set by any environmental permit for pollution indicators and to achieve swift and effective remedial action should any of these limits be breached. The broader target is to operate sites with no detriment to local amenity and to improve environmental performance by reviewing and re-setting targets where appropriate and in accordance with the company Environmental Policy.

6.9 Site audits

Site audits are an ongoing process carried out by the management of the company. An audit is carried out at every monitoring visit to ensure that the monitoring infrastructure is maintained in good order such that the results of the monitoring can be relied upon.

In addition regular visits by directors, the Contracts Manager and the Technical Manager are also part of the audit process and any change to operations as a result of these visits will be recorded.

An annual audit will be conducted by the Technical Manager and the results of this will be reviewed by a suitably qualified independent person. The results of the audit and any recommendations will be provided to the board of directors.

7 MANAGEMENT, DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS

7.1 Management responsibilities

The Technical Manager shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining the EMS and will liaise with all relevant employees to ensure that they are carrying out their required duties as listed below:

Weighbridge Operative

- Applying waste acceptance procedures
- Maintaining the site diary
- Maintaining records of inspections required by the environmental permit
- Maintaining records of complaints received and actions taken
- Maintaining the record of attendance of the Technically Competent Manager
- Maintaining records of visitors to site

Contracts Manager

- Ensuring that sufficient plant resources are available
- Day-to-day operational management

Technical Manager

- Monitoring, managing and reporting all environmental matters
- Providing Technically Competent Management along with the Contracts Manager
- Ensuring compliance with all environmental permitting requirements
- Internal auditing of EMS procedures
- Reporting to directors as required by the EMS
- Preparing and submitting the annual report to the directors

7.2 Performance targets

- Ensure no harm is caused to the environment by the operations of Churchill Enviro limited
- Ensure that all requirements of environmental permitting are met
- Minimise environmental impact of operations by seeking to improve operations where possible
- Reduce the amount of waste disposed of to landfill by applying the waste hierarchy to waste produced and delivered by customers

7.3 Maintenance of records



All records, other than those required by any environmental permit to be kept on site, will be kept at the offices of Churchill Enviro Limited in either paper or electronic form and will be available to the Environment Agency upon request.

8 REVIEW

This EMS will be reviewed annually by the Technical Manager taking into account any points raised during the annual audit and any recommendations for change will be reported to the board of directors for approval prior to implementation.

Any incidents which highlight the need for a change to the EMS will be reviewed within, at the latest, one week of their occurrence and any necessary changes will be implemented as soon as practically possible after the review.