



Dust Management Plan

Cornets End Quarry
Cornets End Lane
Cornets End
Meriden
Solihull
CV7 7LH



PROVIDING SOLUTIONS, ENSURING COMPLIANCE

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Relevant legislation	3
3. Site location and sensitive receptors	4
4. Site operations	8
5. Dust management and mitigation	10
6. Monitoring	18
7. Reporting and complaints response	19

Figures

Figure 1.1: Location of Cornets End Quarry	1
Figure 3.1: Wind rose from Birmingham Airport weather station (based on data observed between April 2005 and June 2022.	5

Tables

Table 3.1: Sensitive Receptors within 1000m of the Site Boundary	6
Table 5.1: Source pathway receptor routes	11
Table 5.2: Mitigation measures	13

Drawings

Drawing No. 21/011c 002	Sensitive Receptors Plan
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Appendices

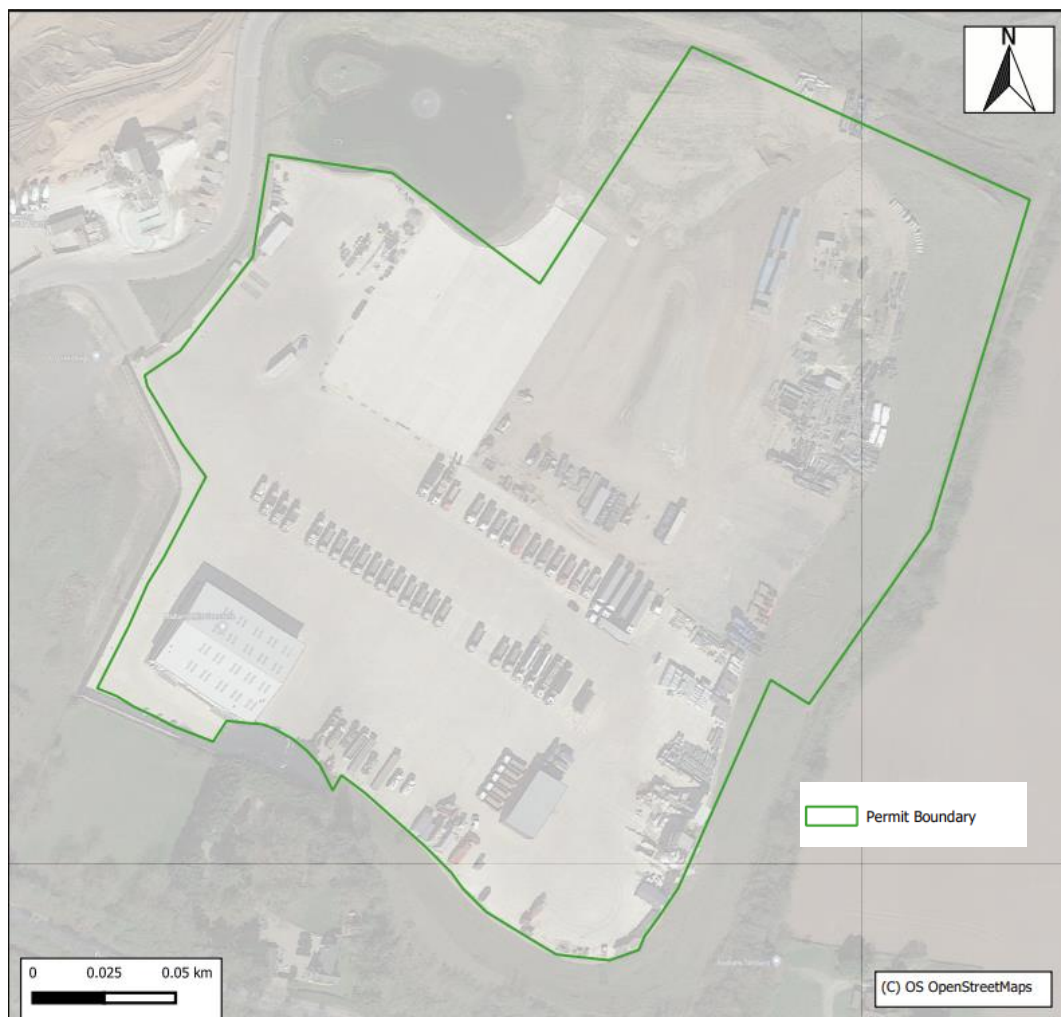
Appendix 1	Inspection Checklists
Appendix 2	Complaints Form



1. Introduction

- 1.1. Westbury Environmental Limited has prepared this Dust Management Plan (DMP), in support of an Environmental Permit variation application, on behalf of NRS Meriden Aggregates Limited (Ltd). The variation application proposes to include; hazardous waste types, hazardous waste treatment activities and increase both the tonnage of waste accepted (per annum) and the amount of waste that can be storage at any one time.
- 1.2. The waste treatment facility is located to the south east of Cornets End Quarry, Cornets End Lane, Cornets End, Meriden, Solihull, CV& 7LH (Site). The Site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 22909 81064. Environmental Permit ERP/HB/3802/HF already covers an area within the green line shown in Figure 1.1.
- 1.3. Land to the north of the Site is occupied by a waste recycling company and to the west there are concrete plants. Cornets End Quarry is located to the North of the Site. The Site is generally surrounded by agricultural land, a golf course to the north and Meriden Wastewater Treatment Works to the northeast.
- 1.4. Version 2 of this Dust Management Plan has been produced to update the distances to the sensitive receptors in accordance with the new proposed permit boundary included in the Permit Variation application.

Figure 1.1: Location of Cornets End Quarry





Content of the Dust Management Plan

- 1.5. This Dust Management Plan provides detailed information on the sources, risks and mitigation measures related to the potential of dust emissions from the operations to be undertaken on the Site. It has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency guidance "Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit" last updated 19 October 2020 and the Environment Agency issued template.
- 1.6. This Dust Management Plan will form part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the Site. Procedures and Forms referenced within this Dust Management Plan will be included within the EMS. Completed forms will be kept as records, as required by conditions included in the Environmental Permit.
- 1.7. This Dust Management Plan is structured as follows:
 - Section 2 provides a summary of the relevant legislation and guidelines.
 - Section 3 provides information relating to the Site setting, including the location of the Site and nearby sensitive receptors.
 - Section 4 provides a summary of the operations carried out on the Site and the delivery of material to the Site.
 - Section 5 provides information on the site management and the mitigation measures employed at the Site.
 - Section 6 provides information on how dust emissions are monitored at the Site.
 - Section 7 provides a description of how complaints can be made and how they are addressed by the site management.



2. Relevant legislation

- 2.1. The Air Quality Strategy (AQS) for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland fulfils the requirement under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 for a national air quality strategy which sets out policies for improving ambient air quality and keeping these under review. The first strategy, the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS), was published in March 1997. In January 1999, proposals to amend the strategy were put out for consultation and a consultation document was produced. Following consultation, a revised version of the strategy was published in January 2000. This was further revised in 2007 and has not been revised since this date.
- 2.2. The AQS provides a framework for air quality control through air quality management and air quality standards and objectives for different pollutants (including particulate matter). These air quality standards and objectives were transposed into English Law by the Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

- 2.3. 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.
- 2.4. The Site is not located within a Local Authority that has an AQMA. The nearest AQMA Boundary is located approximately 3km east of the Site boundary, Coventry City-Wide AQMA.

Low Emission Zone

- 2.5. A low emission zone (LEZ) is an area that has restrictions on the type and age of vehicles permitted in it, therefore, vehicles emitting high levels of pollution can be prevented from entering and operating within the zone.
- 2.6. The Site is not located within a low emission zone.



3. Site location and sensitive receptors

Site Location

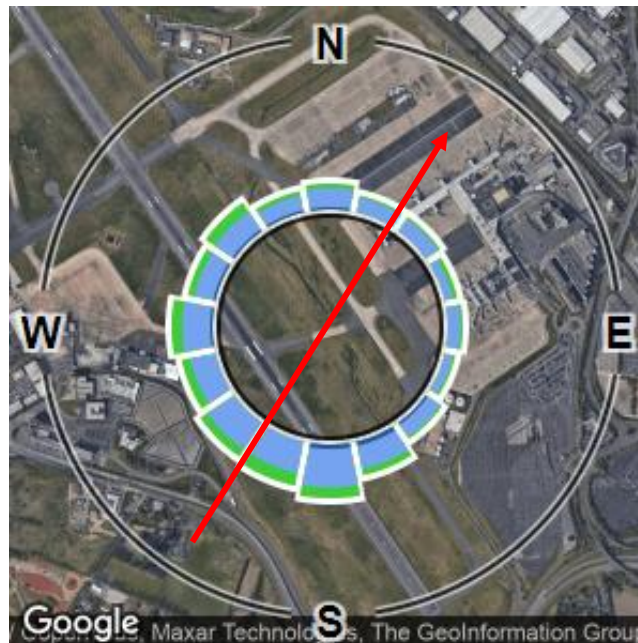
- 3.1. The Site is located approximately 1.3km west of the residential town of Meriden. The access to the site is directly off Cornets End Lane through lockable steel security gates. The site is located Off Cornets End Lane which joins the A452 which then leads to the A45 which then provides a connection to the M42. The site entrance is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 22909 81064 and the site centre is at SP22909 81064.
- 3.2. The area within the green line (permit boundary subject to variation application extends to approximately 6ha, see Land to the north of the Site is occupied by a waste recycling company and to the west there are concrete plants. Cornets End Quarry is located to the North of the Site. The Site is generally surrounded by agricultural land, a golf course to the north and Meriden Wastewater Treatment Works to the northeast.
- 3.3. Version 2 of this Dust Management Plan has been produced to update the distances to the sensitive receptors in accordance with the new proposed permit boundary included in the Permit Variation application.
- 3.4. Figure 1.1.
- 3.5. The site is located in Flood Zone 1, Flood zone 1 means the probability of fluvial flooding is less than 1 in 1,000 in any one year.
- 3.6. The Site is not located within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).
- 3.7. The Site is not located within a groundwater protection zone.
- 3.8. The Site is located on a secondary B bedrock aquifer. A small section of the western part of the Site is located within a Secondary A superficial bedrock aquifer however, the majority of the Site is not located on a superficial bedrock aquifer.

Meteorology

- 3.9. Unlike many other atmospheric pollutants, the generation of dust is particularly dependent upon weather conditions.
- 3.10. The prevailing meteorological conditions at any site will be dependent upon many factors, including its location in relation to macroclimatic conditions as well as more site specific, microclimatic conditions. Clearly the most significant meteorological factor is the predominant wind direction and wind speeds. As such, data has been collected regarding the predominant wind speeds and directions appropriate to the Site.



Figure 3.1: Wind rose from Birmingham Airport weather station (based on data observed between April 2005 and June 2022).



- 3.11. Wind speed and direction data have been obtained from the Birmingham Airport weather station for the period from 04/2005 to 06/2022, see Figure 3.1. The Birmingham Airport weather station is located approximately 5.2km northwest of the Site. This observing station has wind speed and direction data appropriate for characterisation of the wind climate at the Site.
- 3.12. The predominant wind blows towards receptors to the northeast of the Site, which includes the Wastewater Treatment Plant, Heath Farm and EPYX Ltd, see figure 1.1 and Drawing No. 21/001c 002 V2 Sensitive Receptor plan.

Sensitive Receptors

- 3.13. This Dust Management Plan identifies all types of receptors within 1000m of the Site that may be sensitive to dust emissions.
- 3.14. Locations with a high sensitivity to dust include deciduous woodland, agricultural land, and residential dwellings.
- 3.15. The distance from the Site boundary to the sensitive receptor plays an important role in the potential impact experienced from airborne dust. Concentrations of airborne dust reduce significantly further away from the source.
- 3.16. Due to the nature of the materials being handled on this Site the particle size of the dust emitted is of intermediate to large particles. Therefore, it can be concluded that these particles are highly likely to be deposited within approximately 50m of the source.
- 3.17. The direction and distances from the boundary of the Site to the boundary of sensitive receptors are provided in Table 3.1 below. The receptors are also presented on the Sensitive Receptors Plan, see drawing No. 21/001c 002 V2.

**Table 3.1: Sensitive Receptors within 1000m of the Site Boundary**

Ref	Receptor	Description	Direction from Site Boundary	Approximate distance from Site Boundary (m)
1	Keepers Cottage	Residential Building	South	50
2	Cornets End Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	Southeast	80
3	Tarmac Meriden	Local business	South	120
4	Rachels Cafe	Local business (Café)	South	185
5	In the doghouse	Local business (Animals)	South	275
6	Settling Ponds	Surface water body	North	350
7	North Warwickshire Golf Club	Local Business	North	435
8	CEMEX Quarry & Landfill	Local Business (quarrying)	South	465
9	Wastewater treatment plant	Industry (treatment)	Northeast	690
10	Heath Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	Northeast	740
11	EPYX Ltd	Local business (Software)	Northeast	750
12	Holloway Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	Southeast	765
13	Hornbrook Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	West	770
14	Park Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	South	780
15	Mercote Mill Farm	Agriculture (Farm)	South	865
16	Ancient Woodland Replanted	Woodland	Northwest	945
17	Meriden Sports Park	Recreation	Northeast	970
18	Somers Wood Caravan Park	Local Business	North	980
19	Strawberry fields housing estate	Residential buildings	Northeast	1000
20	The Barn at the Berryfields	Local Business	East	1000

- 3.18. There are three receptors that are located within 150m of the Site boundary, one of which will often have animals present. It is considered that these three receptors are likely to be affected most by the changes proposed in this application due to their close proximity to the boundary of the Site.
- 3.19. One of the receptors within 1000m of the Site are waterbodies. It is considered unlikely that dust emissions would adversely impact on these receptors.
- 3.20. Keepers Cottage is the closest residential receptor, located 50m from the boundary of the Site but roughly 200m from the proposed treatment operations.
- 3.21. It is considered that should dust be generated at the Site and entrained by the wind that it is unlikely to travel upwards for any appreciable distance, making it unlikely for Keeper Cottage to be adversely impacted by dust emissions from the Site.
- 3.22. There are several receptors located to the northeast of the Site boundary. These receptors are considered to be downwind of the of the predominant wind direction and are at greatest risk of being impacted by dust emissions generated on Site. These receptors include the settling pond, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, Heath Farm and EPYX Ltd.



- 3.23. Receptors to the south and southwest are located upwind of the predominant wind direction.
- 3.24. Meriden sports park and Strawberry fields housing estate are located 970m and 1000m northeast of the site, respectively. These receptors are located at a significant distance, downwind of the predominant wind direction.
- 3.25. The mitigation measures discussed in Section 5 of this Dust Management Plan will prevent significant emissions of dust and ensure appropriate action is taken should dust emissions be escaping the boundary.



4. Site operations

Acceptance of Waste

- 4.1. Waste acceptance procedures will be applied to ensure that only suitable waste is accepted. Only those waste codes detailed in the Environmental Permit 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.
- 4.2. Waste will be delivered onto the Site by vehicles. The movement of vehicles visiting the 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 to reduce the amount of dust generated by vehicle wheels. The Site access roads and surfacing are concreted which enables effective cleaning and dust minimisation.
- 4.3. All vehicles entering / exiting the Site will be sheeted to minimise the likelihood of dust emissions. Loaded vehicles arriving onto the Site that are not sheeted will be not be allowed to enter the Site.
- 4.4. Vehicles entering the Site will be visually inspected prior to unloading to ensure that loads comprising solely or mainly of dust, powders or loose fibres are not accepted to Site. Handling of wastes including loading, unloading, transport around the Site will have the potential to create dust emissions.
- 4.5. The tracking of mud and debris onto paved surfaces and the adjacent highway have the potential to cause dust emissions by resuspension from the passing of vehicles.

Waste Treatment Activities

- 4.6. Waste treatment activities to be undertaken include:
 - Handpicking.
 - Screening.
 - Washing
 - Crushing
 - Bioremediation
 - Storage
 - Transfer
- 4.7. The following have been considered to pose a risk of dust emissions from the Site, particularly in especially hot and / or dry conditions.
 - Material handling and movement
 - loading, unloading of vehicles and treatment equipment.
 - Movement of materials on conveyors.
 - Material storage
 - Wind-whipping of stockpiles/ material stored in bays.
 - Material treatment
 - Dry treatment methods such as crushing and screening.
 - Vehicle movements
 - Movement of vehicles.
 - Resuspension of dried mud on surrounding roads.

Plant and Equipment

- 4.8. The following plant and equipment are proposed to be used on the Site:
 - Crusher
 - Screener
 - Loading shovel / grabs
 - Wash Plant



- 4.9. The crushing plant has a high potential for dust generation and will not be operated without the inbuilt dust suppression active.
- 4.10. Dry screening of waste will take place on the Site and this has the potential to generate dust emissions.
- 4.11. Screening of waste in the wash plant has little potential to cause dust emissions.
- 4.12. Handpicking of waste (to remove asbestos pieces) is not considered likely to cause dust emissions due to the use of water sprays on the picking line.
- 4.13. The formation of biopiles to allow bioremediation of contaminated soils is not considered likely to cause significant dust generation since this material will be kept damp to ensure the efficiency of the treatment.



5. Dust management and mitigation

Responsibility for Implementation of the Dust Management Plan

- 5.1. The Site Manager is responsible for the implementation of the Dust Management Plan and for ensuring that the mitigation strategies are adhered to. Where the Site Manager is unavailable to oversee the implementation of dust suppression measures, a suitably experienced Site Operative is allocated responsibility.
- 5.2. This Dust Management Plan will be reviewed every four years or when a change in operations is considered to have a potential impact on dust emissions. The review process will amend any mitigation measures that have been identified as areas for improvement in reducing dust emissions on Site.
- 5.3. All staff members will have the necessary training to deliver dust suppression measures detailed within this Dust Management Plan. All staff will be given training on the EMS, which includes a Dust Procedure. All staff on the Site will be trained on the Dust Procedure which includes details regarding mitigation measures and monitoring/recording visual inspections. Site procedures will be communicated between staff via EMS training and toolbox talks. Where new dust suppression measures are to be implemented refresher training will be provided to ensure staff remain competent. This training will be delivered by the Site Manager.

Overview of Dust Control

- 5.4. Dust control measures are implemented to help mitigate dust emissions at the Site, see Table 5.2: Mitigation measures. These measures are implemented when appropriate, particularly in periods of dry weather or when dust is identified to be escaping the Site boundary. The Site boundary is inspected regularly to identify any dust emissions / dust leaving the Site. If dust emissions beyond the Site boundary are observed, this is recorded and appropriate action is instigated.
- 5.5. Water bowsers and water sprays will be available at the Site to dampen surfaces and stockpiles of material to prevent particulate matter becoming airborne. The condition and integrity of the bowsers and water sprays will be checked as part of the Inspection Checklists.
- 5.6. The handling height of material will be minimised, at all times, by all mobile plant in order to reduce the opportunity for dust to be dispersed by winds.
- 5.7. Site surfacing will be checked by way of the Inspection Checklists, see Appendix 1. Build-up of materials on paved surface will be minimised by implementing the procedures within the EMS. A front shovel loader / road sweeper will be used to clean the surface of the Site as necessary.
- 5.8. The Site Manager may decide to cease operations should there be excessive dust emissions from the Site. Operations will resume on the Site when the circumstances causing the excessive dust to have been resolved. It is the Site Manager who decides when operations will continue.

Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust Emissions

- 5.9. Table 5.1 details the potential sources of dust on the Site and which mitigation measures are implemented in order to break the source-pathway-receptor routes for dust emissions.
- 5.10. Table 5.2 lists the mitigation measures to control dust emissions at the Site.

**Table 5.1: Source pathway receptor routes**

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Where relationship can be interrupted
Waste materials	Transportation of mud on wheels and vehicles, then mud dropping off wheels / vehicles.	Adjacent public highways	Mud on the Site and local roads. Resuspension of dried mud as airborne particles.	Use of wheel washing facilities provided on the Site to remove the mud from the wheels of vehicles entering and exiting the Site. Vehicles delivering and collecting waste will be sheeted. All surfaces will be subject to regular housekeeping in accordance with the procedures in the EMS. The distance between the operational area and the A452 is approximately 1km. It is considered that any incidental mud not removed during wheel cleaning, would likely fall off before the vehicle joins the highway. A road sweeping vehicle will be deployed as necessary, to remove mud from the access road and public highway. All access roads and the surface of the operational area are concreted which will reduce the tracking of mud and allow effective cleaning.
Vehicle / Plant movements	Atmospheric dispersion	Surrounding sensitive receptors	Visible dust emissions beyond site boundary that could cause nuisance from deposition	All vehicles delivering and removing waste from the Site will be sheeted. A 5mph speed limit and a 'no-idling' policy is implemented on Site. The Site is subject to regular housekeeping in accordance with the procedures in the EMS.
Tipping and storage of materials	Atmospheric dispersion	Surrounding sensitive receptors	Visible dust emissions beyond site boundary that could cause nuisance from deposition	Minimising drop heights when moving/depositing wastes. Waste will be stored in stockpiles which will be dampened down in periods of dry weather, when wind whipping is identified to be excessive or to prevent material drying and becoming friable. Dowsing stockpiles causes a crust to form that will reduce the amount of dust emitted from the Site from wind-whipping of stockpiles. Movement of waste will not take place or will cease when winds are causing significant dust emissions beyond the Site boundary.
Operation of screening / crushing plant	Atmospheric dispersion	Surrounding sensitive receptors	Visible dust emissions beyond site boundary that could cause nuisance from deposition	Dry treatment methods including dry screening and crushing of waste will not take place or will cease when winds are causing significant dust emissions beyond the Site boundary.
Stockpiled materials	Atmospheric dispersion	Surrounding sensitive receptors	Visible dust emissions beyond	Dampening of stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.



Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Where relationship can be interrupted
			site boundary that could cause nuisance from deposition	



Table 5.2: Mitigation measures

Mitigation Measure	Description / Effect	Use on Site	Trigger for Implementation	How is it implemented?	Further mitigation to be implemented if not effective
Site speed limit, “no idling” policy and minimisation of vehicle movements on the Site.	Reducing vehicle movements on the Site will reduce dust emissions from vehicles. Enforcement of the speed limit and limiting movements reduces the chance and amount of re-suspension of dust by vehicle wheels.	There will be a 5mph speed limit, a ‘no-idling’ policy, and the minimisation of vehicle movements on the Site. Vehicle movements will be minimised by ensuring that the double handling of materials is avoided where possible e.g., loads entering the Site will be directed to the appropriate reception area.	No trigger for implementation. These mitigation measures will be included in the EMS and therefore are carried out at all times.	Enforcement by Site Manager and observation by Site operatives.	If excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered. If there is mud on the access road, then a road sweeper will be deployed to clean and dampen the surface. If excessive dust emissions from vehicle movements continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.
Minimising drop heights for material.	Minimising the height from which the material is dropped should reduce the likelihood dust could be generated and dispersed by winds.	Movement and handling of waste materials carried out in regard to any operations on the Site.	This measure will be implemented at all times	By plant operators lowering the grabs/shovels on the equipment being used to move and deposit materials.	Water will also be available to dampen surfaces and stockpiles to reduce dust generation. If excessive dust emissions continue after these measures, then operations shall cease.
Good housekeeping	Having a consistent, regular housekeeping regime that is supported by management, ensures the Site is regularly checked and issues remedied to prevent and remove dust build up and subsequent entrainment of dust by wind whipping.	The EMS will have a procedure for housekeeping. Waste will be stored in designated stockpiles and bays and will not be allowed to escape from boundary of the Site.	These measures will be implemented whenever the Site is operational.	Good housekeeping will be implemented by following the housekeeping procedure within the EMS and by carrying out site inspections.	If excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered e.g., water suppression.
Sheeting of vehicles.	Prevents the escape of debris and dust from	All vehicles entering / exiting the Site must be	Loading/ unloading of materials to/from a vehicle	The sheeting equipment will be activated and	If excessive dust emissions are observed to



Mitigation Measure	Description / Effect	Use on Site	Trigger for Implementation	How is it implemented?	Further mitigation to be implemented if not effective
	vehicles including that from wind whipping.	sheeted to minimise the likelihood of dust emissions. Excessively dusty loads will not be accepted onto the Site.	<p>will be followed by closing of the sheet covers on that vehicle.</p> <p>Visual observation of incoming vehicles will take place to ensure vehicles arriving are sheeted.</p> <p>All vehicles carrying waste to the Site will be sheeted at all times unless being loaded or unloaded.</p>	checked to ensure proper coverage before the vehicle can leave the site. Incoming vehicles that are not sheeted will be rejected from the site or sheeted immediately.	be leaving the Site boundary, then the further mitigation measure(s) will be triggered. Materials may be dampened.
Wheel washing	Helps to remove mud from wheels of the vehicles.	The wheel washing facility is used to remove mud from the wheels of vehicles and is inspected on a regular basis to ensure the facility is in working order.	The wheel wash will be used by all vehicles entering and exiting the Site when the wheels are observed as having accumulated a significant amount of mud.	Site operatives ensure that vehicles use the wheel washing facilities as required.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. E.g., water sprays will be used to dampen surfaces and stockpiles to prevent dust becoming airborne.
Ceasing operations during high winds and/or exceptionally dry conditions.	Mobilisation of dust is likely to be greater during periods of strong winds or exceptionally dry conditions.	During exceptionally dry and/or windy conditions, if any operations / Site movements cause or are likely to cause excessive dust emissions beyond the Site boundary, or if abnormal dust emissions are observed within the Site, Site operations may be suspended temporarily to avoid further dust emissions. The weather conditions at the Site will be considered at the start of each working day so that the day's work may be planned to take in	<p>If excessive dust is being generated by the operations and water sprays are proving not to be sufficient, then the Site Manager will notify staff and operations will temporarily cease. Operations will commence once the wind has subsided and/or the area is dampened down.</p> <p>Weather condition monitoring (Visual observation) including wind strength, wind direction and rainfall. This</p>	The Site Manager will make the decision to temporarily cease activities that are causing the dust emissions.	N/A



Mitigation Measure	Description / Effect	Use on Site	Trigger for Implementation	How is it implemented?	Further mitigation to be implemented if not effective
		<p>regard any potential dust emissions. If the wind speed and direction are likely to increase the risk of nuisance to neighbouring receptors, then operations may be temporarily stopped. There will be no specific wind speed limit and/or no specific criteria for this to occur, as dust is dependent on other conditions such as rain.</p> <p>The Site Manager will decide whether to cease operations as a result of weather conditions. This decision is based on a combination of factors, including those mentioned above. The conditions will be recorded on the Daily Inspection Checklists. The record will include an overall description of the weather conditions including, but not limited to, wind strength (e.g., windy, not windy), wind direction (e.g., towards northern boundary) and rain.</p>	<p>monitoring will be recorded on the Daily Inspection Checklist.</p>		
<p>Minimisation of storage heights on the Site.</p>	<p>Minimising stockpile heights should reduce the distance over which dust could be blown and dispersed by winds i.e., wind whipping.</p>	<p>The EMS will include information on the amounts of waste to be stored on Site.</p>	<p>No trigger for implementation. These measures are implemented whenever the Site is operational.</p>	<p>The Site Manager will keep daily record. Inspection Checklists to ensure stockpiles do not exceed the heights specified in the stockpile plan in the EMS.</p>	<p>If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. E.g., use of water sprays to dampen</p>



Mitigation Measure	Description / Effect	Use on Site	Trigger for Implementation	How is it implemented?	Further mitigation to be implemented if not effective
					stockpiles / surfaces or temporarily ceasing dusty activities.
Water suppression	Use of water sprays. This measure can remove particles from the air and dampen down dusty / dry materials	Sprays will be in use at the Site to dampen surfaces and stockpiles of material to prevent particulate matter becoming airborne. The condition and integrity of the sprays will be checked as part of the Inspection Checklists.	When excessive dust emissions are observed to be leaving the Site boundary. Visual observation will be carried out by all employees on the Site. Findings from the visual observations will be recorded on Daily Inspection Checklists.	Use of water sprays on the Site will be used to minimise dust emissions.	If excessive dust emissions that could cause nuisance to local receptors continue, further mitigation measures will be triggered. E.g., cessation of dusty activities.
Road sweeper	Removes the mud from the access road and public highway and reduces the potential for dust emissions from vehicle movements in the area.	The Operator will employ the use of a road sweeper as required. The road sweeper is deployed when necessary, to control the amount of mud on local roads and minimise the generation of dust when required. The cleanliness of roads in the vicinity of the Site entrance are checked as part of the Inspection Checklists.	Visual observation of the state of the access road and local roads – findings recorded on the Inspection Checklists in Appendix 1. This identifies the need for the use of the road sweeper.	The road sweeper will be deployed to clean the access road and local roads. Site management instructs a trained Site Operative to carry out the road sweeping.	N/A



Other Considerations:

Water availability

- 5.11. Water is available on Site for use in dust suppression. Mains water is available at the Site and can be moved around the Site in mobile bowzers. There is a large lagoon located close to the operational area. It is not considered that there is any shortage of water that may impact the implementation of the requirements of this DMP.
- 5.12. During exceptionally dry and/or windy conditions, if any operations / site movements cause or are likely to cause visible dust emissions beyond the Site boundary, or if abnormally high dust emissions are observed within the Site, operations may be suspended to avoid further dust emissions. This will be decided by the Site Manager.
- 5.13. Depending on the severity of drought conditions, restrictions may be in place on the amount of water available for use on Site from the supplier (mains water supply). In this case, operations may be reduced or suspended in order to comply with any water usage restrictions. However, it is anticipated that water from the lagoon will be available for use in such conditions.



6. Monitoring

Visual Dust Monitoring

- 6.1. Dust emissions at the Site will be monitored by visual observation. This monitoring may take place anywhere within and around the operational area and Site boundary.
- 6.2. The duration of visual monitoring will be within operational hours. It is expected that staff members will also check for dust emissions as they approach and leave the Site.
- 6.3. It will be the responsibility of every member of staff to monitor the dust emissions on the Site as they undertake their daily tasks.
- 6.4. Reports will be made to the Site Manager regarding dust emissions when dust is observed leaving, or likely to leave, the Site boundary.
- 6.5. If excessive dust emissions (dust clouds) are observed, then 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 and retained.
- 6.6. The weather conditions at the Site will be considered and recorded at the start of each working day so that the day's work may be planned as appropriate regarding potential dust emissions. Information on the Inspection Checklists will contain an overall description of the weather conditions including, but not limited to, wind strength, wind direction (e.g., toward northern boundary) and rain.
- 6.7. As well as visual monitoring being always undertaken by Site Operatives, there are times of the day where visual monitoring is required to be recorded on the Inspection Checklists. The recorded visual monitoring checks will be carried out by a Site Operative, who will have been trained in accordance with the procedures within the EMS. Remedial actions required will be specified and identified on the Inspection Checklists.
- 6.8. Recorded visual monitoring will be undertaken at least twice per day, for a minimum of five minutes each time. They will take place at the beginning of the working day and when operations with the highest potential to produce dust are taking place. Undertaking visual monitoring recorded checks at the times when the Site is considered to have the highest potential for dust emissions is considered to be the most beneficial method to ensure that mitigations measures in place at the Site are effective.
- 6.9. Extra and unplanned monitoring will be carried out on the Site when conditions are particularly windy 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.



7. Reporting and complaints response

Engagement with the Community

- 7.1. A Site Notice Board will be located at the Site entrance.
- 7.2. The Site Notice Board will include the following information:
 - The Permit holder's name.
 - The Operator's name.
 - An emergency contact name and telephone number.
 - A statement that the Site is permitted by the Environment Agency
 - The Environmental Permit Reference.
 - The Environment Agency national numbers, 03708 506506 and 0800 807060 (incident hotline).
- 7.3. The provision of the above information will ensure that members of the community can contact the Operator should they be concerned by dust emissions or wish to make a complaint. This also applies to any events that may happen when the Site is unmanned / not operational.

Reporting of Complaints

- 7.4. The Environmental Management System (EMS) on Site will have a procedure for responding and dealing with complaints. A Complaints Form will be available on Site and must be filled in and kept on file whenever a complaint is received in accordance with the EMS complaints procedure. An example of the Complaints Form to be used on the Site is provided in Appendix 2.
- 7.5. The Complaints Form will record who made the complaint, what the complaint was about and what has been done to resolve the issue and make sure this does not happen again.
- 7.6. The Site Manager will identify what caused the excessive dust emission to be generated. This generation may have been caused by failure of Site machinery or dust procedures. If the excessive dust emission has been caused by a procedure not being carried out properly, then staff will receive further training on the dust procedures and site management. If the excessive dust emission has been caused by plant failure, then the plant will be repaired as soon as possible.
- 7.7. In all cases, and where information is available, all complaints will be acknowledged and investigated. Any complaints received by the Environment Agency relating to dust emissions from the site are dealt with as soon as is reasonably possible upon notification.

Out of Hours Arrangements

- 7.8. In the event of an out-of-hours complaint or incident occurring at the Site related to dust emissions, then a representative of the company can be contacted via phone call.
- 7.9. The representative may attend the Site or instruct a relevantly trained Site Operative to attend the Site in their absence. On arrival at the Site, the cause of the dust emission will be identified, and the most suitable corrective measure will be instigated.

Management Responsibilities

- 7.10. Site staff will be responsible for dust management issues and detecting/reporting dust emissions. All members of staff will be given training on the EMS for the Site, which will include a Dust Procedure. All staff on the Site will be trained on the Dust Procedure which will include details regarding mitigation measures and monitoring/recording visual inspections.
- 7.11. On receipt of a complaint the Site Manager will investigate and establish the cause. The most effective corrective or preventative action must then be determined to prevent future emissions occurring. Where additional time is required to implement the appropriate corrective or preventative action the complainant will be contacted with details of the actions to be implemented and the estimated timescales for



completion. The maximum response time for investigating the cause of the complaint and contacting a complainant will be two working days.

- 7.12. Should numerous complaints be received at the Site regarding the same issue, the cause of the complaint(s) will be investigated in accordance with the Accidents, Incidents & Complaints Procedure within the EMS. Operations on the Site will cease, should excessive dust emissions be observed, following the implementation of additional mitigation measures or when instruction from the Environment Agency to cease operations has been received.

Reviewing the Dust Management Plan

- 7.13. The Dust Management Plan will be reviewed if there is an increase in complaints being received, or if an incident has taken place, related to dust emissions to see if any changes can be made to prevent a recurrence. The Accident / Incident Form or Complaint Form will detail what happened and what corrective measures were/are required. The relevant form will identify whether a change to the Dust Management Plan for the Site is required.
- 7.14. Should the monitoring being undertaken on the Site repeatedly record dust emissions with the potential to leave, or leaving, the Site boundary, then the Dust Management Plan will be reviewed and amended to account for new mitigation measures to be undertaken on the Site.



Drawings

Drawing No. 21/001c 002 V2

Sensitive Receptors Plan



Appendix 1

Appendix 1 Inspection Checklists



Appendix 2

Appendix 2 Complaints Form