Dust Emissions Management Plan

Peace Wood Quarry

Naylor Industries Plc

Document Reference: 320/1—R1.1 – DEMP

MPG

Minerals
Waste
Environment

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1.0. Introduction

1.1. This Dust Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) supports an application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for the Use of Waste in a Deposit for Recovery Operation at a site known as Peacewood Quarry, near Shelley, Huddersfield at grid reference SE 21543 11355.

1.2. A Waste Recovery Plan has been submitted and approved by the EA (ref: EPR/LB3209XT/A001) and the proposals were confirmed as a Recovery operation. It is intended that the Bespoke Permit should mirror the Standard Rules Permit SR2015No.39, as all details match this Standard Rules Permit except for the maximum volume of waste to be imported.

1.3. The proposed engineering operations constitute a Recovery operation to use inert waste to achieve the final contours and restoration design approved in Planning Permission 2017/70/93602/E0.

1.4. The deposit of waste for Recovery would achieve the approved contour levels and restoration design. The depth of waste would vary across The Site in order to assimilate into the existing landform. The total quantity of waste required is approximately 325,000 tonnes.

1.5. This document contains the procedures to be implemented in order to assess and minimise the potential impacts from dust produced by The Site, and the control measures in place to mitigate any risk. It will identify the operations which could have a potential impact upon air quality in the locality and detail the operational control measures which are implemented to minimise any impacts.

1.6. The DEMP is based on the Environment Agency internal guidance template entitled *"What to include in your dust management plan"* (November 2022), set

out at GOV.UK website guidance page entitled *"Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit"*.

1.7. The activities would be carried out under the codes R5 and R13.

1.8. The dust control measures in this DEMP will be used by and trained out to all management, employees including office staff and security and contractors on Site and will be utilised as part of daily operations. Training will be delivered by the Site Manager, TCM or an external company. The DEMP and all other management plans will be stored in the Site office and electronically. Training will be delivered to any new staff / contractors annually, or, as a result of a complaint or change in operational procedures. Reviews and maintenance of the DEMP will be carried out by senior management, the Site Manager and / or the TCM.

1.9. The Site is bounded to the north by woodland. The western, eastern and southern boundaries are bounded by agricultural fields.

1.10. Incoming waste (following WAC / WAP) is directed to the area currently undergoing restoration, and temporarily stored or moved immediately to its final position. Waste is unloaded and moved into place using on-site plant and machinery. All operations match those in the Standard Rules Permit SR2015No.39, and therefore consist only of temporary storage of wastes, recycling or reclamation and land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

1.11. The list of accepted wastes codes has been assessed and categorised into three categories, based on their potential to produce dust. The category assigned to each waste code does not determine if an incoming waste will be dusty, but

highlights the potential for dust, to inform this DEMP:

- High risk of dusty waste
- Moderate risk of dusty waste
- Low risk of dusty waste

The table below shows the accepted wastes and colour codes the categorisation as shown above.

Waste Code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01 02	Wastes from non-metalliferous excavation
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks than those containing dangerous substances
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
10	Wastes from thermal processing
10 01 05	Gypsum (solid) only
10 01 15	Bottom ash and slag from co-incineration
10 02 01	Wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	Unprocessed slag
10 09 03	Furnaces slag (ferrous)
10 10 03	Furnace slag (non-ferrous)
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13 14	Waste concrete
17	Construction and demolition wastes
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics

Waste Code	Description
17 03 02	Road base and road planings only other that those containing coal tar
17 05 04	Soils and stones
17 05 06	Dredging spoil
17 05 08	Track ballast
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site wastewater treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
19 08 02	Washed sewage grit (waste from de-sanding) only
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 09	Minerals (such as sand and stones) from the treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals
19 12 12	Crushed bricks, tiles, concrete, and ceramics, including mixtures of materials
20	Municipal wastes
20 02 02	Soil and stones (topsoil, peat, subsoil, and stones)

2.0. The Site

2.1. The Site's location and permit boundary for the operations is shown edged in green on Drawing Reference: *320/1 – Permit -1.* The Site occupies an area of approximately 6.2ha.

3.0. Sensitive Receptors

3.1. The main sensitive receptors that have the potential to be impacted by dust are shown on Drawing ref: *320/1 – Receptors-1.*

3.2. The following sensitive locations are situated within 500m of The Site: Whilst there are further potentially sensitive receptors within 1km of The Site, the following are representative of the nearest receptors and therefore are the most

sensitive to the activities.

Receptor	Distance (approximate)
Residential Receptors (note: not all listed, nearest residential receptor distances provided)	75m south 75m southwest 130m west 250m southeast
Commercial:	
Windmill Farm	130m west
Dobbies Garden Centre	300m west
Polytunnels associated with garden centre	180m southwest
Woodhouse Farm	315m south
Hopstrines Farm	720m east
Heritage asset – Anglican Emmanuel Church	210m west
Education – Shelley College	700m southeast

3.3. The Site does not fall within an Air Quality Management Area.

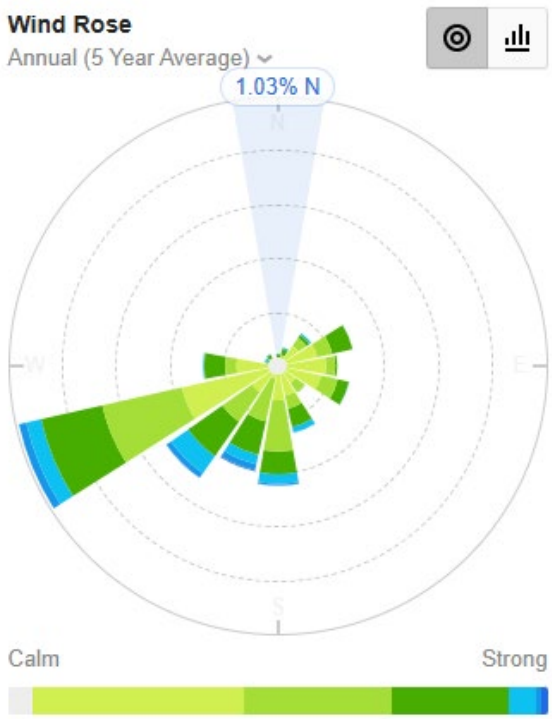
4.0. Other Local Contributors of Dust/Emissions

4.1. The table below sets out other potential sources of dust / emissions within the surrounding area.

Potential Source	Distance
Surrounding agricultural practices	Adjacent west, south and east.
Existing quarrying operations	0m (on Site)

4.2. The potential for dust emissions to mobilise at The Site is not likely to have a significant cumulative impact in relation to other potential sources of dust emissions, as there are limited other sources locally. Surrounding agricultural practices are predominantly grazing and have limited scope to produce significant dust. The existing quarrying operations have not experienced any issues with dust to date and have appropriate controls in place to control the potential for release of dust outside the boundary of The Site.

5.0. Wind Rose



Wind Rose for Emley Moor (2.2km north) (Source: willyweather.co.uk)

5.1. The nearest available wind rose data[1] is from a weather station located approximately 2.2km north of The Site, at an elevation of approximately 267m AOD. It is considered that this weather station is generally representative of The Site and in the absence of data to the contrary, is suitable for assessing prevailing wind directions for The Site.

5.2. There is a reasonably low risk of dust being mobilised to air and leaving the Site boundary. Notwithstanding this, based on the prevailing west-south-westerly wind direction, should dust be mobilised and leave the site boundaries it would be most likely to travel to the northeast. Notably, there are no identified receptors within 500m of The Site as shown in drawing ref: *320/1 – Receptors-1*, and indeed within 1km. Nevertheless, the wind is from different directions at other times, and mobilised dust may impact other identified receptors, and therefore, dust mitigation measures are proposed, as described in Section 9 of this document.

6.0 Operations and Waste Acceptance

6.1 Waste Acceptance and Rejection Procedures

6.1.1 Training will be provided by the Site Manager (or TCM) to all employees, sub-contractors, other waste carriers and customers regarding the waste types which are acceptable at The Site, and the characterisation required. A separate Waste Acceptance Procedures document forms part of the Permit Application and is available to all site staff members.

6.1.2. The acceptance criteria forms part of the process of ensuring that material accepted into the facility conforms to the description given on the waste transfer

[1] https://wind.willyweather.co.uk/yh/west-yorkshire/emley-moor.html

note. The material will be inspected before unloading, during unloading, and after unloading by the accepting machine operator to ensure compliance.

6.1.3 The procedure for non-compliant waste is segregation, quarantine and removal from Site. The material will be placed in a designated area.

6.1.4. All non-compliant material will be disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility, with a record kept of how the quarantine procedure has been implemented.

6.1.5 On arrival at The Site the driver will report to the site office. The load will be visually inspected to ensure that the composition of the waste complies with the documentation and that it is in a satisfactory condition.

6.1.6 Operators arriving at site without a valid waste carrier's registration will not be allowed to unload waste.

6.1.7 If unsuitable waste is discovered before deposit the materials will not be unloaded and will be rejected by the operator and returned to the producer. In cases where the unauthorised waste is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or where the rejected waste is thought to be hazardous the Environment Agency will be contacted.

6.1.8 If the load is acceptable the driver will be instructed to unload it within the designated area.

6.1.9 Should non-permitted waste be deposited within a load delivered to site, then where possible, the material will be re-loaded into the vehicle and the driver shall be asked to leave The Site.

6.1.10 Should it not be possible to immediately re-load any non-conforming waste material deposited on site then it will be retained in the quarantine area until such

time as it can be removed to a suitable facility.

6.1.11 Persistent non-compliance with the terms of the site permit by a contractor may result in the contractor being banned from the site.

6.1.12 Non-permitted waste, discovered after the carrier has left The Site, shall be removed from the infilling area and placed in the quarantine area prior to its removal from site.

6.1.13 All staff who work on The Site shall receive training and be made aware of the acceptable wastes allowed to be deposited. Site staff shall be responsible for inspecting each load.

6.1.14 All waste transfer notes, weighbridge tickets and carriers registration checks will be retained in the site office for inspection upon request.

6.1.15 Details of non-compliant waste arriving at or deposited on site will be recorded in the site diary or daily log including a description of the waste and where the waste was taken once it left The Site. This diary or daily log will be retained in the site office for inspection.

6.1.16 Training in the form of tool-box talks and practical demonstrations will be delivered periodically (upon on induction and as an annual refresher) by the TCM / site management and details of this training recorded and retained in the site office for inspection.

6.2 Waste Handling

6.2.1 After WAC / WAP are passed, the materials will be unloaded into the quarry void, or temporarily stockpiled and moved by site plant.

6.2.2 The following plant and equipment (or equivalent) will be used on site for the movement of waste. The operator may use other plant models as The Site is not typically active during winter, and plant is not left at The Site year-round. The following list is considered to be representative of the type of plant likely to be used at The Site. Plant is only operated by trained drivers / operators. Training includes the requirement for daily checks for the specific plant operated in order to ensure they are operated safely and to prevent the failure of equipment which could have potential adverse impacts on the operations of the site and / or the environment.

- Cat D6N Dozer
- Volvo A30 Dump Truck
- Volvo EC210 Excavator

6.3 Site Boundary Plan

6.3.1 The boundary and basic layout of the Site is shown in drawing ref: *320/1 – Site-1*.

6.4 Waste Quantities

6.4.1 The Site will import, store and deposit up to 325,000 tonnes of waste at an approximate rate of 50,000 tonnes per annum.

6.5 Stockpiles of material

6.5.1 Stockpiles of waste would be short-lived, and only used when waste cannot be emplaced immediately into its restoration location prior to unloading.

6.5.2 As The Site is a quarry, all stockpiling would be carried out on the quarry floor (or lower areas that have already seen some infilling), and therefore would be predominantly below current ground level. Stockpiles would not extend above

the surrounding ground levels, which will assist in ensuring any dust generated from them is largely contained within The Site, though the current and final topography mean that the northern boundary is 'open' relative to other boundaries, which have quarry faces, most notably in the west and southwest of The Site.

6.6 Permitted Waste Types

6.6.1 The waste types accepted at The Site are listed in Section 1 of this document.

6.6.2 Other than those codes listed in the table above, no other waste codes would be accepted at the Site.

6.7 Prohibited Wastes

6.7.1 The following wastes shall not be accepted for Recovery at The Site:

- Any waste in liquid or sludge form
- Wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres.

7.0 Source – Pathway – Receptor Routes

7.1 The following table sets out the source pathway receptor model for the site, as well as recommended mitigation measures:

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of impact	Mitigation Measures
Vehicles entering and/or leaving the site	Air transport – inhalation or deposition	Local human population and habitats	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation, nuisance and/or illness.	Minimisation of drop heights onto the ground, including from machine buckets. The use of water to dampen down haul roads and operational areas. Vehicles to be sheeted on arrival. Border of trees / woodland on northern boundary. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Debris falling off vehicles	Air transport – inhalation or deposition	Local human population and habitats	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation, nuisance and/or illness.	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength. Sheeting of vehicles, maintenance of haul roads. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Unloading vehicles	As above	As above	As above	Minimisation of drop heights. Unloading of materials will not be undertaken during extremely windy weather conditions and will be predominantly below the surrounding ground level. Border of trees / woodland on northern boundary. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Vehicles traversing around the site on haul roads	As above	As above	As above	Minimising on site limits to 10mph – use of water to dampen down road surfaces. Maintenance of haul roads. Continuous visual monitoring by site staff. Border of trees / woodland on northern boundary. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Mud deposited on highway and internal haul roads	As above	As above	As above	Wheel washing facilities (high pressure hose and bowser / IBCs) can be provided as and when needed (eg. wet weather). Sealed surface entrance area to access road.
Temporary Stockpiles	As above	As above	As above	Stockpiles, if present, will largely be below surrounding ground levels. Border of trees / woodland on northern boundary. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing

				wind direction.
Vehicle, plant, generator, emissions (particulates)	As above	As above	As above	Only the necessary number of vehicles are used at any one time and idling is not allowed whilst vehicles are not used. All vehicles and plant maintained to manufacturer recommendations. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Moving of waste into final position	As above	As above	As above	Typically carried out immediately, or directly from adjacent stockpiles. Typically carried out below surrounding ground level. Minimise drop heights, dampen down materials. Border of trees / woodland on northern boundary. Lack of sensitive receptors in prevailing wind direction.
Dust arising from external sources (adjacent agricultural practices)	As above	As above, and site operatives	As above, and causing difficulties in monitoring The Site's own dust.	Visible observation of sources of dust if these are outside of The Site. Contact other businesses / farmer if required. Additional monitoring of The Site to ensure other emissions do not mask emissions from The Site itself, if deemed necessary by the Site Manager. Record in site diary.

7.2 Sources on Site

7.2.1 Vehicles on site, and the unloading and handling of waste have the largest potential to create dust. However, it is noted that the scale of The Site and the annual tonnage proposed is relatively small. Nevertheless, mitigation (dust control) measures are proposed to break the Source-Pathway-Receptor link.

7.2.2 Equally, particulate emissions from vehicles and plant are reduced to the greatest extent possible by preventing idling and maintaining plant and vehicles to manufacturer recommendations.

7.2.3 The emissions ratings for on-site plant is as follows:

- Cat D6N Dozer – EU Stage IV Emissions Rating
- Volvo A30 Dump Truck – EU Stage IIIA Emissions Rating
- Volvo EC210 Excavator – Tier 4F Standard

7.2.4 Notably, The Site is an existing quarry. Current (extraction) processes on-site would have similar implications for dust emissions as the proposed infilling. The existing quarrying operations have not experienced any issues with dust to date and have appropriate controls in place to control the potential for release of dust outside the boundary of The Site.

7.2.5 It is not proposed to monitor PM10 emissions. The scale, setting and prevailing wind direction mean that it is not considered necessary at this site.

8.0 Community Engagement

8.1 The nearest residential property is situated approximately 75m to the south of The Site boundary. The operator will establish a relationship with the neighbouring properties and provide a contact phone number to facilitate communication. There is a low probability that dust emissions from the operation could impact upon the nearest residential property, largely due to prevailing wind direction and the low likelihood of dust leaving The Site. However, should dust leave The Site in the direction of an identified sensitive receptor, a member of management or the TCM would visit the property to inform residents of the situation and provide an update on any actions that are being taken.

8.2 In the event of any complaint from householders or local businesses, an investigation will be undertaken into the circumstances. Where the complaint resulted from activities within the site, steps will be taken where possible to reduce the impact of, or remove, the dust source. Any investigation will aim to

be concluded within 24 hours and the complainant will be informed of the outcome by the end of the next working day with any mitigation measures taken. The Company will maintain a daily record of complaints and investigations, together with any mitigation measures taken.

9.0 Dust Control Measures

9.1 The Site's topography, location and boundaries minimise the likelihood of wind-blown dust leaving The Site. Should dust be mobilised and leave The Site, it is most likely to travel towards the east-northeast, where there are no identified sensitive receptors for over 1km.

9.2 The wider quarry site has silt settlement lagoons, which contain water year-round, and can be used to source water for dust suppression. During dry / drought conditions, or as a result of equipment failure or other extraneous event, additional mitigation measures would be followed, at the discretion of the Site Manager, including: sourcing a bowser if required, halting site operations and stopping acceptance of waste on site.

9.3 If any of the dust control measures should fail, then a review of processes by the Site Manager / TCM will take place that may include: updating or implementing new procedures, stopping accepting waste, halting site operations, or including additional mitigation measures, if necessary.

9.4 Despite the above considerations, dust control measures are implemented at The Site. The dust control measures include:

- 10mph speed limit for all vehicles travelling through The Site.

- Sheeting of vehicles transporting potentially dusty loads to The Site, and all vehicles visually inspected upon entering and leaving The Site.
- Site layout designed to minimise the transportation of material around The Site, and all other site haulage roads shall be maintained to a good condition to reduce dust emissions.
- Waste Acceptance Criteria and Procedures (WAC and WAP) are included in The Site's EMS and are strictly adhered to.
- Use of water via hoses / pumps to damp down stockpiles and vehicle running surfaces to prevent excessive dust formation, especially during dry and windy conditions.
- Cleaning of any spillages using wet cleaning methods.
- Stockpiles kept to a minimum as operating conditions allow.
- Drop heights always minimised to prevent dust emissions.
- Regular maintenance of all plant and equipment.
- Stockpiles largely below surrounding ground levels.
- Exhausts of all new mobile plant introduced to the site to be directed away from the ground.
- Wheel / vehicle washing facilities (high pressure hose / jetwash). These are used on an 'as-needed' basis, though during particularly wet periods, or, if a vehicle has become dirtied from sources outside of The Site, the Site Manager can enforce cleaning of all vehicles before leaving The Site for as long as is required. In any event, all vehicles are assessed before leaving The Site to check if they need to be cleaned. If the wheel washing facilities becomes ineffective and mud is seen to be leaving The Site, operations causing the issue may be ceased until a solution is found (such as additional wheel cleaning or upgrading the equipment), or conditions change.

9.6 During unusually dry and / or windy conditions capable of raising dust (typically when sustained wind speeds are above 13mph), and, at the discretion of the Site Manager / TCM, stockpiles (or other areas) that have the potential to generate dust would be wetted down. This would be carried out as often as is necessary to prevent excessive dust generation. During exceptional weather conditions, the stockpiles (if present) would be wetted down before closing the Site each day, if it is considered that dust could be generated outside of operational hours. In extreme weather-related circumstances (for example prolonged periods of excessive high temperatures (above 30°c) or strong winds (above 30mph)), operations at the Site may be reduced, and activities that could potentially spread dust and particulates may be avoided during these times. This will be at the discretion of the Site Manager.

9.7 Should conditions mean that the risk of dust leaving the site boundary becomes exceptionally high, the Site Manager / TCM has the discretion to cease operations and receipt of wastes until dust can be brought under control. The Site's operations would not re-commence until such time as dust can be controlled suitably. There are no specific 'triggers' for such an event, as there is no quantitative monitoring of dust. The cessation of operations or acceptance of waste in relation to dust would be based on a combination of factors, including weather conditions, current site capacity, nature of incoming waste streams, etc. However, it is the intention that measures would be pro-active, in that visual monitoring, as well as continual vigilance by all staff members would mean that controls can be enacted before an issue occurs, and therefore before a complaint is received.

10.0 Monitoring of Dust

10.1 Visual inspections would be carried out around the site boundary at the start and end of each working day, as well as at least once during the day. Monitoring would be carried out by trained operatives or the TCM / site management. Inspections would be carried out on foot around the entire boundary, where accessible. Where the boundary itself cannot be accessed, the nearest possible viewpoint would be used.

10.2 A daily checklist sheet is followed by the Site Manager / operatives. Should the visual monitoring identify a dust issue, the following would be taken into account:

- Over and above the daily checks, all plant and equipment would be checked for excessive dust or abnormal operations. Any abnormal operation would likely lead to a shutdown of the plant or equipment and remediation measures enacted to repair the equipment or change it's operational usage.

- If any operations are identified as causing or likely to cause visible dust emissions across the boundary of The Site, this will be escalated to the TCM / Site Manager and those operations will be modified, reduced or suspended until effective remedial action can be taken or the conditions giving rise to the emissions have been moderated;

- Handling of material may be suspended near to the site boundaries

10.3 All operational staff, as part of their induction, are made aware of their roles and responsibilities. Site operatives will continuously carry out visual dust emission inspections whilst the Site is in operation and will report to the Site Manager for advice if required. Where, in the opinion of the Site Manager, dust is being

generated beyond an acceptable level, additional mitigation measures would be implemented.

10.4 As well as visual monitoring for dust, the Site's boundary would be formally inspected on a daily basis to safeguard against material having the potential to cause a nuisance outside of the Site boundary. The Site boundaries would be checked visually before operations begin, during operations, and at the close of operations every day, and any mitigation measures required would be implemented immediately to prevent excessive dust from leaving The Site.

10.5 Dust emission incidents and any corrective action should be recorded in the site diary. The site diary should record the following:

- Wind strength and direction.
- Activities being carried out at the time of the incident.
- Nature of the emission (fine dust, grit, etc.).
- Extent of emission (density, distance travelled, etc.).
- Impact on any surrounding receptors.

11.0 Dust Contingency Measures

11.1 Elevated Dust Issues

11.1.1 Dust issues identified are reported to the Site Manager / TCM at the earliest opportunity and an investigation into the source of the elevated dust levels would be carried out at the earliest opportunity and, in any event, within one working day of it being reported. The outcome of the dust investigation and any proposed actions required will be reported in The Site diary and actioned at the earliest possible opportunity.

11.1.2 Any operational failings would be assessed to consider where retraining of staff

may prevent or reduce the likelihood of an incident reoccurring, and the retraining would be actioned at the earliest opportunity. Training will be documented in the site diary and a training record created and maintained with appropriate review dates specified. In addition, the need for additional monitoring or new physical dust controls (such as additional fencing for example) would be reviewed and implemented if deemed necessary.

11.1.3 Any dust monitoring that may be required as part of an investigation will be carried out by a suitable qualified consultant. The Site Manager will inform the Environment Agency, where necessary, during / after the process following an elevated dust issue complaint.

11.2 Emergency Plans

11.2.1 Any emergency with regards to dust management would be the loss of control of dust emissions which could have an unacceptable impact on the identified sensitive receptors.

11.2.2 If an event is considered an emergency, the Site Manager would immediately assess the situation and a decision would be made as to whether the Site should suspend operations until the elevated dust issue is controlled. The measures required would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Operations would not be restarted until an investigation into the cause of the emergency is completed, and any required operational or mitigation measures have been altered or updated.

11.3 Complaints Procedure

11.3.1 Any complaints made about operations on the Site must be made by telephoning the operator, the Environment Agency hotline, or in writing (by email).

11.3.2 To gather enough information to enable a proper investigation, all complaints received must provide, as a minimum, information regarding the time and date of the issue and a description of the problem. Any investigation will aim to be concluded within 24 hours and the complainant will be informed of the outcome by the end of the next working day with any mitigation measures taken.

11.3.3 Complaints will be investigated by the operator and reviewed and / or escalated to senior management or the TCM to find a cause of the complaint using information from the site diary to determine the cause. As necessary, operational procedures will be updated, and staff will receive refresher training on procedures. The Site Manager will assess whether the complaints are justified and if changes are required to the operations to reduce any potential impact.

11.3.4 A copy of the complaint, investigation and responses will be recorded and made available to the Environment Agency for inspection.

11.3.5 Any complaints received by The Site directly will be notified to the Environment Agency by using the hotline telephone number or national email address and / or the notification form in Schedule 5 of the environmental permit. A copy of the sent notification form and any attachments will be retained by the operator's head office.

12.0 Responsibilities and Review

12.1 It is the responsibility of the Site Manager and TCM to oversee the operations on site and to be sufficiently trained and familiar with the management systems at The Site. The Site Manager will have the responsibility of ensuring that all staff are sufficiently trained and that annual refresher courses are run and completed by appropriate trainers (typically TCM / Site Manager). The Site Manager / TCM provides training, including dust management training, on induction and also has

toolbox talks throughout the year, when necessary, prior to annual refresher training. Dust Management Training will include, but is not limited to, dust awareness, best practise, visual dust monitoring, reporting dust concerns and emergency procedures. The Site Manager is also responsible for ensuring appropriate control measures are in place to reduce the potential for dust impact. Regular meetings will be held to discuss ongoing and planned operations that have the potential to generate elevated dust emissions.

12.2 The DEMP and associated control measures are reviewed on an annual basis by the Site Manager or TCM and / or following a complaint or elevated dust issue.

12.3 A copy of the DEMP is stored in the site office and electronically and is available to all members of staff and contractors.

13.0 Summary

13.1 The operations at the Site have the potential to, at times, produce dust. However, the dust produced will be limited by the scale, topography and setting of The Site and its operations, in addition to the implemented mitigation measures. In any event, dust will be controlled to confine and prevent its escape and to minimise airborne dispersal.

13.2 At this site the main causes of dust relate to movement of HGVs and emplacement of materials into the restoration areas.

13.3 Dust will be controlled by sensible site management including careful movement by experienced operators, use of water suppression, and, if necessary, with cessation of operations in certain weather conditions.

13.4 Whilst it is considered unlikely that operations at The Site would give rise to unacceptable dust emissions, particularly beyond The Site's boundaries, a range

of appropriate mitigation measures are proposed to control dust emissions if considered necessary.

13.6 Ongoing visual monitoring of dust emissions and review of operation of the DEMP, with appropriate updating, will ensure continuing effective dust management at The Site without any adverse dust impacts off site.