



Dust Management Plan

Environmental Permit Application

Envar Composting Ltd

Stanford Bridge Farm, Pluckley, Ashford, TN27 0RU

Prepared by:

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	Click to enter a date.			

Basis of Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AW	Ancient Woodland
DMP	Dust Management Plan
EA	Environment Agency
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP	Environmental Permit
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle (>3.5 tonnes)
KCC	Kent County Council
LA	Local Authority
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle (<3.5 tonnes)
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
NNR	National Nature Reserve
OTD	Operations Techniques Document
RCV	Refuse Collection Vehicle
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Area of Conservation
SSSI	Siet of Special Scientific Interest
TPA	Tonnes per annum
WTN	Waste Transfer Note
WTS	Waste Transfer Station



1.0 Introduction

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared to support the Environmental Permit application for the Chertsey Green Waste Transfer Station (WTS), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

The Site address is: Chertsey Green WTS, Envar Kitsmead Lane, Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 0EF, and the National Grid Reference (NGR) for the site is SU 99323 66260.

Envar currently operate a green waste bulking and transfer operation at Chertsey Green WTS under a T6 Waste Exemption (*Treating Waste Wood and Waste Plant Matter by Chipping, Shredding, Cutting or Pulverising*). The conditions of the T6 waste exemption are due to change which will reduce the waste storage limits below what is commercially viable for this site. It will also significantly restrict the local authority's ability to use the site, which is key to serving the green waste transfer requirements for the county. The local authority relies on the ability to transfer green waste in bulk to prevent excessive travel and carbon emissions in smaller vehicles. Therefore, Envar wish to apply for a bespoke EP to facilitate the continued green waste bulking and transfer activities on site prior to transfer to suitably permitted composting sites for further treatment. There will be no change to the existing waste types, activities, or storage arrangements at the site as a result of the EP application, and therefore it is not considered that the proposed EP application will increase the risk of the site.

This DMP sets out the potential sources of dust at the Site, the measures in place to control dust generation and monitor releases, and the management and monitoring actions that will be taken in response to a dust event.

This DMP is a controlled document and will be reviewed on an annual basis. However, the DMP is intended to be a 'live' document which serves as a reference during daily operations, and as such will be updated on a more frequent basis should the following occur:

- Significant changes are made to the plant or operational practices;
- The regulator requests that the DMP is updated; or
- Complaints are received, which on subsequent investigation result in the identification of further control measures or remedial action, in addition to those set out within this DMP.

This DMP will be kept in the Site office and will be made available to all employees.

2.0 Site Operations

The Site consists of a WTS; current and proposed operations at the Site include acceptance, storage (short term) and transfer of green waste arising from household collections. The Site would accept a maximum throughput of 35,000 tonnes per annum (tpa), with waste delivered to the Site via standard 6-8 tonne Refuse Collection Vehicles (RCVs) and taken off site in articulated vehicles. All traffic would access the Site from the exiting access off Kitsmead Lane. All operations and activities on site would continue as per the existing operations, with the exception of the increase in tonnage throughput from the current rate of 30,000 tpa.

2.1 Description of Operations

Operations within the Site include:

- Waste reception and tipping;
- Waste storage;
- Bulking of waste; and



- Transfer off site

Waste would comprise green waste collected from residential premises by standard RCVs, typically in 6 – 8 tonne payloads. Upon arrival at the Site, waste is tipped into the designated reception area to the north of the Site where on site plant transfers the material to relevant storage area.

During Spring, Summer, and Autumn (March to November) green waste will typically be moved off site within 48 hours, and always within a maximum of 5 days to allow for operational flexibility; the total tonnage of waste on site at any one time would not exceed 500 tonnes. Waste is then transferred off site to permitted composting facilities using 26 tonne articulated vehicles. There would be no processing of received material prior to being exported.

On -site facilities for vehicle washing would be provided, alongside parking for HDVs and employee vehicles.

2.2 Hours of Operation

Haulage of transferred materials would typically be undertaken at the WTS from 07:00 to 17:00, Monday to Friday. To ensure continuity of service, the Site would occasionally be operational on Saturdays and Sundays, public holidays and over the Christmas and New Year period.

2.3 Receipt of Materials

Material would be received at the WTS via road by RCVs. Loads carried by RCVs would be inspected for any contaminants, or unusually dusty loads prior to being directed to the relevant area within the WTS to offload.

2.4 Waste Acceptance Procedures

Waste acceptance procedures are followed as per details provided within the Operating Techniques Document (OT). This includes a procedure for how to manage rejected loads and the completion of a rejected load form.

Every waste movement coming onto the Site will be recorded by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) with the following information:

- A description of the waste;
- The quantity of the waste; and
- The origin of the waste.

The operator shall keep a copy of the WTN on site. All wastes received at the Site shall be visually inspected to confirm the description and composition confirm to the written description and the European Waste Code (EWC) of the relevant WTN.

If a vehicle is non-compliant with the EP upon inspection, waste will be refused entry and the event will be recorded into the Site log book. Waste types and EWC codes accepted on site are as follows:

- 20 02 01 – Biodegradable waste; and
- 02 01 07 – wastes from forestry.

Certain materials received at the WTS would be designated as a priority for bulk export, including:

- Any materials designated as 'high-risk' following inspection;



- Materials which are classified as having a high dust risk potential following inspection; and
- Where a Site operative is alerted to stored material becoming a significant source of dust emissions.

2.5 General Housekeeping

Regular cleaning of operational areas within the WTS shall be undertaken. All operational areas of the Site are swept as and when required, in line with the daily inspections. Where required, appropriate remedial and corrective action will be implemented as soon as practicable. Where a build-up of material is identified it will be cleaned up as soon as practicable.

2.6 Mobile Plant and Equipment

The following plant would be used on site:

- Tele handler;
- Loading shovel; and
- Wheeled material handler.

All mobile plant and equipment is to be checked routinely and maintained as per manufacturer's recommendations to ensure correct and efficient operation.

2.7 Loading and Bulk Removal of Material

All materials would be transferred off site to permitted composting facilities via 26 tonne artics as appropriate. All waste transfer vehicles leaving the Site are securely sheeted (or enclosed) at all times.

2.8 Mitigation of Community Impacts

The following measures are adopted to ensure a 'good neighbour' approach to local residents:

- A phone number for members of the public to contact the Site Management Team will be visible on the Site board at the entrance; and
- Responding to dust complaints promptly and keeping the complainant informed of outcome of investigation (as detailed in Section 5.2).

3.0 Site Location

3.1 Human Receptors

There are a number of human receptors within 1km of the Site, including the residential areas associated with the southern area of Virginia Water, Wentworth Golf Club and isolated residential properties to the south. There are no human receptors within 100m of the Site, the closest being residences along Trumps Green Road, approximately 210m to the north.

Reference should be made to Figure B for presentation of sensitive receptors within 1km of the Site. The receptor sensitivity has been determined in reference to the IAQM Minerals



Dust Guidance¹ in which residential dwellings are determined to be of a 'high' sensitivity to dust, and industrial facilities and receptors of a 'low' sensitivity to dust.

3.2 Ecological Receptors

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was utilised to identify sensitive ecological sites in proximity to the Site. The following designations were considered:

- Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Special Protection Areas (SPA);
- RAMSAR;
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS);
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR); and
- Ancient Woodland (AW).

As presented in Figure B, there are no statutory ecological designations within 1km of the Site. There are 6 parcels of AW, the closest being adjacent to the northern boundary. The sensitivity of AW to dust deposition are considered to be low, determined in reference to the IAQM Minerals Dust Guidance¹.

4.0 Sources, Releases and Impacts

4.1 Identification of Dust Sources

In reference to the Site operations (as outlined in Section 2.0) the following potential dust sources at the Site are identified:

- Road vehicles entering and leaving the Site, tracking material out onto the public highway;
- Internal vehicle / plant movements within the Site;
- Dust or particulates released from loaded vehicles; and
- Unloading, loading, storage and handling of materials at the WTS.

4.2 Control Measures

The following dust control measures are adopted at the Site. In the first instance, operational measures have been adopted to minimise or prevent the release of dust. Where dust emissions cannot be prevented, mitigation measures (such as suppression and containment) would be adopted to further minimise or prevent the release of dust.

The 'routine' measures which would be adopted on a regular basis are outlined in Table A.

¹ Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust for Planning, Impacts Institute of Air Quality Management, v1.1, May 2016.



Table A: Routine Control Measures for Dust / Particulates

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
Site speed limit and minimisation of vehicle movements on site.	Reducing vehicle speeds reduces dust emissions from vehicles movements. A speed limit of 10mph is enforced on internal haul roads which reduces re-suspension.	Implement as part of good practice and incorporated into training / induction process. Speed limit clearly presented around the Site.	Enforced at all times when the Site is operational. The speed limit can be reduced further in periods of dry weather or high winds.
Minimising material drop heights.	Reducing the height at which materials are handled reduces the potential for debris, dust and particulates to be suspended and dispersed by winds.	Implement as part of good practice and incorporated into the training process.	Implemented at all times that the Site is operational.
Good housekeeping.	A consistent, regular housekeeping regime is in place to ensure the Site is kept clean, and in doing so prevents dust and particulate build up within the operational areas. Less dust present in the operational area would limit the potential for resuspension of dust from site operations (such and vehicle movements).	Easy to implement and requires minimal equipment.	Implemented at all times that the Site is operational.
Enclosure / sheeting of loaded vehicles.	Minimises the escape of debris, dust and particulates from loaded vehicles.	Loaded vehicles would be checked for coverings upon entering and prior to leaving the Site. All vehicles and plant will be checked before use by the driver and hosed down as necessary to ensure that deposits of mud are not carried outside of the EP boundary.	Implemented for all loaded vehicles entering / leaving the Site.
Containment of stockpiles.	Containment of stockpiles can provide effective protection of materials and operations from wind-whipping and thus reducing pathway effectiveness.	Waste is stored in the northern area of the Site where push walls are located along the northern boundary and partially down the eastern and western boundary. These	Designed-in measure (always in place).



Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
	Containment can also ensure waste remains within the designated area.	provide a degree of wind protection and ensures waste is contained within the designated storage area. Stockpiles are maintained to a maximum height of 4m outside of operational hours to prevent wind whipping.	
Visual Dust Monitoring.	Visual dust monitoring provides a cost-effective method of monitoring that allows for pro-active, immediate response to dust generating events.	Where monitoring identifies that dust from the Site operations is present beyond the Site boundary, investigation would be undertaken, and remedial measures implemented, as outlined in Section 5.1.	Periodic and reactive dust monitoring is undertaken as detailed in Section 5.1.

Additional 'reactive' measures can be implemented as and when it is identified that they may be required (i.e. in response to visual dust monitoring or complaints).

Table B: Reactive Control Measures for Dust / Particulates

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
Special measures for materials with a high dust potential.	Dust suppression measures (wetting of the material) may be implemented at the relevant storage and transfer points as required.	Reducing handling operations and retention time or wetting down materials identified to have a high dust potential would greatly reduce potential dust emissions from that material.	Implemented where materials are identified to have a high dust potential (through waste inspection, visual monitoring or operator observations).
Dust Suppression.	Water suppression can be a highly effective way of reducing the dust potential at-source, eliminating the pathway to the receptors.	Water suppression is available (via a hose pipe) at all material storage areas. Wetting down and misting of materials would greatly reduce the dust potential of those materials.	Implemented as required, to be determined by the Site Manager by monitoring of wastes received, meteorological conditions (i.e. identify periods of low rainfall, high temperatures and / or high wind speeds). During dry weather or when traffic volumes are high, site management will ensure action is taken



Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
			to spray the roads using a water bowser or a hose.
Temporary cessation of dust generating activities.	Temporary stopping of dust generating activities can significantly reduce dust emission from the Site.	Ceasing dust generating activities would reduce dust emissions from the Site, however this would have implications for the operational effectiveness of the Site, so should only be adopted where other control measures have been exhausted.	This is to be adopted as a final contingency measure, only where other reactive mitigation measures have been implemented and visual dust monitoring identifies that dust is still being transported beyond the Site boundary.

4.3 Magnitude of Dust Emissions

Potential magnitude of dust emissions from sources at the Site are presented in Table C. The potential magnitude of emissions has been determined in consideration of the proposed Site operations (Section 2.0), dust potential of materials (Appendix A) and control measures (Section 4.2).

Table C: Dust Release Inventory

Dust Source	Potential Magnitude of Emissions	Reasons
Vehicle and plant movements	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small area (approx. 0.5ha). • Site speed limit of 10mph or less.
Debris from loaded vehicles	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles are covered when entering or exiting the Site (sheeting or enclosed vehicles).
Unloading, loading and storage of materials	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of waste types received have a low dust potential, reducing the potential of dust re-suspension during transfer operations. • Drop heights are minimised where possible. • Stockpiles are stored within a designated area (<0.4ha) in the northern area, contained by push walls to the north, east and west. • Storage times are low, with material typically retained on site for less than 48 hours during drier months of the year (spring to autumn).

4.4 Pathway

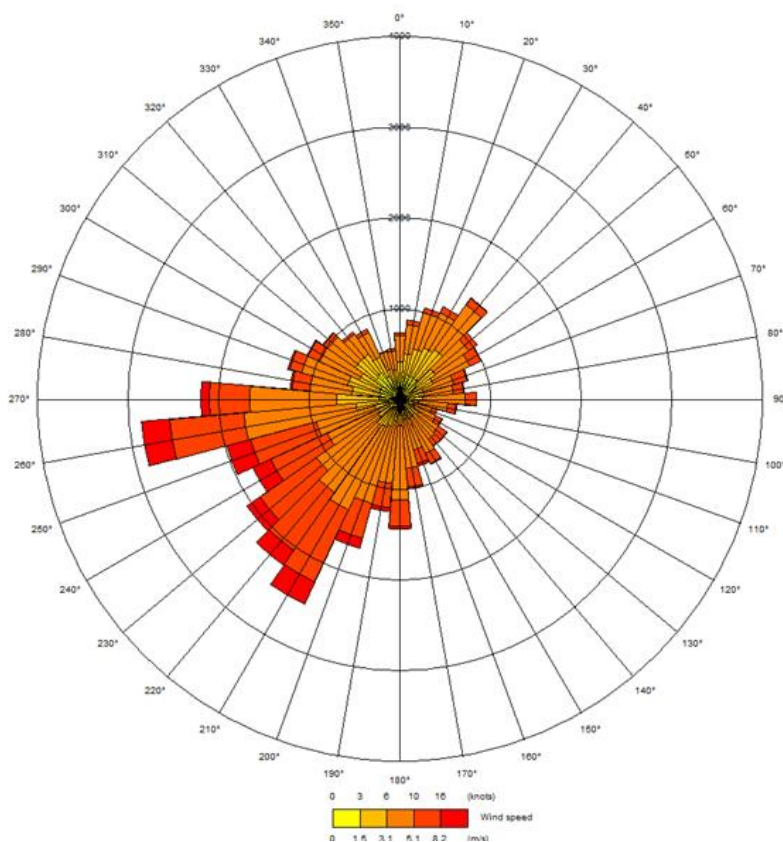
The primary pathway by which dust and particulates may be transported to sensitive receptors is by atmospheric dispersion. In general, higher wind speeds lead to effective



dispersion and dilution of dust emissions due to turbulence. Dust is considered unlikely to be carried by winds of less than 5.6m/s, a value in line with the US EPA² emission factors and below the stated speed of 5.8m/s within Mineral Industry Research Organisation (MIRO)³ guidance.

The nearest meteorological recording station to the Site is Heathrow, located approximately 12km north-north-east of the Site. In reference to the five-year average meteorological data acquired from this recording station, the prevailing winds in the Site locale are from the west and south-west. As such, the potential impact of emissions is likely to be greater to the east and north-east of the Site. A composite wind rose from Heathrow meteorological recording station, showing the frequency of wind speed and direction, is presented in Figure A.

Figure A: Heathrow Meteorological Station Wind Rose (5 year average 2016 - 2020)



In reference to the sensitive receptors in proximity to the Site, as presented in Section 3.0, there are no medium to high sensitivity human receptors located within close proximity of the Site (i.e. within 100m⁴). As presented in Figure B, there are no ecological receptors of medium to high sensitivity in close proximity in all directions.

² United States Environmental Protection Agency: AP-42 Compilation of Air Emission Factors from Stationary Sources, Chapter 13.2 Fugitive Dust Sources.

³ Mineral Industry Research Organisation (MIRO), 2011. Good practice guide: control and measurement of nuisance dust and PM₁₀ from the extractive industries.

⁴ Guidance for mineral sites suggests that larger dust particles greater than 30µm which may comprise 95% of dust released from a Site, would be expected to be deposited within 100m of the Source (IAQM, 2016)



In consideration of the above, the overall pathway effectiveness between sources and receptors is considered ineffective for human receptors and ineffective for ecological receptors.

4.5 Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

The pathway for the majority of the releases is atmospheric dispersion; wind whipping of stockpiles and handling operations. The source-pathway-receptor routes are detailed in Table D.

Table D: Dust Release Inventory

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Where Relationship Can Be Interrupted
Vehicle and plant movements.	Suspension of dust and particulates as a result of vehicle movements. Atmospheric dispersion of materials transported	No high sensitivity receptors located within 200m of the Site boundary.	Dust deposition and visual soiling. Consequent resuspension as airborne particulates.	A speed limit of 10mph (or less) is in place for vehicles or plant at the Site.
Debris from loaded vehicles	Suspension of dust and particulates as a result of material transfer.	No high sensitivity receptors located within 200m of the Site boundary.	Dust deposition and visual soiling. Consequent resuspension as airborne particulates.	All HGVs transferring material to or from the Site shall be covered (contained vehicles or sheeted).
Unloading, loading and storage of materials.	Suspension of dust and particulates as a result of unloading and loading activities. Atmospheric dispersion of stored materials.	No high sensitivity receptors located within 200m of the Site boundary.	Dust deposition and visual soiling. Consequent resuspension as airborne particulates.	Wastes are temporarily stored in a designated area to the north of the Site, contained using push walls along the Site boundary. Drop heights are minimised where possible. Water suppression will be used to dampen stockpiles which are identified to be a significant source of dust emissions during periods of dry / windy weather.

5.0 Monitoring and Complaints Procedure

5.1 Dust Monitoring

5.1.1 Visual Dust Monitoring

Visual dust monitoring provides a cost-effective method of monitoring that allows for proactive, immediate response to dust generating events. Visual dust monitoring also enables the effectiveness of the operational and mitigation measures in place to be assessed.



No visible dust is permitted to leave the Site boundary, therefore it should not cause nuisance or deposition impacts to any of the receptors identified.

Visual assessment is undertaken on a daily basis by Site operatives for airborne or deposited dust. Assessment is carried out as part of routine daily site inspections. Daily assessments include, as a minimum, a visual assessment of the following areas (identified as areas / activities with the highest potential for dust generation):

- Perimeter walk around;
- If required, off site walkover surveys;
- Waste storage area;
- Internal haul routes; and
- Public highway near the Site exit.

Based upon the size of the Site, it is considered viable for daily monitoring to include a walkover of the permit boundary as the routine. The location of the monitoring points will be determined based upon the wind direction and the location of dust generating activities being undertaken on site / off site at the time.

All visual monitoring is recorded in the daily logbook and made available to the EA as required. Details recorded include (as a minimum):

- Weather conditions (wind speed, direction, rainfall). Envar operate a Davis Vantage Vue weather station on site. The station records wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall and enables the site management team to monitor site specific weather conditions. Information can also be sourced from publicly available data from the nearby Heathrow Airport meteorological recording station;
- Any non-standard site operations;
- Identification of any significant dust on site or dispersion beyond the Site boundary; and
- Additional mitigation measures put in place, if required.

A visual dust monitoring check-sheet is provided in Appendix D as an example, although use of this sheet is not mandatory. An increase in the frequency and scale of visual monitoring will be undertaken where:

- Particularly dusty conditions are detected on site by operational staff;
- The Site Manager identifies a period of adverse meteorological conditions (i.e. prolonged dry periods and or high wind speeds; and / or
- In response to complaints being received – in this situation off site monitoring will also be carried out at locations in proximity to where the complaint was received.

The results of the visual dust monitoring will be monitored by the Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons). Where it is identified that significant dust levels are present on site, or dust is visible beyond the Site boundary, the Site Manager will ensure that the appropriate mitigation measures are adopted in response (see Table C). In the event that visual dust monitoring identifies dust being transported beyond the Site boundary and mitigation measures fail to resolve the issue, all dust generating activities will cease until the source of the dust has been identified and steps taken to prevent the off site emissions.

In the event that continuous off site dust emissions are detected (i.e. more than 2 days in a row) alongside complaints being received by members of the public, correspondence with the EA will be undertaken to discuss subsequent steps.



It is not proposed to undertake any visual dust monitoring outside of the operational hours of the Site. However, if monitoring was specifically required outside of the operational hours, a third-party monitoring company could be commissioned to undertake monitoring.

5.1.2 Responsibility for Implementation

A suitably trained Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) is on Site during operational hours who is responsible for the implementation of dust management measures where required. Responsibilities are allocated to specific personnel to ensure dust generation is effectively controlled as outlined in Table E below.

Table E: Dust Management Responsibilities

Actions	Responsibility
Monitoring meteorological forecast	Technically Competent Manager (TCM) (or Nominated Competent Person (NCP))
Routine (daily) visual dust monitoring	TCM or NCP
Routine monthly visual dust monitoring	TCM or NCP
Coordinating plant area cleaning	TCM or NCP
Application of plant dust suppression	TCM or NCP
Completing dust event forms	TCM or NCP
Liaison with public and regulator	Site Management Team
Coordinating dust management plan updates	Site Management Team
*The procedure for the Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) to review feedback from visual monitoring will be to review the visual monitoring record in the Site Logbook.	

All personnel on Site understand their responsibility to ensure the generation of dust is minimised. Each employee is made aware of the importance of dust control and the most effective measures available to minimise such emissions either as part of the induction process, or as a specific training exercise. Training incorporates the following aspects:

- Waste types that can be accepted at the Site, as outlined within the Site’s permit;
- Key activities with the highest potential for dust generation;
- Methodology of visual dust assessments;
- Importance of unofficial visual dust assessments during everyday work and how to report visible dust emissions;
- How to respond to a complaint from a member of the public;
- The complaints protocol and escalation method;
- What to do in the event of a dust emission incident, and who to inform;
- The importance of the DMP, its ‘active’ format and its location;
- Any dust monitoring methods incorporated on Site at the time;
- Overview of the prevailing winds and how this affects daily operations;
- Key aspects to look out for during routine operations with regard to dust generating activities;
- Cleaning regime on site (routine and intermittent);



- Regime of maintenance of on site plant;
- Routine measures that can be incorporated into daily work schedules to minimise dust and emissions (i.e. no idling, minimise drop heights, traversing across base of stockpiles, covering of loads); and
- Additional measures that can be undertaken to minimise dust and emissions (i.e. notification of relevant person visual dust plumes are identified, remedial actions).

Refresher training will be provided every two years.

5.2 Complaints Procedure

Complaints may be notified to the Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) either during or after an event, by the complainant or indirectly through a regulator who was notified. Complaints will be reported to the relevant authorities by the operator and will include the following (recorded in the Site Logbook):

- Date, time, and name of complainant (if given);
- Nature of complaint;
- Locality of complaint; and
- A summary of investigation and actions taken and outcome.

Complaint response will have the objective of investigating the incident and preventing any continuing issue by putting in place additional control or management measures to prevent re-occurrence of incident and updating the DMP. Complainants will be informed of findings of investigation and actions taken.

Investigations will include but not be limited to:

- Visit by Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) to the location of the complainant to verify issue (if the complaint is made 'after' rather than 'during' a dust event this may not be possible);
- Review of Site activities at the time of the incident to investigate potential sources;
- If a dust event is occurring, or a recurring event, undertake more frequent on site monitoring and instigate off site visual monitoring and record findings;
- Review of control measures and management actions at time of incident;
- Review of meteorological conditions at time of incident; and
- Reporting of findings in the Site Logbook.

All complaints will be acknowledged within 2 working days and a response provided in line with the Complaints Procedure. An example Dust Event Form is included in Appendix B. Where a number of complaints are received (or recurring complaints are received), the complaints investigation would be escalated to the Site Management Team, who will lead an investigation seeking to rectify the issue at the earliest opportunity. The Site Management Team may engage the services of a specialist contractor to investigate where appropriate.

5.3 Engagement with the Community

The Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) will act as liaison with the regulator and local community for issues relating to dust nuisance.

The nominated representative will respond promptly to all complaints by undertaking an investigation into the dust event, including weather conditions, operations on Site and mitigation measures in place at the time of the complaint.



Complainants will be informed of the investigation.

Following the receipt of a complaint, the details of the complaint will be recorded (an example of a compliant record form is presented in Appendix C), a Dust Event Form will be completed, and the results of the subsequent investigation kept in the Site Logbook.



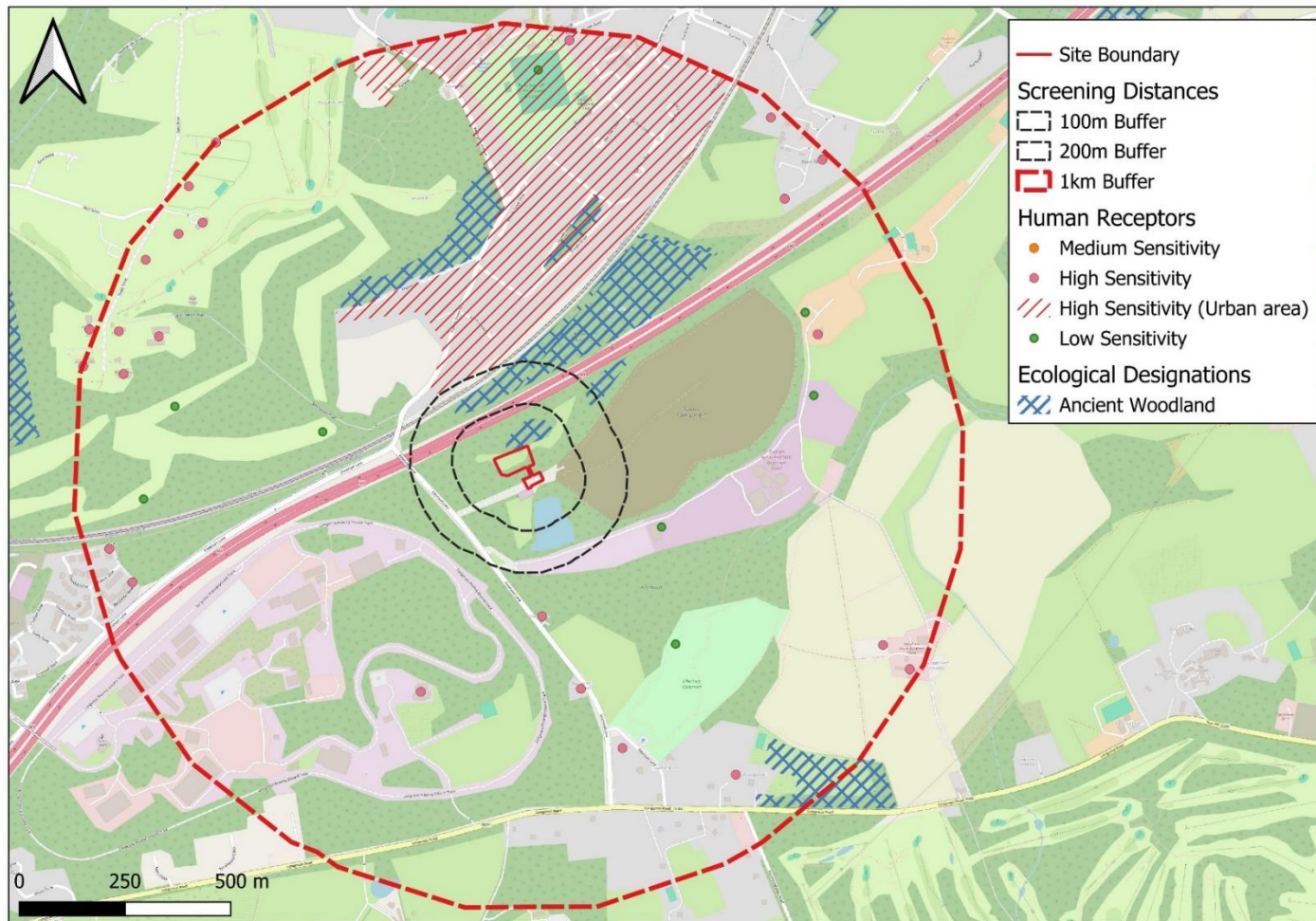


Figure B: Site Setting & Receptor Locations







Appendix A Dust Event Form

Dust Management Plan

Environmental Permit Application

Envar Composting Ltd

SLR Project No.: 402.065376.00001

11 September 2024

STAFF DETAILS	
Name of author:	
Event notified by:	
Description of event:	
Date:	
Time:	
Investigation Details	
Activities taking place during time of event:	
Dust mitigation techniques employed at time of event:	
Summary of weather conditions leading up to and during the event:	
Details of corrective actions:	
Notes:	
Closure	
Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) review date:	
Site Manager (or suitably trained delegated persons) signature, to confirm no further action required:	





Appendix B Dust Dust Complaint Form

Dust Management Plan

Environmental Permit Application

Envar Composting Ltd

SLR Project No.: 402.065376.00001

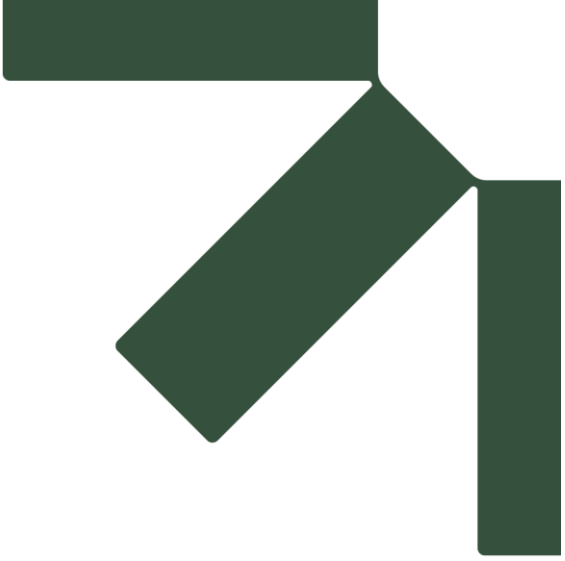
11 September 2024

COMPLAINANT DETAILS	
Complainant Name:	
Address and postcode:	
Complainant contact details (telephone/ email):	
Date & time of complaint:	
Complaint reference number:	
Complaint details:	
Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by:	
Investigator position/role:	
Date & time of investigation:	
Weather conditions at time of complaint and investigation:	
Wind speed and direction at time of complaint and investigation:	
Investigation findings:	
Feedback given to EA and/or local authority?	
Date feedback given:	
Feedback given to complainant and/or public?	
Date feedback given:	



Review and Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence:	
Proposed date for completion of required improvements:	
Actual date of completion (to be filled in once completed):	
If proposed date for completion of improvements was missed, state why:	
Does the dust management plan need updating?	
Date that the dust management plan was updated (if applicable):	
Closure	
Site Manager review date:	
Site Manager signature (to confirm no further action required):	





Appendix C Visual Monitoring Check- sheet

Dust Management Plan

Environmental Permit Application

Envar Composting Ltd

SLR Project No.: 402.065376.00001

11 September 2024

BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
Person Undertaking Survey (& Position)			
Date:		Time:	
Description of Wind Strength (i.e. strong, gusty)			
Wind Direction			
Weather observations (i.e. sunny/overcast)			
Ambient temperature (degree Celsius)			
Survey Results			
Monitoring location (to be defined based upon wind direction)		Observations	
ID	Description (i.e. boundary)	Airborne dust visible on Site?	Airborne dust visible beyond Site boundary?
1		Y/N	Y/N
2		Y/N	Y/N
3		Y/N	Y/N
4		Y/N	Y/N
5		Y/N	Y/N
Dust visible on-site or beyond boundary?			
If dust visible, identify potential source(s):			
If dust is visible beyond the site boundary, or significant levels of dust are observed at the Site, the following remedial measures should be considered:			
Good housekeeping	Reduce dust emissions resulting from events such as overspill of stockpiles onto access roads through cleaning/sweeping.		
Minimising of drop heights	Reduce the drop height of material to reduce resuspension of dust.		
Enforcement of Site speed limit	Ensure vehicles adhere to the 10mph site speed limit to reduce resuspension of dust.		
Vehicle sheeting	Ensure vehicles have sheeting in place covering loads upon arrival to and exit from the Site.		
Dust Suppression	Suppression measures should be adopted to wet down stockpiles or surfaces to reduce dust emissions.		
Temporary cease of operations	If adopted mitigation measures are not effective, a temporary cease to those operations may be required		
This is not an exhaustive list of measures.			
Summary of mitigation measures adopted (also fill in a Dusty event form)			



