MURFITTS® INDUSTRIES Environmental Risk Assessment



Helping clients prosper through compliance



SITE DETAILS

Murfitts Industries Limited

Bellingham Way,

Aylesford,

ME20 6XS

OPERATOR DETAILS

Murfitts Industries Limited

Avenue One,

Letchworth Garden City,

SG6 2HU

PERMIT REFERENCE

EPR/WP3922SYA

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

K18.18~09~003

ISSUE DATE

21/05/2025



Wiser Environment Ltd, Suite 11 Manor Mews, Bridge Street, St Ives, PE27 5UW 94 Xuan Thuy, Thao Dien Ward, District 2, Ho Chi Minh City, 713385 +44 1480 462 232 | www.wiserenvironment.co.uk | info@wisergroup.co.uk



DOCUMENT CONTROL

DOCUMENT TITLE:	Environmental Risk Assessment
REFERENCE:	K18.18~09~003
CLIENT:	Murfitts Industries Limited
REPORTED BY:	Wiser Environment Limited
STATUS:	Final
ISSUE:	02
ISSUE DATE:	21/05/2025
AUTHOR:	Wiser Environment Limited
APPROVED BY:	Magda Jackson – Murfitts Industries

REVISION HISTORY

REFERENCE	DATE	ISSUE:	REVISION SUMMARY	
K18.18~09~003	23/08/2024	D1	For client review.	
K18.18~09~003	16/09/2024	01	Finalised for submission.	
K18.18~09~003	21/05/2025	02	Amended for RFI request.	

QUALITY CONTROL

ACTION	DATE	NAME	
Prepared	08/05/2024	Rhianna Dawkes	
Checked	23/08/2024	Elliott Howard	
Approved	16/09/2024	Elliott Howard	
Amended	15/05/2025	Okelani Aworabhi	
Approved	21/05/2025	Elliott Howard	



CONTENTS

1.	INT	RODUCTION	6
	1.1.	Scope	6
	1.2.	Aims	6
2	SIT	E SETTING	7
	2.1.	Location	7
	2.2.	Humans and Property	7
	2.3.	Environmentally Sensitive Sites	8
	2.3.1.	Designated Environmental Receptors	8
	2.3.2.	Non-Statutory Designated Receptors	8
	2.4.	Geology	9
	2.5.	Hydrogeology	9
	2.6.	Hydrology	10
	2.7.	Flood Risk	10
	2.8.	Air Quality	10
	2.9.	Nature of Risk Assessment	11
3.	ME	THODOLOGY	12
	3.1.	Hazard Identification	12
	3.2.	Receptors	13
	3.3.	Prevailing Wind Direction	17
	3.4.	Pathways	17
	3.5.	Risk	18
	3.6.	Risk Management	19
	3.7.	Residual Risk	20
4	RIS	K ASSESSMENT	21
5.	AP	PENDICES	22



TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	
Table 1	Designated Sites	
Table 2	Non-Statutory Designated Sites	
Table 3	Surface Water Features	
ERA1	Identified Hazards	
ERA2	Receptors	
ERA3	Pathways	
ERA4	Probability of Exposure	
ERA5	Consequence of Exposure	
ERA6	Assessing Overall Risk	
ERA7	Environmental Risk Points	

FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE
Figure 1	Aerial image of the site, showing the permit boundary in green
Figure 2	Shoeburyness wind rose. Annual 5-year average

DRAWINGS

REFERENCE	TITLE	DATE
K18.18~20~001	Permit Boundary Plan (Rev 1)	14/05/2025
K18.18~20~002	Sensitive Receptors 1km	22/12/2023
K18.18~20~003	Site Setting Plan 2km	16/09/2024
K18.18~20~004	Site Layout Plan	30/08/2024
K18.18~20~005	FRS Access Route Plan	22/12/2023
K18.18~20~006	Drainage Plan	06/09/2024

APPENDICES

REFERENCE	TITLE
Appendix A	ERA Tables
Appendix B	Groundsure Report (GS-WG3-PXF-95k-1S8)



1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Environmental Risk Assessment accompanying the variation to the existing Standard Rules permit to a Bespoke Environmental Permit. This is to enable an increase in the waste through put to the site to 15,000 tonnes per annum. Modifications to the Site Layout have also been included, although fundamentally operations remain the same as previously permitted. Quantities stored on site will not exceed 130 tonnes at any one time.

The variation application has been prepared by Wiser Environment Limited on behalf of the Estuary

applicant Murfitts Industries Limited (MIL). The application has been prepared by Wiser Environment Limited on behalf of the applicant Murfitts Industries Limited. The ERA has been produced in line with Environment Agency guidance, 'Risk assessments for your environmental permit'¹.

This ERA identifies potential environmental risks and proposes mitigating measures than can reduce adverse impacts and should be read in conjunction with the other supporting documents included within the application.

1.1. Scope

This risk assessment is based on the source-pathway-receptor approach. All potential sources of pollution associated with waste acceptance, storage and treatment for recovery activities have been assessed against the principal receptor types identified within the site's vicinity.

The requirement for risk management measures is then dependent on a viable pathway being present between the source and the receptor. Where such pathway exists, management measures are required to reduce risk.

1.2. Aims

This assessment aims to consider potential environmental hazards associated with the activity, to identify sensitive receptors which these may impact, and determine the influence management practice has on reducing risk.

¹ Risk assessments for your environmental permit – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), updated 3 January 2025.



2. SITE SETTING

2.1. Location

The site is located in the Aylesford Logistic Centre (see Figure 1 below), West of Aylesford, bordered by other established industrial and commercial activities. The closest residential area is New Hythe Lane, located approximately 300 m West-Northwest of the site.

The M20 is located approximately 340 m South of the site, whilst the centre of Maidstone is approximately 6.3 km Southeast of the site.



Figure 1 Aerial image of the site, showing the permit boundary in green

2.2. Humans and Property

The nearest human receptor (ID1) is approximately 300 m West Northwest of the permit boundary shown on the Sensitive Receptor and Site Setting Plan (K18.18~20~002, K18.18~20~003). The main residential areas within 2 km of the permit boundary include New Hythe, Lunsford, and Larkfield.



2.3. Environmentally Sensitive Sites

Environmentally sensitive sites include;

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); Special Protection Areas (SPA); RAMSAR sites; National Nature Reserves (NNR); Ancient Woodlands (AW); Local Nature Reserves (LNR): County Wildlife Sites (CWS); World Heritage Sites; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); National Parks; and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats.

2.3.1. Designated Environmental Receptors

Table 1 Designated Sites (within 2 km)

ID	DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	695 m	E
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary - Zone 2	822 m	NE
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	856 m	E
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary - Zone 2	902 m	NE
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	1.11 km	E
-	SSSI – Holborough to Burham Marshes	1.17 km	NNE
-	Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - Ditton Quarry	1.58 km	SSE
-	Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - Medway Estuary - Zone 2	1.74 km	Ν

2.3.2. Non-Statutory Designated Receptors

A series of non-statutory designated environmental sites are located within 2 km of the permit boundary and summarised in Table 2 below (within 1km of the permit boundary). The locations relative to the permit boundary are also shown on the Site Setting Plan (K18.18~20~003) with IDs that correspond to the Receptors Table (ERA2) in Section 3.2.



Table 2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

ID	DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
1	BAP Deciduous Woodland – Larkfield	395 m	SW
2	Leybourne Lakes Country Park	480 m	NWN
3	BAP Deciduous Woodland – North of New Hythe	520 m	Ν
4	BAP Deciduous Woodland – forests South of Solar Farm	765 m	ENE
5	BAP Mudflats – North of Solar Farm	770 m	NE
6	BAP Deciduous Woodland and Mudflats – Aylesford, River Medway	1km	ESE

2.4. Geology

2.4.1. Artificial Ground and Made Ground

The site is located in an area that is not designated as either Artificial or Made ground, although given the land use it is likely this is made ground.

2.4.2. Superficial and Drift Geology

Underlying the impermeable site surface are superficial geological deposits known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

The superficial deposits below consist of Alluvium (Clay, Silt and Peat) deposits.

2.4.3. Bedrock and Solid Geology

Bedrock geology is the main mass of rocks underlying the Superficial deposits, forming the Earth and is present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water. There is evidence of Sandgate Formation and Folkestone Formation being the predominant bedrock formation underlying site, formed in the Aptian Age.

2.5. Hydrogeology

The Superficial Aquifer is the status of groundwater held within superficial geology. There are records of a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer on site (which are assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general, these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type).



The Bedrock Aquifer is the status of groundwater held within Bedrock Geology. There is a Principal Aquifer below site:

Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers.

Along with a Secondary A Aquifer also present below site:

Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

2.6. Hydrology

Table 3 Surface Water Features

DESCRIPTION	NEAREST LOCATION FROM SITE (APPROX.)	DIRECTION FROM SITE
Laybourne Lakes Country Park	480 m	NNW
River Medway	725 m	NW

2.7. Flood Risk

2.7.1. Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

The UK Government Flood Risk Check states that there is a Low Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea on site.

2.7.2. Surface Water Flooding

The UK Government website to check flood risk states that there is a very low risk of surface water flooding at the site². As identified within Appendix A, the highest risk on site is identified as 1 in 30 year, between 0.3 m and 1.0 m.

2.7.3. Groundwater Flooding

The UK Government website to check flood risk states that flooding from groundwater is unlikely in this area. The Environmental Report (Appendix A) identifies the highest risk within 50m of the site as High.

2.8. Air Quality

² Check the long term flood risk for an area in England - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)



The site is not situated within an Air Quality Management Area.

2.9. Nature of Risk Assessment

This document provides a broad and general assessment of the risk factors considered to be of significance for the site, and an evaluation of the impact from the principal risk factors to receptors within the site vicinity.



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Hazard Identification

A hazard is something with potential to cause harm to something else. Table ERA1 below identifies the principal hazard types which may be associated with the proposed activity; and indicates where hazards are identified and determined to be of significant potential risk to determine further assessment. Potential hazards from this activity are as follows:

PRINCIPAL HAZARD TYPE	SUB-HAZARD TYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCE	RISK	REQUIRES FURTHER ASSESSMENT
Odour	N/A	 Waste Delivery Storage Treatment Process Material Dispatch 	Some non-conforming waste could be delivered	✓ ERA 8 below
Point Source Emissions to Air	N/A	None	• None	No
Fugitive Emissions to Air	Dust and Particulate Matter	 Waste Delivery Treatment Process Material Dispatch 	 Deposit of EoL tyres on site Baling of EoL tyres Loading of baled EoL tyres for onward processing 	✓ ERA 8 below
	Litter and Debris	 Waste Delivery Treatment Process Material Dispatch 	 Loss of material during unloading, treatment, and dispatch of waste 	✓ ERA 9 below
Fugitive Emissions – Pests	Pests, vermin, scavengers	Storage of waste	 Some non-conforming waste could be delivered and stored on site 	✓ ERA 10 below
Fugitive Emissions – Mud and Debris	Mud & debris	 Waste Delivery Treatment Process Material Dispatch 	 Some non-conforming waste could be delivered Mud tracked into/out of site by vehicles 	✓ ERA 11 below
Fugitive Emissions – to Water	Contaminated runoff	 Run off from stored waste pre-treatment Run off from stored waste post treatment Surface water run off Fire waters 	 Waste will be stored within an area with an impermeable site surface Waste post treatment stored on an impermeable site surface, serviced by an interceptor All hazardous liquids will be stored in appropriate containers with secondary containment Localised secondary containment will be provided for potential fire water in the event of a fire Waste processing occurs externally 	✓ ERA 12 below
Accidents	Transferring substances	Waste Delivery Treatment Process	 Loss of waste from vehicle 	✓ ERA 13 below

ERA1 Identified Hazard Types



PRINCIPAL HAZARD TYPE	SUB-HAZARD TYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCE	RISK	REQUIRES FURTHER ASSESSMENT
			Spillages from processing equipment	
	Plant or equipment failure	Waste DeliveryFailure of tanks	 Spillages from vehicles bringing waste to site Leakages from waste fuel/oil tanks 	
	Flooding	 Flood risk from rivers or the sea Surface water flooding 	Low riskVery Low risk	
	Vandalism	 Unauthorised access 	Damage to critical elements of process or storage containment or vehicles	
	Fire	 Stored waste Mobile plant / process equipment 	Uncontrolled emissions or smoke and fire water	
Noise and Vibration	Transferring substances	Mobile plant / process equipment	Uncontrolled emissions of noise to surrounding commercial and residential receptors	✓ ERA 14 below
Climate Change	Extreme maximum & minimum temperature Extreme rainfall Drier summers River flow Sea level rise	 Stored Waste Mobile plant / process equipment Flood risk from rivers or the sea Surface water flooding 	 Uncontrolled emissions or smoke and fire water Potential for increased waste reactions or fires involving heat sensitive or combustible waste Increased dust emissions from processing areas, stockpiled material and site roads. Reduced availability of water for dust suppression Long periods of hot and dry weather leads to drought which has a significant impact on water supplies 	✓ ERA 15 below

3.2. Receptors

A receptor is the object (e.g., person, organism, resource, or property) impacted by a hazard. For example, odour may cause offence to a human (the receptor). When identifying receptors which may be at risk from the site, the following have been considered:

- Ancient woods
- Locations used to grow food or to farm animals or fish
- Drain and sewer systems
- Factories and other businesses
- Fields and allotments used to grow food
- Footpaths



- Roads and railways
- Groundwater beneath the site
- Homes, or groups of homes
- Playing fields and playgrounds
- Private drinking water supplies
- Regionally important geological sites
- Schools, hospitals, and other public buildings
- Water
- Conservation and habitats protected areas and areas of scientific interest

Sensitive receptors are shown on the Site Setting Plan (K18.18~20~003) and Sensitive Receptors Plan (K18.18~20~002). The IDs in ERA2 correspond to identified receptors to identified receptors within 1km of the site. Appendicised is a full list of identified ID points (Appendix D, Sensitive Receptors Table).





ERA2 Receptors

RECEPTOR TYPE	ID	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	DIRECTION	
	-	Site Workers	On site	-	
	-	Site Visitors	On site	-	
		INHABITANTS OF RESIDENTIAL PR	ROPERTIES		
	1	Residential Area East of New Hythe Lane	300 m	WNW	
	2	Brooklands Road Residential Area	390 m	NW	
	3	Larkfield Residential Area	415 m	SSW	
	4	Lunsford – The Lakes Residential Area	440 m	NNW	
	5	Larkfield – Residential Area West of New Hythe Lane	605 m	WSW	
	6	Lunsford – Residential Area surrounding Chaucer Way	615 m	WNW	
	7	Ditton – Residential Area West of New Road	750 m	S	
	8	Lunsford Residential Area Surrounding Gighill Road	1 km	WNW	
	9	Leybourne Residential Area	1 km	SW	
	10	Teapot Lane Residential Area	1 km	ESE	
	11	Ditton Residential Area	1 km	SE	
		SENSITIVE PUBLIC USE			
	1	Larkfield Village Hall	470 m	WSW	
	2	Brookfield Infant/Junior School and Lunsford Primary School	785 m	WSW	
PROPERTY	1	New Hythe Industrial Estate	0 m	Onsite	
	2	Link 20 Business Park	125 m	WSW	
	3	Lunsford Park Tesco	635 m	NW	
	4	Millhall Commercial Area	805 m	SE	
	5	Larkfield Commercial Area	945 m	SW	
	RECREATIONAL AREAS				
	1	Larkfield and New Hythe Sports and Social Club	415 m	WNW	
	2	K Sports Cobdown	695 m	SE	
	3	Old Recreation Ground, Ditton	840 m	SSE	
	AGRICULTURAL				
	1	Kingfisher Road Allotments	955 m	SW	
		CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTU	IRE		
	1	Sewage Works	175 m	SSW	
	2	Railway Station – New Hythe	685 m	NNE	
	3	Corporation Cottages	730 m	ENE	
	4	New Hythe – Solar Farm	780 m	NE	
	5	Kent Fire & Rescue Service	785 m	SW	
	ROADS AND RAILWAYS				
	-	Bellingham Way	125 m	WSW	



Environmental	Risk	Assessment
---------------	------	------------

RECEPTOR TYPE	ID	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE	DIRECTION	
	-	M20	335 m	S	
	-	A20	755 m	S	
		PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WA	Y		
	-	Sheldon Way Footpath	250 m	SW	
	-	Larkfield Leisure Centre Route	425m	W	
	-	Railway Route	545 m	E	
	-	New Hythe Lane Route	650 m	W	
	-	River Medway Route	715 m	E	
	-	Leybourne Lake Footpath	835 m	NW	
	-	Martin Square Route	910 m	SW	
		SURFACE WATER			
	-	Laybourne Lakes Country Park	480 m	NNW	
	-	River Medway	725 m	NW	
WATER		GROUNDWATER			
	-	Superficial: Secondary Undifferentiated aquifer	Onsite	-	
	-	Bedrock: Principal Aquifer and Secondary A Aquifer	Underlying site	-	
	NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES				
	1	BAP Deciduous Woodland – Larkfield	395 m	SW	
	2	Leybourne Lakes Country Park	480 m	NNW	
	3	BAP Deciduous Woodland – North of New Hythe	520 m	N	
	4	BAP Deciduous Woodland – Forests South of Solar Farms	765 m	ENE	
	5	BAP Mudflats – North of Solar Farm	770 m	NE	
ENVIRONM-	6	BAP Deciduous Woodland and Mudflats – Aylesford, River Medway	1 km	ESE	
SENSITIVE	STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES				
SITES	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	695 m	E	
	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	822 m	NE	
	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	856 m	E	
	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	902 m	NE	
	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	1.11 km	E	
	-	SSSI – Holborough to Burham Marshes	1.17 km	NNE	
	-	LNR - Ditton Quarry	1.58 km	SSE	
	-	MCZ - Medway Estuary – Zone 2	1.74 km	N	
		LISTED BUILDINGS, PARKS & SCHEDUL	ED MONUMN	ETS	
HERITAGE	1	1 Listed Building – Grade II	425 m	W	
SITES	2	3 Listed Buildings – Grade II	715 m	SSE	
	3	1 Listed Building – Grade II	910 m	SW	
	4	6 Listed Buildings – Grade II & II*	1 km	SSE	



3.3. Prevailing Wind Direction



Figure 2 Shoeburyness wind rose. Annual 5-year average (willyweather.co.uk).

The closest observing station where wind statistic data is available is at Shoeburyness, located approximately 38 km NE of the permit boundary. Figure 2 presents the wind statistics on a wind rose as an annual average using data from the previous 5 years. The wind rose indicates that the sensitive receptors located towards the NNE of the site are potentially at greatest risk from hazards transmitted through the air.

3.4. Pathways

The pathway is the means by which the hazard reaches the receptor and forms the link between the two. For example, a dust hazard may reach a receptor by travelling through air, with the air therefore being the pathway.

The source-pathway-receptor link must be present for there to be a risk. Management measures applied at the site act to minimise the overall risk by impeding or removing the pathway.





ERA3 Pathways

RECEPTOR	HAZARD	PATHWAY
	Odour	Transmitted through the air
	Dust and Particulate Matter	Transmitted through the air
Humans and Property	Noise	Transmitted through the air
	Birds, Vermin & Insects	Physical travel
	Fire	Physical contact and spread
Groundwater	Contaminated runoff	Infiltration through the ground
Surface Water	Contaminated runoff	Direct discharge from site
	Dust and Particulate Matter	Transmitted through the air
Environmentally Sensitive Sites	Noise	Transmitted through the air
	Fire	Physical contact and spread
Atmosphere Dust and Particulate Matter Transmitted through		Transmitted through the air

3.5. Risk

Assessment of risk is based on the probability of receptor exposure to the identified hazards and the consequences of such exposure. The initial assessment of risk is made assuming no risk management practices are applied.

A matrix is used to determine overall risk and uses the following definitions:

ERA4 Probability of Exposure

PROBABILITY OF EXPOSURE

HIGH – *exposure is probable:* direct exposure likely with no / few barriers between hazard, source and receptor.

MEDIUM – *exposure is fairly probable*: feasible exposure possible, barriers to exposure less controllable.

LOW – *exposure is unlikely*: several barriers exist between hazards source and receptors to mitigate against exposure.

VERY LOW – *exposure is very unlikely*; effective, multiple barriers in place to mitigate against exposure.

ERA5 Consequences of Exposure

CONSEQUENCES OF EXPOSURE

HIGH – the consequences are severe: sufficient evidence that short or long term exposure may result in serious damage.

MEDIUM – *consequences are significant;* sufficient evidence that exposure to hazard may result in damage that is not severe in nature and reversible once exposure ceases (e.g. irritant).

LOW – consequences are minor; damage not apparent though reversible adverse changes may occur.



CONSEQUENCES OF EXPOSURE

VERY LOW – *consequences* are *negligible;* no evidence of adverse changes following exposure.

Comparison between probability and consequence provides the overall risk which is reached as follows:

ERA6 Assessing Overall Risk

		CONSEQUENCES			
Very Low Low Medium Hi		High			
D	High	Low	Medium	High	High
НОС	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High
KELI	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low

3.6. Risk Management

Risk management practices for the key hazards identified above are summarised in Section 4 of this ERA. The information presented below is supported by various documents and this is clearly indicated within each table presented. In addition, risk management measures have been developed with reference to relevant guidance documents, the following being of particular note:

- Environmental Management Guidance: Risk assessment for your environmental permit³
- Guidance: Noise and vibration management: environmental permits⁴
- Guidance: Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit⁵
- Sector Guidance Note S5.06: Recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.⁶

This risk assessment details the key management measures for identified risks.

³ Risk assessments for your environment permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 21 November 2023

⁴ <u>Noise and vibration management: environmental permits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 31</u> January 2022

⁵ Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 24 November 2022

⁶ Sector Guidance Note S5.06: recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), Updated 10 October 2018



3.7. Residual Risk

The application of management practice results in a residual risk which is detailed in Section 4 of this document.



4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The key hazards identified for the activity have been subject to a risk assessment against management practice. Each hazard is assessed in a separate table (Appendix A). The information presented is, as appropriate, supported by other documents and these are referenced.

Many of the hazards identified in the tables located in Appendix A relate to 'Environmental Risk Points (ERP)' identified throughout the processes:

REFERENCE	PROCESS
ERP1	Reception
ERP2	Material storage pending treatment
ERP3	Production processes
ERP4	Material dispatch

ERA7 Environmental Risk Points (ERP)



5. APPENDICES

This page is intentionally left blank



Appendix A

Environmental Risk Assessment Tables (06/09/2024)



Appendix B

Groundsure Report (GS-WG3-PXF-95k-1S8) (22/09/2023)



Helping clients prosper through compliance

Suite 11 Manor Mews, Bridge Street, St Ives, PE27 5UW 01480 462 232 | www.wiserenvironment.co.uk | info@wisergroup.co.uk

