



Dust and Emission Management Plan (DEMP) for

KCM Waste Management Ltd

Wash Plant And Recovery Facility at land off Aldwarke Lane, Rotherham S65 3SR

Licensed Waste Management and Recycling Facility - Scrap Metal Merchants - Skip Hire - Trade Waste
Aggregates & Tipper Hire - Hazardous Waste Disposal - Confidential Waste Disposal - WEEE Disposal

VAT NO 173 445 405- COMPANY NO 08180835



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1. Introduction

The 13.2-acre site, known as 'KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility' is situated on land off Aldwarke Lane, Rotherham S65 3SR. The site is in the metropolitan borough of Rotherham. The grid reference for the center of the site is SK45149582.

The site is on the former Shires Reclamation site and previous to that was part of the Roundwood Colliery. It sits parallel to the Aldwarke Rail Junction and lies between Liberty Steels foundries. The area is solely heavy industry.

The site intends to accept and treat inert waste streams from the construction and demolition sector. The waste will be treated by sorting, separation, screening and crushing. The screening of construction and demolition waste using crushers and screens produces a range of products which are sold off site to the construction industry as recycled material. Planning permission is already in place for the above activities including concrete storage bays.

The company intends to install a Waste Recycling Wash Plant at the site to enhance the performance of the facility. This will enable the site to separate inert waste into aggregates, chippings, sand, soils, soil substitutes and silt/clay. These materials will provide the construction industry with alternatives to virgin materials. Planning permission will be applied for the installation of the Wash Plant before the application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit is completed. This Dust Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) will assist with the permit application and the management of the wash plant operations.

The site is located in an Air Quality Management Area for NO_x (as NO₂). PM₁₀ and SO₂ pollutants have not been declared as an air quality management area. The environmental risk assessment has identified dust as a low risk to environmental receptors with management controls in place. Therefore, the DEMP will accompany the permit application for the Bespoke Environmental Permit to ensure the minimization of dust and particulate matter generation. The DEMP will identify the operations which have a potential impact upon air quality in the locality and detail the operational control measures which are implemented to minimize any impacts.

Once the Bespoke Environmental Permit has been granted, this Dust Management Plan (DEMP) will form part of the sites Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.1 Sensitive Receptors

Habitat screening and receptors have been identified and show receptors up to 2km from the site as seen in figure 1 which may be affected by potential dust generation. Receptors are also summarized in tables 1 and 1.1.

Figure 1 shows the wind rose data for Rotherham with the wind direction in the locality as predominantly a south westerly wind. The wind rose data is from the nearest weather station to the site location. The prevailing wind direction being south westerly indicates the probability of exposure of dust to schools, commercial premises, and the local wildlife is low as these receptors are located north of the site. The vehicle movements and activities on site do have the potential to generate dust as identified in the environmental risk assessment although the risk has been identified as low with mitigating measures. The greatest risk to the environment will come from the migration of dust under dry and windy conditions.

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Figure 1: Nearby Sensitive Receptors

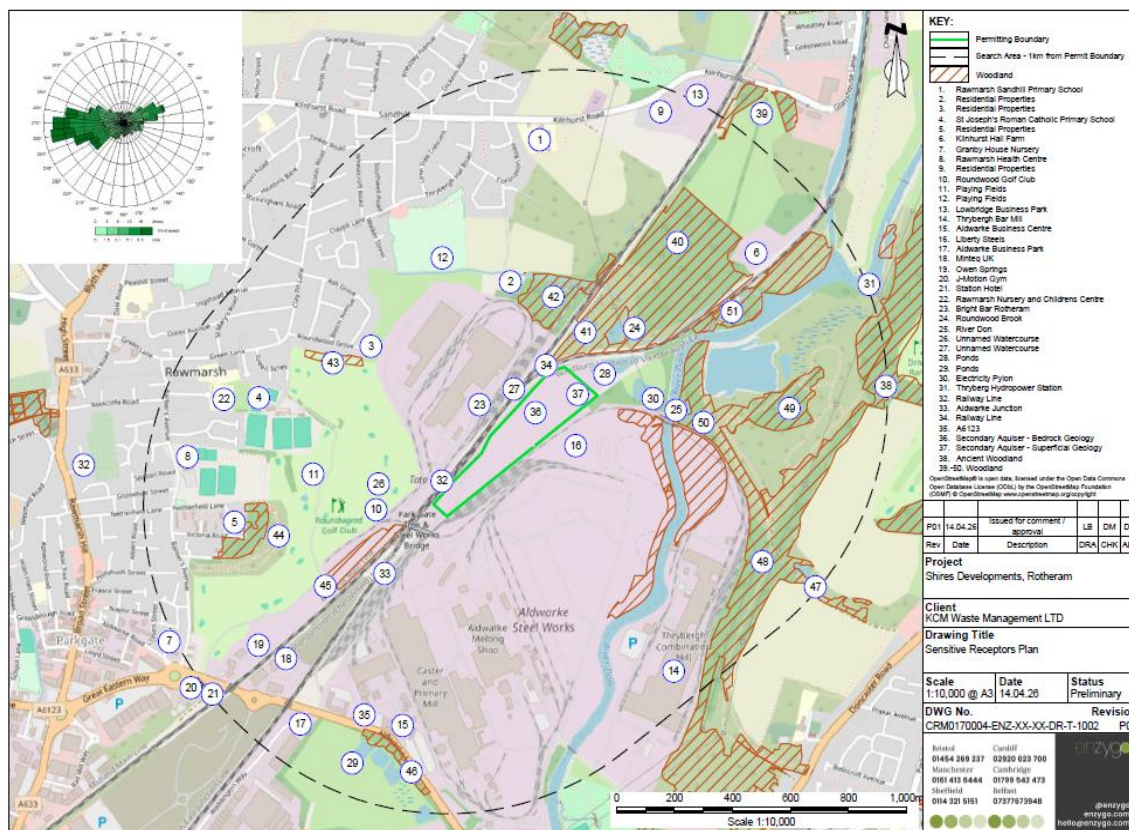


Table 1 Distances to selected, Representative Sensitive locations

Boundary	Closest property	Approximate distance to KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility (m)
North perimeter	Public transport Railway line	50m
Northeast perimeter	Ponds	100m
North perimeter	Woodland	100m
West perimeter	Roundwood Golf Course	100m
North perimeter	Liberty Steel Bright Bar Mill	200m
East perimeter	River Don	300m
West perimeter	Residential properties	600m
North perimeter	Sandhill Primary School	900m
West perimeter	St Josephs Primary School	1000m
Northeast perimeter	Kilnhurst Hall Farm	1000m

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Table 1.1 Sources of Dust and/or other Emissions

Company	Address	Type of business	Distance from KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility (m)
Liberty Steels	Rotherham S65 3SR	Steelworks	200m

2. Operations at KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility

2.1 Waste deliveries to KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility

The construction/ demolition waste will be delivered to KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility in vehicles which are either EURO5 or EURO6 compliant, depending on the age of the vehicle. The existing routes to the site off Aldwarke Lane will continue to be used. Planning permission that is already in place is for the movement of 50 vehicles in the out during the course of one day. KCM does not see the installation of the wash plant leading to an increase in traffic movements that exceeds the current planning permission in the near future.

The total amount of waste material that will be accepted and treated at the site, which has been proposed in the bespoke permit application, is 450,000 tonnes per year. The waste materials that will be accepted at the site are listed in table 2.1. The waste is classified as per the Waste Classification Technical Guidance WM3 (Environment Agency, 2021).

The company Waste Acceptance Procedures will ensure the waste materials meet the description. Waste transfer notes are required for each delivery or batch of deliveries from the same source, and copies are retained for record purposes. No more than the permitted amount of waste specified by the environmental permit will be accepted. The 'Quality Protocol for Production of Aggregates has been produced in accordance with the Waste and Resources Action Program (WRAP) guidelines to ensure the recycled materials meet the appropriate requirements and outline the waste acceptance procedures. Table 2.1 lists the waste types for the proposed operation.

Table 2.1 List of Permitted Waste Types

Maximum quantity	The total quantity of waste accepted at the site for the above activity shall be less than 250,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	Waste from mineral excavation
01 01 01	Wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 04	Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
01 04 13	Waste from stone cutting/sawing other than those mention in 01 04 07
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust
10 01 15	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration

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10 11	Waste from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	Waste that a glass waste other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 14	Waste concrete and concrete sludge
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	Wood, Glass and Plastic
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 03	Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 09	Other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
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 01	Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 14	Fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
19 01 16	Boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15
19 08	Wastes from wastewater treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	screenings
19 08 02	Waste from desanding
19 08 05	Sludges from treatment of urban wastewater
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 07	Wood other than those mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	Sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
19 13 06	Sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)

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20 01 38	Wood other than those mentioned in 20 01 37
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 03	Other municipal wastes
20 03 03	Street-cleaning residues (mud, dust and stone residues only)
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning

2.2 Overview of Waste Processing, Dust, and Other Emission Controls

Figure 2: Site layout plan:

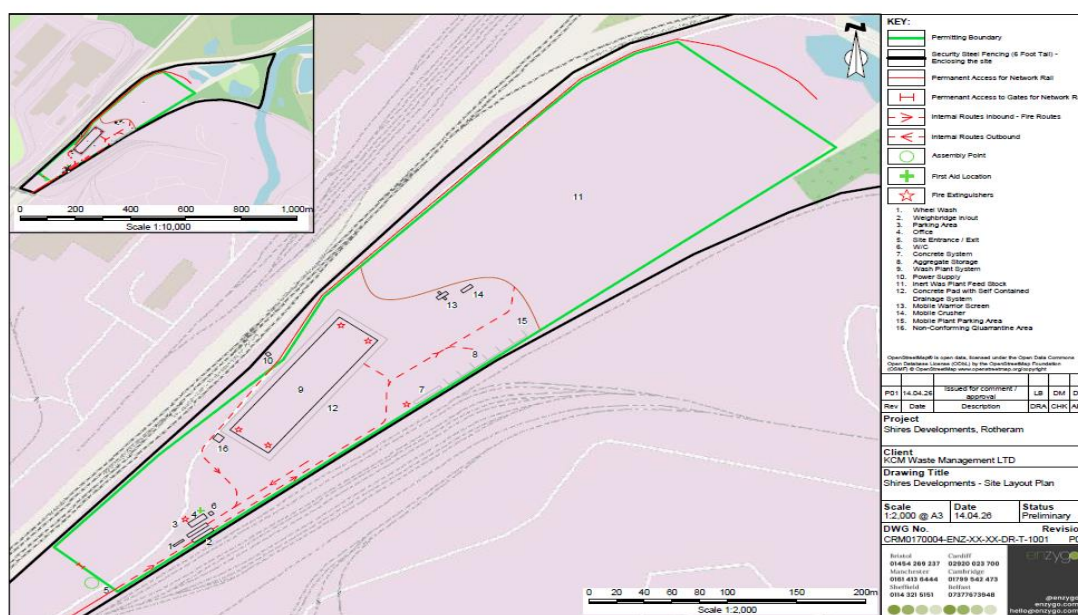


Figure 2 above shows the Site Layout Plan

The site has a porta cabin office and reception, weighbridge, port loos, concrete bays for material/product storage and a wash plant. All of these are static fixtures and are on impermeable concrete surfaces that have been engineered to specific specifications. The main storage and tipping area for the inert waste is on a hardcore base.

The access route leading to the site from Aldwarke Lane is a makeshift concrete track. This track will need to be repaired on an ongoing basis so it can be swept using the company road sweeper to reduce/prevent dust generation by vehicle movements.

The company waste acceptance procedures are followed at all times as set out in the company Recycled Aggregates Quality Protocol. Waste materials are only accepted on site with a completed waste transfer note and are visually inspected for contamination to ensure that the waste conforms to the description and EWC coding on the transfer note. Customers and vehicle drivers are advised that dusty/powder wastes are not accepted at the site. Incoming open top containers of waste are and must be appropriately covered or sheeted when in transit. Dampening down of waste streams such as rubble and soils may take place prior to deposit to reduce dust generation.

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Once the load is accepted it is directed to the site weighbridge before being deposited in the storage bays or directed to the processing area to be crushed or screened. The material is then processed in the wash plant. The site will initially have a 4-metre-high bund around the perimeter made from crushed hardcore. This will help reduce the impact of dust/noise mitigation from the site. The waste storage bays will be constructed from concrete Lego blocks and will be a maximum of 4 metres high. This will also help reduce the impact of dust mitigation from the site. The majority of the main site has palisade fencing with a height of 2.3 meters.

Figure 3: Part of Environmental Risk Assessment identifying the receptor, source, pathway, and the magnitude and management of dust risk.

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Result of exposure	Magnitude of risk	Justification of magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect	What is the agent or process with the potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk	What was the judgement based on?	How can I manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (this residual risk will be controlled by compliance)
Local human population	Releases of particulate matter (dust) and micro-organisms (bioaerosols)	Harm to human health-respiratory irritation and illness	Air transport and inhalation	High	Medium	High	Permitted waste types are inert construction waste and do not include dust, powders or loose fibers and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols, but the treatment activities will produce particulate matter, so a high magnitude risk estimated. There is potential for exposure if anyone is living or working close to the site (apart from the operator and employees). There is potential for increased dust generation from permitted activities during prolonged dry periods e.g. summer months and windy conditions	The prevailing wind direction is southwest predominately throughout the year, reducing the probability of exposure to nearby schools, residential and industrial areas. Delaying or stopping tipping of inert materials when very windy and following DEMP (Dust and Emissions Management Plan). The site is not located within an AQMA designated for PM10.	Low
Protected sites – SSSIs and green belt areas. Ponds 100m	Any	Harm to protected sites through toxic contamination nutrient enrichment,	Any	Medium	Medium	Medium	Waste operations and activities may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	Waste accepted at the site is non-hazardous and as such poses no significant risk to habitats and	low

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		smothering, disturbance, predation etc.						the environment. In addition, operations will be carried out taking the sensitive nature of the SSSI if applicable, local wildlife and the green belt areas into account.	
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3. Dust and Particulate (PM10) Management

3.1 Responsibility for implementation of the DEMP

The site's technically competent person will ensure dust management measures are undertaken as appropriate to the site operations and current weather conditions. The technically competent person must have a relevant WAMITAB certificate of compliance plus an appropriate continuing competence (in date) and renewed every two years.

The technically competent person will be responsible for keeping records of the monitoring and mitigation measures. All records will be retained for inspection as required. If further management measures are taken to control dust or weather condition monitoring, the additional mitigation measures will be recorded. In certain adverse weather conditions visual monitoring will be more intensive. Site staff are trained and the DEMP is located in the site office for staff to view when required. Additionally, vehicle drivers are made aware of the provision of the dust management plan and required to comply with the relevant provisions as appropriate.

Table 3.1 shows the connection between pathway, receptor and source. This will encourage the operators to use this DEMP to ensure that there are no gaps in abating the sources of dust emission on site. This is not an exhaustive list of all abatement options, and there may be other technology and abatement options that exist to achieve the same or a greater outcome in reducing the risk of pollution.

Table 3.1: Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of impact	Where relationships can be interrupted
Mud	Tracking dust on wheels and vehicles, then mud dropping off wheel's/vehicles when dry	In table 1 above	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Remove mud before vehicles leave site with wheel wash
Debris	Falling off lorries	In table 1 above	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Ensure all vehicles entering and leaving the site are covered
Tipping, storage and sorting of waste in the open	Atmospheric dispersion	In table 1 above	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	Ensure low drop heights. Tipping will not be undertaken during extremely windy weather conditions.
Vehicle exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	In table 1 above	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best practice measures to minimize source strength
Non-road going machinery	Atmospheric dispersion	In table 1 above	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best practice measures to minimize source strength

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exhaust emissions				
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3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

The most likely activities to cause dust generation are:

- Vehicles entering and leaving the site with mud on wheels and tracking dust on to or off the site.
- Debris falling off lorries if arrive uncovered.
- Vehicles depositing the load into the waste bays.
- Waste stored on site
- Vehicles and mobile machinery sorting the waste including excavators, loading shovels, trommel screeners and wash plant.
- Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles and machinery on site.
- Loading treated waste back onto vehicles.

To minimize dust generation, the dust control system will include the following measures:

- No acceptance of highly dusty loads to the site.
- Incoming open top containers of waste are appropriately covered or sheeted while in transit.
- Internal roadways are damped down using water bowser during adverse weather conditions to prevent dust arising from vehicle movements on site.
- Site has a daily visit by the company road sweeper and will be on standby at all times.
- All surfaces within the site and storage areas are kept as tidy as possible to prevent accumulations of dust.
- Dampening down of waste streams such as rubble and soil will take place prior to deposit to reduce dust generation.
- The wash plant is a wet process throughout and doesn't require additional water /dust suppression.
- Dust suppression sprays are present on machinery such as crushers and screens.
- Monitoring any adverse weather conditions such as high winds. Operations are adjusted if required.

Table 3.2 shows the measures that will be used to control dust/particulates (PM10) and other emissions.

Abatement measure	Description and effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Preventative measures			
Site and process layout in relation to receptors.	Locating particulate emitting activities at a greater distance and downwind from receptor exposure, provided that emissions from the source are not dispersed over significant distances.	The prevailing wind is predominantly southwest and therefore the sensitive receptors (schools, commercial, environment) are not located in this area.	Visual monitoring and weather monitoring will ensure dust generation is reduced as far as possible. Site operations can be adjusted, if necessary, for example in high winds.
Site speed limit, no idling policy and minimization of vehicle movements on site	Reducing vehicle movements and idling should reduce emissions from vehicles. Procurement policy to only purchase clean burn road vehicles and non-road going mobile machinery. Enforcement of a speed limit may reduce resuspension of particulates by vehicle wheels.	Easy to implement as part of good practice. These steps should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures	Vehicle movements and idling will be reduced as far as possible.

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Minimizing drop heights for waste. Use of enclosed chutes for waste drops/end of conveyor transfers and covered skip/storage vessels.	Minimizing the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Enclosing processes will further reduce dispersion.	Relatively easy to implement at the site. These steps should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.	Drop heights are always kept to a minimum.
Good housekeeping	Having a consistent, regular housekeeping regime that is supported by management, will ensure site is regularly checked and issues remedied to prevent and remove dust and particulate build up.	Easy to implement and requires minimal equipment. Encourages a sense of pride and satisfaction amongst the staff, which promotes vigilance and a positive culture. Staff should target the areas not caught by the road sweeper and other cleaning apparatuses.	This is carried out at all times during operational hours.
Sheeting of vehicles	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and particulates from vehicles as they travel.	Relatively easy to implement at the site. These steps should be identified clearly in the site management system and implemented as appropriate measures.	Incoming open top containers of waste are appropriately covered or sheeted whilst in transit.
Hosing vehicles on exit	This may remove some dirt, dust and particulates from the lower parts of the vehicles although likely to be less effective than a more powerful wheel wash.	May be worthwhile where wheel wash installation is not feasible, or where the wheel wash does not achieve the desired outcome. This should be in the site procedures and training. If the action works as a control measure, then consideration must be given to installing a wheel wash as the appropriate measure.	Dust suppression sprays are present on the machinery and used as required.
Ceasing operation during high winds and/or prevailing wind direction.	Mobilization of dust and particulates is likely to be greater during periods of strong winds and hence ceasing operation at these times may reduce peak pollution events.	Likely to reduce dust and particulate emissions, however, not a long-term solution. Procedures should be in place to identify when operations will cease. May require a weather station to be installed.	Operations will cease onsite during high winds.
Easy to clean concrete impermeable surfaces.	Creating an easy to clean impermeable surface, using materials such as concrete where materials will be processed, stored and on-site haul roads as opposed to unmade hard standing ground will reduce the amount of dust and particulate generated at ground level by vehicles and site activities.	Considered good overall based on dust and particulate reduction but potentially costly and disruptive to retrofit. The areas of the site that have concrete surfaces should and need to be maintained, and cleaning procedures in the management system are implemented.	The main routes on site and the processing area are laid to concrete, which is maintained and cleaned on a regular basis.

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On-site sweeping	Sweeping could be effective in managing larger debris, dust and particulates but may also cause the mobilization of smaller particles. Road sweeping vehicles dampen down dust and particulate whilst brushing and collecting dust and particulates from the road surface. This may generate dust and particulate movement that may become a Health and Safety issue if the filters and spray bars on the sweeper are not maintained.	Easy to apply but less effective than other measures. It should be covered in the management system and procedures and implanted thoroughly.	KCM's own road sweeper will visit the site daily and will be on standby to come to the site if required to clear the site surface of mud, dust and litter. As part of general housekeeping, the site will be manually swept when necessary. In the event of the road sweeper being out of action for repair/inspection a road sweeper will be hired for as long as is necessary.
Water suppression with bowser	Using bowzers is a quick method of damping down large areas of the site. This method could also be used on easy-to-clean impermeable concrete surfaces.	Highly water intensive and more likely to minimize dust and particulates on the ground that is at risk of being re-suspended rather than already airborne dust and particulate. It is very effective at dampening down internal roads and large surface areas. Can reduce the calorific value of the material which should be considered if sent for energy recovery/biomass type operations. Maintenance will be covered in the management system and working procedures.	Dust suppression sprays are present on machinery and used as required to reduce dust generation.

3.3 Other considerations

In the event of severe weather conditions, i.e., dry weather with high winds, the Technically Competent Person will decide whether to cause activities with the main emphasis of reducing any dust impacts. In the event of any unforeseen circumstances, i.e., faulty equipment, lack of water supply, the Technically Competent Person will assess whether to cease activities with the main emphasis on site will be to reduce any dust impacts. Wheel washing will be available to minimize dust generation in all climatic conditions and used more frequently during dry weather conditions.

A permanent water supply is available on site in all climatic conditions. The wash plant storage tank and storage tank and other water sources on site (ensuring less than 20cubic meters of water per day is abstracted).

3.4 Visual Dust Monitoring

Technically Competent Person will ensure that the site operations are the subject of visual monitoring for emissions of particulate matter.

Visual monitoring by suitably trained site personnel is the most effective method of detecting as quickly as possible emissions of particulate matter throughout the working day thereby facilitating the prompt assessment of such emissions and the selection and implementation of control measures as necessary. The effectiveness of

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the measures for controlling emissions shall be assessed during inspections undertaken at the site following implantation of the control measures. Any problem that is observed will be reported to the o Technically Competent Person who will be responsible for investigating the cause and implementing any remedial action as necessary. The results of inspections and remedial measures taken will be recorded.

No monitoring will take place outside operational hours; however, the Technically Competent Person/site manager will be available to attend the site should a complaint be received. If complaints are received, additional dust monitoring will be implemented.

In the event of dust being detected beyond the site boundaries, the operation will cease.

3.5 Particulate Matter Monitoring

The management and monitoring of particulate matter will be undertaken by visual assessment. An action plan will be implemented on the basis that:

1. There is an unacceptable visual emission of particulate matter from the site.
2. A complaint is received in relation to emissions to air.

An unacceptable visual emission of particulate matter from the site comprises a visual observation of dust or particulate matter crossing the site boundary. The initial observation will be made by the site personnel who have identified the emission and will be verified by the Technically Competent Person/site manager. If an unacceptable visual emission is observed by on-site personnel, the action plan will be implemented immediately. It is deemed that PM10 monitoring equipment is not required at this time. Should this situation change in the future then this plan will be updated and a copy sent to the Environment Agency for their consideration and incorporation into the sites permit.

4. Actions in the event of dust leaving the site

1. The Technically Competent Person/manager assesses the site activities and the nature of the waste handling and deliveries immediately prior to the alarm being raised, to work out what caused the problem.
2. If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the Technically Competent Person/manager will suspend the likely dust/particulate generating activities.
3. If the source is within the sites' control, the Technically Competent Person/manager will take appropriate action in terms of dust/particulate abatement, to ensure that the situation is not repeated. This may take the form of the following:
 - a. Investigating the source of the dust/particulate to prevent a re-occurrence.
 - b. Using onsite stored rainwater to damp down road surfaces on site as appropriate.
 - c. Suspending operations which are not being conducted using best practices controls as set out in table 3.1
 - d. Log findings
 - e. Inform the Environment Agency of the breach and detail mitigating measures undertaken.
 - f. Liaise with local residents/businesses and appropriate stakeholders to ensure that they are fully aware of the situation and the steps being taken to rectify the situation.

5. Reporting and Complaints Response

In the event of any complaint, an investigation will be undertaken into the circumstances.

Where the complaint is as a result from activities within the site, steps will be taken where possible to reduce the impact of or remove the dust source. Any investigation will be concluded within two working days. The Technically Competent Person/Manager will maintain a daily record of complaints and investigations with any mitigation measures taken.

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5.1 Reporting of Complaints

Complaints will be recorded on the dust complaint form detailed in Appendix A. Copies of all forms will be retained for inspection by interested parties upon request.

5.2 Management Responsibilities

The Technically Competent Person/Manager will be responsible for responding to and dealing with complaints

6. Summary

The operations at the site may, at times, produce dust but the dust produced will be limited by the nature of the operations and the mitigating measures. In any event dust will be controlled to confine and prevent its escape and to minimize airborne dispersal.

The main cause of dust generation will come from vehicle movements on and off the site and the tipping of material and reloading of sorted materials such as soils, soil substitutes and aggregates.

Effective site management, to ensure the control of airborne dust, will include:

- No acceptance of highly dusty loads to the site.
- Incoming open top containers of waste are appropriately covered or sheeted while in transit.
- Internal roadways are dampened down using water bowser during dry and adverse weather conditions to prevent dust arising from vehicle movements on site.
- The site has a daily visit by the company road sweeper, sweeping internal roads and around the entrance/exit to the site on Aldwarke Lane. The road sweeper will be on standby at all times.
- All surfaces within the site and storage areas are kept as tidy as possible to prevent accumulations of dust and debris.
- Dampening down of waste streams such as rubble and soil will take place prior to deposit to reduce dust generation.
- Dust suppression sprays are present on machinery such as crushers and will be used as required whilst processing material.
- The Wash Plant has its own water tank and recycles its own water to ensure a limited amount of water is used and prevent dust being generated during material processing.
- Monitoring any adverse weather conditions such as high winds. Operations are adjusted if required, including cease of operations.

Ongoing monitoring of dust generation with the appropriate updating of the DEMP, will ensure continuing effective dust management at KCM Waste Management Ltd Wash Plant and Recovery Facility without any adverse dust impacts off site.

Licensed Waste Management and Recycling Facility - Scrap Metal Merchants - Skip Hire - Trade Waste Aggregates & Tipper Hire - Hazardous Waste Disposal - Confidential Waste Disposal - WEEE Disposal

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Appendix A Dust Complaint Form

Dust Complaint Report Form	Date:	Ref
Complainant name		
Complainant address		
Complainants contact details	Email:	Tel:
Time and date complaint made	Time:	Date:
Time and date of dust incident	Time:	Date:
Weather conditions at the time (dry, raining, foggy, snow)		
Temperature in °C (Very warm, warm, mild or cold)		
Wind strength and direction (Light, medium, strong, gusting)		
Results of latest dust monitoring from management system		
Complainant's description of dust (brief description)		
Complainant's additional comments if any		
Any other relevant information		
Activities at the time of the offending dust emission occurrence (waste loading/ unloading/crushing/screening)		

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Actions taken:	
Final outcome:	

Form completed by:	Date completed:	Signature:

Approved by:	Date approved:	Signature:

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