



Environment, Fugitive Emissions & Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan

Donald Ward Limited

Boulder Bridge Lane
Carlton
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S71 3HJ

Date: June 2026

Reviewed by: Site Management and Environment Department

Key receptors are located:

- Residential properties located approx. 220m to the East of the site on Shaw Lane.
- Watercourse (Shaw Dyke) 20m East, 120m North East and 170m South East of the site.

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
TO AIR FROM SITE ACTIVITIES						
Dusts and Particulates Releases of particulates or dust from the tipping of metal wastes Releases of particulates or dust from the tipping /	Local human Population Ecosystems/ habitats Air quality	Air transport / Wind blown	The site operates in accordance with a Dust Management Plan. Compliance with waste acceptance procedures identifies the presence of wastes with the potential to generate significant quantities of dusts so they can be managed accordingly. Wastes are inspected at weighbridge and in unloading areas. Activities on site are managed to minimise the risk of dust related impact. Nevertheless, during inspections the presence of any nuisance dusts are noted and recorded in the EHS Management software. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem. The following procedure ensures emissions of dust are kept to a practical minimum, preventing or where that is not practicable, minimising the likelihood of dust emissions from site.	Low	Dust Nuisance, loss of amenity Respiratory illness	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place

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handling of municipal, industrial and commercial wastes Release of particulates or dust from acceptance of asbestos Releases of particulates or dust from storage and handling of wastes and residues e.g. specifically the fine fraction from granulation process Releases of particulates or dust from mechanical processing e.g. pre-granulation of cables in Superchopper or Multi-Purpose Rasper (MPR), shredding, granulation grinding, shearing		The measures taken to control dust at the facility are as follows: The site management team carry out monitoring of site operations and undertake regular visual inspections (at least once per day) of operations to check that routine dust management practices are being adhered to and to assess the potential for dust emissions. Remedial action is taken if dust/particulates are identified as a potential problem. The site has a fire prevention plan which aims to keep feedstock and waste to a minimal level. In addition to minimising risk of fire, this helps to minimise the risk of dust generation from stockpiles by keeping stockpile heights to a practicable minimum to minimise potential for windblown emissions. Dust suppression sprays are installed along the building at the Multi-Purpose Rasper processing area and dust suppression techniques such as dampening and the use of both manual and mechanical sweeping are employed as necessary to prevent unacceptable emissions. A portable dust buster is available to suppress dust in areas not covered by fixed spray systems. Where appropriate and reasonably practicable, the parts of the mechanical treatment processes with the potential to give rise to dusts are covered and/ or fitted with dust suppressing technology to eliminate fugitive emissions from plant and machinery during the process. The Multi-Purpose Rasper is conveyor fed to eliminate dust from feeding the machine and has a hood fitted to help contain dust. Dust suppression in the form of sprinklers are installed along the building at the MPR processing area and dust suppression techniques such as dampening and the use of both manual and mechanical sweeping are employed as necessary to prevent unacceptable emissions. The area benefits also from a netted screen to contain any particulate emissions locally. The granulation plant is located in a building, which acts to reduce dust and particulate emissions from the site. The granulation plant is fitted with dust extraction technology. The fine fraction from the process is contained in bags / containers that are sealed / covered to minimise emissions. Construction and demolition wastes containing asbestos are included for transfer only. These wastes will not be treated, sorted, repackaged, compacted, crushed, sheared, baled or otherwise mechanically handled. They will remain in their primary packaging/wrapping and will be stored only in a dedicated sealed, lockable container used for asbestos waste only, pending removal from site to a suitably authorised facility. Drop heights, the distance between the grab and the stockpile [for deliveries and loading] are kept to a minimum in line with company best practice (i.e. grab lowers material onto stockpiles or into containers) to prevent the generation of fugitive emissions of dusts. The wastes and process residues are adequately stored and treated in a manner to prevent the potential release of dusts and particulates. Storage and containment include managed stockpiles, bays, bins, skips, containers, stillages, sacks or drums. Sealed roro bins are used to store daily production of waste			
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Releases of particulates or dust from mechanical processing e.g. shredding and shearing of metal wastes Releases of particulates or dust from the movement of vehicles on site.		pile. Asbestos wastes are stored in sealed bags and containers. All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system, minimising the risk of generation of dusts from site surfacing. The integrity of the surfacing is maintained. Good housekeeping is employed daily to reduce quantities of particulates and dust accumulating on the site and alleviate any waste leaving the site. Manual sweeping is employed on plant and equipment to minimise build-up of dust and debris. Visual monitoring by the site manager or appointed representative in their absence is undertaken throughout the day to determine the frequency such sweeping. The bobcat has a brush attachment and sweeping is undertaken daily. A road sweeper is used routinely at least once per week, more frequently (up to 3 times per week) if deemed necessary following inspections. Distances that material has to travel are kept to a minimum with due care and consideration being given to unloading and loading areas and distance from storage area. Traffic speed including vehicles and mobile plant is limited to minimise dust generation by vehicle movement on site. Visible signage informing of the speed limit is displayed on site. Netting is erected at appropriate areas of the site boundary to further help prevent escape of dust and particulates from the site. Netting is present on the southern boundary wall and around the bagging area. Netting is present around the dust bagging plant, enclosing on 3 sides to prevent windblown material. Sprinkler systems are available at these locations to suppress any emission. The bagging plant is a key area of focus for morning checks / housekeeping efforts. All relevant Ward employees and relevant contractors are aware of the details of the procedure for dust management and control. Tool Box Talks are used to communicate the policies & plans and there are records of training. All employees have comprehensive training in respect of the use of the plant and machinery associated with the loading and handling activities. Dust is controlled through the on-going monitoring of site operations by the site management team using the management system tools. Daily site observations are conducted by site management and verbal reminders of best practice provided at the time if operational procedures are not in accordance with best practice. Observations with regard to improvements made to the working environment are recorded in the Site Diary.			
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			Operational Feedback is communicated to site operatives at morning meetings or regular HSEQ meetings if earlier notice or discussion is not required. Ward contact details are readily available to neighbouring residents. Neighbours are encouraged to contact site directly to discuss any concerns they may have. The site office contact details (postal address and telephone number) are available on the site identification board at the site entrance, the Ward company website and business listing services, and internet search engines. Any complaints received direct to site or via the regulators are recorded in the 'EHS Management Software' / complaints log, investigated and responded to. Significant changes to operational practices are subject to discussions and to investigation to assess their potential impact on the environment. Operational changes are defined as a significant change to plant type, a change to storage/treatment location of waste or a significant change to waste handling procedure.			
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk

Noise & Vibration Noise from general handling Tipping of wastes onto concrete surface or other metals Moving wastes on site, loading containers and skips with waste metal materials Noise and	Local human Population Ecosystem/habitats Structures	Air transport and vibration through the ground	Activities on site are managed in accordance with the risk assessment to minimise the risk of noise related impact. The site operates in accordance with a Noise Management Plan. Nevertheless, during inspections, if the presence of nuisance noise is noted it is recorded in the EHS Management Software. The source of any problem is investigated and dealt with as necessary to remove the problem. The measures taken to control noise levels at the facility and to minimise the effect of any such nuisance are as follows: The site will undertake waste activities between 07:00hrs to 17:00hrs Monday to Saturday. Waste activities may run to 23:00hrs based on previous operators' use of the site and granulation equipment. Normal planned maintenance takes place routinely from Sunday to Friday 19:00 – 04:00hrs. Best endeavours are taken to operate within the abovementioned working hours; however, there may be occasions when operations may be required outside of these hours. Ward undertakes proactive and responsive communications with third party hauliers/ site users, which includes information about restricted times for delivery and collections and asks for consideration of the neighbours when accessing and egressing the site. Storage areas are designated which facilitates the effective management of all waste types to ensure unnecessary handling/ double handling of scrap can be avoided wherever practicable. Control and monitoring of waste acceptance procedures ensure wastes likely to cause explosions are	Medium	Noise Nuisance, loss of amenity	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place
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vibrations from plant, machinery and vehicle movements Noise and vibrations from treatment operations incl. mechanical processing e.g. pre-granulation of cables in Superchopper or Multi-Purpose Rasper (MPR), granulation, shredding and shearing Noise from the granulation plant air extraction cleaning system		minimised through signage, inspection of paperwork and inspection of loads at numerous points during acceptance, storage handling and processing. Any wastes with explosion potential are removed to the quarantine area. Drop heights, the distance between the grab and the stockpile “the drop” (deliveries and products) are kept to the practical minimum in line with company best practice (i.e. grab lowers material onto stockpiles and into containers. Casting is prohibited and piles stacked securely to prevent falling loose material. When moving grab loads of material around site, operators ensure that the grab only collects enough material that can be easily contained within the grab as material transported around the site. This reduces the likelihood that material is dropped. When sweeping up with the grab a wire ball is used to minimise noise. All plant within the control of Ward and subcontractors is to 'industrial standard' as used in the materials handling sectors, and inspected and maintained to manufacturers specification. 360 Material Handler and Site Fork Lift Trucks (FLT's) are fitted with Broadband (white noise) reversing alarms to eliminate any noise associated with conventional safety alert systems. Lorries accessing the site may use tonal reversing alarms. The site has no control over these and, as such, this is not considered an issue that BAT can address. The granulation plant is located in a building, which acts as an acoustic barrier to reduce noise levels from the activity. Internally, an enclosure had been constructed around the granulators to minimise noise and the fans are clad with acoustic mats / panels. The size of the door opening on the east side of the building housing the granulation equipment has been reduced. The door is kept closed, when not in use, from 18:00hrs. Externally on the granulation plant building, the exhaust from the cyclone is fitted with a silencer to reduce noise and the fan has an acoustic enclosure fitted around it. The boundary gate nearest the cyclone system (now with acoustic insert) & fan (now in a bespoke enclosure) is clad with acoustic mats / panels. Reving of engines is kept to an operational minimum and idling plant is switched off when not in use where practicable. All employees have been comprehensively trained in respect of the use of the plant and machinery associated with the loading, handling and treatment activities. Noise awareness signs are visible at site weighbridge and in the material scrap handler (MSH) cabs. The Noise Management plan is issued to Barnsley site operatives and is available in the weighbridge to all Ward employees for reference.			
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		Tool Box Talks are used to communicate the policies & plans and are a record of training. All relevant Ward employees and contractors are fully aware of the details of the Noise Management Plan. Noise is controlled through the on-going monitoring of site operations by the site management team. Daily site observations are conducted by site management and verbal reminders of best practice provided at the time if operational procedures are not in accordance with best practice. Observations with regard to the working environment are recorded in EHS Management Software. Operational feedback is communicated to site employees at regular HSEQ meetings if earlier notice or discussion is not required. Ward contact details are readily available to neighbouring residents. Neighbours are encouraged to contact site directly to discuss any concerns they may have. The Local Authority/ the Environment Agency are authorised to advise any complainants of this fact and provide Ward contact details. The site office contact details (postal address and telephone number) are available on the site identification board at the site entrance, the Ward company website and business listing services, and internet search engines. Vibration is assessed via routine site inspections. Site operatives and maintenance employees are experienced and know what constitutes normal operation in respect of vibrations. Any vibrations identified to be abnormal are investigated without delay and the necessary plant and machinery maintenance undertaken to resolve the source of the vibration. Any complaints received direct to site or via the Environment Agency or Local Authority are recorded in the EHS Management Software, investigated and responded to. Significant changes to operational practices are subject to discussions and to investigation to assess their potential impact on the noise environment. Operational changes are defined as a significant change to plant type, a change to storage/treatment location of waste or a significant change to waste handling procedure.			
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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Odour from Waste activities Odour from residues in refrigeration units Odours from cutting operations Odour from stagnant water in drainage system. Odour from food wastes or similar.	Local human Population	Air transport / Wind blown	In general, the waste types handled are unlikely to give rise to malodours and compliance with waste acceptance and storage time procedures prevents nuisance. Any malodorous material is handled accordingly and removed from site as a priority. The majority of processes and waste types on site do not give rise to malodours. If municipal or commercial food wastes or similar are received, they will be removed and handled in accordance with the operating techniques and removed from site as priority. Site employees undertake regular inspections and undertake remedial action if odour is identified as a problem. Where there is the potential for malodours, quantities of wastes stockpiled are kept to a minimum. Good housekeeping is implemented across the site to minimise the risk of odours occurring. Any complaints regarding odour are investigated and appropriate action taken if the site is found to be the source of odour. All complaints are recorded. Drainage systems are inspected and maintained to minimise the odours associated with stagnating water.	Low or very low	Odour Nuisance, loss of amenity	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in Fridges and air conditioning units	Air Quality	Air Transport/ Wind blown	Waste acceptance criteria ensures wastes that contain ODS are identified and adequately segregated and stored. Inspections at weighbridge and unloading areas ensures that wastes are free from materials containing ODS All wastes containing ODS are consigned to Fridge Treatment Facilities.	Low	Release of ODS and deterioration of air quality	Low/Not significant with measures indicated in place
Evaporative emission of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) from petrol storage and spillages	Local human Population Ecosystem/habitats Air Quality	Air Transport/ Wind blown	The site activities are an insignificant source of fugitive emissions of VOC. There is no treatment of petroleum products, no petroleum combustion processes on sites. No storage of petroleum for use, and vehicles/plant used on site are diesel. Spillages of petroleum products are therefore unlikely. However, spill kits are available and any spills are attended to immediately. Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.	Very Low	Deterioration in local air quality. Can react with NOx to form ground-level ozone	Very Low/Not significant
Emissions from vehicles & mobile and static plant e.g. shears and shredder	Local human Population Ecosystem/habitats Air Quality	Air transport	Vehicles are fitted with catalytic converter where appropriate to reduce emissions. Sympathetic driving of vehicles and operation of static and mobile plant reduces fuel consumption and thus emissions. Vehicles are not left idling or used unnecessarily and where appropriate, plant or machinery is switched off when not in use. Mobile plant is regularly maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and are operated sympathetically as above to reduce emissions.	Low	Deterioration in local air quality.	Very Low/Not significant
Smoke from cutting/burning/lancing activities e.g. oxy-propane cutting	Local human Population Air Quality	Air Transport	Operations are managed with due regard to preventing emissions beyond the boundary causing a nuisance. All equipment is maintained in good working order and only appropriate tooling is used. So far as is reasonably practicable, any readily accessible plastic and rubber is removed prior to oxy/propane processing of the scrap to minimise the potential for smoke emissions. Daily site observations are conducted by site management. Emissions from activities are visually monitored, taking into account weather conditions, by both operatives and by site management. If unacceptable	Low	Nuisance	Low/Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
			emissions arise, the activity causing the emission will cease until suitable mitigating measures can be implemented. Water suppression in form of hose/ buckets is available during the oxy/propane cutting process in order that any accidental combustion may be doused/ suppressed immediately. Oxy propane operations cease prior to the end of daily operations and the area/ wastes are inspected again after the operations have ceased. Employees are suitably trained. Fire prevention measures are adopted. Any complaints regarding smoke are investigated and appropriate action taken. All complaints are recorded.			
TO WATER FROM SITE ACTIVITIES						
Potentially contaminated run off from: Waste storage and treatment including oil contaminated materials Waste Reception	Watercourse Ground water Land Ecosystem/ habitats	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in impermeable surface	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system. The integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Infrastructure improvements are monitored via internal appraisals and works completed where required. Drainage system is regularly visually inspected (weekly) and maintained where appropriate. Interceptor is periodically maintained / cleaned out at least once per year to ensure efficient operation. Good housekeeping prevents the build-up of dust/ mud and debris on site, which has the potential to adversely affect the water quality. Please see dust, particulates, mud, and debris section for more details. Compliance with waste acceptance procedures prevents the receipt of non-permitted wastes and ensures wastes are adequately stored. There is a prohibited material sign at the site entrance. Duty of care ensures a written description of waste is obtained. Personnel are trained and wastes are inspected at weighbridge and unloading areas. Further inspections take place during material handling. The wastes and process residues are adequately stored and treated in designated areas and in a manner to prevent the escape of potentially contaminating run off. Hazardous materials e.g. fuel / oils are stored on impermeable pavement sealed drainage system with additional containment. Site employees undertake regular inspections of waste storage areas.	Low	Contamination of watercourse Contamination of groundwater Contamination of land Loss of amenity Loss of resource	Low/Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
			Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.			
TO LAND FROM SITE ACTIVITIES						
Mud and Debris Mud and debris from wastes received on site Mud and debris generated on site	Local human Population Highways Ecosystems	Vehicles entering and leaving site	Compliance with waste acceptance procedures prevents the receipt of wastes likely to generate mud or debris. The wastes and process residues are adequately stored and treated in designated areas and in a manner to prevent the potential release of debris. Storage and containment may include managed stockpiles, bays, bins, skips, containers, stillages, sacks or drums. All activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system minimising the risk of generation of mud and debris from site surfacing. Integrity of the surfacing is maintained. Internal appraisals and site management plans are maintained and infrastructure improvement plans in place where required. Mud and debris is controlled through the ongoing monitoring of site operations by the site management team who undertake regular inspections and undertake remedial action if a problem is identified. Good housekeeping is employed to reduce quantities of mud and debris on the site. Sweeping is employed as required to prevent build up on site and minimise risk of material being tracked from site. Materials are handled with suitable scrap handling equipment and employees appropriately trained. Any complaints regarding mud and debris are investigated and appropriate action taken if the site is found to be the source of the emission. All complaints are recorded.	Low	Mud Nuisance, loss of amenity. Health & Safety.	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place
Litter from wastes received on site Litter from storage of waste and	Local human Population Ecosystem & habitat	Air transport / Wind blown Scavenger Birds and animals –	Compliance with waste acceptance and storage procedures prevents the uncontrolled receipt of litter generating wastes. Duty of care - the wastes and process residues are adequately stored and treated in a manner to prevent the potential release of litter. This containment is sufficient to prevent escape of litter and may constitute a designated storage bay or skip. Wastes with significant potential to generate fugitive emissions of litter would be stored in a covered skip, container or sack.	Low	Litter Nuisance, loss of amenity	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place
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process residues		Pests	Drop heights and tipping heights are kept to a minimum.			
Litter from processing.		Vehicles	Where appropriate, vehicles, skips, containers are covered to minimise risk of wastes escaping the control of the producer/haulier/site operator.			
		entering and leaving site	Site employees undertake regular inspections and undertake remedial action if litter is identified as a problem. Good housekeeping is implemented across the site to minimise the risk of litter accumulating on site.			
			The waste materials handled are, under normal circumstances unlikely to contain wastes that would attract pests and the likelihood of pests carrying litter from site is therefore be negligible.			
			There are appropriate measures to prevent/ minimise pests as required which includes regular inspections by site management and where appropriate, pest control contractors.			
			Emergency Contingency Plan is place, which includes documented procedure for dealing with an escape of waste to minimise impacts.			
			Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.			
			Any escape of litter beyond the boundary of the site is cleared up as soon as it is practicable and safe to do so.			
			Any complaints regarding litter are investigated and appropriate action taken if the site is found to be the source of litter. All complaints are recorded.			
Vermin disease, impact people & on wildlife	Local Human Population Ecosystem & habitat	Migration of vermin from site.	Wastes handled do not attract vermin. Daily yard environmental inspections take place. Contractors are used where required to control vermin and records of actions kept.	Low	H&S implications e.g. weils disease, nuisance Habitat & fauna disturbance	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
TO AIR, WATER & LAND FROM ACCIDENTS						
Containers or boxes could be dropped or contents spilt during transfer.	Watercourse Land Local Human Population	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and the integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Plant operatives are suitably trained and experienced. Vehicles are suitably maintained in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines.	Low	Contamination of watercourse	Low/ Not significant with measures indicated in place
Forks could puncture containment	Ecosystem & Habitats	impermeable surface	Appropriate containment including lids are implemented where appropriate. Substances with pollution potential are contained appropriately and located to minimise risk of accidental damage of containment. Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.	Low	Contamination of watercourse	Low/ Not significant with measures indicated in place
Overfilling vessels	Watercourse Land Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in impermeable surface	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and the integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Vessels for storage of liquids have secondary containment and are fitted with a means of gauging the contents to prevent overfilling. Vessels are filled to a maximum of 95% volume as per EA guidelines. Approved suppliers/contractors are used. Deliveries may be attended by an employee. Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.	Low	As above	Low/ Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Plant or equipment failure. Resulting in spillage e.g. hydraulic pipe failure	Watercourse Land Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in impermeable surface	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and the integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Scheduled programme of maintenance for plant and equipment is in place. Inspections/ check sheets are completed in accordance with company policy. Employees training is undertaken and the correct equipment is used for specific tasks. Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness.	Low	As above	Low/ Not significant
Plant or equipment failure. E.g. Failure of environment protection systems	Watercourse Land Air Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in impermeable surface	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and the integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Scheduled programme of maintenance for plant and equipment is in place. Inspections/ check sheets are completed in accordance with company policy. Employees training is undertaken and the correct equipment is used for specific tasks. Failure of plant and equipment used for managing potential fugitive emissions would not result directly in an emission as management practices are in place to identify and remediate failures.	Low	As above	Low/ Not significant

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Containment failure including: Leak from diesel storage Leak from oil storage Breach of containment bund. Vandalism of containment Security Breach Breakage of stillages or containers containing hazardous wastes such as batteries	Watercourse Land Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Run-off, via drainage system Through the ground or cracks in impermeable surface	All treatment activities take place on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system and the integrity of the surfacing and drainage system is monitored and maintained minimising the risk of contaminated run off escaping the containment of site. Drainage system is regularly inspected and maintained where appropriate. Interceptors are periodically maintained / cleaned out at least once per year to ensure efficient operation. Good housekeeping ensure spills are attended to immediately. All potential polluting liquids (both for use and for wastes) are stored in containers with secondary containment capable of holding more than 110% of the tank capacity. The ancillary equipment is bunded. The capacity and integrity of bunds is monitored and remedial action taken where necessary. Drums and IBC are appropriately contained. Bunded storage and drip trays are not be over loaded. All containers are labelled. Wastes which may be potentially contaminated with oils are be adequately contained. These are regularly inspected. Storage areas are regularly inspected. Damaged/leaking storage containers are repaired / replaced. Spill kits are located at key locations on site and are mobile so that they may be taken to the site of an incident. Emergency Contingency Plan are in place, which include documented procedures for handling spillages to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness. Significant spills are recorded and corrective and preventative actions taken. The site is secure minimising the risk of unauthorised access & vandalism.	Low	Contamination of watercourse	Low/ Not significant with measures indicated in place

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Fumes/ smoke from accidental combustion of incoming/ stored wastes; or Vandalism/ Arson	Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Air Transport/ Wind blown	Waste acceptance procedures as previously detailed minimise risk of acceptance of wastes likely to accidentally combust. Inspection of loads at weighbridge and unloading area and subsequently during handling facilitates segregation of wastes with combustion potential such as unidentified closed or sealed containers, gas cylinders and other wastes as appropriate. Scrap is inspected to ensure no signs of combustion or heating. Non-conforming wastes are quarantined and dealt with appropriately. Permitted activity does not allow burning waste. Wastes are not burnt on site. Site security prevents unauthorised access and minimise risk of arson. Maintenance is carried out by trained personnel with awareness training. Emergency Contingency Plan is in place, which includes documented procedures for dealing with fires. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness. Firefighting equipment is held in key locations, site personnel are appropriately trained in use of firefighting equipment and Emergency Contingency Plan. Fire risk assessment is performed.	Low	Smoke nuisance, loss of amenity, respiratory irritation Deterioration of air quality Chance of fire spreading.	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place
Failure to contain Fire Fighting water	Local watercourse Land Local Human Population Ecosystem & Habitats	Drainage system	Drainage infrastructure designed to direct water to interceptors. Site Management and Fire Brigade responsible in event of emergency.	Low	Contamination of local watercourse	Low / Not significant

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Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Management Plan	Probability	Consequence	Risk
Incompatible wastes coming into contact	Local human Population & air, water and land	Drainage system, Air Transport	Waste acceptance and control procedures as detailed above are in place. Non-conforming waste types are rejected or quarantined. Waste handled easily identifiable and with solid properties that mean they are generally compatible with other waste types handled. Emergency Contingency Plan in place, which includes documented procedures for dealing with non-conforming wastes to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness. Designated storage areas /quarantine areas are allocated for non-conforming wastes.	Low	Fumes, smoke nuisance, potential H&S implications. Contamination of waters	Low/Not significant
Flooding	Local human Population Ecosystem/ habitat Structures Water quality	Water transport	Individual Risk assessment is carried out with regard to flooding from Rivers/sea, surface waters and reservoirs using EA Flood Mapping tool. The site is at low risk of flooding. Emergency Contingency Plan in place, which includes documented procedures for responding in the event of a flood to minimise impacts. Employees have training on emergency contingency plan and environmental awareness. Site drainage system with interceptor is monitored and regularly maintained to prevent build-up of debris and ensure efficient operation.	Low	Health & Safety Contaminants washed from site Contamination of water systems and land. Damage to on site structures	Low / Not significant with measures indicated in place

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