

EASTERN TRANSFER STATION, WARE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT



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1 INTRODUCTION

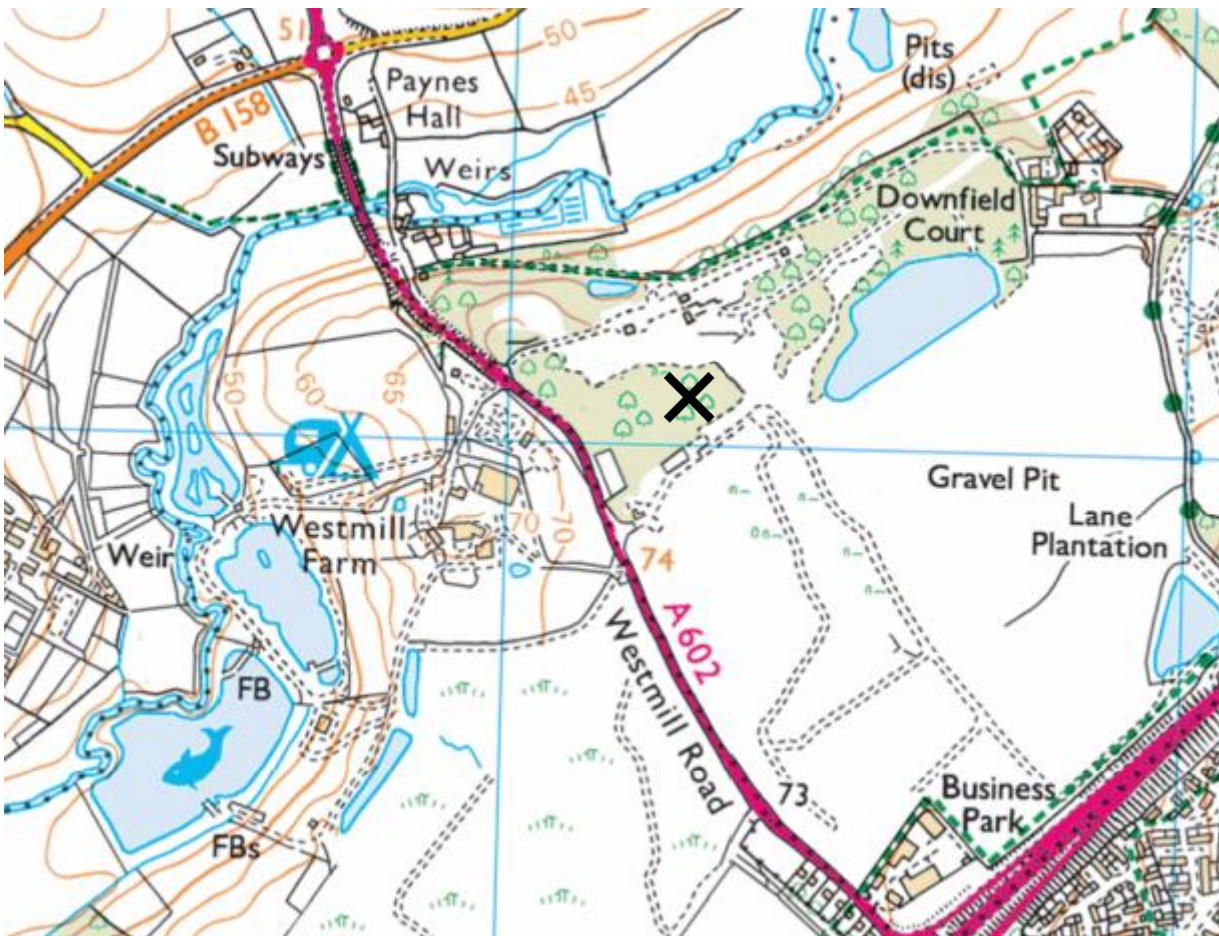
- 1.1.1 This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been carried out in support of an application for an environmental permit for the Eastern Transfer Station (ETS) at Westmill Road, Ware, Hertfordshire, SG12 0EL. It includes an assessment of risks to the environment and human health due to the proposed operation of the ETS. The Environment Agency's *Risk Assessments for your environmental permit*¹ covers a range of environmental risks. Those aspects relevant to the operation of the Ware ETS are covered in the following sections.
- 1.1.2 Section 2 provides the ERA of Amenity and Accident hazards associated with the operation of the Ware ETS. This document provides the relevant risk assessments covering these aspects.
- 1.1.3 There are no proposed process emissions to land, water or sewer from the Ware ETS. Point source emissions to air relate to potentially odorous air only and therefore this has been considered under the amenities section on odour within this ERA.

¹ Environment Agency (2021), Risk assessments for your environmental permit. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit>

2 RECEPTORS

- 2.1.1 The ETS is located on a former quarry and landfill site approximately 1.9 km north west of Ware, Hertfordshire. The national grid reference is 534182E, 215988N. The ETS is located approximately 3.8 km north east of Hertford and approximately 12.1 km south east of Stevenage.
- 2.1.2 A site location plan is provided as Figure 2-1. The main area of the ETS, (excluding the existing access road from the public highway which is within the boundary for permit number EPR/CB3203TK), is approximately 1.4 ha.
- 2.1.3 The boundary of the ETS site is formed by the Recycling Centre (RC) to the west and industrial equipment with an access track beyond to the south. The northern and western borders comprise open operational land with areas of vegetation beyond. In addition, approximately 260 m north of the site lies the River Rib.
- 2.1.4 The site lies within the Green Belt and has been used as a gravel extraction pit since 1956 and later as a non-hazardous landfill. In its current form, the site is primarily dominated by broadleaved (deciduous) woodland which has grown up from the cover layer or fill of the former landfill with an open area of grassland stretching from the western boundary towards the centre of the site. Along the western border of the site an approximately 100 m strip of undeveloped land is present.
- 2.1.5 The closest sensitive ecological receptors are Downfield pit which is 670 m east of the site and Waterford Heath local nature reserve which is approximately 2.6 km to the south west of the ETS. The Downfield pit SSSI is a geological designated site and therefore is not considered sensitive to the proposed activities.
- 2.1.6 Several active badger setts were relocated from the adjacent RC site to the north western corner of the proposed ETS. Further, slow worms and grass snakes were also relocated from the RC site to the ETS due to the similarity in the habitat present. The vegetation at the site provides habitat for bird nesting and foraging.
- 2.1.7 A fish farm is located approximately 240 m to the north west of the site. The Habitats Screening report (see Appendix K to the Operating Techniques document) identified three areas with protected species (salmonoid and other protected fish).
- 2.1.8 The nearest public right of way (PRoW) is a footpath north of the site on the far side of the Cemex quarry, running roughly east-west from the Westmill / Payne's Hall area to Thunbridge. At its closest point it is approximately 140 m north of the site. A PRoW (Thunbridge 052) lies to the east and south of the site. This is marked as due to expire on 10/11/18 in the EHDC rights of way map, however it still marked as temporarily closed. It crosses the landfill site, connecting to the Thunbridge footpath to the north, a footpath to Hertford (96) to the south-west and a footpath crossing the A10 to Ware (1) via a temporary diversion to the south. None of these offers a connection to the proposed development site itself, and the section of the A602 immediately north and south of the site does not provide any facilities for pedestrians or cyclists.
- 2.1.9 The closest residential receptors are approximately 170 m to the west of the permit boundary.
- 2.1.10 The site lies within a groundwater source protection zone II . outer protection zone.

Figure 2-1: Site Location



3 AMENITY AND ACCIDENTS

- 3.1.1 This section provides an assessment of risks to environmental amenity and from accidents that could arise from operation of the Ware ETS. The assessment has been completed in accordance with the *EA's Risk Assessments for your environmental permit*¹.
- 3.1.2 The scope of the assessment has covered the following aspects:
- odour;
 - noise and vibration;
 - fugitive emissions; and
 - accidents.
- 3.1.3 For each of the above, the approach to the assessment has followed the following four stage process:
1. identify the hazards;
 2. assess the risks (assuming that any control measures proposed are in place);
 3. choose appropriate further measures to control these risks (if required); and
 4. present the assessment of overall risk.
- 3.1.4 Results of the assessment are provided in the following tables.
- Table 3-2 Odour risk assessment and management plan
- Table 3-3 Noise and vibration risk assessment and management plan
- Table 3-4 Fugitive emissions risk assessment and management plan
- Table 3-5 Accidents risk assessment and management plan
- 3.1.5 Visible plumes have not been assessed as there are no point source emissions to air from Ware ETS.
- 3.1.6 The risk assessment methodology has used a scoring mechanism whereby scores are assigned to:
- the likelihood of the hazard occurring; and
 - the consequence of the hazard to the environment or human health.
- 3.1.7 Scores are assigned as low, medium or high.
- 3.1.8 The risk assessment has been completed by scoring the hazard areas outlined above using a risk matrix as shown in Table 3-1 below.
- 3.1.9 In completing the assessment, prevention and control measures proposed by the operator are assumed to be in place. Where relevant, details of these measures are identified within the assessment.

Table 3-1: Risk Matrix

Consequence	Probability			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	Medium	Low	Low
Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Low	Low	Low	Low	Very Low
Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Table 3-2: Odour risk assessment and management plan

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Odour emissions from the stored waste and waste delivery vehicles.	<p>Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170 m from the permit boundary).</p> <p>Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).</p>	Air	<p>The measures in place at the site to prevent and manage releases of odour are set out in the Odour Management Plan (OMP), provided in Appendix H to the main application. These include stock management processes and protocols for dealing with non-conforming wastes as well as use of good housekeeping procedures. Site staff will be present during operating hours when wastes are being accepted at the site. If a particularly odorous waste is identified, site staff will call for a collection as soon as possible (within 24 hours).</p> <p>In the event of a complaint, the complaints procedure is followed to record and act on the complaint and instigate appropriate action.</p>	Low	Very Low - Minor odour annoyance (at worst).	Very Low

Table 3-3: Noise and vibration risk assessment and management plan

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Noise from vehicle movements onsite and offloading (such as reverse warnings from container deliveries/pick-ups).	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest is RC adjacent to the site and beyond that approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).	Air	Main traffic movements associated with the ETS occur from 07:30 to 18:00 up to 7 days a week. The ETS is closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Normal opening hours apply on all other bank holidays. Noise levels from operation, including reversing signals, were concluded to have no significant adverse effect at sensitive receptors. The layout of the site provides for circulation of vehicles and thus minimises the need for reversing vehicles, further details in Noise Assessment in Appendix D of the main application supporting documents. No additional noise mitigation was deemed necessary due to the RC adjacent to site (see Noise Assessment in Appendix D of the main application supporting documents for details). In the event of a complaint, the complaints procedure is followed to record and act on the complaint and instigate appropriate action.	Medium However, noise would be intermittent and the majority of deliveries will be made between the opening times stated.	Low Noise modelling undertaken demonstrates that the noise effects of operational traffic will not be significant.	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Noise from operation of the ETS (i.e., lorries unloading containers, wheeled excavator compacting waste, shredder).	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 300 m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).	Air	The noise assessment (Appendix D) concluded that noise associated with the operation of the ETS will not increase during the daytime or the evening and will not adversely affect the quality of life of local residents. Operational noise associated with the ETS mainly occurs from 07:30 to 18:00. The ETS is closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Normal opening hours apply on all other bank holidays. Some waste streams (e.g. green waste, paper and textiles) are soft and dropping of these will not produce any significant noise, while others (such as non-ferrous metals) are either disposed of infrequently or are placed within walk-in containers. In the event of a complaint, the complaints procedure is followed to record and act on the complaint and instigate appropriate action.	Low	Low Unlikely to cause annoyance to sensitive receptors. Noise modelling undertaken demonstrates that the noise effects of operation are not significant.	Low
Vibration from the plant	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170 m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary).	Land	There are no significant sources of vibration from the ETS and management of vibration is therefore not relevant.	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
	boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).					

Table 3-4: Fugitive emissions risk assessment and management plan

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
To Air						
Dust from waste deposits and handling	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 300 m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill). Deciduous trees adjacent to the site	Air	The Dust Management Plan (Appendix F) sets out the control measures to be put in place at the site to minimise emissions of dust. These include: All traffic carrying surfaces will be paved. All loaded vehicles will be enclosed or sheeted. Speed controls will be implemented and enforced. Where practical, vehicles will not use residential streets. Manual sweeping is carried out frequently to ensure that dust on access roads is minimised. Drop heights are minimised.	Low	Low Nuisance, dust on windows, cars etc.	Low if dust mitigation measures are managed

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
			<p>Windbreaks, screens, trees, shrubs and semi-permeable fences will be put up around the perimeter of the site.</p> <p>Routine checks are carried out to identify visual evidence of dust off-site from the ETS activities. These inspections are carried out daily at the site boundary and recorded on the daily inspection sheet.</p> <p>In the event of a complaint, the complaints procedure is followed to record and act on the complaint and instigate appropriate action.</p>			
VOCs from storage of waste oils / fuels for onsite vehicles/ plant.	<p>Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170 m from the permit boundary).</p> <p>Industrial receptor (nearest is the RC next to the site and beyond that approx. 150 m from the permit boundary is Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).</p> <p>Deciduous trees adjacent to the site</p>	Air	<p>Fuelling of onsite plant and vehicles takes place using a sealed connection. Only limited refuelling activities occur at the site. Deposits of waste oils into the storage container are carried out by trained staff members using a sealed connection.</p> <p>The integrity of all liquid storage containers is subject to routine checks as part of daily site inspections, this includes the waste oil storage container.</p>	Low	Low	Low
To Water						
Deliveries to ETS and transfer of wastes to offsite processing plants.	The River Rib, via surrounding drains.	Ground / surface drains.	All traffic carrying surfaces will be paved.	Low	Low . any aqueous release would be small.	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
	Protected fish species.		<p>All waste for dispatch is inspected and loaded by site operatives/contractors to confirm its description and composition.</p> <p>All loaded vehicles will be enclosed or sheeted and secured, if required prior to transfer from the ETS.</p> <p>Any spillage of waste will be cleaned up immediately.</p> <p>Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is no direct pathway to a water course.</p> <p>Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.</p>			
Leak of fuel/oil from storage area.	The River Rib, via surrounding drains. Protected fish species.	Surface water drainage system.	<p>Waste oil deposits and deliveries of fuel for powering onsite vehicles are all overseen by a trained member of staff, who will ensure that there is sufficient capacity within the storage vessel for the oil/fuel. The storage tanks will be located within a bunded tank with a capacity of 110% volume, oil storage compliant bund to contain any spillage and a drip tray will be provided to contain any minor spillage during connection / disconnection of the hose.</p> <p>Fuel/oil storage area will be appropriately bunded in accordance with oil storage</p>	Very low. A release would only occur in the event of an accident/incident and would require failure of both primary and secondary containment. Operational management procedures will prevent this from happening.	Medium/high Contamination of local water course.	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	<p>What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?</p> <p>regulations. A hard, impermeable surface will underlie the oil storage areas to prevent fugitive emissions to groundwater should spills / leaks occur.</p> <p>Spill kits are available to contain and clean up any spills.</p> <p>A procedure is in place to ensure that any damaged or leaking containers are dealt with and to allow regular inspections for any signs of deterioration.</p> <p>Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is no direct pathway to a water course.</p> <p>Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.</p>	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Litter						
Waste release from containers.	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170 m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).	Windblown to air	<p>All loaded vehicles will be enclosed or sheeted and secured, if necessary.</p> <p>Where practical, vehicles will not use residential streets.</p> <p>Manual sweeping is carried out frequently to ensure that dust on access roads is minimised.</p> <p>Windbreaks, screens, trees, shrubs and semi-permeable</p>	Low	Low/medium Nuisance to local receptors.	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.

fences will be put up around the perimeter of the site.
 Good housekeeping procedures are in place to ensure all waste is removed from vehicles before leaving the site. Any unexpected spillage would be cleaned up immediately.

Pests

Flies and other pests or vermin in waste storage areas.	Local residents (nearest receptor approx. 170 m from the permit boundary). Industrial receptor (nearest approx. 150 m from the permit boundary . Biffa Waste Services Limited landfill).	Air	Waste materials are stored on site for a maximum of 7 days for all wastes except clinical waste which will be removed within 4 days of the receiving. In the event of a planned prolonged shutdown, waste material in the bays and clinical waste containers will have been removed off site prior to the event and incoming waste will be redirected to other nearby waste transfer stations. In the event of an unplanned shutdown, incoming waste will be diverted to nearby waste transfer stations. Pest control measures are applied on site in accordance with recommendations from a specialist pest control advisor.	Low Good management procedures should prevent this occurring.	Low site Nuisance	Low
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Table 3-5: Accidents risk assessment and management plan

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Operator error.	Air/River Rib/Land. Protected fish species.	Variable dependent on nature of the error.	- All operational staff are fully trained on in the site operations. Training includes raising awareness of the potential implications of failure to control plant (shedder and vehicles) and contain spillages and the associated potential impact on the environment. Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is no direct pathway to a water course. Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.	Low	Variable depending upon nature of incident.	Low provided operating procedures are followed.
Loss of power	None	n/a	There is no automatically controlled plant on site and therefore there is no significant risk associated with a loss of power to the site. In the event of a power loss the shredder would simply not be able to be operated and shredding would be rescheduled once power is restored.	n/a	n/a	n/a
Loss of containment during storage fuels and oil.	The River Rib, surrounding drains and land.	Site drainage system or direct contact with land.	An emergency spillage management plan is in place at the site.	Very Low . requires multiple failure events.	Medium	Very low as long as delivery procedures are adhered to, and in the event of a spillage, the

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
	Protected fish species.		<p>Engine oil, hydraulic fluid oil and diesel will be stored on site in bunded containers.</p> <p>All bunds/containment are visually checked each day to ensure that they are not damaged/leaking. All containers are built of suitable materials which are resistant to the vessel content.</p> <p>A site spill procedure is in place and will be followed in the event of a spillage. Oil Spill kits are available to contain and clean up the spill.</p> <p>Incidents will be recorded and investigated appropriately according to the site incident procedure.</p> <p>Significant incidents will be reported to the EA in accordance with the requirements of the permit.</p> <p>Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is no direct pathway to a water course.</p> <p>Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.</p>			spill management plan is followed.
Fire in waste storage areas causing emissions to air.	Air	Direct release of waste combustion gases to air.	The facility has been designed such that the waste is physically separate from ignition sources.	Low	Low / Medium Uncontrolled release of combustion gases to air	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
			<p>Wastes are delivered in vehicles directly into designated bays. Clinical waste is delivered into containers in a locked compound. Any non-permitted waste identified during the unloading is placed within the quarantine area for disposal as soon as is reasonably practicable.</p> <p>Fire protection systems will be in place in accordance with those set out in the fire prevention plan (FPP) in Appendix I to the main application.</p>		. impacts likely to be short term.	
Failure to contain firewater.	The River Rib, via surrounding drains. Protected fish species.	Surface water drainage system.	<p>Measures are in place to protect against a fire. Fire response systems should ensure a rapid response thereby addressing the fire at the earliest point to avoid fire spread and therefore minimising the potential volumes of fire waters.</p> <p>Firewater containment systems will be in place. A fire prevention plan (FPP) is included in Appendix I to the main application and sets out the measures proposed for fire prevention as well as those measures for firefighting and containment and management of firewater.</p> <p>The detailed design stage will ensure that there is sufficient capacity on site to contain foreseeable firewater volumes.</p>	Low . plant designed to contain firewater.	Medium . although firewater would not be discharged to surface water.	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
			<p>Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is not direct pathway to a water course.</p> <p>Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.</p>			
Vandalism.	<p>Air/River Rib/ land.</p> <p>Deciduous trees</p> <p>Protected fish species.</p>	Various.	<p>A 2.4 m palisade fence will be in place around the site and CCTV cameras are in operation.</p> <p>Access to the site will be controlled to prevent unauthorised access to the building. All operational vehicles entering / leaving the yard area will report to the gatehouse.</p> <p>Process drainage discharges are contained within a holding tank and removed off site by tanker. So there is not direct pathway to a water course.</p> <p>Site surface drainage passes via an interceptor. A penstock valve can isolate the surface water discharge in the event of a spillage.</p>	Very low due to security measures in place.	<p>Low to Medium - depending on nature of the event.</p> <p>Potential contamination of local water course/ air/land and/or local nuisance depending on nature of event.</p>	Low, given the very low probability of any unauthorised access to the site.
Flooding.	<p>The River Rib, via surrounding drains, structures on site; neighbouring land.</p> <p>Protected fish species.</p>	Surface water drainage system.	<p>Flood risk has been addressed in a Flood Risk Assessment which was prepared to support the planning application and concluded that there is a low risk of flooding from fluvial, tidal, sewer, groundwater and artificial sources, and that</p>	Low	<p>Medium</p> <p>Potential contamination of flood waters.</p>	Low

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
			<p>surface water from the site can be adequately dealt with.</p> <p>A new surface water drainage system will be connected via gravity feed to the existing system serving the adjacent recycling centre. The existing pumped surface water drainage system which serves the neighbouring recycling centre has an attenuation tank system to cater for surface water runoff up to and including the 1 in 100 year (plus climate change) event. The new drainage system will include a separate new attenuation tank system to attenuate flows from an extreme rainfall event.</p> <p>The site layout and storage facilities for wastes are designed to ensure all materials are contained within the buildings (within bays and within their respective containers for medical waste and) and in the event of a flood, contact with flood water is minimised and materials would not be released. As part of the site's accident management procedures, the appropriate procedures for responding to, reporting and investigation in the event of a flood have been set out.</p>			

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The ERA report has been undertaken to assess the likelihood of risk from amenity and accidents associated with the operation of the ETS.
- 4.1.2 The results of the ERA have shown that the risk of odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions, and accidents range from not significant to low.

REFERENCES

1. Environment Agency (2021), Risk assessments for your environmental permit. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit>