



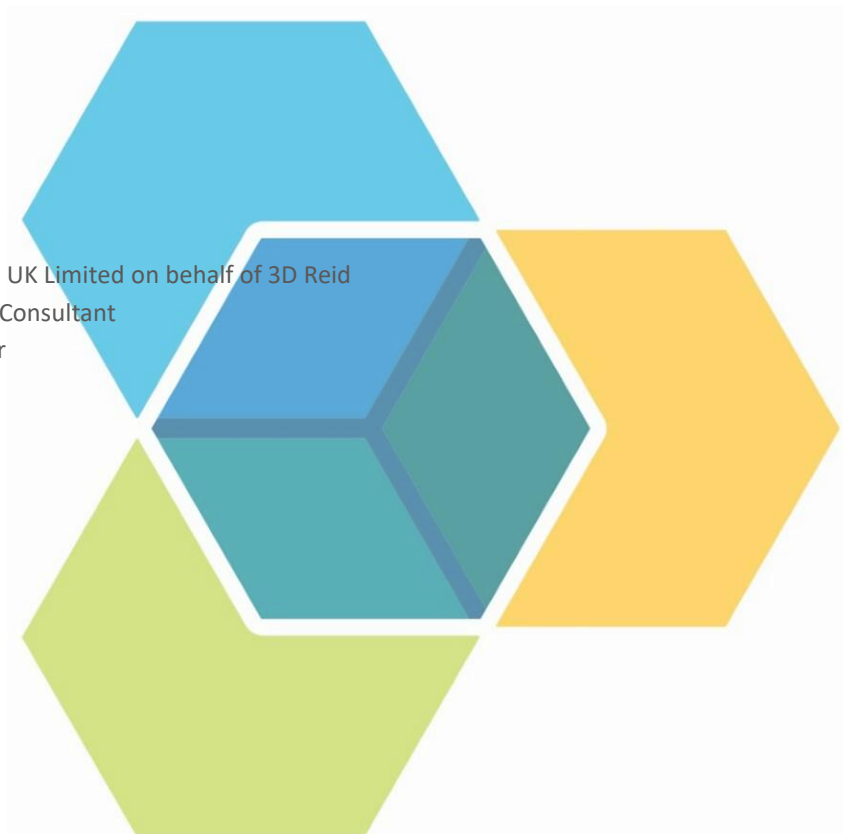
Landmark House
20 Broomgrove Road
Sheffield
S10 2LR

Tel: 0114 263 1824
ehsprojects.co.uk

Registered no. 04845638

Environmental Risk Assessment – Environmental Permit Application Ridgeway Data Centre Emergency Back Up Generation Facility

Project number:	2324033 - ERA V3
Prepared for:	Amazon Data Services UK Limited on behalf of 3D Reid
Prepared by:	Dan Evans – Principal Consultant
Reviewed by:	Steve Power - Director
Date of issue:	01/06/2026
Version number:	3.0



Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose	1
2	SITE SUMMARY	1
2.1	Site operations	1
2.2	Site sensitivity.....	3
2.3	Sensitive Receptors	4
2.4	Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology.....	6
2.4.1	Geology.....	6
2.4.2	Hydrogeology	7
2.4.3	Hydrology	7
2.5	Ecology	7
2.5.1	European/International Sites	7
2.5.2	National Ecological Sites.....	8
2.5.3	Local Ecological Sites	8
2.6	Wind Rose	8
3	METHODOLOGY	9
3.1	Approach	9
3.2	Risk scoring.....	9
3.3	Risks Identified	9
4	RISK ASSESSMENT	11
5	CONCLUSION.....	18

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by EHS Projects Ltd, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Conditions of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Environmental Risk Assessment has been prepared in support of the application for a new bespoke Environmental Permit. This document relates to the proposed operation of the combustion plant exceeding 50MWth and the associated fuel storage facilities at the Data Centre located at the Ridgeway Trading Estate near Slough, Iwer, Buckinghamshire (TQ 03489 80455).

This document has been produced in accordance with Environment Agency (EA) guidance – “Risk assessments for your environmental permit”. It aims to identify potentially significant environmental risks associated with the installation’s activities, the applicable source pathway receptors, and the control measures in place to help mitigate the identified risks.

The following reports present detailed risk assessments that have been submitted as part of the application for a permit:

- Air Quality assessment (Appendix 04 of the Supporting BAT Assessment application document)
- Noise assessment (Appendix 05 of the Supporting BAT Assessment application document)
- Site Condition Report (ref EHS Report Ref 2324033 – SCR)

2 SITE SUMMARY

2.1 Site operations

The data centre, which will comprise of one building with external operational areas including externally sited Emergency Standby Generators (ESGs) and associated diesel/ hydrogenated vegetable oil HVO) fuel storage, is currently under construction and has yet to be commissioned and operated. A summary of the operations is provided within the BAT Assessment document submitted alongside the application for a permit.

The layout of the site and location of the generators, bulk fuel tank, emissions points to atmosphere are shown in the figures below. Detailed drainage plans are included within Appendix 1 and fuel equipment design, storage and distribution schematics included within Appendix 3. The installation boundary encompasses the listed activities and directly associated activities only.



Figure 1 - Site Location and Installation Boundary

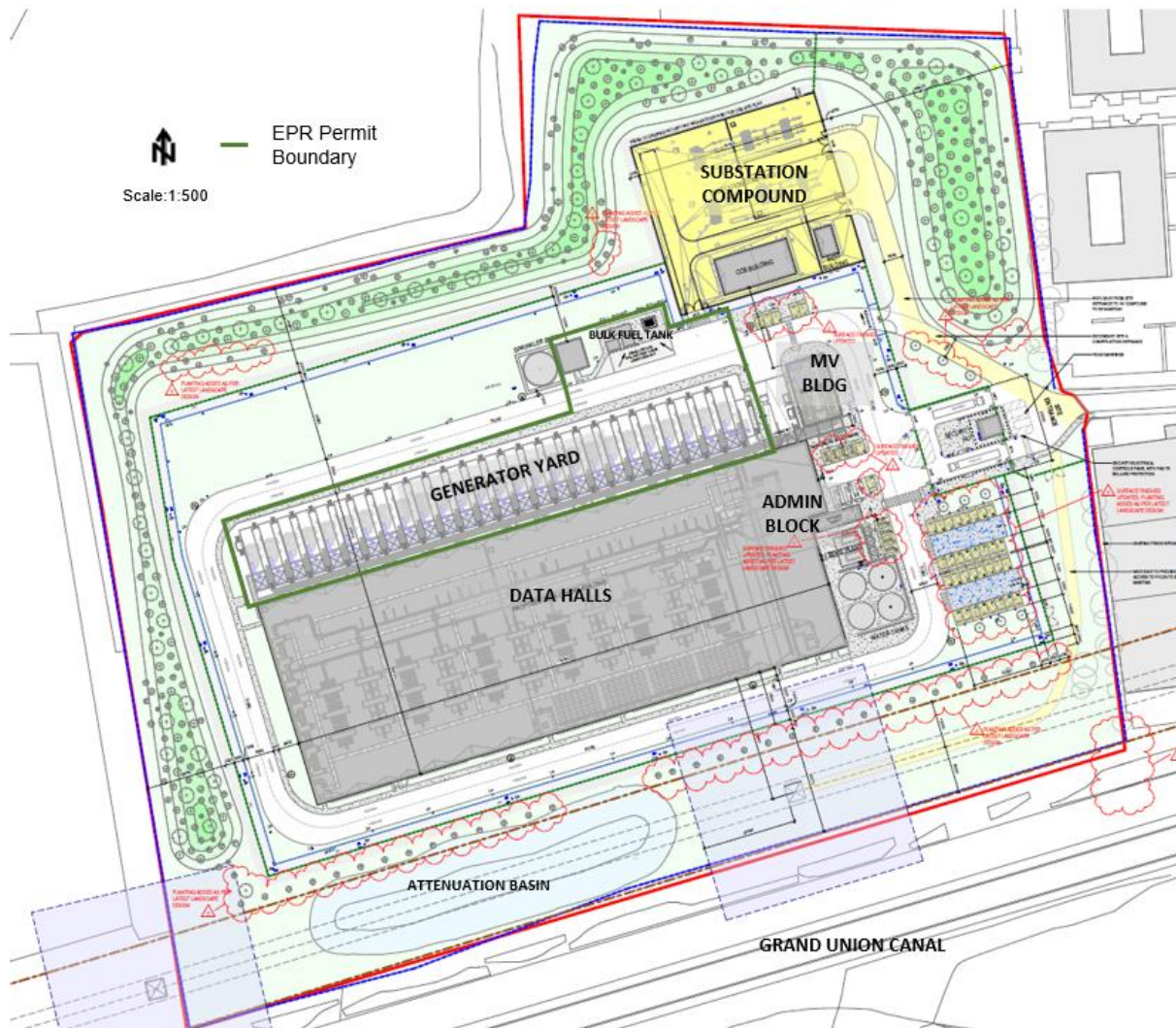


Figure 2 Proposed Site Layout – Installation Boundary

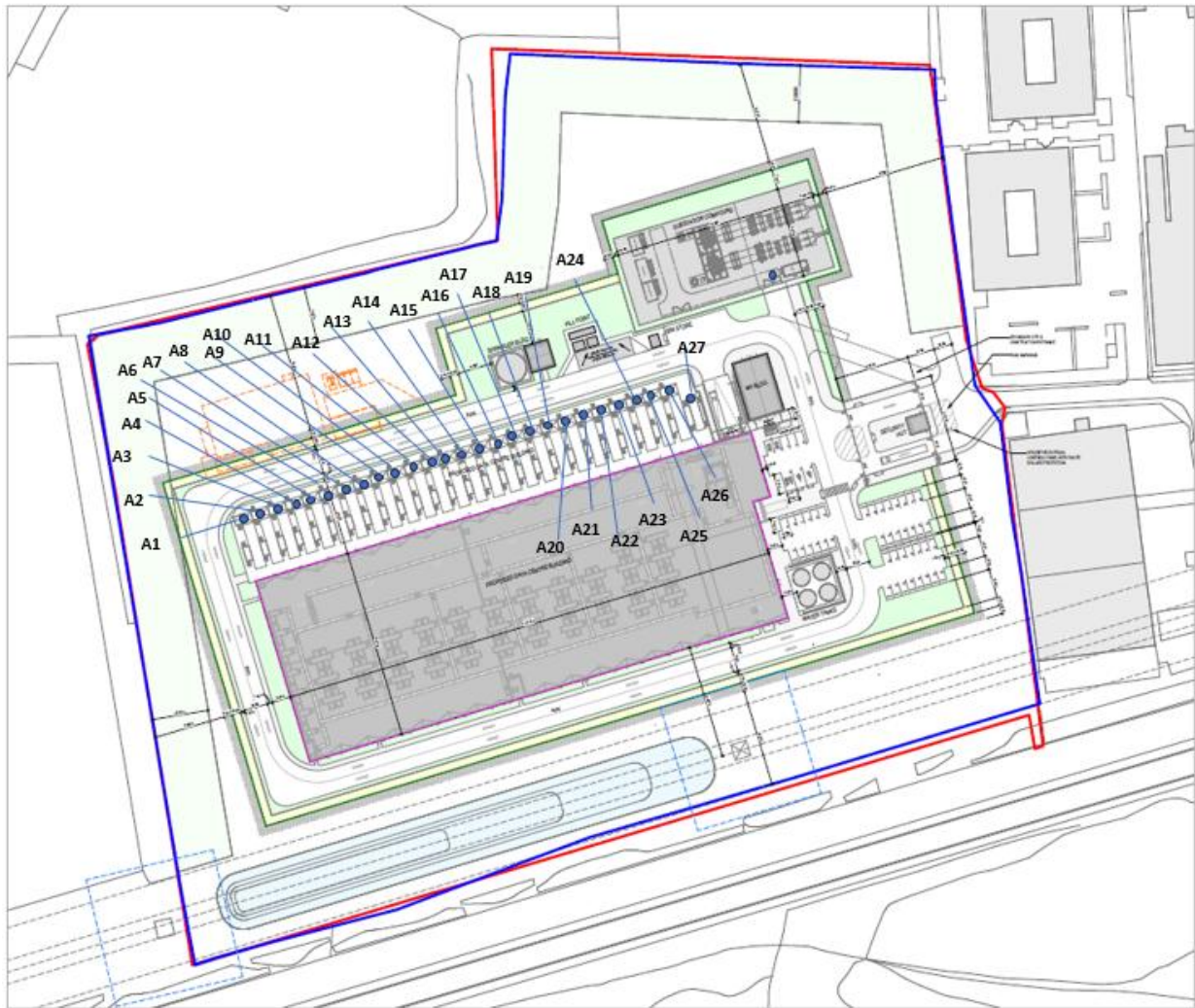


Figure 3 Emission Points to Atmosphere – Generator Stacks

2.2 Site sensitivity

The permitted installation (Figure 2) is a part of a wider Site that comprises a 7.2ha plot in Iver approximately 500m west of the M25 motorway. The entire site is located within Ridgeway Trading Estate and as such the immediate surrounding area is predominately industrial and commercial with the Grand Union Canal lies 20m from the Site's South boundary and residential properties immediately to the east.

When entering the Site from east off Ridgeway Road, the southeast section of the site will be a dedicated car parking area. West from the car park, the main data centre building will be based. The permitted installation is located to the north of this comprising 27 Emergency Stand-by Generators (ESGs). Adjacent to the west of the ESGs, there will be a fuel unloading bay and a bulk diesel storage tank. HV compound and an office building are located in the northeast part of the Site and are outside of the EPR boundary.

The site is located in an Air Quality Management Area 'South Bucks District Council AQMA No2 (Buckinghamshire)' which was designated in 2017. According to most recently published background air quality monitoring data concentrations of NO₂ and all other pollutants are currently below the relevant Air Quality Objectives.

2.3 Sensitive Receptors

The guidance requires all receptors that are near the site and could reasonably be affected by the proposed activities to be identified and considered as part of the ERA. Therefore, for the purposes of this ERA the following distances have been used to identify potentially sensitive receptors for the data centre site:

- A 10km radius has been adopted in reviewing potentially sensitive receptors of international ecological importance;
- A 2km radius has been adopted in reviewing potentially sensitive receptors of national cultural and ecological importance; and
- A radius of 500m has been adopted for all other potentially sensitive receptors (for example residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface water receptors).

This document presents the ERA and demonstrates that any risks of pollution or harm will be mitigated to manage the risk.

The main sensitive receptors are identified as part of this ERA are presented in the tables below and figures 4 and 5 (reproduced from Air Quality Report submitted alongside this EPR application).

Table 1 - Human Receptors

Receptor		NGR		Height (m)
R1	Residential - Grange Way	503358.6	180685.0	1.5
R2	Residential - Barnes Way	503798.5	180790.7	1.5
R3 (1.5m)	Residential - Olympia House	503605.4	180656.3	1.5
R3 (8.5m)	Residential - Olympia House	503605.4	180656.3	8.5
R4 (1.5m)	Residential - Olympia House	503608.9	180608.1	1.5
R4 (8.5m)	Residential - Olympia House	503608.9	180608.1	8.5
R5 (1.5m)	Residential - D X House	503599.8	180596.6	1.5
R5 (8.5m)	Residential - D X House	503599.8	180596.6	8.5
R6 (1.5m)	Residential - D X House	503602.4	180553.6	1.5
R6 (8.5m)	Residential - D X House	503602.4	180553.6	8.5
R7 (1.5m)	Residential - D X House	503602.9	180548.4	1.5
R7 (8.5m)	Residential - D X House	503602.9	180548.4	8.5
R8 (1.5m)	Residential - D X House	503639.1	180550.2	1.5
R8 (8.5m)	Residential - D X House	503639.1	180550.2	8.5
R9	Business - 5k-9 working dogs	503946.1	180435.1	1.5
R10	Residential - Bathurst Walk	503646.8	179854.4	1.5
R11	Residential - Bathurst Walk	503342.9	179824.5	1.5
R12	Business - Thorney Business Park	503200.6	180132.4	1.5

Table 2- Ecological Receptors

Receptor		NGR	
E1	Burnham Beeches SAC	495846.7	184743.2
E2	Windsor Forest and Great Park SAC	496884.4	174851.6
E3	South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar	500249.3	175463.3
E4	South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar	500860.6	174791.5
E5	South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar	502701.0	175718.1
E6	South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar	503805.9	174243.8
E7	South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar	504754.8	174231.1
E8	Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch BNS	503243.4	180274.1
E9	Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch BNS	503402.0	180321.0
E10	Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch BNS	503532.3	180361.1
E11	Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch BNS	503670.8	180399.9
E12	Opposite Iver Station BNS	503422.9	180291.9
E13	Opposite Iver Station BNS	503540.2	180328.0
E14	Opposite Iver Station BNS	503639.4	180257.7
E15	Opposite Iver Station BNS	503725.8	180204.3
E16	Opposite Iver Station BNS	503790.2	180250.0
E17	Grand Union Canal, near Iver North BNS	504442.1	180607.5

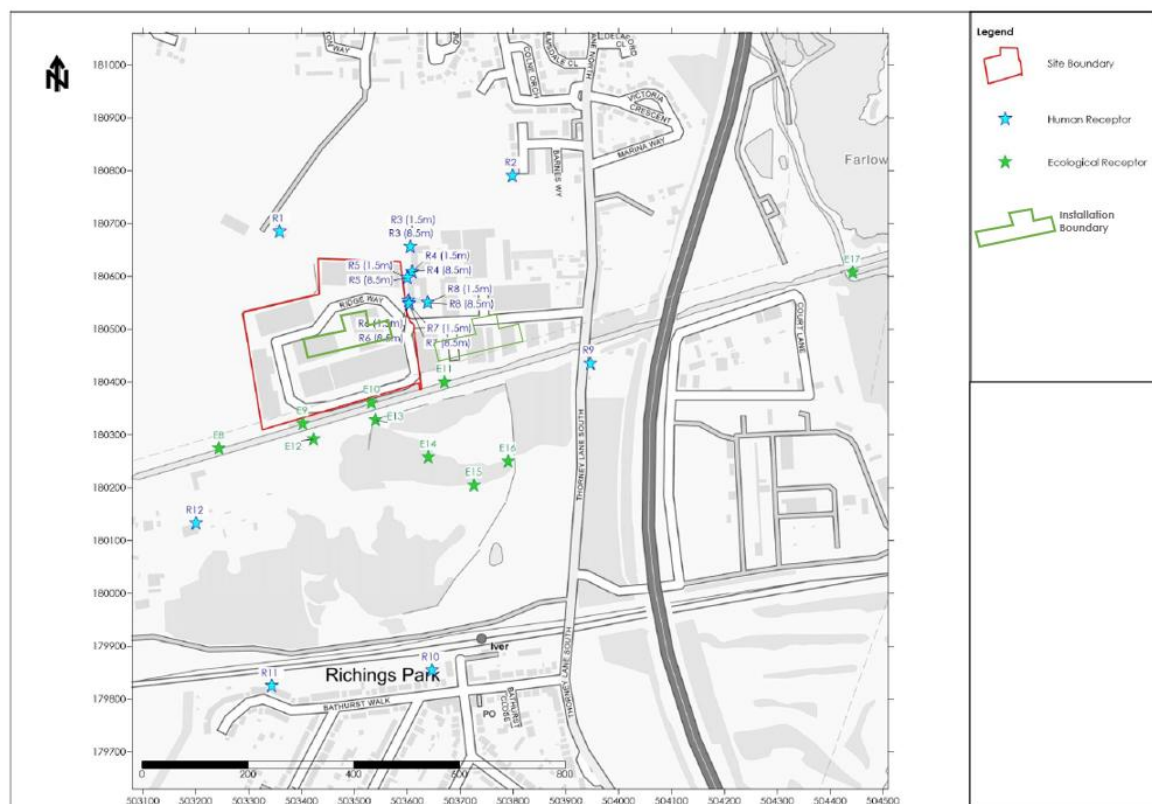


Figure 4 Receptor Location (Human and Ecological)



Figure 5 Receptor Location (Ecological Receptors up to 10KM)

2.4 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology

2.4.1 Geology

British Geological Survey (BGS) geological mapping, EA Magic Maps, and as according to third-party Due Diligence indicate the following geological progression:

Geology	Geology Description	Aquifer Status	Aquifer Description
Superficial: - Langley Silt Member - Lynch Hill Gravel Member	- Ranges from silt to clay, typically displaying a yellow-brown colouration, and characterised by substantial bedding. - Sand and Gravel, often found alongside layers of silt, clay, or peat in the local area.	Superficial: - Principal - Unproductive	- Saturated permeable rocks or sediments that store and transmit significant quantities of water. - Rocks or sediments that are too dense for water to easily flow (low permeability).
Bedrock: - London Clay Formation	- Primarily consists of bioturbated or poorly laminated, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt, and occasionally silt, along with intermittent layers of sandy clay.	Bedrock: - Unproductive	- The bedrock may be composed of various types of rocks, such as shale, mudstone, clay, or less mineral-rich sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Despite being considered unproductive in terms of mineral resources, this type of bedrock can still serve as an important water source.

						The bedrock may have sufficient porosity and permeability to store and transmit water.
Deep Aquifer -Upper Chalk	-	Moderately weak porous very fine-grained limestone	-	Deep Aquifer - Productive	-	The deep aquifer is confined by the London Clay, and is located with the Chalk. It is classified as a major aquifer by the EA and constitutes the principal aquifer for the Thames region. It is defined as a highly permeable and supports large abstractions for public supply and other purposes.
	-	Contains bands of gravel and cobble-sized masses of hard flint				

2.4.2 Hydrogeology

The review of EA Magic hydrogeological mapping shows that the Site is situated in an area designated with unproductive groundwater vulnerability in most of the Site, except part of the western section, which is designated as Medium – High. It is noted that the relatively impermeable strata of London Clay and Lambeth Group clays act as an aquiclude (non-aquifer) which separates and impedes the groundwater flow between the shallow and deep aquifers.'

2.4.3 Hydrology

Environmental records indicate that there are no surface water features within the site boundary. The Grand Union Canal borders the southern Site boundary.

According to the EA's Flood Map, the Site is designated flood zone 1. The Site has a 'low' risk of flooding, each year, this area has a chance of flooding lower than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

2.5 Ecology

There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5km from the Site: Black Park, found 3.8km northwest; Kingcup Meadows and Oldhouse Wood, positioned 4.5km north; Wraysbury Reservoir, located 4.7km to the south.

Burnham Beeches SSSI and NNR, is located 8.5km to the northwest. The South West London Waterbodies are classified as a Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area (SPA), they are located approximately 4.7km to the south and Windsor Forest and Great Park SAC 9.1 km south west. Sections of the Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site boundary and a section near Iver plus an area of land near Iver station are designated a Biological Notification Sites (BNS) that lie within 2km of the installation.

2.5.1 European/International Sites

Ramsar Sites and Special Protection Areas (SPA):

- Three areas of southwest and west London waterbodies are designated as a Ramsar and SPA with the closest located approximately 4.7km to the southeast of the site.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):

- There are numerous SAC's within a 10km radius from the site. The closest SAC is Burnham Beeches located approximately 8.5km to the north of the site.

2.5.2 National Ecological Sites

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):

- There are numerous SSSI's within a 10km radius from the site. The closest SSSI is Black Park SSSI located approximately 3.8km to the north of the site.

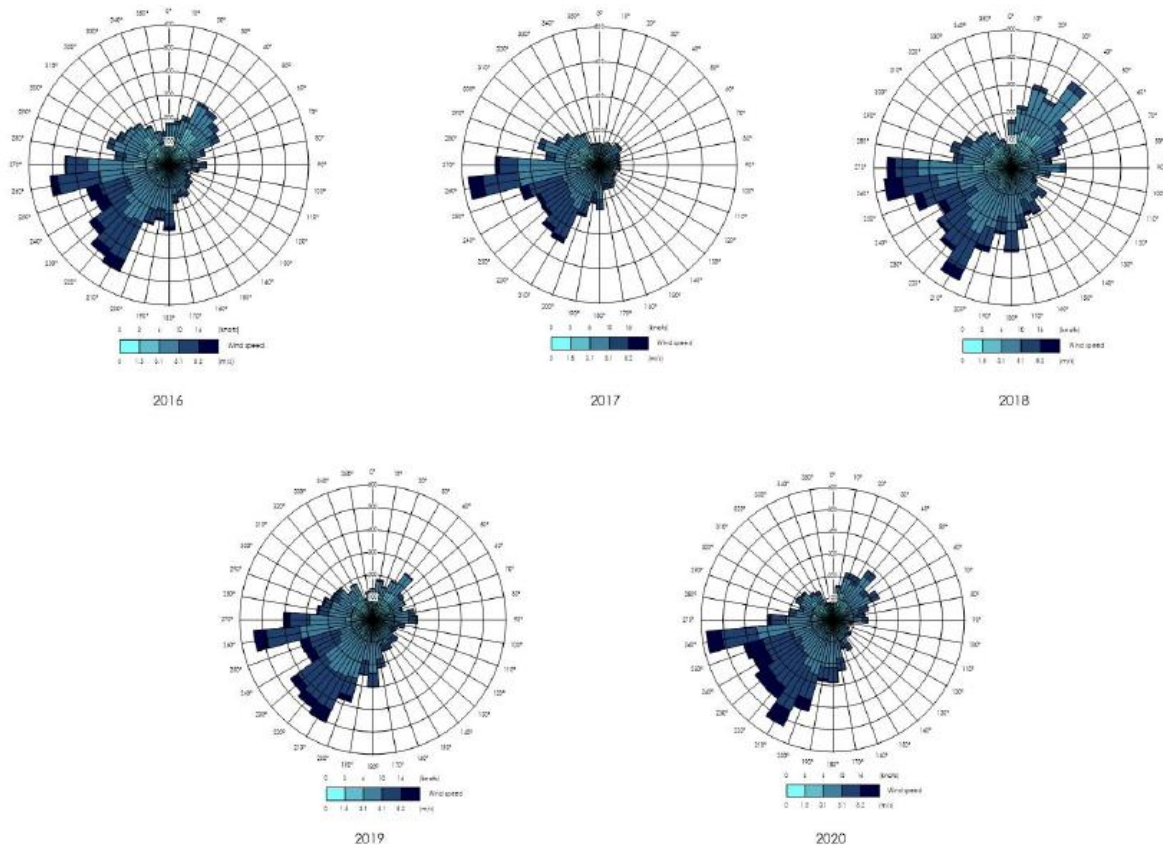
2.5.3 Local Ecological Sites

Sections of the Grand Union Canal, Slough Branch immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site boundary and a section near Iwer plus an area of land near Iwer station are designated a Biological Notification Sites (BNS) that lie within 2km of the installation.

The location of the above relative to the installation are indicated on Figure 5.

2.6 Wind Rose

A wind rose for Heathrow observing station for the 5-year period (2016 -2020), providing the frequency of wind speed and direction, is presented below:



This shows winds from the south-west are most frequent with winds from the north and south-east least frequent.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach

This ERA has been prepared in accordance with EA guidance. This guidance recommends that the following steps are undertaken in preparing a risk assessment:

1. Identify and consider risks for your site, and the sources of the risks.
2. Identify the receptors (people, animals, property and anything else that could be affected by the hazard) at risk from your site.
3. Identify the possible pathways from the sources of the risks to the receptors.
4. Assess risks relevant to your specific activity and check they are acceptable and can be screened out.
5. State what you will do to control risks if they are too high.
6. Submit your risk assessment as part of your permit application.

3.2 Risk scoring

This ERA has been completed using the scoring matrix shown below – Risk Matrix with definitions for each score as follows:

Probability of exposure/Likelihood:

- High – exposure highly likely to occur
- Medium – considered to be likely
- Low – considered to be unlikely
- Very Low – considered to be highly unlikely / very rare event / mitigation in place

Consequence:

- High – potential for significant impact requiring mitigation / remediation
- Medium – potential for moderate impact which may require mitigation / remediation
- Low – negligible impact that may require mitigated
- Very Low – no significant / perceivable impact to receptor

Consequence	Probability of exposure/Likelihood			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

3.3 Risks Identified

Using the guidance and approach outlined above, the following have been deemed to be identified as potential environmental risks which have the potential to cause harm as a result of operating the installation / accidents:

- Releases to air
- Releases to Water (surface water/sewer)
- Fugitive Emissions (from uncontrolled sources)/Accidents
- Noise and Vibration
- Odour
- Waste
- Global Warming Potential

The following section presents the risk assessment for each of the above including identification of the potential hazard, receptors, pathway, risk management practices, probability of exposure, consequence of exposure and overall risk.

The primary risks to the environment as a result of the Installation are considered to be from emissions to air as a result of the diesel/HVO-fuelled generator use, together with the potential for leaks from the associated fuel tanks and delivery systems affected water and land in addition to noise. These items and other potential risks are presented below.

4 RISK ASSESSMENT

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Controls/Mitigation/Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence of Exposure	Overall Risk
Risks to Air Quality						
Emissions from generator stacks: - planned maintenance and testing - emergency outage Point source emissions to air NO_x, CO, SO₂, PM₁₀ emissions from generator stacks	Employees, local residents, and adjacent premises / pedestrians / road users immediately surrounding the installation.	Air	• An Air Quality Assessment Dispersion Model has been completed and submitted in support of this permit application. This report concluded that the “the proposed development’s impacts were not anticipated to have an overall significant effect on local air quality.” • The ESGs are designed to provide power in the event of grid failure, are a point source of emissions to air during operation. A grid outage is considered to be a highly rare event. Operation is therefore likely to be limited to testing and maintenance for approx. 24.5 hours/year. • Flues terminate vertically, unimpeded by cowls/caps, at approx. 25m. The design and height considered the best solution to minimise potential impacts. The diesel generators have been assessed and are considered to be in-line BAT meeting the TA Luft 2g equivalent emission limits. Monitoring ports will be installed on the stacks to allow for flue gas measurements • Where possible the operator will seek to minimise the frequency of generator runs • Testing is staggered with generators tested individually rather than simultaneously, reducing emission peaks. In the event a complaint is raised against the operation of the generators, the complaints procedure will be followed. • An Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) will be produced once the Data Centre is operational. The aim of the AQMP is to seek to reduce AQ impacts during prolonged grid failure and associated generator operation. The AQMP is based on air dispersion model	Low – maintenance and testing Very low – grid failure	Emissions to air with potential for adverse impact to human health and local ecological receptors	Low – maintenance and testing Low – grid failure

			findings and seeks to determine likely AQ impacts through observations of current weather conditions, time of day, cumulative impacts, and anticipated outage durations. Actions include limiting the operation of the generators as far as possible and notifying sensitive receptors / the EA in the event of a prolonged grid outage.			
Visible emissions from the diesel fired generator stacks, typically on start-up of the generators.	Human, ecological and Built environment/cultural heritage	Air	- The engines will not be in operation for the majority of the time and therefore there would be zero visible plume during this time. - Planned preventative maintenance (PPM) will be in place for the maintenance and testing of the generators; maintenance will be conducted in accordance with manufacturer requirements. - The operator will implement visual checks for visible emissions from the generators during start up. Visible plumes are not anticipated to occur for the majority of operational time due to the diesel being combusted and resulting high exhaust gas temperatures.	Low due to maintenance measures and limited operational hours	Pollution, Harm to environment and human health	Very Low
Discharges to Water/Groundwater						
Runoff from potentially contaminated areas (external areas where the generators and associated diesel tanks are located).	Water/Land/Groundwater	Overland percolation through the ground	- Generators and associated diesel belly tanks will be housed external to the data centre building; this area is served by high integrity concrete hard standing. - The generators and belly tanks are containerised. - Each generator will be located within a dedicated containerised unit. Each ESG will have a belly tank, which is integral container unit, which will automatically supply diesel to the ESG. The belly tanks will be designed to British Standard BS799 Part 5 2010 (Oil Burning Equipment Carbon steel oil storage tanks. Specification) in accordance with this design standard each tank will be provided with secondary containment (110%). - Fuel delivery tankers will be required to park in a dedicated tanker refuelling area.	Low	Pollution, Harm to Environment	Low

			• The bulk fuel tank will be designed to British Standard BS799 Part 5 2010 (Oil Burning Equipment. Carbon steel oil storage tanks. Specification); in accordance with this design standard each tank will be provided with secondary containment (110%). • The diesel tanker fill points will be located in lockable cabinets. These fill cabinets will be provided with a spill tray to contain any minor spillages of fuel during fuel delivery. • Additional leak/spill protection measures will include tank level gauges, level alarms, pressure delivery over-fill prevention valves and leak detection alarms connected to the building management system (BMS), fuel pipelines will have a pipe-in-pipe arrangement to minimise the risk of leaks. • As part of daily operations the integrity of the diesel tanks and secondary containment will be subject to daily visual inspection by site personnel. Any defects or weaknesses spotted in a tank or containment measures will be repaired as soon as practicable. • Tertiary containment will be provided by the fall design within the hardstanding of the area where the ESG, the receiver station and the fuel road tanker off-loading area will be located. The roadways within this area will be kerbed. Any unplanned release of diesel would be prevented from percolating into the ground by the hardstanding. The hardstanding will be subject to regular visual inspection to ensure continued integrity. • Both foul and surface water arising from the installation will pass through oil interceptors. Surface water runoff from the installation will be directed to the on-site surface water drainage system and attenuation ponds and an oil interceptor which will ultimately discharge to controlled water. The fuel delivery, fuel storage, fuel conveying system and fuel polishing systems discharge from the installation to sewer via an oil interceptor			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

			(3200 litre liquid capacity, 1000 litre sediment storage capacity Class 1 full retention interceptor) - The interceptors will be fitted with an closure device, this closure device will be manually activated on detection of oil in the interceptor, preventing the release of diesel to surface water or sewer. An audible alarm system for interceptor oil levels will be also installed which will connect to the data centre BMS; the alarm will notify key data centre staff of the issue, via the BMS. - The interceptors will be subject to regular emptying and maintenance by an appointed specialist contractor. - All interceptor oil/sludge will be removed by suitably licensed contractors.			
Accidents/Fugitive Emissions (from uncontrolled sources)						
Accidents/fugitive releases relating to fuel storage e.g. Spills, overfilling during refuelling / disposal / transfers, failure in secondary containment, pipe ruptures, valve failure, user error, collision.	Groundwater, surface water, sewer system, soil	Land/ water	- All tanks and pipework are bunded to 110% and fitted with leak detection and high-level alarms to prevent overfilling. - The systems feedback to the BMS which is monitored 24/7. - Refuelling activities are infrequent given the standby nature of the generators. - Spill kits (including drain covers) are located beside the generator enclosures, fuel tanks and fill points. Drip trays are present to capture small spillages from fill points and associated pipework. - Fuel delivery, emergency preparedness and spill response procedures are in place. Fuel suppliers are to adhere to applicable procedures when attending site. Deliveries are to be carried out by competent individual(s) and supervised by site staff. - The site's PPM regime includes visual checks for leaks / spills.	Very low – bulk tanks Low – refuelling Due to design and on-site management processes.	Medium adverse impact on ground / water courses	Very low –bulk tanks Medium – refuelling

			Hazardous waste is disposed of by a licenced carrier with duty of care with information retained as evidence following uplift.			
Flooding of drainage network and generators	Groundwater, surface water, sewer system	Floodwater, surface waters, drainage system etc	- The site is located within a Flood Zone 1 which is defined as an area with a low risk of flooding (less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding from surface water). There is no potential for groundwater flooding. - Routine maintenance of the onsite drainage system allows surface water drains to remain unobstructed. - Emergency procedures would be enacted in the event of flooding.	Very low	Flooding / water damage to the generators could impact resiliency for operations.	Very low
Fire	Emissions to Air / Water	Air & Water	- Generator enclosure will be fitted with fire detection systems that utilise automatic shut off valves that will close in the event of a fire shutting off the fuel supply to the generator(s). - In the unlikely event of a fire, there is potential for fire water from either site suppression systems / emergency services to enter the environment and cause harm. - Both outfalls to sewer and surface water can be isolated in the even of an incident. - Emergency preparedness and response plans are in place to help mitigate risk.	Very low	Fire will generate emissions to air with potential for adverse impact to local environment and receptors. Firewater could adversely impact the local water courses.	Very low
Vandalism	Land / Surface Water / Ground Water / Air	Drainage systems, air, surface	- The site is staffed 365 days a year with monitoring by security staff from a security office including a site wide CCTV system. - Entry and exit to the site will be tightly controlled via a security gate and turnstiles. - The site is served by an impenetrable perimeter to prevent unauthorised access to the Data Centre.	Very low	Vandalism to the generators / storage tanks could impact emergency backup potential and/or lead to fugitive emissions	Very low
Noise						
Noise and Vibration from start-up and operation of generators	Employees, local residents, and adjacent premises / pedestrians / road users immediately surrounding the	Air	A noise impact assessment completed and submitted as part of the permit application that concludes that noise levels are predicted to achieve the noise limits at the nearest noise sensitive properties.	Low – maintenance and testing Very low – grid failure	Complaints from local residences. Potential harm from elevated noise levels to human health. .	Low – maintenance and testing low – grid

	installation.		- Significant noise breakout is not expected as the generators operate infrequently as they are emergency standby plant designed to provide power in the event of grid failure. This is a highly rare event given grid reliability. - Annual operation is likely to be limited to testing and maintenance for approx. 25 hours / generator. - Generators are to be maintained in accordance with manufacturer guidelines as part of a planned preventative maintenance (PPM) regime. Testing and maintenance, outside of an emergency repair scenario, will only be conducted during normal daytime working hours Monday-Friday. - The complaints procedure would be followed in the event the site receives a noise complaint relating to the generators.			failure
Noise from site traffic e.g. fuel deliveries	Employees, local residents, and adjacent premises / pedestrians / road users immediately surrounding the installation.	Air	- The Data Centre is located within an industrial estate and as such the immediate surrounding area is predominately industrial and commercial with residential properties immediately to the east. - The generators are emergency standby plant operated infrequently as discussed above. Fuel consumption is low therefore deliveries are infrequent.	Low	Complaints from local residences. Potential harm to human health due to elevated noise levels.	Low – maintenance and testing low – grid failure
Odour						
Odour from storage and combustion of fuel	Employees & local residents	Airborne	- Emissions are not expected to be significant nor be odorous. - Fuel is stored externally in integrally bundled tanks across the site. All tanks, pipes and valves are designed to appropriate industry standards and flanged connections between pipes are kept to a minimum by the proximity of the tanker fill point. - The underground fuel pipe between the top-up tank to the bundled generator area is double skinned pipe-in-pipe with leak detection.	Very Low	Nuisance to on site staff and local human receptors. Could lead to complaints	Very Low

			• All tanks, silos, pipes and valves have a preventative maintenance programme to ensure ongoing integrity and effectiveness. • Fuel tank filling will be carried out by trained fuel tanker drivers reducing risk of vapour release and spillages during deliveries. • The diesel tanks will be fitted with vents that only allow minimal potential for fumes to escape. • The complaints procedure would be followed in the event the site receives an odour complaint relating to the permitted activities.			
Waste						
Waste associated with generators e.g. waste fuels, oil absorbents and rags, lubricants & hydraulic fuels, solid wastes (maintenance consumables). End of life plant.	Ground, soil, ground water, surface water, sewer system.	Land/ water	• Procedures for licenced and responsible collection of waste oils and other hazardous wastes are in place, with Duty of Care evidence retained upon uplift. • Appropriate storage of waste arising from the permitted activities preventing fugitive emissions to land/water. • The amount of waste generated from routine generator maintenance activities or in the event of a spillage/leakage will be low due to it being a standby operation and procedures in place to reduce the risk of spills and leaks.	Very Low	Potential to contaminate water/land.	Very Low
Global Warming						
Global Warming Potential from combustion of fuel by generators - Generation of CO ₂ e emissions	National and global air quality and climate change	Air	• The combustion of fuel will result in the generation of CO₂e emissions from operation of the generators in the event of an emergency outage and planned maintenance and testing only • Energy consumption has been considered as part of the BAT assessment and continuously reviewed as part of the operator's KPI and EMS.	Very Low	Contribute to climate change.	Very Low

5 CONCLUSION

This environmental risk assessment has identified and assessed the potential risks and hazards associated with the operation of the facility and from accidents. Various measures have been taken to help reduce to mitigate against these as far as reasonably practicable and to a level considered to be acceptable for a Data Centre of this size, nature and location in alignment with regulatory guidance.