ACE LIFTAWAY LTD

THE WASTE CENTRE
YOKESFORD HILL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
BELBINS
ROMSEY
SO51 0PF

DUST & EMISSION MANAGEMENT PLAN

(DEMP)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ace Liftaway Ltd have operated a recycling facility at The Waste Centre, Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate, Romsey since 2002.

Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate is a 15 acre industrial estate which lies on the far northern outskirts of Romsey, on the north side of Yokesford Hill, linking Braishfield Road with the A3057. The Estate, which was once part of a larger gravel pit, is set in a terrace on the slope of the valley of the River Test. It is screened from the public vantage point of the road, by being set below it with intervening screen vegetation and bunding in between.

To the southwest, above the site, is reclaimed land which has been returned to grass. Beyond this lies Yokesford Hill, some 160m from the site. Abutting the southeast boundary of the Estate and on higher ground than the field, is Wynford Industrial Park, which has been redeveloped and extended for B1, B2 and B8 uses.

Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate contains several industrial and warehousing units. Unit A and Unit B and a ready mix concrete batching plant leased by Liddell Estates Ltd, Unit C Offices are occupied by Ace Liftaway Ltd. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 are occupied by Ace Liftaway Ltd. It is owned by Liddell Estates Ltd, a sister company of Ace Liftaway Ltd.

Ace Liftaway Ltd since 2002 has occupied Building 1 and 2. Building 3 was constructed in 2008 and has been occupied by Ace Liftaway Ltd since that time. All three buildings have permanent consent for a waste recycling and transfer station by Hampshire County Council Waste and Minerals Planning. To the north of the site is a bespoke inert wash plant.

The nearest residential properties lie on the opposite side of Yokesford Hill to the site (230m), Hope Cottage on the same side of the road as the site (190m), to the south Wynford Farm (40m) and to the southeast, Abbotswood Farm (270m).

Access is via a private long haul road which leads onto the public highway of Yokesford Hill.

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

The site is designated Flood Zone 1 and therefore at low risk of flooding.

The site has been in operation for in excess of 22 years as a recycling centre and is designated as

a safeguarded site within the Hampshire Waste & Minerals Plan.

PERMITTED WASTES AND PROCESSES

The existing facility recycles and reclaims inorganic materials, this involves :-

- grading of soils and crushed concrete products.
- screening of mixed soils, stone, concrete, brick.
- sorting and separation of wastes
- shredding of timber
- crushing of concrete and brick
- washing of soils and aggregates

Also

- recovery of plastics
- recovery of cardboard and paper
- recovery of WEEE
- recovery of metals

The facility has a licence from the Environment Agency to process 380,000 tonnes of annual waste
– Permit Number EPR/WP3895EA.

This breaks down as follows in the EMS :

Waste Type	Maximum Annual Quantities
Inert Wastes	264,750 tonnes
Non-Hazardous	100,000 tonnes
Hazardous	1,175 tonnes
Metal	15,250 tonnes

Typical wastes received by the facility include wood, glass, paper, metals, cardboard, waste electrical electronic equipment (WEEE), plasterboard, POPs, plastics, soil, aggregates, brickwork, mortar, concrete and stone.

Waste that cannot be recycled or handled at the facility is transferred to either a specialist recycling

centre, to Waste to Energy or as a last resort landfill.

Due to the nature of the waste received on site there is potential for dust creation whilst tipping, processing, stockpiling and loading out.

The site infrastructure has been designed to ensure all waste processing and tipping is undertaken on an impermeable hardstanding. General waste tipping takes place within a building. All waste operations take place in the centre of the estate as far from the boundaries as possible.

The site operates under the monitoring of Hampshire Waste and Minerals Planning and lays within Test Valley Borough Council for Environmental Health monitoring. Dust Management forms part of the planning and environmental conditions on the site. No complaints or concerns have been raised in the past 5 years.

This plan has been prepared to support Ace Liftaway's application to include inert washing operations and the inclusion of additional waste codes to enhance existing operations. There are no immediate plans to accept the new waste codes requested and have been included for the future of the site. As each waste code is considered for acceptance a review of the current control measures will be undertaken.

This document has assessed the potential creation and migration of dust from the site and the mitigating measures needed to ensure any potential hazards from escaping the site boundaries. It has been prepared in conjunction with the site EMS and other live management plans.

All operational staff are trained in conjunction with the contents of the EMS and copies are available within the Operations Managers' office.

The site is in a semi rural location with only a handful of receptors – an adjacent industrial estate and a number detached houses. The River Test is identified as a SSSI site.

Dust emissions could impact these receptors. However, with the control measures set out in this plan and the Risk assessment, dust impacts will be effectively mitigated.

Dust could impact the road users, this is a low risk with the mitigation measures outlined in this plan.

Abbotswood Farm/The Stables are located approximately 270m south-east of the site. This is considered as a sensitive receptor as the property is in close proximity to the site and so is

susceptible to the potential adverse effects of dust. However, the distance between the site and the property forms a potential buffer zone and allows time for dust to disperse before it could reach the receptor. Trees have previously been planted on request from Hampshire County Council Waste & Minerals Planning to act as a buffer. The prevailing wind is south-westerly further protecting these receptors.

The residential properties within 1000m of the site situated over 500m away from the site are not considered sensitive receptors. Most of these properties are located to the south and south-east of the site however in the event that any dust is emitted from the site, it is unlikely to spread to these receptors due to the distance between the two. The site is also protected by boundary fencing and mature trees which screen to prevent any fugitive dust from leaving the site boundary.

Timsbury Church is located to the north-west of the site at a distance of approximately 1150m. Located over 500m from the site so are not considered a sensitive receptor. Dust will be prevented from leaving the site with the mitigation procedures set out in this document and the Environmental Risk Assessment. This means that no dust will affect these sensitive land uses.

Wynford Farm Industrial Estate is located to the south-east of the site situated approximately 40m from the site. This is considered low sensitivity receptor due to the nature of activities at this site. The likelihood of dust breakout occurring is extremely low with the abatement measures identified within the Environmental Risk Assessment and this document.

There is one public footpath to the east of the site located over 600m from the site. Wynford Farm Industrial Estate is located between the site and the public footpath which intercept between this receptor and so acts as a barrier between the path and the site. No dust will escape from the site and affect this path due to the distance and the abatement controls outlined in this DEMP.

No protected species have been identified in the area local to the site.

There are woodland areas, farmland and open spaces within 1000m of the site that are considered as low risk or low sensitivity in accordance with Environment Agency guidance. These have not been added as receptors to Table 1.1.

Environmental effects – Wind Direction

The site is normally subject to a south-westerly prevailing wind. The site has an on-site wind sock which is monitored for any changes in wind direction in order that activites on site are considered and any necessary changes implemented to prevent fugitive dust.

Table 1.1 Distances to Selected Represented Sensitive Locations

Boundary	Closest Property	Approximate Distance to Ace Liftaway Ltd Site Boundary (m)
South East	Abbotswood Farm	270m
South East	The Stables	270m
South West	Hope Cottage, Yokesford Hilll	190m
South West	Woodcot, Yokesford Hill	230m
South West	Green Bank, Yokesford Hill	230m
South West	Cobs, Yokesford Hill	230m

Table 1.2 Sources of Dust and/or other Emissions

Company	Address	Type of Business	Distance from Ace Liftaway Ltd Site Boundary (m)
Wynford Farm Industrial Estate	Wynford Farm Industrial Estate, Belbins, Romsey	Miscellaneous B1, B2 and B8	Adjoining

OPERATIONS AT THE WASTE CENTRE

2.1 Waste Deliveries

Waste is delivered in sheeted rigid bodied (skips, Ro-Ros, tippers, tipper grabs) or articulated vehicles, which will all be either EURO5 or EURO6 compliant depending on the age of vehicle, the majority of which will be the operator's own vehicles and some will be third-party vehicles. Waste Transfer Notes are required for each delivery or batch of deliveries from the same source, and copies are retained in the site office for record purposes.

2.2 Waste Acceptance and Rejection Procedures

On arrival at the site the driver will report to the site weighbridge and the documentation checked From here the vehicle is directed to the appropriate tipping area where the appointed operator will visually inspect the load to ensure that the composition of the waste complies with the documentation and that it is in a satisfactory condition as per the Waste Acceptance Criteria which forms part of the EMS. All waste acceptance staff are aware of the acceptable waste types and will be able to perform these inspections (see Appendix A).

Operators arriving at site must hold a valid waste carriers registration or will not be allowed to deposit waste. The first time to site without a valid waste carriers licence they will be permitted to avoid the onward chance of fly-tipping. Full details will be made in the site diary and information provided to apply for correct licence. Further tips by the same person will not be permitted.

Loads arriving at the site where the contents are being seen to be dusty (i.e. material is observed to be blowing out of the vehicle body) will be rejected from the site. This decision will be made by the site manager. Site rules state that all loads must be sheeted or netted.

If unsuitable waste is discovered before the load is tipped the load will not be unloaded and will be rejected by the operator and returned to the producer. In cases where the unauthorised waste is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions or where the rejected waste is thought to be hazardous the Environment Agency will be contacted. If the load is acceptable the driver will be instructed to unload it within the designated processing area.

Waste is inspected when it is deposited in the relevant processing area to ensure that it complies with the acceptable wastes within the site permit.

Should non-permitted waste be deposited within a load delivered to site by a vehicle outside the ownership of Ace Liftaway Ltd then, where possible, the material will be re-loaded into the vehicle and the driver shall be asked to leave the site.

Persistent non-compliance with the terms of the site permit by a third party may result in the contractor being banned from the site for a specified length of time to be determined by the site management.

Non-permitted waste, discovered after the carrier has left the site, shall be removed from the waste processing area and placed in the quarantine area prior to its removal from site.

All staff who work on the site are made aware of the acceptable categories of waste allowed to be deposited. Site staff shall be responsible for inspecting each load. To ensure compliance with this, periodic spot checks shall be made by the site manager.

In the unlikely event of any non-permitted hazardous waste being found in the loads, arrangements for its removal from site shall be arranged as a matter of urgency by means of a specialist contractor operating to the requirements of the relevant legislation. In such cases the Environment Agency will be informed of the nature and quantity of the waste involved and the date and time it was noticed.

Whilst on site such non-compliant hazardous waste shall be handled in accordance with site procedures and the material shall be placed within the quarantine area where possible.

No material will remain in the quarantine area for longer than 28 days days.

Details of non-compliant waste arriving at or deposited on site will be recorded in the site diary or daily log including a description of the waste and where the waste was taken once it left the site. This diary or daily log will be retained in the site office for inspection as required.

Training in the form of toolbox talks and practical demonstrations will be delivered periodically by the technically competent manager or other senior staff and details of the training recorded and retained in the site office for inspection.

2.3 Waste Handling and Processing

2.3 1 Inert Waste

The handling and processing of inert material is specified in the WRAP Protocol Compliant Document for the Production of Dry Screened and Washed Products from inert Waste document (Appendix B).

2.3.2 General Waste

Handling

Sorting will be done mechanically via wheeled grab excavators with selecta grabs. Timber, metals, cardboard, plastic, non conforming wastes and oversized material will be removed via this process. These items are handled into concrete holding bays or metal containers. Wastes awaiting further processing through the MRFs are pushed in with loading shovels and loaded into feed hoppers and conveyors via tracked excavators. Materials that are being loaded into mobile plant for refinement such as shredding, crushing or screening are handled with wheeled excavators with elevated cabs or loading shovels, any materials that require transfer away from the facility will be done via a dump truck to overflow bays or arctic trailers to onward facilities. Small items or quarantining will be removed using mechanical aids and stored in temporary storage areas until located in the site main quarantine area.

Processing

General waste

All remaining material that is not recovered will be stored in the holding bay and placed through the LJH MRF with a 360 excavator fitted with a tine grab, where the material will be run through a -40mm trommel. -40mm material is then screened, passes through a ferrous magnet belt, then screened over a 6mm Bivitec screener. -6mm fines are conveyed to a holding bay and stored, until transported to a licenced landfill facility. + 40mm material is then conveyed to another ferrous metal over-band magnet, then conveyed to a blower and air hood system that then separates the stone from the remaining residual waste into storage bays. Clean stone is then sent for storage awaiting further processing, waste is sent for RDF on bulker trailers to a licenced facility. + 40mm recyclable items are recovered in a 12-man picking station with concrete holding bays. All recyclables, RDF , clean wood, dirty wood, plastic, UPVC, WEEE, cardboards, papers, metals and hardcore are held in the bays and loaded either out straight to a licenced facility for further

processing. Recyclable items are stored in steel containers and transport arranged for further processing. Items not picked on the picking station will consist of hardcore and unpickable waste items, this passes under an over-band magnet then through an Impact Air air-knife system. The air-knife separates any remaining waste fraction, leaving a heavy hardcore fraction that is then processed back through the line to recover any remaining recyclables.

2.4 Mobile Plant and Equipment.

Nitrogen Dioxide gas is a by-product of internal combustion engines and the site uses Plant with internal combustion engines. The following table lists the type and emissions ratings for mobile plant and equipment.

Machine	*Manufacturer*	*Type*	*Emissions Rating*
437HT003	*JCB*	*Loading Shovel*	*Stage 5*
JS145WHR003	*JCB*	*Wheeled*	*Stage 5*
JS220X-Series003	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Stage 5*
JCB 437HT002	*JCB*	*Loading Shovel*	*Stage 5*
JS220X-Series002	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Tier 4 F*
JS150X-Series001	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Tier 4 F*
JS150X-Series002	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Stage 5*
JS 16C-1	*JCB*	*Mini Digger*	*Stage 5*
Finley 883+002	*Terex*	*Screener*	*Tier 3*
TDS820 Shredder	*Terex*	*Shredder*	*Tier 3*
J-1170 Crusher	*Terex*	*Crusher*	*Tier 3*
JS220X-Series001	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Tier 4*
JCB 560/80	*JCB*	*Load All*	*Tier 4*
722 Dumptruck	*JCB*	*Dumptruck*	*Tier 2*
Teletruck001	*JCB*	*Teletruck*	*Tier 2*
Teletruck002	*JCB*	*Teletruck*	*Tier 3*
JS 200w 002	*JCB*	*Rehandler*	*Tier 3*
JS 220 XD 002	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Tier 4i*
JS160 LC	*JCB*	*Tracked*	*Tier4i*
JS 86 C-1	*JCB*	*8Tonne Excavator*	*Tier 4*
WORKMAX	*JCB*	*WORKMAX*	*Tier 4*
GENERATOR	*JCB*	*Generator*	*Tier 2*

TRACKSTACK	*TRACKSTACK*	*Conveyour*	*Tier 3*
D61 PX-15	*KOMATSU*	*Dozer*	*Tier 2*
J600 SSL	*DAF/Johnson*	*Roadsweeper*	*Euro 3*
GENIE CHERRY Picker	*GENIE*	*Cherry Picker*	*Tier 1*
Finley 883+001 Spalack	*Terex Finley*	*Screener*	*Tier 3*
Vibromax	*JCB*	*Twin Roller*	*Tier 4*
526/56 AG+	*JCB*	*Loadall FARM*	*Tier 3*
520/40	*JCB*	*Loadall*	*Tier 3*

All equipment is owned by Ace Liftaway Ltd.

The operator runs its own commercial workshops and all equipment is serviced and inspected in line with the manufacturer's specifications.

All equipment is replaced as operational demands require with predominantly new equipment with the lowest emissions possible.

The site operates its own fuel tanks on site and use ultra low sulphur fuel.

Idling of vehicles and mobile plant is not permitted on site and this is actively policed by site operatives.

2.5 Waste Types and Dust Potential

The following waste types are permitted for acceptance at the site.

Permitted Codes on Existing Licence

Waste Type	Description of the waste	Dust Potential	Mitigating Measures
01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals			
01 04 08	Waste Gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	M	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in

			buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
02 01 10	Waste metal	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
13 oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (expect edible oils and those in chapters 05,12,19)			
13 01 09	Mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred. Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 01 10	Mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 01 11	Synthetic hydraulic oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 01 12	Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 01 13	Other hydraulic oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in

			place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 02 04	Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 02 05	Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 02 06	Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 02 07	Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from inclement weather.
13 02 08	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils	VL	Low Risk, no treatment, oils are quarantined in drums, storage times and volumes are followed under permit and transferred Spillage procedures in place with good housekeeping and daily checks on booking out. Quarantined items are stored inside a building on concrete floors and in a lockable caged area, away from

			inclement weather.
15 Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified			
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging	L	Paper and cardboard extracted from the mechanical sorted is hand picked and stored inside a building in a metal container. Storage plan times are followed. Daily checks conducted on booking out and housekeeping. Cardboard and paper within the general waste undergoes dust extraction and suppression systems through the processing period. Loads out are netted.
15 01 02	Plastic packaging	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
15 01 03	Wooden packaging	L	Clean wooden packing will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
15 01 04	Metallic packaging	L	Metallic packages will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list			
16 01 03	End of life tyres	VL	Tyres extracted as incidental waste are stored in a metal stillage, permit rules are followed all loads out are netted to go on to further recycling.
16 02 09	Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubes containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 02 10	Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage

	other than those mentioned in 16 02 09		volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 02 11	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 02 12	Discarded equipment containing asbestos	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds. Asbestos is stored in a lockable metal skip and black bagged.
16 02 13	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 10 02 12	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 02 15	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	M	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 02 16	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds

16 05 04	Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing hazardous substances	M	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 05 05	Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds
16 06 01	Lead batteries	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 06 02	Ni-Cd batteries	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 06 03	Mercury-containing batteries	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
16 06 06	Separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage

			procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
17 Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)			
17 01 01	Concrete	M	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
17 01 02	Bricks	M	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites. All loads out or in are netted
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics	M	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites. all loads in or out are netted.
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	M	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites. All loads in or out are netted.
17 02 01	Wood	M	Wood will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
17 02 02	Glass	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are netted and storage

			rules followed.
17 02 03	Plastic	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted
17 03 01	Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar	L	Transfer only, held in a concrete holding bay and permit holding times to be followed.
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	L	Transfer only, held in a concrete holding bay and permit holding times to be followed.
17 03 03	Coal tar and tarred products	L	Transfer only, held in a concrete holding bay and permit holding times to be followed.
17 04 07	Mixed metals	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	L	All cable is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	L	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
17 05 08	Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	L	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
17 06 01	Insulation materials containing asbestos	M	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds. Asbestos is stored in a lockable metal skip and black bagged. In the event of incidental

			waste loads are wetted down and handled by trained and competent face fitted staff.
17 06 05	Construction materials containing asbestos	M	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds. Asbestos is stored in a lockable metal skip and black bagged. In the event of incidental waste loads are wetted down and handled by trained and competent face fitted staff.
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	M	Plasterboard is segregated prior to arrival to site, loads are netted and tipped in a concrete holding bay inside a building, dust suppression is available for loading out. High tip buckets used for lowering drop points. All loads out are netted.
17 09 04	Mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	L	All wastes in are netted and tipped on concrete with sealed drainage, treatment is conducted within a building with dust suppression and dust extraction. All loads out are netted and high tip buckets are used to reduce drop points.
19 Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use			
19 12 01	Paper and cardboard	L	Paper and cardboard extracted from the mechanical sorted is hand picked and stored inside a building in a metal container. Storage plan times are followed. Daily checks conducted on booking out and housekeeping. Cardboard and paper within the general waste undergoes dust extraction and suppression systems through the processing period. Loads out are netted.
19 12 02	Ferrous metal	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust

			suppression systems fitted
20 Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions			
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard	L	Loads collected in separate from other waste streams as Dry Mixed recyclables. Paper and cardboard extracted from the mechanical sorted is hand picked and stored inside a building in a metal container. Storage plan times are followed. Daily checks conducted on booking out and housekeeping. Cardboard and paper within the general waste undergoes dust extraction and suppression systems through the processing period. Loads out are netted.
20 01 21	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	L	Transfer and quarantine only with permit and working plan.
20 01 23	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	L	Transfer and quarantine only with permit and working plan
20 01 27	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances	L	Transfer and quarantine only with permit and working plan
20 01 28	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27	L	Transfer and quarantine only with permit and working plan
20 01 33	Batteries and accumulators included in 10 06 01, 10 06 02 or 16 06 03	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
20 01 35	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 23 and 20 01 35	L	No treatment conducted, transfer only. Items are stored on concrete inside a building in a caged area, regular stock checks are undertaken. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather

			conditions and through winds
20 01 37	Wood containing hazardous substances	M	Identified at the source and transfer only, placed into metal container and transferred and netted.
20 01 40	Metals	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste	L	Separately segregated at source, will be tipped in a sealed bunded area and stored for a short period before transfer.

New Codes on Requested

Waste Type	Description of the waste	Dust Potential	Mitigating Measures
01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals			
01 03 08	Dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 03 07 – we take in casting sands	H	Loads to be watered down prior to tipping, all loads netted.
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays	L	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
01 04 12	Tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11	L	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
01 04 13	Wastes from stone cutting and	M	Wastes stored in concrete

	sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 – cutting from marble processing		holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
02 Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing			
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste	L	Segregated loads at source, green waste held in metal containers and transferred only.
02 01 04	Waste plastics (except packaging)	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted
03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard			
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork	L	Wood will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
03 01 04	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer containing hazardous substances	M	All loads watered down prior to tipping, transferred separate to all other wood to a licenced facility. Material would be contained in a separate metal skip and netted.
03 01 05	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	M	All loads watered down prior to tipping, transferred separate to all other wood to a licenced facility. Material would be contained in a separate metal skip and netted.
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood	L	Wood will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete

			holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
03 03 07	Mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard	L	Paper and cardboard extracted from the mechanical sorted is hand picked and stored inside a building in a metal container. Storage plan times are followed. Daily checks conducted on booking out and housekeeping. Cardboard and paper within the general waste undergoes dust extraction and suppression systems through the processing period. Loads out are netted.
03 03 08	Wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	L	Paper and cardboard extracted from the mechanical sorting process is hand picked and stored inside a building in a metal container. Storage plan times are followed. Daily checks conducted on booking out and housekeeping. Cardboard and paper within the general waste undergoes dust extraction and suppression systems through the processing period. Loads out are netted.
07 Wastes from organic chemical processes			
07 02 13	Waste plastic	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted
09 Wastes from the photographic industry			
09 01 07	Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are

			netted
09 01 08	Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted
10 Wastes from thermal processes			
10 01 01	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)	M	Material treated as a Powdery load with watering down and dust suppression.
10 12 12	Wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are netted and storage rules followed.
12 Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics			
12 01 05	Plastics shavings and turnings	L	Materials of smaller size with transferred for RDF
13 Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (except edible oils, and those in chapters 05, 12 and 19)			
15 Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified			
15 01 05	Composite packaging	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
15 01 06	Mixed packaging	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
15 01 07	Glass packaging	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are netted and storage rules followed.
15 01 09	Textile packaging	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list			
16 01 07	Oil Filters	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete

			floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
16 01 17	Ferrous metal	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
16 01 18	Non-ferrous metal	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
16 01 19	Plastic	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
16 01 20	Glass	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are netted and storage rules followed.
16 07 08	Wastes containing oil		
17 Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)			
17 02 04	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with hazardous substances	L	Items will be placed in sealed drums, on a concrete floor inside a building and sent of for further treatment.
17 04 01	Copper, bronze, brass	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 04 02	Aluminium	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust

			suppression systems fitted.
17 04 03	Lead	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 04 05	Iron and steel	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 05 03	Soil and stones containing hazardous substances	M	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	L	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
19 Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use			
19 01 02	Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash	M	All metal is stored in either metal containers or 4m height concrete bays. Metals are turned around monthly to avoid dust settlement. High tip buckets are used to reduce drop points, dust suppression systems fitted.
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber	L	Mixed with general waste plastic packaging will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
19 12 05	Glass	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are

			netted and storage rules followed.
19 12 06	Wood containing hazardous substances	M	All loads watered down prior to tipping, transferred separate to all other wood to a licenced facility. Material would be contained in a separate metal skip and netted.
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	L	Wood will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
19 12 08	Textiles	L	Transfer only, stored in a concrete holding bay dust suppression method and permit restrictions followed.
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)	L	Wastes stored in concrete holding bays 4m high, materials watered down prior to the crushing or mechanical processing stage. Dust suppression used on all mechanical processing plants. Hi tip buckets used to keep drop points low. Loading out conducted in buildings, on concrete and away from neighbouring sites.
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)	M	Transfer only, stored in a concrete holding bay dust suppression method and permit restrictions followed.
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	M	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and

			extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions			
20 01 02	Glass	L	Glass will be tipped in a concrete holding bay, dust suppression systems are present and available for loading out. All loads are netted and storage rules followed
20 01 06	DMR	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	L	Separately segregated at source, will be tipped in a sealed bunded area and stored for a short period before transfer.
20 01 10	Clothes	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 01 11	Textiles	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33	L	Items are quarantined, in plastic tubs containing vermiculite and a sealed. Permit and working plan storage volumes and times followed. Good housekeeping in place and spillage procedures. All items are stored inside and away from inclement weather conditions and through winds.
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	M	Wood will be tipped direct into an indoor concrete

			holding bay. Mixed wood deriving from general waste will be processed with suppression and extraction, inclement weather conditions control as per EA Standard rules assessment. Loads out are netted.
20 01 39	Plastics	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste	L	Separately segregated at source, will be tipped in a sealed bunded area and stored for a short period before transfer.
20 03 02	Waste from markets	L	Separately segregated at source, will be tipped in a sealed bunded area and stored for a short period before transfer.
20 03 03	Street cleaning residues	L	Washed through a mechinal process, inline with permit.
20 03 07	Bulky waste	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.
20 03 99	Municipal wastes not otherwise specified	L	Waste will be processed through a mechanical process inline with the EA Standard rules assessment with suppression and extraction, use of high tip buckets to reduce drop points, inside of a building.

3. DUST AND PARTICULATE MANAGEMENT

3.1 Responsibility for Implementation of the DEMP

The site manager will ensure dust management measures are undertaken as appropriate to the site operations and current weather conditions. The site manager will be responsible for keeping records of monitoring and mitigation measures including logs of bowser and road sweeper activity. All records will be retained in the site office for inspection as required.

If further management measures are taken to control dust or weather condition monitoring, the additional mitigation measures will be recorded. In certain adverse weather conditions visual monitoring will be more intensive.

The site manager is responsible for the operation of the dust management plan and all site operatives are trained, and required, to take mitigation action. They will also be required to take preventative action to avoid dust by clearing any spillages of materials, maintaining dust suppression equipment, repair of defective dust suppression equipment, maintaining roads clean and in good condition and by keeping plant and equipment dust and mud free. Additionally, any contractors working on site are made aware of the provision of the dust management plan and are required to comply with the relevant provisions as appropriate to any work they are undertaking on site.

The site manager and the operations manager are jointly responsible for ensuring the DEMP is fully adhered to.

Reviews are undertaken annually and whenever changes in procedures and site layout are considered.

3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

The most likely dust generation activities are:

- Vehicles entering and exiting site.
- Unloading, movement and transfer of waste material
- Processing of the waste material
- Dust from wheels of vehicles and plant
- Stockpiling of waste
- Loading material into vehicles for transport off site

- Dust generated from unpaved and little used parts of the site

The main principles for preventing dust emissions at the site are by avoidance of dust then containment of dusty processes and suppression of dust by spraying and other control methods.

The operator will instigate a strict dust control system within the site boundary. The dust control system will include the following measures:

- The use of water to damp down haul roads and operational areas, for which a road sweeper and mobile plant water spray attachment are maintained on site at all times and activated a minimum of twice a day.

- The use of upward pointing exhausts and radiator fan deflector plates on all mobile plant.

- The maintenance of all running surfaces for mobile plant and road vehicles as and when necessary to ensure that they are dust and mud free.

- An anti-idling policy will be enforced at all times.

- The minimisation of drop heights onto the ground and plant hoppers, including from machine buckets and conveyor discharge heads. The latter shrouded by concrete bund walls.

- The use of mobile dust suppression equipment (bowser with fan system) within the stockpile and inert processing areas.

- Stockpiles of treated and untreated material will be maintained within discrete areas and personnel will avoid running over the stockpiles with mobile plant unless this is necessary.

In the event of the failure of all the mitigation methods detailed above to control airborne emissions from exiting the site boundary the operations on site will cease until such time as dust is no longer a problem.

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TABLE 3.1 SOURCE - PATHWAY-RECEPTOR ROUTES

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, wildlife and environment	Releases of particulate matter (dusts) and micro-organisms (bioaerosols) from tipping waste materials.	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Air transport then inhalation.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Permitted waste types may include.... dusts, powders or loose fibres that have a high potential to produce dust with the potential to be increased during prolonged dry periods. During prolonged dry periods this is a Low magnitude risk. However, the size and location of the facility means that there is medium potential for exposure for anyone is living or working close to the site (apart from the operator and employees).	SR - the operator shall maintain and implement an emissions monitoring and management systems. Where the potential for the migration of dust from site is identified processes causing migration will cease until suitable prevention measurers are in place. dust suppression jets are fitted on the fence lines and buildings to dampen down loads when tipped. water spreader deployed when required to dampen down loads and haul roads. All loads in are check via the weighbridge for conformaty along with a pre sort controller recording waste reports to ensure all waste is compliant. All work to cease in the event of high winds in refernce to tipping of materials or to be conducted within a building. Dust monitoring is conducted daily by the site manager. PPE procedures in place for staff and visitors, all information logged in site diarys. dust monitoring device used in working areas and checked daily. operations will stop should there be an issue and the problem addressed before work starts again.	Low
Local human population and wildlife	Waste sorting	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Air transport then deposition	Low	Low	Low	Permitted waste types may include.... dusts, powders or loose fibres that have a high potential to produce dust with the potential to be increased during prolonged dry periods. During prolonged dry periods this is a low magnitude risk. However, the size and location of the facility means that there is medium potential for exposure for anyone is living or working close to the site (apart from the	Dust suppression, Cab filtration to protect operators. PPE and Monitoring and management systems in place. All waste are tipped on concrete pads with waste reporting systems to stop non conforming dusty loads being tipped. Dusty loads can be watered down to minamise migration. sprinklers and dust supression installed in working areas and on recycling plants. general waste sorting plants fitted with impact air filtration systems. waste stockipiles kept to height restrictions to avoid through winds and rotated daily to avoid material breakdown. daily logs and	Very Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, and wildlife.	Loading waste into sorting plants	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Air transport then deposition	Low	Low	Low	Local residents and neighbouring operators often sensitive to dust.	waste acceptance procedures in place to ensure conformaty. Dust suprssion and extraction systems in place on waste sorting plants. All waste activities are conducted within a building. Feeder systems fiited with wind deflection plates. Bulk handling buckets used rather than grabs to contain the material prior to entering the waste sorting system, daily weather monitoring in place and put in the diarys. should dusty conditions cause a chance of migration, all operations are haulted and the site manager will make the relevant changes to adress the issue. all staff are in airconditioned cabs, PPE control measure in place. where blowers are used material is extracted and droped through cyclones into a caged concerete holding bays.	Very low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, and wildlife.	Vehicle movements and mud on local roads	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Vehicles entering and leaving site.	Low	Low	Low	Road safety, local residents often sensitive to mud on roads.	full time roadsweeper on site that sweeps the concrete impermeable surfaces mornings and afternoons. Water spreader deployed prior to this to dampen down the roads and working areas, this allows the supression and the extraction of the dust to minamise migration. site infastructure is impermeable to ensure effective cleaning to manage dust and avoid mud and debris build up reducing the chnaces of dust build up. Daily checks are conducted by the site manager and control measures are deployed as required. good housekeeping measures in place in accordance with planning and permit conditions. All loads in and out of the site are netted to stop migration, designated put down areas for movements in place. jetwash facilities in place for keeping plant and vehicles clean. fencing in place along the fence line to prevent litter escaping and settling. springler systems in place in traffic areas. speed limit measures in place with health and safety trained staff to monitor breaches. off site litter picks conducted. checks carried out on road conditions when leaving the	Very Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, and wildlife.	Mechanical treatment of waste	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Air transport then inhalation.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents, neighbouring operators, staff and visitors.	waste acceptance procedures in place to ensure conformaty. Dust suprssion and extraction systems in place on waste sorting plants. All waste activities are conducted within a building. Feeder systems fiited with wind deflection plates. Bulk handling buckets used rather than grabs to contain the material prior to entering the waste sorting system. daily weather monitoring in place and put in the diarys. should dusty conditions cause a chance of migration, all operations are haulted and the site manager will make the relevant changes to adress the issue. all staff are in airconditioned cabs, PPE control measure in place. where blowers are used material is extracted and droped through cyclones into a caged concerete holding bays.	Medium
Local human population, and wildlife.	Loading out waste and product.	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Air transport, vehicle movements	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents, neighbouring operators, staff and visitors. Road safety to mud and debris on road.	Specific loading areas, good house keeping, vehicle inspections prior to leaving site. Safe containment systems (nets - sheeting) Deployment of mobile dust supresion where dust may migrate, buildings have side cladding to prevent through wind. All materials out are held in concrete holding bays. any spilt material is cleaned up immediatly .	Low
Local human population, and wildlife.	Manual sweeping	Harm to human health	Air transport	Low	Low	Low	Staff and visitors sensitive to dust	Damping down areas prior to manual sweeping jetwash facilities available for use along with water storage tanks. PPE and management systems in place for all staff. Daily housekeeping structures inplace to prevent build up of dust. Preventative maintenace staff onsite to regularly wash down. Site Manager conducts daily walkrounds and deploys staff where required. all equipment maintained with regular checks and adequate storage.	Very low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population	Cleaning air filters	Harm to human health	Air transport	Low	Low	Low	Staff and visitors sensitive to dust	modern filters fitted that no longer require blowing out fitted in plant and trucks to avoid the use of airlines creating dust migration. PPE provided on any tasks involving blowing out machinary.	Very low
Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs	Any	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	factory protocols in place for all operations along with permits and working plans to structure the activities onsite to ensure emissions are controlled. Operations to remian greater than 100m away from sensitive areas. All storm water and processing water is contained onsite through the use of gully systems and intercepotors and deemed clean. Environmental inspections carried out by the site manager to ensure all systems are working, onsite maintenance teams in place for repiars.	Low
Local human population	Waste storage and heights	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Local residents, neighbouring operators, staff and visitors.	All wastes are stored in 4 metre high concerete holding bays to reduce the distance over which debris and dust particles are blown in dispersed by winds. Waste stored for times stated in the working plan to avoid breakdown of materials. Waste rotation procedures in place to ensure materials are not stored on site for long lengths of time. blown material. heat testing conducted daily to reduce fire risk. dusts are extracted through filters and cyclones and into holding bags. light blown materials are deposited into concrete bays with sealed cage to prevent dust spread. materials extracted may also be contained in metal skips or wheelie bins. electronic data recorded of waste in and out to monitor volumes.	Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population	crushing operations	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Local residents, neighbouring operators, staff and visitors.	crushing operations is conducted with spray water supression system due to the nature of the material. Onsite water spreader and dust supression systems in place to water down materials prior to loading. Loading shovels with high tip buckets used to reduce drop heights. PPE provided for crusher operator, regular housekeeping inplace. crushing operations where possible are conduted inside a building with transport dorrs only to stop through winds. if emissions are released operations are haulted and addition measures are made by the site manager. All materials being loaded are subject to prior screening and pre sort controls to ensure that all stored materials meet compliance.	Low
Local human population, wildlife and environment	Shredding operations	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	shredding operations conducted within a building with dust supression systems, only permited wastes are shredded after the the mechanical treatment. Dusts are extracted through the mechanical treatment there for reducing risk of dust migration. No shredding is to take place on windy days, regular weather checks are conducted by the site manager. shredding operations are conducted on concrete only and in concrete loading bays. All materials being loaded are subject to prior screening and pre sort controls to ensure that all stored materials meet compliance.	Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, wildlife and environment	washing operations	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	All materials being loaded are subject to prior screening and pre sort controls to ensure that all stored materials meet compliance. Conveyor covers fitted on loading point where material is dry to eliminate any risk of dust migration at the loading point. regular housekeeping and preventative maintenance measures in place. Daily diary kept of all activities in the day. all operations stopped if any issuess occur. all washing activities are conducted on concrete with concrete or metal storage bays. roadsweeping operations conducted daily, with water holding tanks available for watering down if required. concrete upstands in place around the washing operations to prevent escape of litter.all materials loaded out are done using loading shovels with high tip buckets to reduce drop points, however due to the washing process all materials are wet and storage times are low. stock counts are kept on a computer data base to monitor stocks.	Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, wildlife and environment	inert processing	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	All materials being loaded are subject to prior screening and pre sort controls to ensure that all stored materials meet compliance. Dust supression measures in place when required but due to the nature of the material this is low risk, all wastes extracted from this proces are srtored in steel containers to reduce dust migration. any issuess that arise from the operations are monitored and all operations will be stopped should there be any issuess. material being loaded removed are transported via Ro Ro containers or dumptruck to keep them contained. waste storage times are monitored in accordance with working plans. PPE is provided to all staff, airconditioned cabs are used on all mobile plant. regular housekeeping and preventive maintenace in place.	Low
Local human population, wildlife and environment	onsite engineering operations	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	modern workshops in place with roller shutter doors and rolling doors. All Vehicles and plant jetwashed prior to inspections/servicing. All operations conducted on concrete floors with daily housekeeping to keep on top of dusts that arrise from these movements. all trucks and plant are euro 6 and tier 4, air filters dont require being blown out and changed inline with maufactures specifications. one way system in place to reduce traffic movements. trucks and plant are modern and exhaust emmisions arey very low.	Low

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population, wildlife and environment	inclemant weather conditions	Harm to human health - Wildlife respiratory irritation and illness. Long term chronic respiratory illness. Premature mechanical failure to machinery	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	High risk operations to hault in high wind situations and assessed daily by the site manager. Drainage, silt traps and interceptors in place for storm water to avoid lying mud in adverse weather conditions to avoid drying and becoming dusty. Site rules and speed limits in place along with a traffic controller to manage movemnts in these conditions. all waste and recyclables stored in concrete holding bays and inside buildings, all movements of these materials with be done with grab buckets, sheeted Ro Ro containers or even holted if weather conditions are too bad. Good housekeeping in place Across the site.	Low

3.3 Other Considerations

3.3.1 In the event of severe weather conditions i.e. high winds, the site manager will decide whether to cease activities/all operations and the main emphasis on site will be to reduce any dust impacts.

3.3.2 The site has the following water supplies/storage

- Holding pond
- 2 x 100,000l storage tanks
- Borehole
- Mains supply

The above provides an adequate supply and storage of water to maintain all water based suppression methods at all times.

The site borehole ensures a constant water even during drought conditions.

A permanent water supply is available on site in all climatic conditions to ensure that both dust suppression and the material washing facility can function effectively. This in turn can be used for damping down stockpiles or raw materials.

A water bowser, road sweeper and mobile dust spray attachment are available on site for dust suppression in all climatic conditions and used more frequently during dry weather conditions. These will be used to damp down stockpiles, vehicle running surfaces, vehicle loads and other areas as required.

The operational areas of the site are on an impermeable pavement (as shown on plan no 2) the road sweeper and mobile dust spray attachment are used on site to lay down water on the haul roads which are made up of compacted aggregate or concrete/tarmac. The road sweeper can also be deployed to sweep the public highway to ensure that it remains dust free.

3.4 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas

The site consists of three waste processing buildings.

Building 1 is a tipping location and processing MRF for inert material. This mitigates dust creation when tipping vehicles and containers, loading the hopper of the MRF and end of conveyor discharge as well as loading out.

Building 2 and 3 is the tipping and processing MRF for general waste. This mitigates dust creation when tipping vehicles/containers, loading the hopper of the MRF and end of conceyor discharge as well as loading out.

The wash plant is not within a building but dust creation is limited to the loading of the plant as due to the nature of the operation being wet dust is automatically contained. The end products are discharged wet causing no dust issues. In the unlikely event that materials remain in the bay long enough to dry a mobile suppression unit will be deployed when loading out.

(See Plan No. 3)

3.5 Visual Dust Monitoring

The Operator will make a regular check of the cleanliness of the access road and the public highway and will remove any deleterious material deposited on the road surfaces using a road sweeper if necessary.

The site manager or appointed person will make a visual inspection of dust emissions at the site perimeter at least twice daily to ensure that no dust blows off the site. Plan No. 4 shows the location of the five monitoring points. The results of monitoring exercises and any remedial action taken will be entered into the site diary which is available for the Local Authority or Environment Agency to inspect upon request. The name of the site manager will be stated in the site's diary for each day of operation.

The site manager is suitably trained to carry out these duties. Further information regarding training and technical competence is provided within the EMS.

Site staff will continuously monitor dust emissions whilst external plant is in operation and will

control dust emissions using the procedures set out in the DEMP, asking the site manager for advice as required.

Note will also be made of any unavoidable events such as bad weather in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the local authority or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed (or, at least, in part) to the cause of the complaint.

In the event of dust being detected beyond the site boundaries then the procedure detailed in Section 5 are instigated.

In addition to the visual inspection at the same time a hand-held PM10/\PM2.5 reading is taken at each point to ensure unseen particles do not go undetected. Levels are recorded in the site diary. In the event of high levels being detected operations will shut down until subsequent testing confirms it has reduced.

Should external operations be taking place additional testing will be undertaken to ensure compliance.

No monitoring will take place outside operational hours but the site manager or technically competent manager will be available to attend site should a complaint be received. Contact telephone numbers are displayed on the notice boards at the site entrance and company website.I

4. PARTICULATE MATTER MONITORING

Due to the location and that the site is not located in an Air Quality Management Area it is deemed that static PM10 monitoring equipment is not required at this time. However, hand-held PM10 monitoring equipment is used on site to monitor the site boundary as per plan no 4. Should this situation change in the future then the plan will be updated.

The PM10 monitor is operated and maintained as per the manufacturer's instructions.

5. ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF DUST OR EMMISSIONS LEAVING SITE.

The following actions will be taken:

1. The site manager assesses the site activities and the nature of the waste handling and deliveries immediately prior to the alarm being raised, to work out what has caused the problem.

2. If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the site manager on duty will suspend the likely dust/particulate generating activities.

3. If the source is within the site's control, the site manager on duty will take appropriate action in terms of dust/particulate abatement, to ensure that the situation is not repeated. This may take the form of the following;

   (a) Investigating the source of the dust/particulates to prevent a re-occurrence.

   (b) Suspending operations which are not being conducted using best-practice controls as set out in Table 3.1

   (c) Additional use of the dust abatement measures.

   (d) Logging findings of a – c in the site diary, and also in the reporting template detailed within Appendix C of this document.

   (e) Inform the Environment Agency of the breach and detail mitigating measures undertaken.

Liaise with local residents and appropriate stakeholders to ensure that they are fully aware of the

situation and the steps being taken to rectify the situation.

In all cases, any new "lessons learnt" from the site manager's investigations will be considered by the company directors and implemented into dust & particulate emission management plan (if not already included), to prevent a re-occurrence of the alarm. Any additions to this plan will be communicated to the Environment Agency for their consideration.

The continuous visual monitoring of potential dust sources and activities safeguard and play a very important part in managing dust and particulates.

6. REPORTING AND COMPLAINTS RESPONSE

In the event of any complaint from householders or local businesses, an investigation will be undertaken into the circumstances. Where the complaint resulted from activities within the site, steps will be taken where possible to reduce the impact of, or remove, the dust source. Any investigation will be concluded within 24 hours and the complainant will be informed by the end of the next working day of the outcome and any mitigation measures taken. The Company will maintain a daily record of complaints and investigations, together with any mitigation measures taken. This record will be made available to the Regulatory Authority on request.

6.1 Engagement with the Community

The operator has always engaged with site neighbours and is open to discussions at all times. There is also a Liaison Panel held every 6 months or more frequently if required.

In the unlikely event of wind-blown dust or particulate matter being carried off site local residents would be informed of operations to control emissions personally by site staff.

6.2 Reporting of Complaints

All complaints, whether substantiated or not, will be recorded on the dust complaint form detailed in Appendix C. Copies of all completed forms will be retained in the site office for inspection by interested parties upon request.

6.3 Management Responsibilities

The site manager or technically competent manager will be responsible for responding to and dealing with complaints from members of the public, the local authority, Environment Agency or other interested parties. Contact details will be available on the notice board at the site entrance and on the company's website.

6.4 Summary

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

At this site the main causes of dust relate to processing, transportation and stockpiling.

Dust from processing will be controlled by sensible site management including careful movement by experienced operators, use of water mists and bowser, limiting location of certain processing operations, operation of best practice in terms of housekeeping and if necessary, with cessation of operations in certain weather conditions.

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

- Regular review of prevailing weather conditions and site operations
- Use of water mists and dampening on processing operations
- Keeping surfaces damp where windblown dust could potentially be generated
- Sheeting of loads
- Keeping hard surfaces damp in hot, dry, windy weather using road sweeper and mobile plant dust spray system in exceptional circumstances
- Regular maintenance of all plant and equipment
- Keeping vehicles clean and dust free and limiting the speed of vehicles to 5mph in adverse weather conditions and operating an anti-idling policy
- Careful moving of material
- Damping down of stockpiles prior to loading for removal from site in potentially dusty conditions
- Postponing operations if significant wind-blown dust is likely to result.

Ongoing monitoring of dust levels and review of operation of the DEMP, with appropriate updating, will ensure continuing effective dust management at The Waste Centre without any adverse dust impacts off site.