Skipaway limited	Operating Procedures	
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DUST EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Operating Procedures

Reference: EMP-OP-01

Skipaway Recycling

Site B, North Farm Industrial Estate,
North Farm Lane,
Tunbridge Wells,
TN2 3EE

Version 1

Environmental Permit Reference

EPR/QP3998HQ

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this management plan is to identify potential dust particulate emission from waste treatment and transfer operations. Plan, monitor and implement mitigation measures to prevent the generation and entrainment of dust particulates at source.

The management plan should be read in conjunction with the site Environmental Management System (EMS) and should be reviewed no less than 6 monthly to ensure its effectiveness is maintained.

Dust generation at source is prominent in the summer months and /or dry conditions therefore it follows that a general review of this management plan should ensue before the onset of traditionally dry seasons to ensure its content and procedures reflect the current operations at the site, and ameliorating measures are identified.

The management plan seeks to identify potential incoming waste streams having the potential to generate dust at disposal. Evaluate through process mapping the path of specific waste streams as they progress through the various treatment processes and note at each point the potential to generate dust and suggest mitigating measures.

Following evaluation of the treatment process and potential for dust generation, creation of a list of measures and suitable equipment to control dust generation at source, prevent entrainment and passage beyond the site boundary.

Identify immediate sensitive receptors and amenities and align physical barriers at the site boundary to disrupt emissions.

This dust management plan has been produced to meet the requirements of the application to vary the exiting permit.

The site is located at Site B North Farm Lane.

North Farm Industrial Estate

Tunbridge Wells

Kent

TN2 3EE

OS Grid ref TQ 60390 42588

X (Easting) 560390

Y (Northing) 142588

2. Operations Overview

The waste treatment process involves manual and mechanical sorting to separate materials such as wood, metal and cardboard.

The waste will be deposited within the reception area. There will be a visual check to ensure there are no non-conforming items and any that may prove detrimental to the treatment equipment. Large items of recyclates will be manually removed at this stage. The waste will then be loaded into the treatment plant hopper by a 360-waste grab.

The waste is then "sized" by a shredder to allow progress through a series of stages of the manual picking line. The next stage is through the trommel screen. This is a rotating drum which is used to break the consistency of the waste and to remove the finer particles.
The fine material drops into a bay beneath the trommel.

The conveyor will continue to move waste passing an over-band magnet to remove metal.

Once segregated, individual materials are transported by loading shovel to storage bays to await transport from site. Trommel fines from other waste facilities (191212) is waste that has already been through mechanical treatment but will be cleaned further to remove any heavy material which could be recovered, such as metal, stones and grit.

Table 1 below illustrates the general waste types entering the site and likely composition of the load.

Table 1,

Waste Type	EWC	Containment Type	Typical Composition	Potential for Dust
Con/Dem	17 09 04	Variety of skip sizes	Soil, hardcore,	Likely
General Waste	20 01	Small vans	Bulky items, house clearance	Unlikely
General Waste	20 01	Large bulkers and variety of skips	Wood, metal, plastics, paper, and card	Potential to contain fines matter
Commercial	20 01	Bulkers	Card, paper, plastic film	Potential to contain fines matter
Mixed Municipal waste	20 03 01	Open Concrete bays	Paper, cardboard, wood and plastic	Potentially
Soil and Stone	17 05 04	Skips	Soils, brick	Likely during dry conditions

Table 2 list the types of waste exiting the site.

Waste Type	EWC	Containment Type	Typical Composition	Potential for Dust
General Waste	19 12 12	Heavy bulker, articulated vehicle	bulky items and non-recyclables	Unlikely
Wood	19 12 07	Heavy bulker	Various sized wood	Minimal
Metals	19 12 02	Heavy bulker	Non-ferrous metals	Minimal
Metals	19 12 03	Heavy bulker	Ferrous metals	Minimal
Hardcore	19 12 12	Heavy bulker	Brick, ceramics andconcrete	Potentially
Fines	19 12 12	Heavy bulker	Soil	Potentially
Soil and stone	19 12 12	Heavy bulker	Soil	likely

Table 3 illustrates the treatment process with final destinations of separated materials.

Table 3.

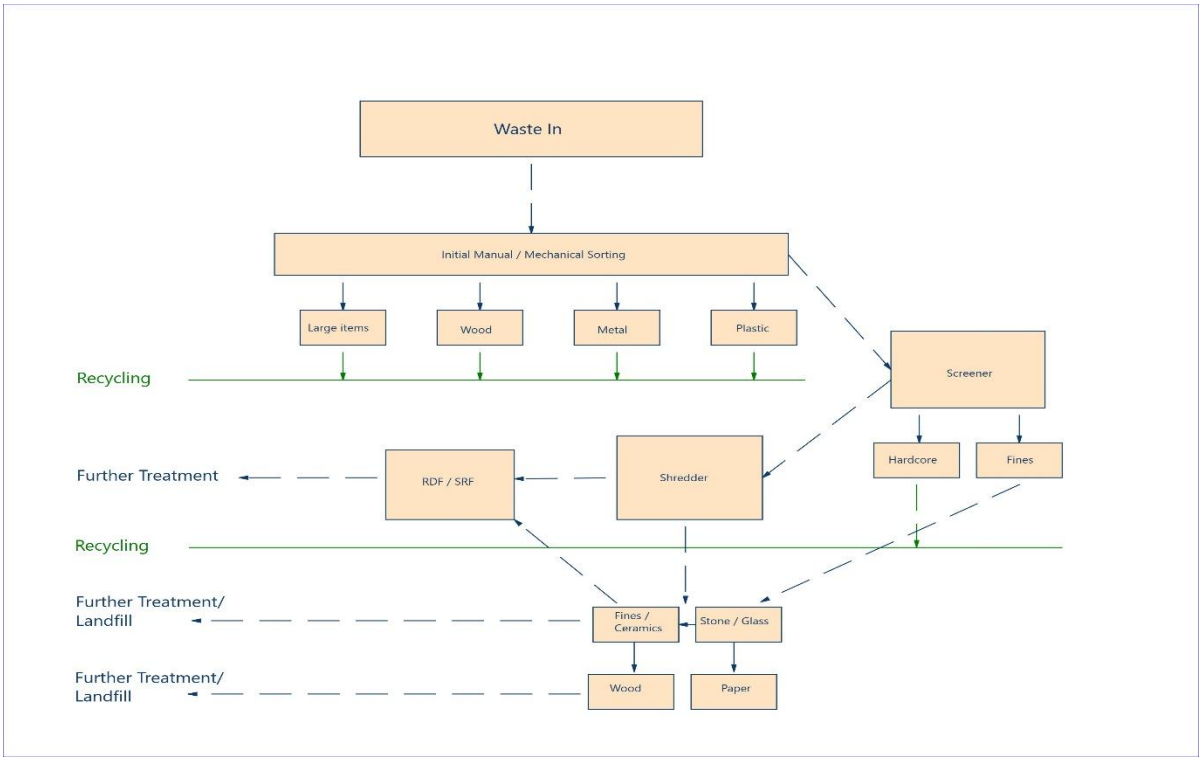
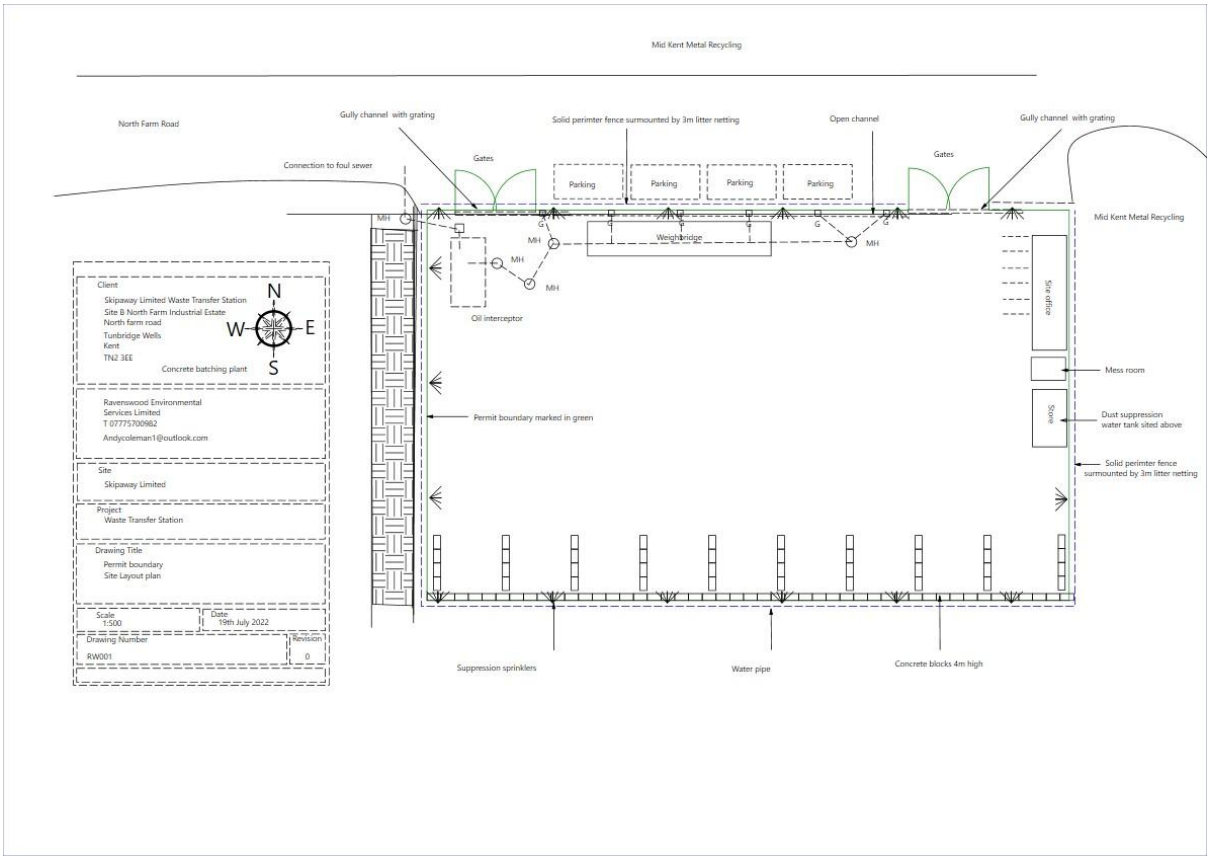


Table 4 presented below illustrates the approximate quantity of waste stored on site for each waste type.

Table 4.

Waste stream	Location	How it is stored	Max. length / m	Max. width / m	Max. height / m	Volume / m^3	Max. time it will be stored
Hardcore	External along southern boundary	Loose on bays	4.8	6	4	115	1 month
Ferrous metal	External along southern boundary	Loose in bays	4.8	6	4	115	1 month
Non-ferrous metal	External along southern boundary	Loose in bays	4.8	6	4	115	1 month
Mixed wood	External along southern boundary	Loose in a bay	4.8	6	4	115	1 week
Mixed waste	External along southern boundary	Loose in waste reception building	4.8	6	4	115	< 3 days
Mixed soils, stone, and ceramics	External along southern boundary	Loose in a bay	4.8	6	4	115	<1 month
Mixed plastic	External along southern boundary	Loose in a bay	4.8	6	4	115	<1 month

Site Layout Plan.



3. Overview of Waste Processing and Dust Controls

Waste treatment, sorting and separation activities are conducted in the following manner.

External Treatment and Storage

- The waste management permit places restrictions on the operator limiting the activities that may be undertaken within the contextual surroundings of the site, for example, storage, crushing, sorting, screening and shredding.
- Hardcore stored externally is also passed through the segregating equipment to manually remove small particles of wood, plastic and paper. This material is then transferred to bays or in the case of soil and stone, to a dedicated storage area.

Delivery of Pre-Segregated Materials

- Waste delivery vehicles traverse the site to deposit waste into bays designated by waste type.
- Manual sorting of mixed waste with individual waste types transferred to segregation bays elsewhere on site.
- Segregated materials are loaded onto waiting transport for off- site disposal and treatment.

Small Vehicles

- Small vans / tippers deposit bulky waste separately in a dedicated area located at the start of the processing equipment line.
- At this stage large items are removed either by hand or machine to the appropriate location

Commercial Waste

- Vehicles carrying commercial waste have a separate area located away from the processing equipment.

4. Dust Management

The overall responsibility to implement the dust management plan falls to the senior management team and in particular the site manager.

Responsibilities may be disseminated to the site supervisor or senior member of the site team with reporting lines leading back to the manager. Review of the performance of the dust management plan is the overall responsibility of the senior management team.

Site meetings shall be convened at a frequency no less than monthly, less during dry conditions, to determine the effectiveness of the dust suppression equipment and control measures and identify actions for betterment if required.

Contingency plans shall be in place to take account of plant and equipment failure which shall extend to ordering / hiring of replacement equipment, reorganisation of activities affected by the loss of equipment.

In the unlikely event that all measures fail to contain or prevent fugitive emissions beyond the site permit boundary the site manager / supervisor shall take the decision to cease the activity causing the incident until full control is resumed. In extreme conditions this may necessitate closing the site until normal operations prevail.

There is no requirement for a wheel wash on site as dust entrainment is prevented by continuous dampening of the concrete surface and cleaning of the same with the site owned mechanical road sweeper.

The concrete surface is kept dampened by use of the fire hoses; rain lances fitted to the perimeter fence. The site manager shall make the decision to hire a road sweeper if the situation demands and conditions are beyond the capabilities of the site operated sweeper. Road sweepers are also fitted with water suppression when sweeping.

Good management of site conditions will prevent entrainment of mud and debris leaving the site and causing a nuisance to local amenities. The buildup of mud on site must be prevented as when this dries there is a tendancy for dust generation to occur.

The site is not permitted to accept waste that consists solely of dust or sludge and as such pre-acceptance protocols reduce the potential of extreme dusty loads coming to site. Should pre-acceptance procedures fail to identify dusty loads before the waste comes to site and is subsequently detected at the time of tipping, the load will be dampened and either reloaded onto the delivery vehicle or sufficient water added to allow it to be moved to waste destined for disposal.

The site does not operate an anti-idling policy; however, queueing vehicles are requested to turn off the engine when waiting to tip or loading and leave immediately when empty. All site plant is fitted with anti-idle systems that shut off the engine when static for 5 minutes. Plant and equipment are kept operational during meal breaks by staff rotation as the operation demands constant attention.

The entire operation is maintained in a constant state of flux similar to a production line in order to successfully carry out the many elements of the treatment process. Vehicle turnaround times are kept to a minimum to facilitate the overall performance of the site and therefore idling is a general occurrence.

5. Sources and Locations of Potential Dust Emissions

Table 5 below highlights the potential sources of dust generation, receptor, pathway and corresponding elements of mitigation and control.

Table 5.

Activity	Receptor	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Management techniques	Consequences	Overall risk
Waste delivery vehicles traversing the site.	Commercial premises located immediately north, and receptors located further afield.	Air – windblown	High.	Implement all control techniques stated in this Dust Management Plan. All vehicles must be sheeted to enter site.	Nuisance of dust on cars, premises and people working in the adjoining properties.	Low when all management techniques are in place.
Tipping waste at reception areas	Commercial premises located immediately northeast, and receptors located further afield	Air – windblown	High	As above but also ensure the concrete surface is frequently swept clean by the mechanical road sweeper	Nuisance of dust on cars, premises and people working in the adjoining properties. Loss of amenity to outdoor activities.	Risk is considerably reduced when control measures are implemented.
Waste grab loading materials into the recovery plant	As above	Air – windblown	High. Potential of dust reaching the commercial premises to the immediate north of the site but unlikely to reach receptors further afield.	In addition to dust management techniques, waste acceptance procedures should highlight and exclude dusty loads. Wind direction must be taken into account.	Immediate businesses will be adversely affected resulting in complaints to the Environment Agency.	Sufficient control measures will be in place. Risk will be mitigated if all controls are in place and implemented.

Waste handling equipment transferring segregated waste creating over spilling, dropping of materials from height.	Commercial premises located immediately north of the site are especially vulnerable to dust emissions. Possibility under certain conditions that dust could carry to receptors located further afield.	Air – windblown.	High. Dust could reach the commercial premises located immediately adjacent to the site. Sensitive receptors located further afield are unlikely to be affected due to distance and position to the site.	Dust suppression by fixed hoses positioned at intervals along the site boundary. Water canon available to supress dust. Mechanical road sweeper brought to site when required. Ensure concrete compound base is regularly dampened. Materials can be dampened to reduce dust emissions without detrimentally affecting the treatment process.	Nuisance of dust on cars, buildings, drainage and people working in the adjoining premises. Constant exposure could result with long term respiratory conditions.	Good control measures in place and tried and tested equipment available. Remaining risk is low when all measures are implemented.

Activity	Receptor	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Management techniques	Consequences	Overall risks
Mixed waste passing through the materials recovery plant.	Receptors located immediately to the north. All points if prevailing conditions favour carriage of dust and controls are inadequate.	Air-windblown	Potentially high as physical treatment process will generate dust.	Exclude dusty loads from tipping. Waste treatment equipment to be fitted with water sprinklers.	Long term health issues with staff. Adverse effect on local amenities	Although materials recovery plant poses the greatest risk of dust generation when all measures are in place and operating the overall risk is low.
Loading of waste materials from beneath materials recovery plant and equipment.	As above	Air - windblown	Potentially high as this is an activity that is carried out several times during the day.	Materials can be dampened prior to loading. All management techniques must be in place. Use of waste grab to load vehicles rather than wheeled loader as waste can be placed rather than dropped.	Uncontrolled dust emissions affecting all nearby receptors and those located further afield.	Low when all management techniques are employed, including monitoring of prevailing wind direction.

Activity	Receptor	Pathway	Reference table	Probability of exposure	Management techniques	Consequences	Overall risks
Loading of waste materials from external storage areas.	All of the above.	Airborne	Commercial premises located to the immediate north and sensitive receptors further afield if ideal conditions prevail.	High if the wind direction emanates from the SW. The sensitive areas further afield could also be affected if control measures are not implemented effectively, and prevailing conditions are favourable to elevate fine dust particles over distance.	Judicious use of water hoses during dry dusty conditions, augmented by the water cannon and perimeter dust suppression system. Defer loading operations during windy conditions. Ensure waste is dampened sufficiently. Hand picking augmented by magnets no vigorous agitation to take place.	Complaints from neighbours, loss of amenity by outdoor pursuits. Build-up of dust on surface water drains. Health concerns for personnel of neighbouring businesses. In extreme circumstances dust may reach protected areas and impact on wildlife and biodiversity. Very little to none, due to the ability to dampen the waste and type of treatment taking place.	Overall risk is minimal when all of the management techniques and equipment available to the operator are employed.

6. Enclosure of Waste Storage and Processing Areas

Skipaway Limited are acutely aware of the potential nuisance fugitive dust particulates can cause beyond the permit boundary and through continuing process of evaluation have identified the potential sources of dust generation and implemented a programme of control and mitigation.

The most effective dust control method is exclusion of dusty loads and suppression at source. The predominate source of dust generation has been identified and measures incorporated within the existing operation to control and mitigate dust generation, by enclosing the sorting and screening processes wherever possible and without causing unacceptable operational disruption.

Table 6 below tabulates the activities and their storage type.

Activity	Enclosed	Potential to enclose process	Mitigation if not enclosed
Storage of wood, hardcore, fines and RORO containers.	Enclosed to three sides and open top.	Providing a roof would necessitate loading with a wheeled loader which is not ideal for loading high-sided articulated vehicles due to the dropping action into the vehicle body rather than placement advantaged by a waste grab.	The operational area is surrounded by 4m high concrete walls to the south, east and west. Sorted waste is stored in bays formed of 4m high concrete blocks.
Sorting of general waste by hand in the open compound prior to treatment.	Activity is conducted in the open but within the enclosed compound.	Not possible due to available operating space. Any form of covering would require planning permission and necessitate inordinate expenditure.	This is a very low activity comprising hand sorting aided by the waste grab to remove large items of recyclates.
Storage of Hardcore	Enclosed to three sides and open top.	Very large area that covering would be difficult and expensive.	Hardcore may be dampened to suppress dust emissions when loading and in storage during windy conditions. Hardcore is exclusively loaded by a wheeled loaded onto 15m^3 tipper vehicles. The storage height of the waste pile must remain 0.5m below the top of the perimeter wall
Fines	Enclosed to three sides and open top.	Possible to install netting over the top of the storage bay but not essential as other mitigating methods are	Fines may be dampened to suppress dust emissions when loading and in storage during windy conditions. Fines material is almost entirely loaded into articulated vehicles for export due to the carrying capacity of this type

		available for handling of this wastetype.	of road vehicle. Loading takes place using a large 360-degree waste grab with a bucket fitment to minimise spillage. The storage height of the waste pile must remain0.5m below the top of the perimeter wall.

Open fronted storage bays face in line with the prevailing wind direction providing shelter during windy condition. Waste bays facing or cross wind are used to store heavier waste types less susceptible to the wind.

It is the site supervisor and management team's responsibility to ensure waste storage in external bays does not extend above 0.5m from the top of waste to the containment wall. To prevent external stockpiles becoming vulnerable during windy conditions when the site is not operational the following procedures will be in place.

- Waste height will be maintained 0.5m below the top of the containment wall.
- Waste material will be stored in its largest form where possible.
- The use of dust netting should be considered and erected along sensitive boundaries.
- Empty RORO containers will be placed before stockpiles when high winds are forecast to break the wind pattern.
- Monitoring of the weather forecast will allow pre-planned control measures to be implemented to either export materials held in external storage before the onset of high winds and provide out of hours attendance to monitor and dampen stored materials if required.

7. Visual Dust Monitoring

The effectiveness of normal site operation dust mitigation measures is monitored by the site manager, supervisor.

- On-going visual site checks to ensure dust from waste treatment and transfer operations do not have the potential to migrate from the boundary of the site.
- Record details of dust monitoring on the appropriate form.
- Visual checks are undertaken daily (AM and PM) by the site supervisor or nominated person using form "Daily Dust Monitoring Log" to record their findings.
- Checks should vary according to prevailing conditions and be undertaken at sensitive points around the site boundary and externally.

Triggers for abnormal operational conditions necessitate additional prevention and suppression measures and additional monitoring. Triggers can include:

- Areas of concern identified in routine checks (e.g. high stockpile of dry fine material)
- Dust complaints received (visual monitoring should precede complaints as actions shouldbe pre-planned and not reactive)
- Failure of equipment which means stockpiles may increase.
- Accidents e.g. split load, dusty loads
- High temperatures and / or strong winds
- Insufficient water supply

Any of the above may necessitate additional measures to prevent the generation and release ofdust beyond the permit boundary. In these instances, the site manager and supervisor will implement such additional measures to control the situation or failing to do so cease the activityprecipitating the situation.

Closing the site to incoming waste streams may not resolve an abnormal situation but may prevent continuation over a longer period.

All monitoring activities should be recorded in the site diary including actions taken if requiredto resolve an incident. Review of prevailing weather conditions should be conducted before commencement of daily activities in order for pre-planned mitigating measures to be in place commensurate to expected conditions.

Procedures should be in place to account for absence of the site manager or supervisor, ideally either one of the aforementioned should be in attendance at the site in conjunction with the TCM who should have equal knowledge of this dust management plan.

As a final act of control, consideration should be given to complete closure of the site if prevailing conditions cannot be managed adequately. (BAT8)

8. Dust Suppression Equipment

A variety of dust suppression equipment is available on site, ranging from a fan assisted water cannon and perimeter sprinkler nozzles (rain gun).

The table below illustrates the type, application and location of dust suppression equipment.

Table 7

Item	Type	Location
Water cannon	Fan assisted	Mobile
Equipment fitted with dust suppression systems	Water nozzles	Fitted internally to treatment equipment
Rain guns	Mains pressurised	Fitted along the boundaries
Static hoses	Fixed	Entire site
Mechanical road sweeper	Mobile unit	Entire site

A maintenance schedule will be kept for all dust suppression plant onsite, with equipment maintained in a good working order. Repairs of dust suppression equipment shall be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable and recorded within the maintenance log.

In the event of breakdown of the dust suppression equipment operations shall cease until the equipment is repaired or unless the site manager deems dust emissions to be absent.

The water cannon and mechanical road sweeper are maintained by the site-based engineer utilising the on-site facilities at his disposal. Maintenance records are completed by the engineer and passed to the site manager for review and action if required.

Water used in dust suppression and cleaning activities derives from a number of sources, both off-site mains supply and on-site storage tanks. There is a hydrant located adjacent to the site entrance which is supplied with a 150mm water main designed to deliver between 2000 and 4000 litres per minute. The table presented below shows the quantity of water available and source.

Table 8

Resource	Capacity (lts)	Source
Fire Hydrant	3,000lts p/m (average)	540,000
Fire Hoses x 3	80 p/m per hose	Industrial mains supply
Water Cannon	34l/m -30m throw	Industrial mains supply

9. Sensitive Receptors

Any and all occupied premises within the locality of the site and influence of operations can be deemed as a sensitive receptor in as much as it's occupied. However, from necessity, some must be considered more sensitive than others by virtue of their vulnerability. The wind rose presented below is indicative of the prevailing wind direction at Skipaway Limited that emanates from the southwest towards a north easterly direction. The wind rose data derives from a monitoring point at Hook Green (Tunbridge Wells) and shares the same topography uninfluenced by features above roof height.

The receptors shown below are within 1km of the site.

The site is located at Site B North Farm Lane.

North Farm Industrial Estate,

Tunbridge Wells

Kent

TN2 3EE

OS Grid ref. TQ 60364251

X (Easting) 560361

Y (Northing) 142519

The permitted area is 0.8 Hectares approximately. The site is not located within 500 metres of a European Site or SSSI. The site is not located within a specified AQMA.

The infrastructure includes the following features:

An impermeable concrete surface is laid across the entire site to create a sealed impervious base. The site is kerbed with linear gullies to allow for the containment and safe disposal of non-hazardous waste materials.

It has a fully functioning drainage system with interception prior to discharge into the public sewer. A piped mains water supply is available from existing services on the access road.

The site is bordered to the west by a concrete batching plant and adjoining sewage treatment works. Immediately to the north and east lies Mid Kent Metal recycling and further afield to the north, Tunbridge Wells Municipal Depot. Tunbridge Wells Civic Amenity site is located some 400m to the west. The site is adjoined to the north by Brett concrete and Omni Recycling Limited.

The site is located to the north of a larger industrial / commercial estate that comprises various businesses, from food outlets to DIY stores.

A search of the Agencies Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) confirms that the site is not located within 1km of sensitive sites requiring specific control measures. However, there is a designated nature reserve (Barnetts wood) located approximately 700m southwest.

Within the 1km radius search area for sensitive receptors it should be noted that the region forms part of a large-scale mixed industrial and commercial area.

Satellite image of the site and its surroundings within 1km.

There are no care homes, hospitals, or similar sensitive receptors within 1km of the site. Skinners' Kent primary school is located 600m to the south of the site; however, due to winds predominantly emanating from a south-westerly direction, it is not considered that the school will be a high-risk receptor. All sensitive receptors will be considered throughout the entirety of the document. There are light commercial and food outlets within a 1km radius, but those that would be deemed potentially sensitive are located upwind.

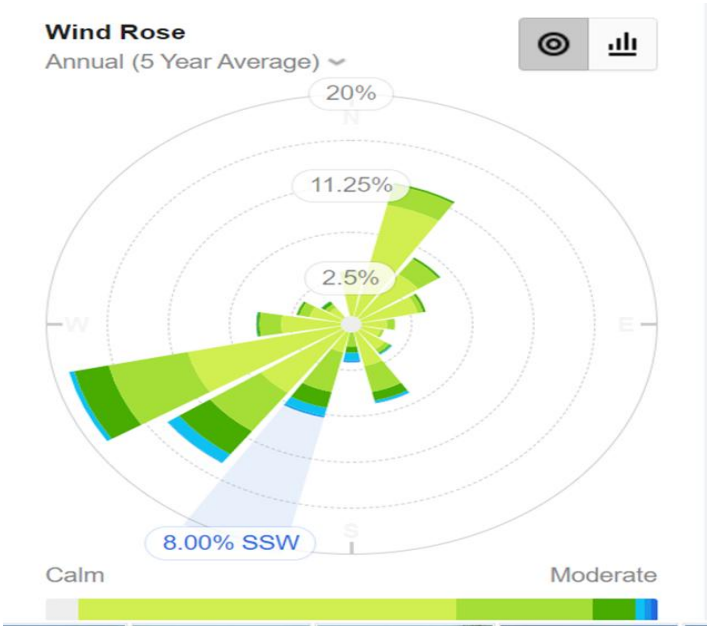
Adjoining the north is a waste management facility having a similar permit and waste management operations to Skipaway Limited.

To the southwest, is located large effluent treatment plant operated by Southern Water. Slightly further afield (400m) to the southwest is Tunbridge Wells household waste site and depot.

To the south and southeast are located various commercial stores and transport depots. Immediately to the north is a scrap metal recycling facility and some 50m further on is a large municipal collection deport operated by Tunbridge Wells Council.

Due to the absence of sensitive locations, consideration of the existing nature of the business and position amongst many other waste companies, it is concluded that continual operation of the site as a waste management facility poses no threat to the locality or environment.

Hook Green (Tunbridge Wells) Wind Statistics

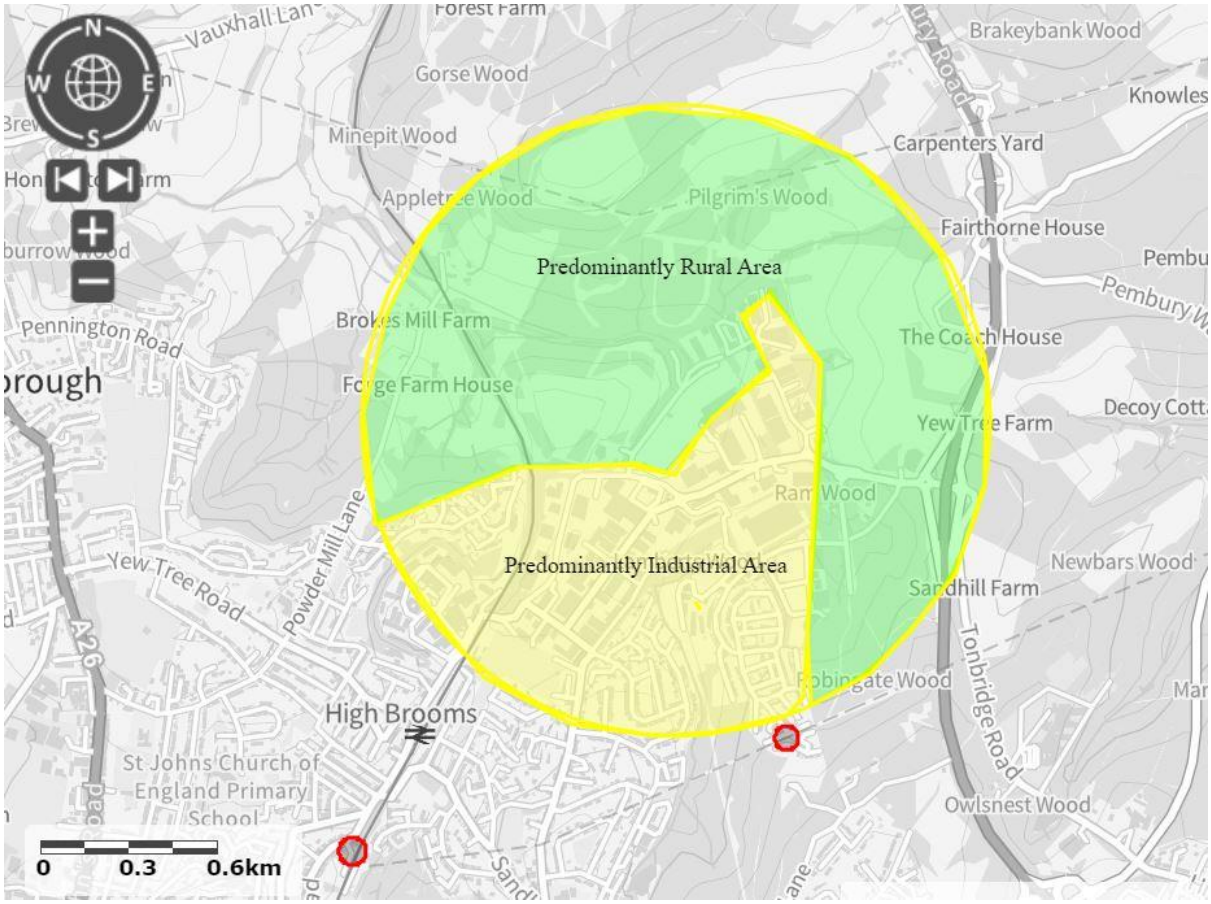


Average rainfall data obtained for the area from the Met Office[1] indicates that the average number of rainfall days (days with rainfall >0.2mm) per year is 160-170 days per year, I.e. approximately 46% of the year.

The vast majority of particles responsible for annoyance are deposited within 100 m – 200 m of the source[2], and hence it is in this zone that the risk of problems from dust is greatest. Research[3] indicates that coarse dusts (for example greater than 30 µm in diameter), of which the majority of wood chip dust is greater than this, will largely deposit within 100 m of the source. However, wood dust, which is less dense than mineral dust, may be deposited slightly slower and thus travel further.

[1] The Met Office, data obtained from http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/climate, accessed November 2015.
[2] MPS2, Annex 1: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England.
[3] Minerals Policy Statement 2: *Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England*. Annex 1: Dust. Appendix 1A, paragraph 1A.5.
[4] BAT 14d and BAT 41 *Minimising the number of potential diffuse emission sources.*

The plan presented below illustrates the areas of predominantly industrial and rural areas.

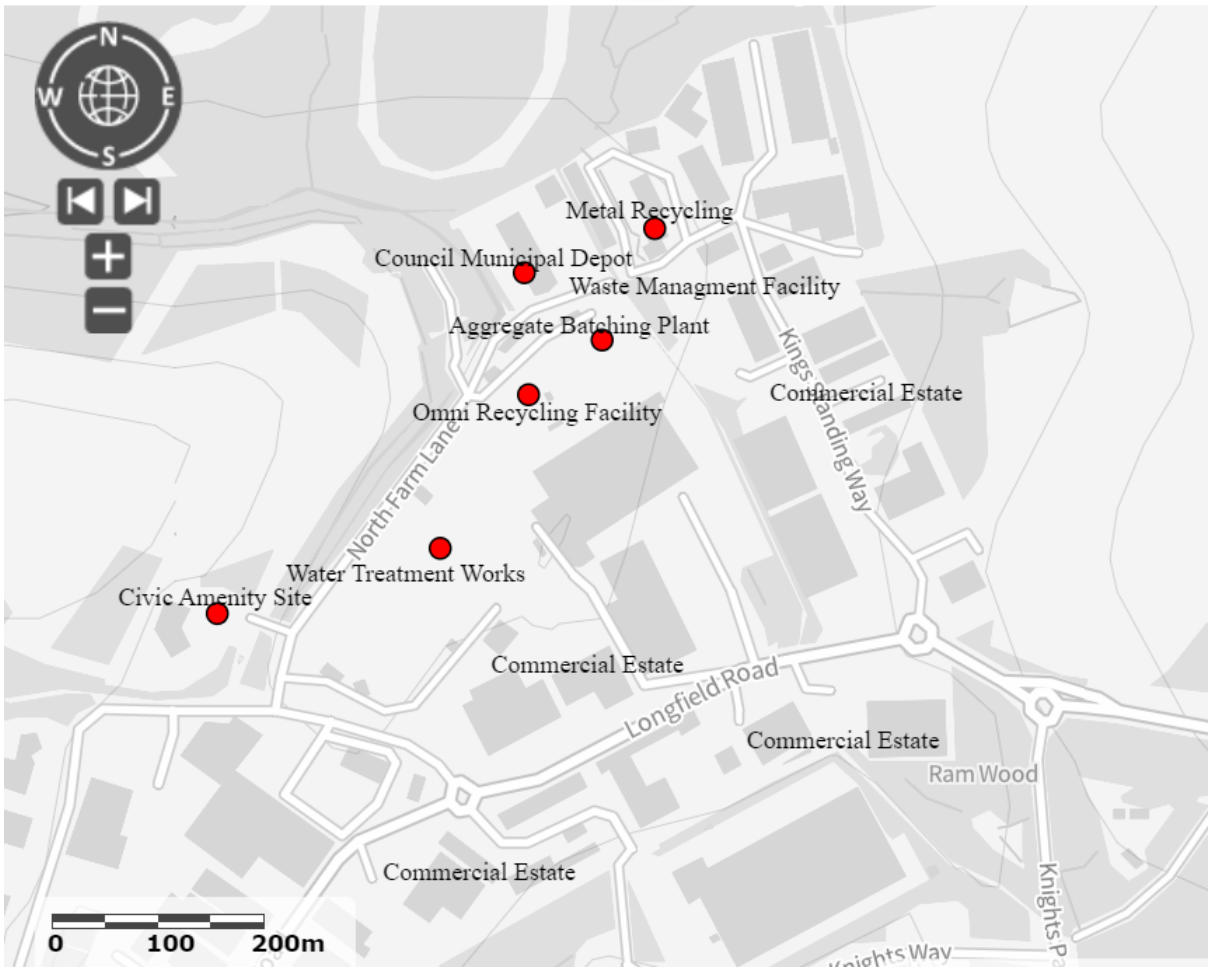


The potential area of influence from Skipaway Limited is shown above and represents 1km radius from the site. The locations to the north and northeast are those most at risk from uncontrolled dust emissions and therefore suppression systems and procedures should focus on this area as the main concern. External dust surveys will be undertaken at the points considered as sensitive and being downwind of the site.

10. Other Dust Generating Sources

There a number of potential dust generating activities located within the immediate vicinity of Skipaway Limited that may generate dust from the activities they conduct. Their location to the site may influence the results of dust monitoring resulting with confused data and difficulty when identifying the cause of generation. It is therefore imperative that dust monitoring points are positioned at all borders to help ascertain the exact cause of any dust source.

The plan presented below provides information of potential dust generating sources.



11. Complaints and Engagement with the Local Community

Skipaway Limited acknowledge their duty of care towards their neighbours, local community and environment and are aware of the importance of operating the waste treatment and recycling facility in a professional and responsible manner.

The site manager shall ensure comprehensive records are maintained on site pertaining to the performance of the dust management protocols and are available to the regulating authorities when required. Regular site meetings shall be convened with interested parties being present and the prevailing performance of the management system, equipment and actions taken, discussed and minutes taken and disseminated to relevant interested parties. In the event of complaints being received concerning the operation, the site manager shall investigate the legitimacy of the complaint by verifying prevailing conditions at the time of the complaint. Reviewing site operations records, such as the site diary, prevailing weather conditions and manager's inspection records for potential causes.

Details of the complainant shall be taken at the time of making the complaint which shall be communicated to the site manager to conduct an internal investigation. The aforementioned shall contact the complainant to inform them of the ensuing investigation and provide an estimation deadline to respond.

Should the investigation extend beyond the deadline the site manager shall contact the complainant to keep them appraised of progress and re-estimation of the new deadline.

Dealings with the general public and local commercial neighbours will remain sympathetic regardless of the validity of the complaint. If the situation dictates the site manager will visit the complainant to explain first-hand the nature of the response.

Complaints received shall be discussed at the site monthly meetings and details reviewed for commonalities and trends. Actions shall be apportioned to individuals if required and plans produced to rectify perceived poor performance issues.

Complaints received shall be recorded on the appropriate complaints form, which form part of the company procedural management system. In the event of unacceptable dust effects such as noticeable dust 'soiling' off site or visual indications of dust leaving the site, (informed by visual monitoring) during the adverse weather conditions (as defined by the trigger levels specified previously) site operations would either modified or temporarily suspended (including vehicle movements) to prevent the possibility of dust nuisance.

These will specifically relate to the major dust generation sources, such as waste handling (particularly of dry material) and movement and loading of vehicles.

Should a number of complaints be received in a short period of time an immediate investigation will commence in accordance with the actions stated in this document and the activity noted as the possible cause will cease until control is resumed.

12. Site Manager's Action List

The site manager is the designated individual with the responsibility for ensuring that the DMP is enforced and its contents are communicated to all employees and contractors working on site as part of the induction procedure.

Staff at all levels will be provided with the necessary training and instruction in operational control procedures to control dust emissions. Training, awareness and competence will be evaluated on a routine basis to ensure ongoing effectiveness.

Table 9

Trigger	Actions	Recorded Data
No triggers – normal site operations	*Normal operations mitigation measures.*	Record times of site inspections in site diary
	Daily inspections. If reasonably practical to do so, ensure all surfaces are clean and free from build-up of dry loose material. Ensure all operational surfaces are dampened down. Ensure dusty stockpiles are dampened down morning and afternoon and more frequently in hot conditions. Ensure waste stockpiles do not exceed 4m in height. The height of external stockpiles are dictated by the fence line as waste must be 0.5m below this. Reinforce site speed limit at 5mph. Ensure all vehicles entering and leaving the site are sheeted.	

Inclement weather conditions	*Additional measures / actions.* Ensure all normal operating conditions have been met. Consider hosing down vehicles as they enter the site to prevent dust importation. This method should also be considered for outgoing vehicles. Vehicles shall be loaded with care and the waste placed into the load area rather then dropped. If prevailing conditions have the potential to entrain dust particulates (windy conditions) the operation shall cease until such times as normal operating conditions resume. Dampening of external storage areas should ensue in such conditions and consideration of out of hours dampening of stockpiles or preferably removal of stored waste before the onset of adverse conditions.	

	Additional Monitoring. Increase routine site inspections to hourly depending on the severity of the wind and dryness of the waste. Before daily operations commence check weather forecast and plan site activities accordingly. The placement of a windsock / flag will aid decision making when ordering site activities.	Record weather conditions and subsequent actions in the site diary.
Problems identified during site inspections i.e. build-up of dust on surfaces, stockpiles becoming dry and potentially dusty.	*Additional measures / actions*. Ensure all routine mitigation measures have been completed. Deploy the site-based road sweeper to maintain the impermeable surface free of dust / debris. Damp down stockpiles with water and increase frequency of site inspections.	Record all inspections in the site diary, noting actions and results.
Dust complaints	*Additional actions / measures*. Firstly, check that all normal operating procedures have been completed. Record details of the complaint on the appropriate form. Check site diary for information concerning weather / site conditions for the corresponding date and time of the complaint. Should the complaint relate to current operations, investigate the potential source of the complaint and compare available data against the known location of the complainant. Respond to the complainant with findings of the investigation and actions taken, if any. Maintain vigilance for remainder of the day. Ensure the site, waste piles are secure during after-hours.	Ensure details of any complaints are noted in the site diary and appropriate forms completed. Ensure weather data is recorded for the day and following 24 hours.
Failure of plant and equipment	*Additional measures / actions.* Ensure normal operating procedures have been met. Check condition of waste stockpiles. Arrange for repairs and or, replacement equipment. Cease individual treatment activities until plant / equipment is operational. Suspend operations or reduce inputs to a controllable level. Increase frequency of site inspections and deploy additional resources if required.	Record all details of the event in the site diary. Inform the EA of plant failure, site closure.

Incidents e.g. spilt loads / bags	Ensure normal site operating procedures are met. Deploy mechanical plant to clean the spill and transfer to correct storage. Use road sweeper to thoroughly clean the area. Discuss the matter with the responsible person creating the spill.	Note event in the site diary with actions taken.
High wind	Examine the influence of the wind in relation to the facility layout and impact on waste storage. How does the wind react to narrow spaces and is it able to draw waste from storage areas. Consider placement of large waste containers to disrupt the wind pattern. Locate the mobile dust suppression unit commensurate with the direction and local receptors. Dampen external waste piles to prevent airborne particulates.	As above but convey positive actions and results to fellow workers.

Complete or partial loss of water supply	Fill on-site water tanks during off-peak times if water supply is partially reduced. Liaise closely with the water supplier to reinstate supply at earliest opportunity. Restrict operations omitting the known dust generating activities. Alternate treatment activities to effect out of hours operations. Contact customers to restrict inputs to waste that is known not to generate dust when processed. Consider importing water by road tanker to fill site storage tanks. Prolonged absence of a water supply may necessitate closure of the site in which instance the Environment Agency must be consulted. In all instances, should the above measures fail to prevent the escape of dust particulates from site consideration should be given to temporary cessation of waste deliveries and treatment activities until normal operating conditions resume.	Record all events, actions, meeting minutes in the site diary and compile a report covering all matters when circumstances have returned to normal.

The site manager will be responsible for providing necessary information to local parties, either through email/letter/phone regarding any significant dust events and action taken to minimise such events. Frequency of communication will be based on occurrence of significant dust events.

This DMP is a controlled document, and forms part of the site management documentation.

This document will be reviewed on an annual basis. However, the DMP is intended to be a 'live' document which serves as a reference during daily operations. Issues that shall be assessed during each review shall include the following (or those that may require a review on a more frequent basis):

- effectiveness of mitigation measures employed.
- additional mitigation measures implemented within the previous 12 months.
- complaints received in relation to dust impacts at off-site receptors which on subsequent investigation result in the identification of further control measures or remedial action, in addition to those set out within this DMP.
- review of any dust events recorded within the previous 12 months.
- maintenance of the daily logbook.
- updating of the 'table of responsibilities.

- review of the effectiveness of the visual monitoring scheme.
- review of the effectiveness of personnel training on dust awareness
- change on site operations or changes to plant or waste types accepted; and
- the regulator requests that the DMP is updated.

The site manager shall have overall responsibility to implement the measures stated in this management plan, however, responsibilities will be delegated to individuals within the management team and site supervisor.

The TCM shall have detailed knowledge of this and other pertinent management plans and monitor daily the sites performance against the requirements of the plans. Close liaison between the management team is essential for the efficacy of the management plan and it will be the TCM,s responsibility to bring to the attention of the team any activity that is giving rise to dust entrainment beyond the boundary of the site and advise the team accordingly.

13. Housekeeping.

The key method for controlling dust emissions is through good process and site design and subsequent good housekeeping i.e. ‘avoidance’, is the key method of controlling dust emissions.

The control hierarchy has been based on.

- Good operating and management practices to avoid emissions arising from activities.
- Good process design to minimise emissions.
- Abatement or control to reduce dust emissions e.g. use of water sprays; and
- Disrupting the emission pathway to sensitive receptors i.e. shielding receptors through the use of screening (e.g. containers).

Housekeeping activities will include visual inspection of the impermeable surface for oil patches which if found will be cleared using spill kits. Used materials will be kept in a wheelie type bin and emptied as and when required into the waste treatment process.

Good maintenance and repair procedures for site plant will prevent oil and lube leaks and prove prophetic in identifying potential failings.

Housekeeping within the site is undertaken daily by staff manually cleaning their area of influence, this may be no more than the use of a shovel and broom. The concrete surface area is swept clean using a forklift fitted with a brush attachment. The use of old mattresses clasped by the mechanical grab is a very effective means of cleaning large accessible areas.

Non-operation days, primarily Sunday of each week is set aside for maintenance and cleaning of the site. An annual deep clean and maintenance will be undertaken of the entire site.

14. Drought Conditions

In the event of prolonged dry weather and possibility of drought restrictions being imposed, the following actions will be considered to conserve water.

- On-site water resources will be utilised in favour of mains water supply.
- Pre-acceptance procedures will be reinforced to eradicate potential of dusty loads.
- Water suppression equipment such as the perimeter sprinklers will be regulated but without compromising environmental controls.

Dust suppression of the concrete paved area will be undertaken by use of the water cannon because of its ability to emit a fine mist to dampen the surface rather than soak.

- If it is imperative that water is taken from the mains supply the site manager or supervisor shall consider this during early hours of the day before demand on the supply increases. Tanks can be filled at this time in readiness for the day's activities.
- Operational hours may be reduced which will in turn reduce the demand on water supply.
- Should drought conditions reach extreme circumstances or access to mains water is unavailable, discussions would ensue with the area Environment Agency office as tothe most appropriate course of action which may lead to partial or temporary closure of the site.

In extreme circumstances all waste management activities may need to cease, and the site closed to further inputs until control is regained.

15. Materials Movement

The movement of traffic within the site is recognised as a potential dust generating activity and therefore must be minimised as much as possible taking into account that operations will utilise the available space to its fullest extent, not least to meet waste pile separation requirements of the Fire Prevention Plan.

In essence, the treatment process has three main elements, deposit of waste at the reception point of the treatment equipment, processing of waste through materials recovery plant and movement to storage of the various separated waste types.

1. Waste deliveries are directed from the weighbridge to the point of disposal, whichis either at the reception point of the treatment process or to dedicated bays located externally.
2. Waste materials pass through recovery plant by a series of conveyors to be separated by waste type into piles located below.
3. Once the bays have sufficient quantity to warrant export from site, e.g. when the estimated quantity exceeds the carrying capacity of an articulated vehicle, loading will begin.
4. Wood and hardcore arriving that do not require treatment for separation will remainin its largest form and be directed immediately to the external storage area located alongthe northern boundary. These materials will be exported direct from the external storage areas, and no further movement is to take place.
5. Due to the diversity of the waste mix recovered materials such as wood, fines and hardcore vary daily, therefore the quantity recovered will also vary and may require reduction of stored materials in bays to prevent over capacity and in this instance these materials will be transported by loading shovel to the storage areas awaiting export from site.

The storage of loose materials (wood, fines and hardcore) along the northern boundary is incumbent on the operator due to the original design of the site, infrastructure and proximity to the waste processing area. This layout is considerate of operations, the FirePrevention Plan and proximity of storage areas relative to the perimeter fence.

16. Summary.

From production of this dust management plan has arisen a greater understanding of the potential sources of dust generation, likelihood of fugitive emissions entrainment and local receptors. With this knowledge, coupled with past experience of mitigating dust generation and controlling its entrainment, comes the ability to conduct waste treatment activities without posing a nuisance to local amenities and the environment.

Pre-operational planning is essential to ensure the day's activities are controlled and managed in such a way as to negate the sites impact on the locality and immediate workforce. Understanding the potential for individual activities to generate dust, mitigate the likelihood before it occurs, and rearrange procedures to correspond to prevailing conditions serves as a primary means of control.

Monitoring the performance of the dust suppression systems, types of equipment employed, staff awareness and training will ensure an effective dust management system incorporating all best available techniques.

It must be noted that the location of Skipaway Limited, being central within a busy industrial area, has the potential to be influenced by third party activities and by virtue of their business, also having the potential to generate dust. Many such facilities are located immediately upwind of the site and in view of this, the site operator is advised to maintain detailed accounts of such emissions and pertaining circumstances.

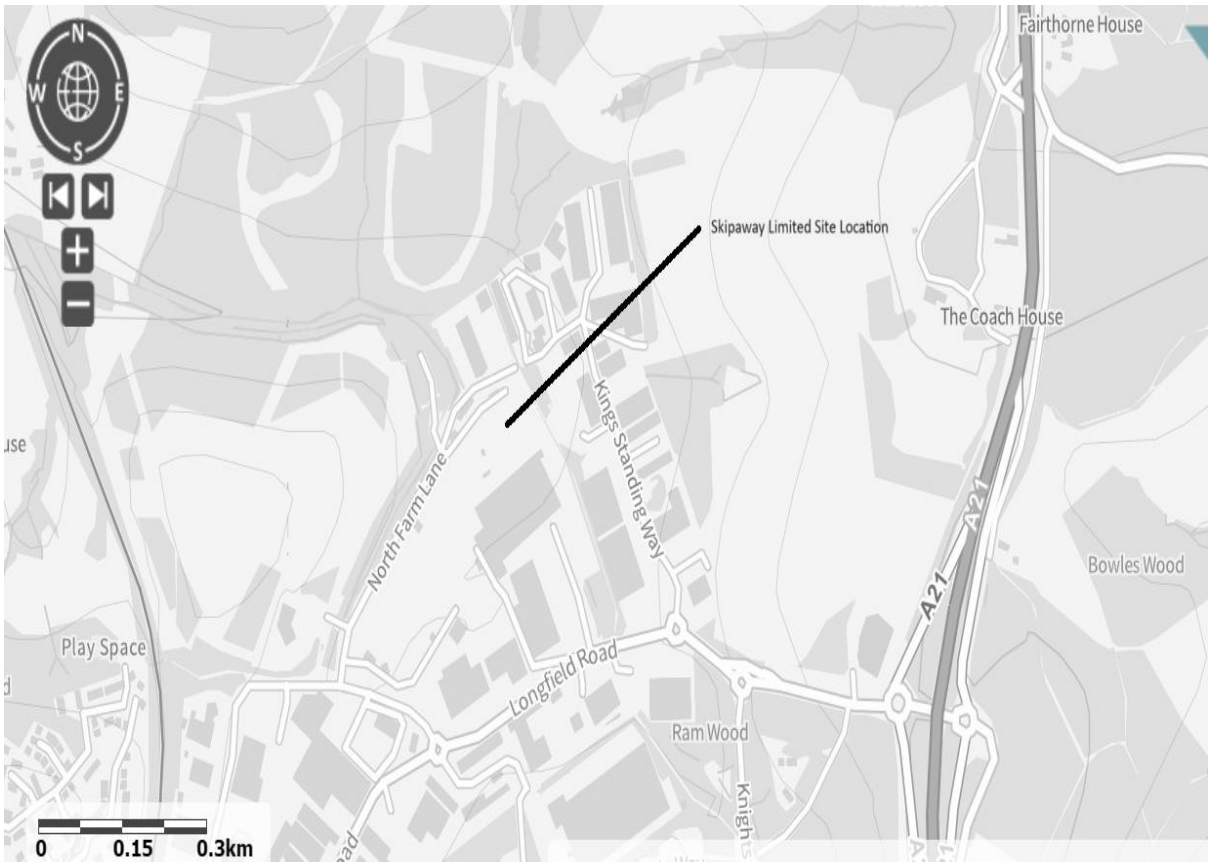
This dust management plan should be reviewed in conjunction with prevailing conditions at the site, personnel changeover and prolonged abnormal conditions. It should also be read in conjunction with the EMS and FPP.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A	**SITE LOCATION PLAN**
APPENDIX B	**PERMIT BOUNDARY**
APPENDIX C	**COMPLAINTS FORM**
APPENDIX D	**DAILY DUST INSPECTION LOG**
APPENDIX E	**TABLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS**
APPENDIX F	**WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE**
APPENDIX G	**EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**
APPENDIX H	**WASTE TYPES ACCEPTED ON SITE**

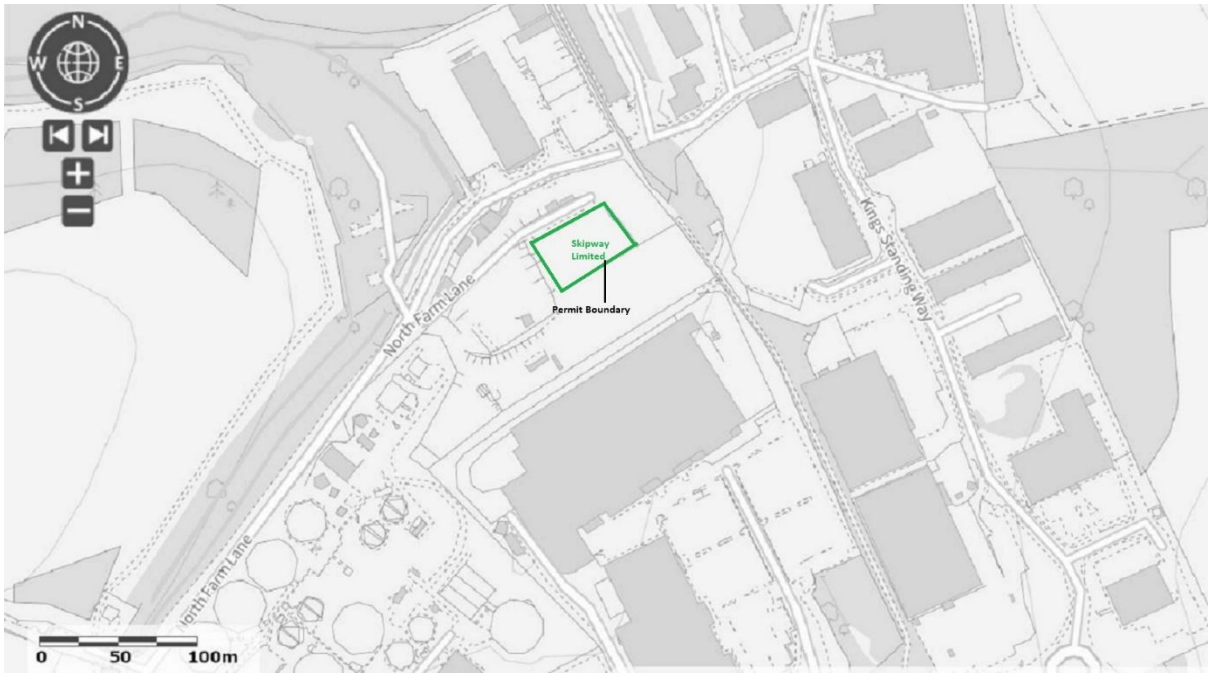
APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION



APPENDIX B

PERMIT BOUNDARY (EDGED IN GREEN)



APPENDIX C

COMPLAINTS FORM

Site:	**Operator:**
Complaint Ref:	**Date:**
Name and Address of Complainant:	
Tel. No. of complainant:	
Time and Date of complaint:	
Date, time and duration of offending dust:	
Location of dust, if not at above address:	
Weather conditions (i.e. dry, rain, fog, snow)	
Wind Strength and Direction (light, steady, strong, gusting):	
Complainants' description of dust (colour, origin)	
Intensity of Dust (light, moderate, strong, persistent)	
Has complainant made any other comments about the dust?	
For Completion by Site Manager:	
Are there any other complaints relating to the installation, or to that location? (Either previously or relating to the same exposure)	
Any other relevant information:	
On-site activities at time the dust occurred (e.g., stock-pile movement):	
Operating condition at time dust occurred (e.g., normal, abnormal, maintenance/special):	
Remedial action taken:	
Corrective action planned:	
Corrective action completed:	
Form completed by:	Signed: Date:

APPENDIX D

DAILY DUST INSPECTION LOG

Date		Time	
Inspection by			
Prevailing weather conditions			
Wind direction		Wind speed	
Monitoring point identification number			
Answer yes or no to the following questions			
Is there visible dust from site activities			
Is the concrete paved area dampened			
Is dust suppression equipment available ifnot currently operational			
Do stockpiles have the required 0.5m freeboard between the top of the wasteand containment barrier			
Is there sufficient water resource on site tolast the remaining hours of operation			
Is loading of vehicles being undertaken with care to not generate dust			
Is the speed limit of 5mph being observed			
Are you satisfied that at the time of your survey the operation was not giving rise to dust that would cause a nuisance off-site			
Are housekeeping standards in accordance with the various instruments governingthe site			
Comments / further action required		Action complete?	
Please ensure you pass this dust log to your supervisor or site manager		Person receiving this dust log (Name)	

APPENDIX E

TABLE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Activity	Position
Coordinating Dust Suppression Measures	*Site Manager, Site Supervisor*
Overseeing Maintenance of Suppression System	*Site Manager, Site Supervisor*
Completing dust event forms	*Site supervisor, Site Manager*
Liaison with Public and Regulator	*Site Manager*
Updating of Dust Management Plan	*Site Manager*
Ensuring maintenance of internal and external roads	*Site Manager, Site Supervisor*
Co-ordinating machinery / equipment servicing	*Site Manager, Site Supervisor*
Daily dust Monitoring surveys	*Site supervisor*
Review of dust management plan performance	*Site Manager, Compliance Manager, Site Supervisor*

APPENDIX F

Waste Acceptance Procedure

Waste Acceptance / Duty of Care

All waste materials that enter the facility are subject to this waste acceptance procedure.

1. Waste Carriers Licence

1.1 Vehicles entering the site will do so via the weighbridge office, the vehicle will enter the weighbridge, and the driver will report to the weighbridge operator.

1.2 All customers using the site will hold a valid waste carriers' licence should they be required to do so. A copy of waste carrier's details will be retained on site for future reference.

1.3 Companies failing to produce a valid waste carriers' licence will be allowed entry for disposal to prevent the potential for unlicensed disposal if rejected from site. The EA will be contacted and advised of the company's details. Further entry to site will be refused until such time that they are registered.

1.4 The site will keep a copy of the licence of regular customers for reference. Occasional customers will have to prove that they hold a valid waste carriers' licence before tipping.

1.5 All companies making waste deliveries to site must hold a relevant waste carriers' licence, operating under the auspices of another carrier is **not** permitted and, in this instance, vehicles will be refused entry.

2. Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note

2.1 All customers will have to show a copy of their duty of care document to the weighbridge staff unless an annual transfer note is in place. A list of the approved annual waste transfer note holders will be recorded and displayed at the weighbridge.

2.2 A member of staff will check the material description and EWC code and confirm that this material is acceptable within the permit conditions. Should the transfer note be deemed incorrect, then the site checker will make the appropriate communications to the customer to rectify and clarify the right EWC code. Written confirmation is required from the customer when changing the original details of a transfer note.

2.3 It is the producer's responsibility to correctly describe the waste being carried and any subsequent alterations to delivery details will be carried out by the vehicle driver under instruction from the customer / waste producer. Any such changes will be noted in the site diary, recording details of the transaction. The site manager / TCM will be informed of such occurrences.

2.4 In the scenario mentioned above the vehicle delivering the waste will be singled out for closer inspection at the weighbridge and at the disposal point to ensure the waste has not been miss-described. Any failure at this point, the vehicle will be subject to the rejected load procedure (see section 5.)

2.5 A copy of the site permit and in particular schedule 2, table 2.2, will be displayed in a prominent position in the weighbridge office for reference when required. The site manager or TCM will hold "toolbox talks" at regular intervals to discuss such matters as waste acceptance procedures and attendance records will be kept for future reference.

3. Issuing the Ticket

3.1 A weighbridge ticket will be issued by the site checker, and this will detail the following:

- Customer
- Haulier
- Material Description / EWC Code
- Producer location
- SIC Code
- Volume / material weight
- Date
- Site Weighbridge Operator & Drivers signature

3.2 When all checks are complete, and the site checker is satisfied that accepting the waste conforms to the conditions of the site permit, a weighbridge ticket will be issued and signed by both parties. The waste delivery driver will retain a copy, likewise the site checker who will append the transfer note accompanying the load to the weighbridge ticket.

3.3 The waste will be rejected if the documentation is incorrectly filled out, required entries missing or the waste description does not match the requirements of the site permit.

3.4 Waste rejection procedures will apply in all instances in this regard. (The waste carrier / producer will be given the opportunity to rectify errors on the waste transfer note by demonstrating the authenticity of the waste and correct paperwork)

4. Visual Inspection of the Load

1.1 When waste materials arrive at the site, they will be assessed against the details stated on the accompanying transfer note.

1.2 A visual and olfactory assessment will then be conducted by the site checker if the type of container allows this action.

4.3 The waste will be visually checked at the point of disposal by the site operative designated to undertake this role. The operative will be familiar with the conditions of the site permit and in particular table 2.2. Any waste that are not listed in table 2.2 will not be accepted for disposal.

4.4 The operative will inform the site manager and customer if the load is non-compliant.

4.5 If the load is non-compliant with the permit conditions, then the rejected load procedure will be followed.

4.6 Where there is uncertainty regarding the conformity of the load or where the vehicle has already left the site the quarantine area will be utilised for temporary holding of the waste. The quarantine area will be located on the impermeable base only.

4.6 All materials received at the site which require treatment under the permit will be deposited within the waste reception areas on the impermeable base.

5. Non-conforming waste

5.1 Rejected Load Procedure

5.2 Any loads identified as unacceptable *prior to disposal* shall be isolated, prevented from tipping, the driver, customer and site manager / TCM informed, and the most appropriate course of action agreed between all parties.

5.3 If the non-conforming waste is hazardous the Environment Agency will be consulted on the best course of action, which may result with the vehicle being redirected to another, suitably permitted waste facility or returned to the waste producer.

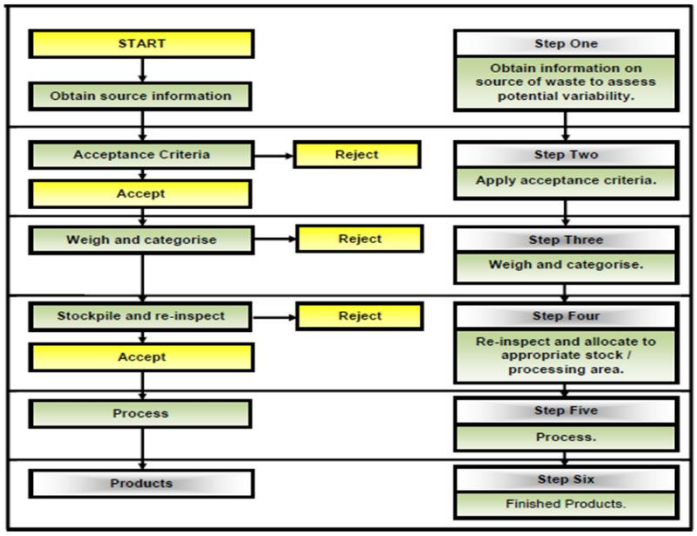
5.4 Any load or part load identified as non-conforming waste at the point of *discharge* shall be reported to the vehicle driver prior to leaving the site and the site manager / TCM informed. Photographic evidence shall be obtained. Appropriate action will then be decided upon in accordance with 5.3 above.

5.5 Details of rejected waste will be kept on site; this will include time and date, haulier and vehicle registration number, producer details, type of waste and reason for rejection.

5.6 In the event of a waste being rejected discussions will be held between Skipaway Limited and the customer/haulier to determine why the waste was rejected and what measures must be put into place prior to the acceptance of any further waste loads from the same source.

5.7 Such events as those mentioned above will be noted in the site diary and form the topic of the next scheduled Toolbox Talk to evaluate the performance of site procedures pertaining to waste acceptance.

Waste Acceptance Flow Chart



APPENDIX G

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Name	/Service	Address	Contact details	Status	Distance	Time (approx.)
Kent fire services	Kent fire and rescue service	Grove Hill Rd, Tunbridge Wells TN1 1SD, UK	999	Wholetime and retained	3 miles	< 10 minutes
Tunbridge Wells Hospital,	Hospital	Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN2 4QJ	01622 224960 Or 999	A and E	1.1 miles	5 minutes
Tonbridge Cottage Hospital	Hospital	Vauxhall Lane, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 0NE	01732 353653	Non- A and E	1.4 miles	5 minutes
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	Council	Town Hall Mount Pleasant Road Royal Tunbridge Wells Kent TN1 1RS	01892526121	Multi departmental	3 Miles	>10 minutes
Environment Agency	Waste regulation	Orchard House Endeavour Park London Road Addington West Malling Kent ME19 5SH	03708 506 506	Manned from 8 to 6. Out of hours contact 24 /7	15.5 miles	30 minutes
Southern Water Services Limited	Water supply	Southern House, Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3NX.	0800-820-999	Remote contact	70 miles	1.2 hours
Site manager	N/A	Site B, North Farm Industrial Estate, North Farm Lane, Tunbridge Wells, TN2 3EE		Available on mobile 24/7	N/A	30 minutes
Site security	Out of hours security	TBC	TBC	Remote surveillance	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX H

WASTE TYPES ACCEPTED ON SITE

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station	
Maximum quantity	The total quantity of waste accepted at the site for the above activity shall be less than 75,000 tonnes a year.
Exclusions	wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid
Waste code	Description
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
16	wastes not otherwise specified in the list
16.01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 17	ferrous metal
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 20	glass
17	construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)

17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	Insulation materials and asbestos – containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 0902 and 17 09 03
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off-Site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and waster for industrial use.
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
20	municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stone
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste

It is proposed to include EWC 19 12 12 within the list of wastes accepted at the site in recognition of waste emanating from waste transfer stations with minimal treatment capabilities.

19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those

	mentioned in 19 12 11*

It is proposed by the operator to add EWC 20 03 01 to the approved list of wastes because this waste type is known to be recyclate rich and widely available. In addition, the company are now operating their own collection vehicles and due to the absence of this waste code on their permit, waste deliveries are diverted to third party facilities, and the result is detrimental to their business model.

EWC 20 03 01 consists if the following items:

- Paper and cardboard
- Wood
- Plastic
- Film
- Mixed metal
- Occasional brick pieces and soil

This waste type shall be accepted pursuant to existing Waste Acceptance Procedures which is stated in this document and other supporting documents and segregated in the manner described throughout the supporting management plans. But for the purpose of completeness, a brief description is given here:

Following conformity of the waste and documentation at the weighbridge the vehicle will be directed to the tipping point which is in the location of the waste handling grab. This allows the waste load to be broken for visual inspection and large recyclates to be removed mechanically and the remainder manually sorted into individual waste types.

The treatment consists of:
Manual pre-sorting to remove waste types such as cardboard, paper, wood and metal. Then the waste will pass through a screener to segregate hardcore type material and soil leaving the smaller fractions of wood, metal and those items that have no further use.
The application to vary the existing permit submitted to the National Permitting Service on 22nd July 2022 includes the proposal to operate a sink float tank whereby waste is passed through the water bath to separate heavy and light fraction particles. This process has a greater recovery rate than traditional screening and combining the two activities renders a high rate of recovery.

The potential for odour release from this waste type has been identified and controls established in the Odour Management Plan submitted in support of the permit variation.
Once segregated, individual waste types recovered from EWC 20 03 01 are stored locally in bays awaiting transport from site. The manner in which the waste is stored, location and duration on site in mentioned in the Fire Prevention Plan