Countrystyle Otterpool
Dust Management Plan
(Version 2, March 2024)

Dust Management Plan for Otterpool Waste Transfer Facility

1 Introduction

Countrystyle Recycling Limited (CRL) has retained SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) to prepare a Dust and Emission Management Plan (DEMP) for the proposed Otterpool Waste Transfer Station (WTS) (the 'Facility'), located off A20 Ashford Road, Newingreen, Kent, TN25 6DA (the 'Site').

The Site will require an Environmental Permit (EP) to be issued by the Environment Agency (EA) before it can operate.

The Facility will undertake waste bulking and transfer operations only, managing up to 95,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of non-hazardous mixed waste with a small proportion of that consisting of clinical waste (approximately 12,000 tpa) including nappies and sharps. The proposed activities at the Facility will include:

- R3: Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents;
- R4: Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds;
- R5: Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials; and
- R13: Storage pending recovery or disposal.

All waste will be stored in designated concrete bays or containers within a fully enclosed WTS building which will benefit from impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system throughout. All activities take place internally and therefore any potential dust emissions will be minimised.

Scope of Dust Emissions Management Plan

It is recognised that activities at the Facility may result in the release of fugitive dust emissions, which have the potential to diminish amenity in the local area through deposition (dust soiling) and visible dust clouds. Smaller dust particles have the potential to increase local ambient concentrations of suspended particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$).

Therefore, it is a requirement to control activities at the Facility in order to prevent or mitigate potential releases of dust. The DEMP provides a proactive approach to the effective management of dust during the Facility works and operation.

This DEMP sets out the potential sources of dust at the Facility, the measures in place to control dust generation and monitor releases, and the management and monitoring actions that will be taken in response to a dust event. The determination of receptor sensitivity and dust emission magnitude has been determined with reference to the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning[1], herein referred to as the IAQM Mineral Dust Guidance.

The DEMP is a 'live document', in this respect the dust control measures, and management procedures contained within it will be updated on a periodic basis. This DEMP will be kept in the Facility office and be available to all employees. The DEMP will be implemented throughout the duration of the Facilities' operation.

Key Guidance

In developing the DEMP, key guidance documents that have been consulted include:

- The Mineral Industry Research Organisation (MIRO), Good practice guide: control and measurement of nuisance dust and PM_{10} from the extractive industries (2011)[2]; and

[1] IAQM, Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning, v1.1, 2016.
[2] MIRO, Good practice guide: control and measurement of nuisance dust and PM_{10} from the extractive industries, February 2011.

- IAQM, Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning (2016).

2 Baseline Environment

Location

The Site is situated between Hythe and Ashford, approximately 1km west of Newingreen village in Kent at the approximate National Grid Reference (NGR): x611230, y136600. The Site is set within an area predominantly comprising agricultural / open land and is bounded by:

- The A20 Ashford Road and a commercial/industrial premise to the north with commercial/industrial premises, open ground, and the East Stour River beyond;
- Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) open land to the east, with a number of residential properties along the A20 Ashford Road, further open / agricultural land and Red House Farm beyond;
- Otterpool Quarry SSSI open land to the south, with a residential property (Upper Otterpool), open / agricultural land and commercial properties beyond; and
- Open / agricultural land to the west with the B2067, further open / agricultural land and Otterpool Manor Farm beyond.

The Facility will be accessed via the A20 Ashford Road to the north of the Site. The Site location is illustrated in Figure A.

Other Potential Sources of Dust

A review of other potential sources of dust in the Facility locale has been undertaken through use of aerial imagery. No specific sources of dust emissions (such as industrial/commercial activities) are identified within the Facility locale. As such, dust emissions from other premises have not been considered within this DEMP.

Air Quality

The Site is located within the administrative area of Folkestone and Hythe District Council (FHDC) which currently has no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared. AQMAs are areas of sensitivity, declared by local authorities where an Air Quality Assessment Level (AQAL) (including for PM_{10}) is not likely to be achieved. As such, the Site setting can be considered to be not sensitive to air quality.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) maintains a nationwide model of existing and future background air quality concentrations at a 1km grid square resolution which is routinely used to support LAQM requirements and air quality assessments. The data sets include annual average concentration estimates for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ using a base year of 2018 (the year in which comparisons between modelled and monitoring are made).

The Defra mapped background concentrations for the current year (2024) are presented in Table A.

Table A Defra Mapped Background Particulate Matter Concentrations

Grid Square (X,Y)	Year	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3)	
		PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
611500, 136500	2024	12.9	8.1
AQAL		***40***	***20***

Mapped background concentrations for the 1km grid square containing the Site are ‘well below’ the respective air AQALs.

Sensitive Receptors

The IAQM Mineral Dust Guidance states two key screening distance for dust when determining human and ecological receptors:

- For soft rock quarries (i.e., Sands and Gravel), adverse dust impacts are uncommon beyond 250m; and
- For hard rock quarries (i.e., Granite), adverse dust impacts are uncommon beyond 400m.

These screening distances are typically measured to nearest dust generating source or activity. For the purpose of this DEMP, the precautionary 400m screening distance has been applied. This represents a highly conservative approach given that the dust emission potential associated with WTS activities is typically much lower than the quarrying industry.

In addition, as presented in Table A, it has been established that local PM_{10} concentrations are 'well below' the AQALs. As such, consideration of both human and ecological receptors within 400m of the Site boundary is considered sufficient.

Human Receptors

There are a number of sensitive human receptors within 400m of the Site as presented in Table B and illustrated in Figure A. The sensitivity of receptors to dust has been determined with reference to the IAQM Mineral Dust Guidance.

Table B Sensitive Human Receptors

Receptor	Receptor Type	Receptor Dust Sensitivity	UK NGR (m)		Distance from Permit Boundary (m)
			X	Y	
R1	Commercial Premise	Medium	611253	136686	15
R2	Residential Dwelling	High	611014	136534	140
R3	Commercial Premise	Medium	610988	136512	165
R4	Residential Dwelling	High	611568	136659	220
R5	Residential Dwelling	High	611589	136661	240
R6	Residential Dwelling	High	611611	136661	260
R7	Residential Dwelling	High	611033	136775	190
R8	Residential Dwelling	High	611294	136265	220

Ecological Receptors

The Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located adjacent to the eastern and southern extent of the Site. The SSSI is a geological designation, notified for containing Cretaceous Hythe Beds. As such, the SSSI is not considered sensitive to dust and no further consideration is required. The location of the SSSI relative to the Site is presented in Figure A for completeness.

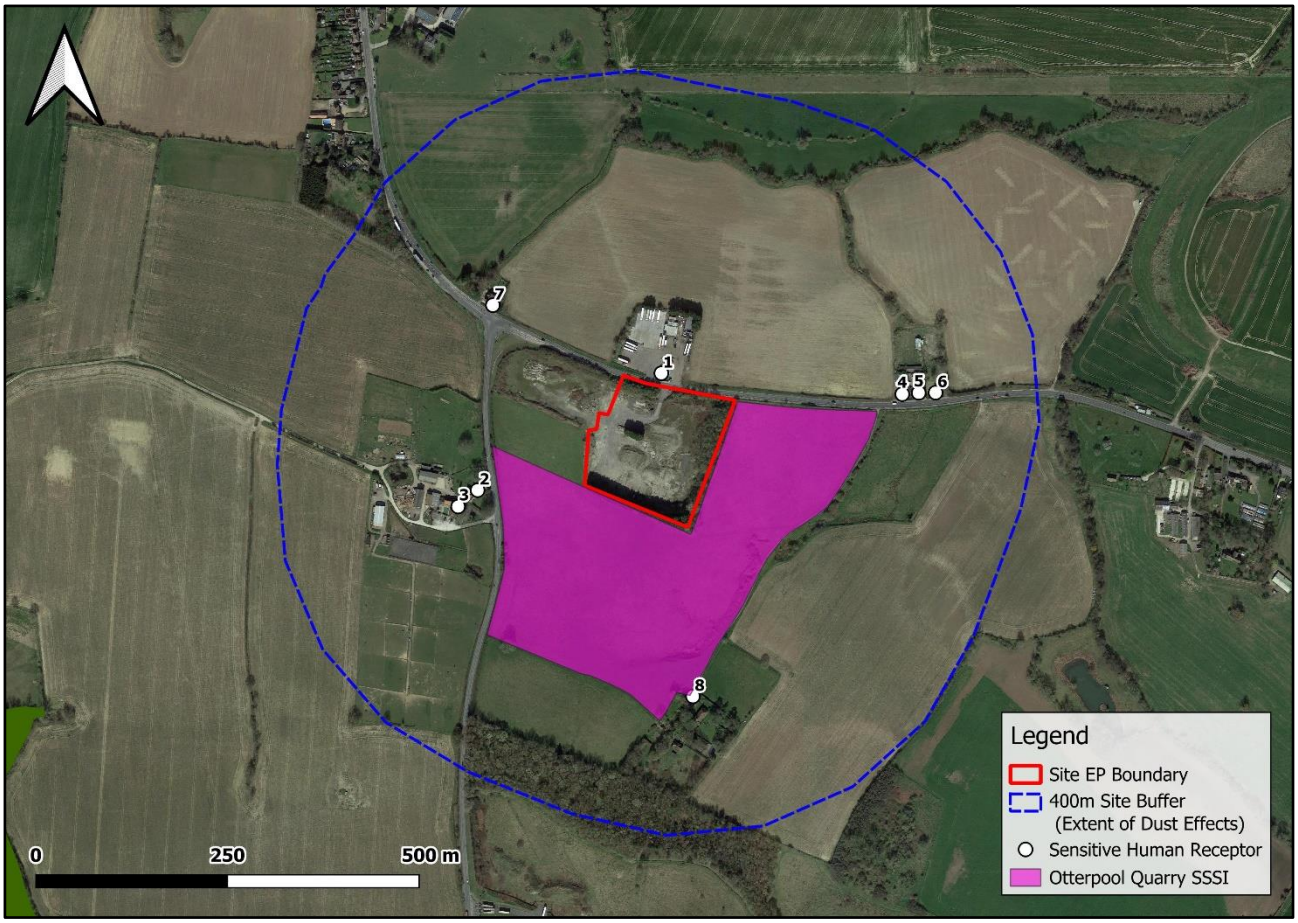

Figure A Site Setting in Relation to Sensitive Human Receptors and Ecological Designation

Meteorological Conditions

The most important climatic parameters governing the release and dispersal of fugitive emissions from the Facility are wind speed, wind direction and rainfall:

- Wind direction determines the broad direction of dispersal;
- Wind speed affects ground level concentrations by increasing the initial dilution of pollutants in the emission. It will also affect the potential for dust entrainment; and
- Rainfall naturally supresses dust release; >0.2mm of rainfall a day considered sufficient to suppress dust.

A wind rose for Lydd meteorological station (3-year average, 2016-2018 inclusive), located approximately 15.5km south of the Site is presented in Figure B. The wind rose shows winds from the southwest are most frequent (15% of the period presented). Therefore, locations to the northeast of the Facility are most likely to be impacted by potential dust emissions.

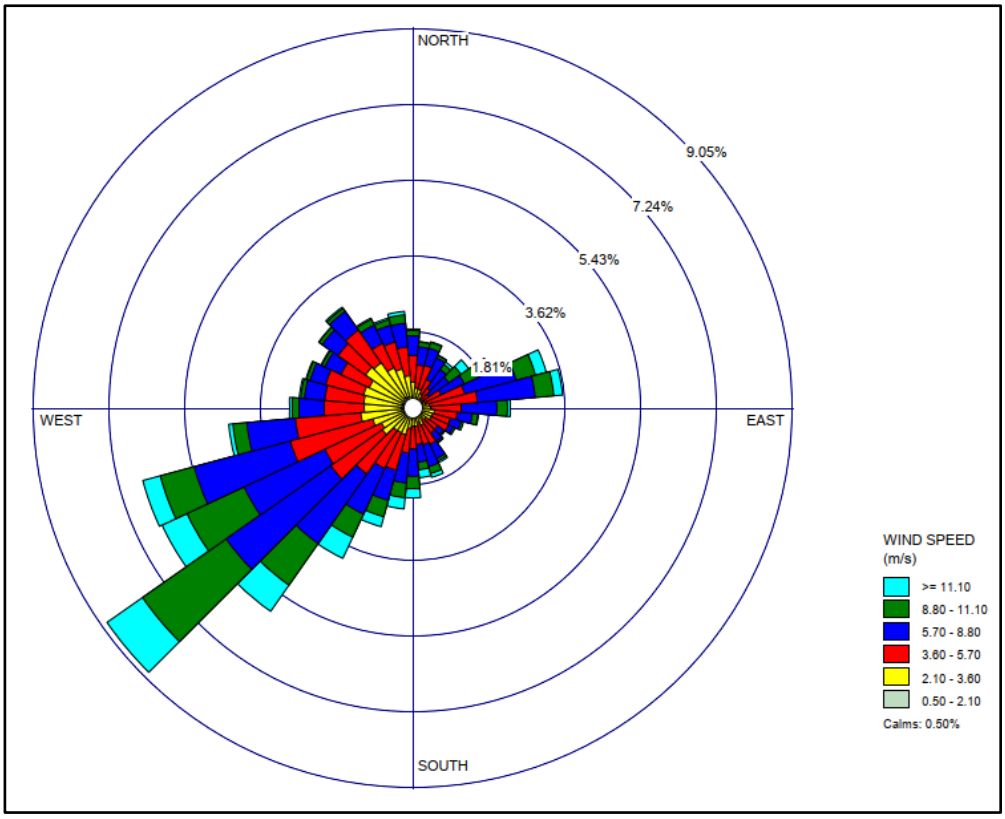

Figure B Wind Rose for Lydd Meteorological Station (2016-2018 Average)

Relevant rainfall data applicable to the Site has been obtained from the Meteorological Office website[3] of UK mapped climate averages for 1991-2020. The nearest representative site with rainfall data is Folkestone Ski Centre, located approximately 10.5km to the east of the Site. The annual average days of rain ≥0.1mm for the area of the Site is 120 days per year, comprising 32% of the year.

[3] The Meteorological Office, https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/uk-climate-averages [accessed March 2024].

3 Operations at Otterpool WTS

This section identifies the activities, potential dust source and PM emissions at the Facility. The operational layout is illustrated in Figure C.

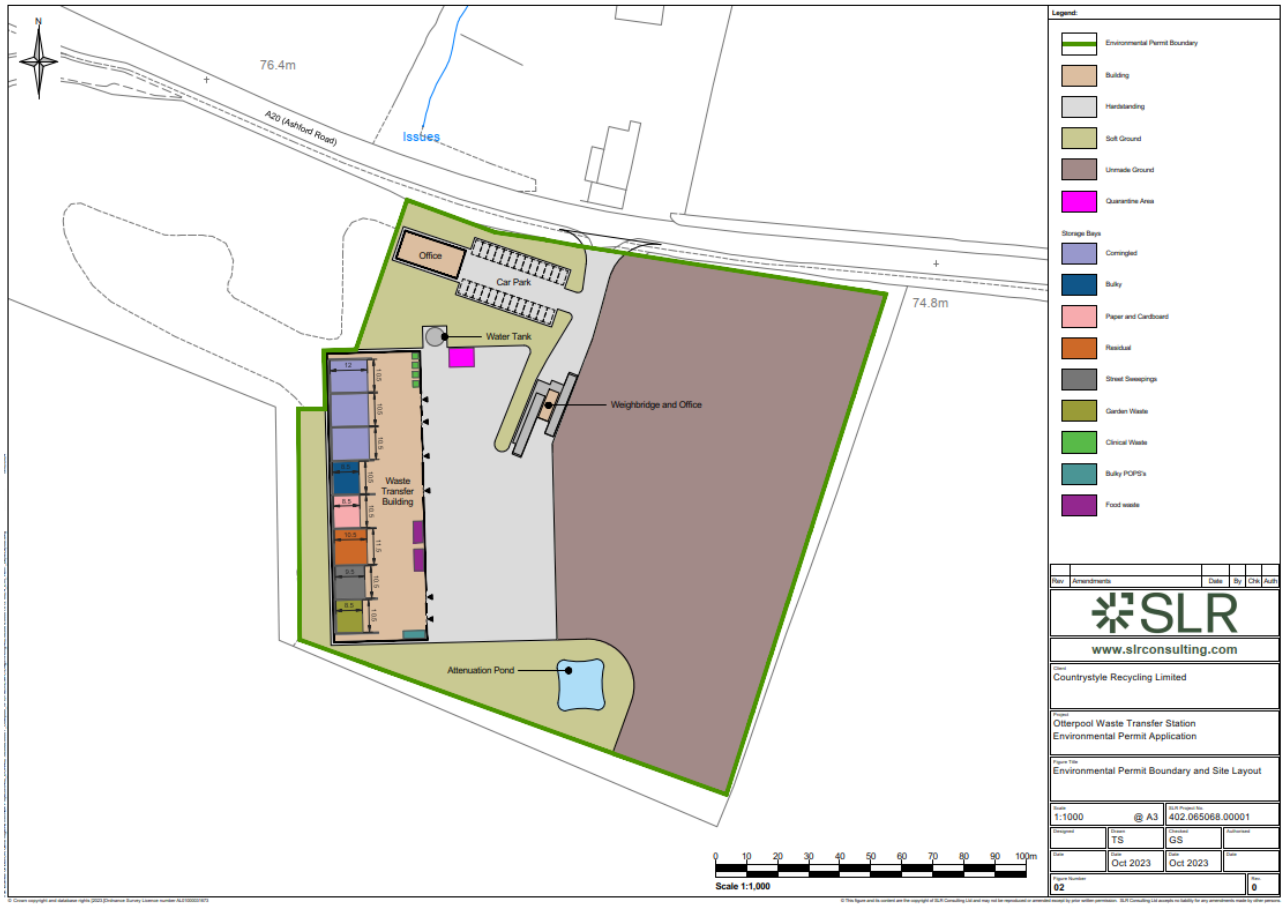

Figure C Facility Operational Layout

Site Operations

The Facility is designed to receive a variety of waste types, with limited manual sorting undertaken at the Facility prior to bulk removal. Waste is delivered to the Facility in secure, steel sided lorries, skips and other vehicles. The Facility will accept approximately 95,000 tpa of waste, comprising of:

- Dry mixed recyclables;
- Clinical waste;
- Food waste;
- Green waste; and
- General waste.

The Facility is purely a storage and transfer site used to bulk up waste prior to transfer to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal.

The WTS building will benefit from a fast action roller shutter door that will be closed during waste tipping and handling. No treatment of waste will occur, and the waste will be stored for a minimal length of time 5 days. During storage, minimal handling and compaction of the waste will occur.

Hours of Operation

The Facility is operational between 06:00 and 18:00 Monday to Sunday (excluding Christmas Day and New Years Day).

Waste Acceptance

A maximum of 300 tonnes of waste will be accepted per day. The Facility will accept predominantly non-hazardous mixed waste including co-mingled recyclable materials, bulky waste, paper and cardboard, residual waste, street sweepings, garden waste, clinical waste, and food waste. The majority of the waste is considered to have a low dust potential. Details of accepted waste and associated EU Waste Catalogue (EWC) Codes are presented in full in Appendix A EU Waste Codes. It is acknowledged that some of the accepted waste types have the potential to be dustier than others.

All waste received at the Site is monitored at entry (report to a weighbridge) to ensure compliance with the permitted waste types for the facility and to identify any particularly dusty loads.

Storage

A maximum of 1,500 tonnes stored on site at any one time. All waste will be stored in designated concrete bays or containers within the fully enclosed WTS building which will benefit from impermeable surfacing and a sealed drainage system throughout.

Due to the type of inputs, it is expected the bulk of wastes will be evenly spread throughout the year apart from green waste which will be seasonal. All waste will be stored for a maximum of 5 days (typically removed every 2-3 days) prior to transfer off site to a suitably permitted alternative facility for further recovery or disposal.

The quantity of stored waste will be monitored against the allowed maximum capacities. This will be calculated by recording the volume of waste entering the site and the application of standard EA conversion factors as appropriate or via a weighbridge.

Good housekeeping measures (as outlined in Table E) would ensure that stockpiles are suitably managed to stay within the designated bays.

All waste storage containers and bays within the WTS building will be clearly labelled to ensure the segregation of waste.

The proposed waste lists for the Facility, including waste types and EU Codes are listed in Appendix A.

On-Site Transportation

There would be periodic vehicle movements along the hard-standing areas of the Facility during operational hours. Vehicle movements would arise from waste import, handling, stockpiling and export operations. The vehicle movements at the site would be primarily as a result of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) and tippers importing or exporting waste, as well as mobile plant in operation for handling and stockpiling operations.

Off-Site Transportation / Import and Export Operations

There would be periodic vehicle movements to/from the Facility on to the local road network during operational hours. Vehicles entering/leaving the Facility on to/from the local road network would arise as a result of waste import/export operations. The vehicles leaving the site would typically comprise RCVs and tippers.

The areas of the Facility which would be accessed by the RCVs and tippers accessing the Facility would be hard paved.

Mobile Plant and Equipment

Particulate matter can be a by-product of internal combustion and the Facility is expected to utilise items of plant with internal combustion engines such as mobile tele-handlers.

The exact type, model and emission rating of mobile plant and equipment operating at the Facility is not known at this stage. It is anticipated that tele-handlers will be Euro VI compliant. It is also assumed the internal plant and machinery will meet the most recent Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) emission standards. Due to the size and nature of the Facility, only a small number of operational plant are anticipated to be in use at any one time.

Potential Dust Sources and Magnitude

In review of the Facility operations outlined above, potential sources of dust at the Facility and their potential magnitude of dust emissions have been identified and are presented in Table C. It is understood the Facility is unlikely to have waste types that would be especially dusty. The potential magnitude of dust emissions for each source has been determined in reference to the IAQM Mineral Dust Guidance, as well as consideration of the control measures expected to be in place. It is anticipated that the majority of the material to be received at the Facility will have a small potential for dust emissions.

Table C Dust Release Inventory

Dust Source	Potential Magnitude of Dust Emissions	Reasons / Controls
Road vehicles entering and leaving the Facility, tracking material out onto the public highway.	Small	• The onsite roads including access will be paved; • Waste vehicles will travel to/from the Site on A20 Ashford Road – a major paved road; • Municipal waste and recyclables generally have a low dust potential, reducing the significance of dust re-suspension by vehicles; and • Daily visual dust monitoring on the local road network will be carried out by all members of staff throughout their shift with any potential emissions of dust reported to the Facility Manager
Internal vehicle / plant movements within the Site on the hardstanding surface	Small	• On-site vehicle movements will be on paved roads or hardstanding; • Municipal waste and recyclables generally have a low dust potential, reducing the significance of dust re-suspension by vehicles; and • Daily visual monitoring of internal paved roads will be carried out by all members of staff throughout their shift with any potential emissions of dust reported to the Facility Manager.

Exhaust emissions from onsite vehicles / plant and from offsite heavy goods vehicles (HGVs)	Small	• It is assumed the internal plant and machinery will meet the most recent NRMM emission standards. • The RCS fleet accessing the Site is expected to be Euro VI compliant.
Dust from waste acceptance.	Small	• The Facility will accept, predominantly non-hazardous mixed waste including co-mingled recyclable materials, bulky waste, paper and cardboard, residual waste, street sweepings, garden waste, clinical waste, and food waste. Due to the nature of these wastes, the potential risk of dust emissions from acceptance handling and storage of the wastes are low. • Municipal waste and recyclables generally have a low dust potential. • Any waste associated with construction material are anticipated have a high dust potential. • Fast action roller shutter doors will be closed during tipping and waste handling help maintain containment during vehicle ingress / egress.
Dust from handling of waste	Small	• Tipping heights are minimised where possible. • Fugitive dust releases are contained within the building, preventing wind whipping (through application of a physical barrier around the stockpile).
Litter from waste storage and debris falling from loaded (covered) vehicles.	Small	• Vehicles are covered when entering or exiting the Facility (sheeting or enclosed vehicles). • Any excessive litter material at the facility or on the highways will be cleared using a mechanical sweeper and/or litter picker if required.

Green waste materials.	Medium	• Green waste can have a high dust potential if stored for extended periods (i.e. if allowed to dry out and decompose). • Green waste is removed from the Facility within five days. • It is understood no green waste shredding will be undertaken at the Facility.
Storage of mixed municipal waste, waste construction materials, dry mixed recyclables, glass.	Medium	• Glass recycling generally has a medium dust potential. • Construction material generally has a medium/high dust potential. • Mixed municipal waste and mixed recyclables generally have low dust potential. • Fugitive releases during periods of dry / windy weather. • All waste types are stored indoors or within impermeable concrete areas. • Water suppression will be used to dampen the stockpile where required to mitigate fugitive releases (i.e. during periods of dry / windy weather).
Exhaust emissions from onsite vehicles / plant and from offsite HGVs	Small	• The RCV fleet accessing the Site is expected to be Euro VI compliant. • It is assumed the internal plant and machinery will meet the most recent NRMM emission standards.

The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing appropriate risk management measures in accordance with the operational techniques (OT) document (402.065068.00001/OT and WAP) and this DEMP.

4 Dust and PM_{10} Management

Potential emissions of dust and PM_{10} from the Facility operations are mitigated through adoption of a range of operational and designed-in dust control measures. These measures have been determined in consideration of the Source-Pathway-Receptor (SPR) routes, as outlined in the section below.

Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

The pathway for the majority of the releases is atmospheric dispersion; primarily from the dust / particulate source (e.g. wind whipping and handling operations). The SPR routes are detailed in Table D.

Table D Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Where Relationship Can be Interrupted
Road vehicles entering and leaving the Facility, tracking material out onto the public highway.	Material falling from lorries. Trackout of material from the Facility onto the public road network by HGVs.	There are medium and high sensitivity receptors within 10m of the A20 Ashford Road (assuming vehicles travel east and west along the A20 Ashford Road (i.e. close distance). The nearest medium sensitivity receptor (R1) located within approximately 15m of the Site boundary (i.e. close distance). The nearest high sensitivity receptor (R2) located within 140m of the Site boundary (i.e. intermediate distance).	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	• Internal haul routes are paved / tarmacked; therefore the accumulation of debris on vehicles whilst on Site is anticipated to be minimal. • All HGVs transferring material to / from the Facility shall be covered (contained vehicles or sheeted). • Roads will be swept and cleaned whenever necessary • In the event that mud, debris or waste arising from the site is deposited outside the site, the affected area will be cleaned, and traffic will be isolated from sources of mud and debris within the site. • Daily visual inspection of the Facility by site management will identify any problem with mud which will be cleaned up as soon as possible. Where necessary road cleaning equipment will be deployed. • The Facility will benefit from good housekeeping and all areas of the Facility will be cleaned on a daily basis.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of Impact	Where Relationship Can be Interrupted
Internal vehicle / plant movements within the Site on the hardstanding surface	Atmospheric dispersion.		Airborne particulates	• Operational plant are anticipated to be Euro VI compliant / meet with the most recent NRMM emission standards. • Only a small number of operational plant will be in use at any given time.
Dust from acceptance of waste.			Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	• All waste will be accepted to and stored within a fully enclosed building (fast action roller shutter doors will be in operation). • Water suppression will be used to dampen stockpiles where required.
Dust from handling of waste				• Drop heights will be minimised to prevent dust emissions.
Litter from waste storage and debris falling from loaded (covered) vehicles.			Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	• Strict waste acceptance will ensure that only authorised waste accepted. • The Facility will benefit from good housekeeping and all areas of the Facility will be cleaned on a daily basis. • All vehicles leaving the Facility will be inspected to ensure that they are clear of loose waste. • Any excessive litter material at the facility or on the highways will be cleared using a mechanical sweeper and/or litter picker if required.

Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

Dust control measures have been determined in consideration of the source-pathway-receptor routes outlined in Section 4.1 above. The key designed-in and operational dust control measures in place at the Facility are summarised below:

- The WTS building is located to the south of the Site and is set back from nearby sensitive receptors (i.e. R1)

- Waste acceptance procedures are in place to avoid receipt of unsuitable (i.e. excessively dusty) waste types;
- Particularly dusty loads will be classified as non-conforming waste and the appropriate procedure will be followed;
- Internal haul routes are hardstanding, therein minimising accumulation of dust/dirt on vehicles visiting the Facility and reducing the potential risk of trackout of dust and dirt from the Facility onto the public road network;
- Tipping, stockpiling and bulk removal of waste is undertaken within the WTS building which is fully enclosed accessed via roller shutter doors;
- Drop heights for the tipping or handling of waste types are minimised where possible to reduce resuspension of dust;
- Material storage areas comprise an impermeable hardstanding surface, thus minimising suspension of dust from stockpiling and handling operations;
- Daily walkovers are undertaken by the Facility supervisor who will respond immediately in the event of any significant dust problem; and
- Any complaints from neighbours or other persons will be investigated and dealt with as necessary (road sweeping, water suppression and/or varied operational practice).

Further details on all dust control measures implemented are outlined in Table E.

Table E Control Measures for Dust/PM_{10} and Other Emissions

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
Facility Processes	Majority of operations are taking place in an enclosed building eliminating pathways to sensitive receptors.	In combination with other measures to reduce dust and particulate generation this assists to reduce the effectiveness of the pathway between the source and the receptor.	Implemented at all times that the Facility is operational.
Speed limit and minimisation of vehicle movements	Reducing vehicle movements reduces emissions from vehicles. Speed limits will be implemented for vehicles using the Site (i.e. 5mph) along with traffic calming measures.	Implement as part of good practice and incorporated into training / induction process. Clearly presented around the Facility.	Used at all times that the Facility is operational.
Minimising drop heights for material	Minimisation of the height at which materials are handled reduces the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds.	Implement as part of good practice and incorporated into the training process.	Implemented at all times that the Facility is operational. During periods of prolonged dry and windy weather conditions, consideration given to visual assessment of dust plumes being generated from existing drop heights and reduced / ceased as required.
Good housekeeping	A consistent, regular housekeeping regime is in place to ensure the Facility is regularly checked and issues remedied to prevent and remove dust and particulate build up: The WTS building floor is swept daily after loading operations have ceased.	Easy to implement and requires minimal equipment. Encourages a sense of pride and satisfaction amongst the staff which promotes vigilance and a positive culture.	Implemented at all times that the Facility is operational.

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
	All bays and bay walls are cleaned/swept out (as appropriate) three times per week (as when bays are completely empty). All roads and operational areas are checked on a daily basis and swept daily, as necessary, in line with daily inspections to reduce dust emissions.		
Sheeting of loaded vehicles (unless enclosed)	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and particulates from vehicles as they travel.	Vehicles would be checked upon entering and prior to leaving the Facility.	Implemented at all times that the Facility is operational.
Surfacing of vehicle routes	Haul roads and access roads are hardstanding. The operational areas have an impermeable surface.	Hardstanding surfaces reflect industry best practice.	Surfaces are periodically inspected for signs of wear or damage. Remedial works will be commissioned as required.
Special measures for materials with a high dust potential	It is anticipated that the majority of the material to be received at the Facility will have a small-to-medium potential for the generation of dust emissions. Where it is identified that materials with a high dust potential have been received (i.e. very dry green material/construction materials), a number of special measures will be put in place to reduce the handling and retention time of that material.	Where materials are identified to have a high dust potential are received/stored at the Facility (such as very dry green waste/construction waste), dust suppression (hose pipe from adjacent jet wash) will be utilised, to keep the material damp, thus reducing the dust potential. The Facility operations are managed such that materials identified to have a high dust potential are removed from the Facility within 24-hours.	Implemented where materials are identified to have a high dust potential.
Marking of Stockpile Base	Clear delineation of stockpile areas minimises the risk of vehicles traversing across loose particulates on the ground and causing re-suspension or re-distribution across the Facility.	Easy method to implement, with clear line marking provided on the impermeable concrete at the storage areas.	Implemented at all times when the Facility is operational.
Restriction of vehicles on unmade ground	Restricting the number of vehicles allowed to traverse on non-hardstanding surfaces. This significantly reduces the potential for material to be tracked across the Site and resuspended.	There are no areas of non-hardstanding ground at the Site. HGV access is limited to the hardstanding haul routes and is clearly signposted.	Implemented at all times when the Site is operational.
Dust Suppression	Dust suppression will be achieved through implementation of water-based suppression systems. Water suppression can be a highly effective way of reducing the dust potential	Water suppression is available at all material storage areas. There is a water tank on site to provide the required water for suppression.	Implemented as required, to be determined by the Waste & Recycling Supervisors by monitoring of meteorological conditions (i.e. blowing towards receptors, lower

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall Consideration and Implementation	Trigger for Implementation
	at-source, eliminating the pathway to the receptors.		wind speed and dry) and identification of material received with a high dust potential. In the event that the water suppression is not operational for a short period of time (i.e. malfunction or maintenance) where it is identified to be required, handling and processing operations would be temporarily suspended.
Visual Dust Monitoring	Visual dust monitoring provides a cost-effective method of monitoring that allows for pro-active, immediate response to dust generating events.	Daily visual assessment is undertaken by operatives for airborne or deposited dust. Daily assessments include the following areas: • Perimeter walk around for visible dust plumes travelling offsite; • If required, offsite walkover surveys; • Storage areas; and • Facility haul roads, access road and public highway near Site exit. Facility operatives who undertake visual assessments have appropriate training. Details recorded would include (as a minimum): • Weather conditions (qualitative wind speed, direction, rainfall); • Current operations (location of activities); • Identification of any significant dust or dispersion beyond the site boundary; and • Additional mitigation measures put in place, if required.	In the event that visual dust monitoring identifies dust being transported beyond the Facility boundary and mitigation measures fail to resolve the issue, all dust generating activities will cease until the source of the dust has been identified and steps taken to prevent the off-site emissions. Additional visual monitoring will be undertaken where: Particularly dusty conditions are detected by operational staff; Dust emissions are evident near the Facility boundary during any activity; and In response to complaints being received – in this situation off-site monitoring must also be carried out at appropriate locations.

Other Considerations

Water Usage/Availability

Usage of water for dust suppression is sporadic and short-term as its requirement is dependent on the dust potential of received material. The Facility has provision of a water tank which may be used for dust suppression where required.

Responsibility for Implementation

A suitably trained Waste & Recycling Supervisor will be present at the Facility when operational, who is responsible for the implementation of dust management measures where required. Responsibilities are allocated to specific personnel to ensure dust generation is effectively controlled as outlined in Table F.

Table F Dust Management Responsibilities

Actions	Responsibility
Monitoring meteorological forecast	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Routine daily visual dust monitoring	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Routine monthly visual dust monitoring	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Coordinating plant area cleaning	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Application of plant dust suppression	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Completing dust event forms	Waste & Recycling Supervisor
Liaison with public and regulator	Waste & Recycling Supervisor, Waste & Recycling Area Manager
Coordinating DEMP updates	Waste & Recycling Supervisor, Waste & Recycling Area Manager
*The procedure for the Waste & Recycling Supervisor to review feedback from visual monitoring will be to review the visual monitoring record in the Site Logbook.	

All personnel at the Facility understand their responsibility to ensure the generation of dust is minimised. Each employee is made aware of the importance of dust control and the most effective measures available to minimise such emissions either as part of the induction process, or as a specific training exercise. Training incorporates the following aspects:

- Waste types that can be accepted at the Facility, as outlined within the associated permit;
- Identification of high dust potential waste;
- Key activities with the highest potential for dust generation;
- Methodology of visual dust assessments;
- Importance of unofficial visual dust assessments during everyday work and how to report visible dust emissions;
- How to respond to a complaint from a member of the public;
- The complaints protocol and escalation method;
- What to do in the event of a dust emission incident, and who to inform;
- The importance of the DEMP, its ‘active’ format and its location;
- Any dust monitoring methods incorporated on Site at the time;
- Overview of the prevailing winds and how this affects daily operations;
- Key aspects to look out for during routine operations with regard to dust generating activities;
- Cleaning regime on site (routine and intermittent);
- Regime of maintenance of onsite plant;
- Routine measures that can be incorporated into daily work schedules to minimise dust and emissions (i.e. no idling, minimise drop heights, traversing across base of stockpiles, covering of loads); and
- Additional measures that can be undertaken to minimise dust and emissions (i.e. notification of relevant person visual dust plumes are identified, remedial actions).

Refresher training is expected to be provided every two years.

Visual Dust Monitoring

Visual dust monitoring provides a cost-effective method of monitoring that allows for pro-active, immediate response to dust generating events.

Visual assessment is undertaken on a daily basis by the Facilities operatives for airborne or deposited dust. Facility operatives who undertake the visual dust assessments will receive appropriate training. Daily assessments include, as a minimum, a visual assessment of the following areas (identified as areas / activities with the highest potential for dust generation):

- Perimeter walk around;
- If required, offsite walkover surveys;
- Material storage areas;
- Internal haul routes; and
- Access road and public highway near Site exit.

Based upon the size of the Facility, it is considered viable for daily monitoring to include a walkover of the entire perimeter (permit boundary) as the routine. If this is not possible, a minimum of 8 perimeter locations shall be assessed, including a minimum of one per boundary (i.e. northern / western / southern / eastern). The location of the monitoring points will be determined based upon the wind direction and the location of dust generating activities being undertaken at the time.

All visual monitoring is recorded in the daily logbook and made available to the EA as required. Details recorded include (as a minimum):

- Weather conditions (qualitative wind speed, direction, rainfall);
- Current site operations (location of activities);
- Identification of any significant dust within the Facility or dispersion beyond the Facility boundary; and
- Additional mitigation measures put in place, if required.

An increase in the frequency and scale of visual monitoring will be undertaken where:

- Particularly dusty conditions are detected by operational staff;
- Dust emissions are evident near the boundary during any activity; and / or
- In response to complaints being received – in this situation off site monitoring will also be carried out at appropriate locations.

The results of the visual dust monitoring will be monitored by the Facility management. Where it is identified that significant dust levels are present on-site, or dust is visible beyond the Facility boundary, Facility management will ensure that the appropriate mitigation measures are adopted in response. In the event that visual dust monitoring identifies dust being transported beyond the Facility boundary and mitigation measures fail to resolve the issue, all dust generating activities will cease until the source of the dust has been identified and steps taken to prevent the off-site emissions.

In the event that continuous offsite dust emissions are detected (i.e. more than 2 days in a row) alongside complaints being received by members of the public, correspondence with the EA will be undertaken to discuss subsequent steps.

It is not proposed to undertake any visual dust monitoring outside of the operational hours of the Facility. However, if monitoring was specifically required outside of the operational hours, a third-party monitoring company could be commissioned to undertake monitoring.

5 Dust Complaints Procedure

Complaints may be notified to the Facility either during or after an event, directly by the complainant or indirectly through a regulator (such as the Local Planning Authority or Environmental Health Department) who was notified.

Complaint records will include the following (recorded in the site logbook):

- Date, time, and name of complainant (if given);
- Nature of complaint;
- Locality of complaint; and
- A summary of the investigation and actions taken and the outcome.

Complaint response will have the objective of investigating the incident and preventing any continuing issue, for example by putting in place additional control measures to prevent re-occurrence of the incident and updating the DEMP. Complainants will be informed of the findings of investigations and the actions taken (if contact details are provided at the time the complaint is made).

Investigations will include but not be limited to:

- Visit by Facility personnel to location of complainant to verify issue (if the complaint is made 'after' rather than 'during' a dust event this may not be possible);
- Review of activities at time of incident to investigate potential sources;
- If dust event is occurring or a recurring event undertake more frequent targeted on-site and off-site visual monitoring and record findings;
- Review of control measures and management actions at the time of the incident;
- Review of meteorological conditions at the time of the incident; and
- Reporting of findings (using Appendix B Example Dust Event Form or site logbook).

All complaints will be acknowledged within 2 working days and a response provided in line with the Councils Complaints Procedure. An example Dust Event Form is included in Appendix B. Where a number of complaints are received (or recurring complaints are received), the complaints investigation would be escalated to the Waste & Recycling Area Manager, who will lead an investigation seeking to rectify the issue at the earliest opportunity. The Waste & Recycling Area Manager may engage the services of a specialist contractor to investigate where appropriate.

Engagement with the Community

The Waste & Recycling Area Manager (or nominated representative) will act as liaison with the regulator and local community for issues relating to dust nuisance.

The nominated representative will respond promptly to all complaints by undertaking an investigation into the dust event, including weather conditions, operations on Site and mitigation measures in place at the time of the complaint.

Complainants will be informed of the investigation.

Following the receipt of a complaint, the details of the complaint will be recorded (an example of a compliant record form is presented in Appendix B), a Dust Event Form will be completed, and the results of the subsequent investigation kept in the Facilities Logbook.

Liaison with local residents and business can be undertaken through posts on the local council / community council's websites as appropriate.

Management Responsibilities

There will be a trained Waste & Recycling Supervisor present at the Facility during operational hours, responsible for dealing with complaints (i.e. receipt, recording and investigation).

Contact details will be available at all times at the Facility entrance, with details (including a phone number / email address) provided for both operational hours and out-of-hour periods.

DEMP Update and Review

This DEMP is a controlled document, and forms part of the Environmental Management System (EMS). The DEMP will be reviewed on an annual basis. However, the DEMP is intended to be a 'live' document which serves as a reference during daily operations, and as such will be updated on a more frequent basis should the following occur:

- Significant changes are made to the plant or operational practices;
- The regulator requests that the DEMP is updated; or
- Complaints are received, which on subsequent investigation result in the identification of further control measures or remedial action, in addition to those set out within this DEMP.

Appendix A EU Waste Catalogue (EWC) Codes

Table G Proposed Non-Hazardous Waste Types to be Accepted at the Site

EWC Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	Wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	Wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	Wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	Tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	Red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
01 04	Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
01 04 11	Wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
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
01 04 13	Wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE AQUACULTURE FORESTRY HUNTING AND FISHING FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	Waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 10	Waste metal
02 02	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 03	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 04	Wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	Off-specification calcium carbonate
02 05	Wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

EWC Code	Description
02 06	Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	Wastes from preserving agents
02 07	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea, and cocoa)
02 07 01	Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	Wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING, AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03 01 05	Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	Waste bark and wood
03 03 07	Mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	Wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	Fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 01	Wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	Waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	Wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	Wastes from the textile industry
04 02 21	Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	Wastes from processed textile fibres
06	WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
06 09	Wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	Phosphorous slag
06 09 04	Calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	Wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	Calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 02	Wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	Waste plastic

EWC Code	Description
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	Photographic film and paper free of silver of silver compounds
09 01 10	Single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	Single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	Calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulpherisation in solid form
10 01 07	Calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulpherisation in sludge form
10 01 15	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	Wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	Sands from fluidised beds
10 02	Wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	Wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	Unprocessed slag
10 02 08	Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	Mill scales
10 02 14	Filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	Other filter cakes
10 03	Wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	Anode scraps
10 03 05	Waste alumina
10 03 16	Skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	Carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	Filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	Wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04	Wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	Wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy

EWC Code	Description
10 05 01	Slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	Dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	Wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	Slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 07	Wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	Slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	Solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	Filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	Wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	Other slags
10 08 11	Dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	Carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	Anode scrap
10 08 18	Filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	Wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	Wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	Furnace slag
10 09 06	Casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	Casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	Waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	Waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	Wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	Furnace slag
10 10 06	Casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	Casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	Waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	Waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15

EWC Code	Description
10 11	Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	Waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	Solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	Filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12	Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	Filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	Discarded moulds
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 12	Wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 13	Wastes from the manufacture of cement, lime, and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	Wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	Filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	Wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	Wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 13	Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	Waste concrete
11	WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMETN AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO METALLURGY
11 01	Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	Filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	Degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	Wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	Wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	Wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	Wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	Hard zinc
11 05 02	Zinc ash

EWC Code	Description
12	WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS
12 01	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	Ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	Plastic shavings and turnings
12 01 13	Welding wastes
12 01 17	Waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	Spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
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
15 02	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
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 03	End-of-life tyres
16 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	Off-specification batches an unused products
16 03 04	Inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 06	Batteries and accumulators
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)

EWC Code	Description
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators
16 11	Waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	Carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 011 01
16 11 04	Other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	Linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 05
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

EWC Code	Description
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 09 02, and 17 09 03
19	WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION/INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 18	Pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	Sands from fluidised beds
19 02	Wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous waste
19 02 10	Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 04	Vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	Vitrified waste
19 05	Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	Non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	Off-specification compost
19 12	Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	Paper and cardboard
19 12 02	Ferrous metal
19 12 03	Non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	Plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass
19 12 07	Wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS

EWC Code	Description
20 01	Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	Paper and carboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 36	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 10 23, and 20 01 35
20 01 38	Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	Wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 03	Other municipal wastes
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	Bulky waste

Table H Proposed Clinical Waste Types to be Accepted at the Site

EWC Code	Description
09	WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
09 01	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 01*	Water-based developer and activator solutions[4]
09 01 02*	Water-based offset plate developer solutions[3]
09 01 03*	Solvent based developer solutions[3]
09 01 04*	Fixer solutions[3]
09 01 05*	Bleach and bleach fixer solutions[3]
09 01 07	Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds[3]
09 01 08	Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds[3]

[4] This is limited to wastes of this type arising from medical practices or associated research activities.

EWC Code	Description
18	WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTHCARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (EXCEPT KITCHEN AND RESTAURANT WASTES NOT ARISING FROM IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE)
18 01	Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 03*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (e.g. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, nappies)
18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 01 06*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
18 01 08*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
18 01 10*	Amalgam waste from dental care
18 02	Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals
18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 02*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 03	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 05*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
18 02 07*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 01	Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 32	Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified (consisting of nappies and absorbent hygiene products (AHPs) only)

Appendix B Dust Complaints Form

Complainant Details	
Complainant Name:	
Address and postcode:	
Complainant contact details (telephone/ email):	
Date & time of complaint:	
Complaint reference number:	
Complaint details:	
Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by:	
Investigator position/role:	
Date & time of investigation:	
Weather conditions at time of complaint and investigation:	
Wind speed and direction at time of complaint and investigation:	
Investigation findings:	
Feedback given to NRW and/or local authority?	
Date feedback given:	

Complainant Details	
Feedback given to complainant and/or public?	
Date feedback given:	
Review and improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence:	
Proposed date for completion of required improvements:	
Actual date of completion (to be filled in once completed):	
If proposed date for completion of improvements was missed, state why:	
Does the DEMP need updating?	
Date that the DEMP was updated (if applicable):	
Closure	
Site supervisor review date:	
Site supervisor signature (to confirm no further action required):	

Appendix C Example Dust Event Form

Dust Event Form	
Name of Author	
Description of Event e.g. Complaint registered (name and address), or location of the visible dust crossing the site boundary	
Date / Time	
Activities taking place during time of event	
Dust mitigation techniques employed at time of event	
Summary of weather conditions leading up to and during the event	
Details of corrective actions	
Notes	