DUST & EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Eco Skips Transfer Facility, Westfield Hole Farm, Westfield Lane, Westfield, East Sussex, TN35 4SA

Eco Skip Waste & Recycling Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Eco Skip Waste & Recycling Ltd (the Operator) to prepare this Dust & Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) for the site situated at Eco Skips Transfer Facility, Westfield Hole Farm, Westfield Lane, Westfield, East Sussex, TN35 4SA.

1.1.2 The permit boundary is illustrated on Drawing No. WES/2555/02 Permit Boundary Plan. All reference to 'the site' in this DEMP refers to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.3 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit ref. KB3407SL (the Permit). This DEMP has been produced to accompany a variation application for the Permit.

1.1.4 The Site is operated as a household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment and a physical treatment facility (PTF) for construction and demolition waste to produce soil, soil substitute and aggregate product.

1.1.5 Treatment activities for HCI waste will consist of the following:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment).

1.1.6 Treatment activities for the PTF consist of the following:

a) Screening (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment).
b) Crushing (by using appropriate mechanical crushing plant and equipment).
c) Blending (to produce soil, soil substitute and aggregate product)

1.2 Hours of Operation

1.2.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, and processing of waste:

Monday to Friday	08:00 – 18:00
Saturday	08:00 – 13:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.2.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works, emergency deliveries of waste/plant/machinery and general office use.

1.2.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised access.

1.3 Content of the Dust & Emissions Management Plan

1.3.1 This DEMP provides detailed information on the sources, risks, and mitigation measures relating to the potential of dust emissions from operations undertaken on site. This DEMP has been prepared in accordance with Environment Agency guidance "Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit" last updated 24 November 2022.

1.3.2 This DEMP will allow the Operator to implement an action plan should the site operatives detect the presence of airborne dust escaping beyond the site boundary, receive complaints from receptors.

1.3.3 In addition to this DEMP the site is managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.4 Relevant Legislation

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

1.4.1 The system of local air quality management (LAQM) was introduced under the Environment Act 1995. LAQM requires local authorities to periodically review and assess the current and

future quality of air in their areas. Where it is determined that an air quality objective is not likely to be met within the relevant time period, the authority must designate an AQMA.

1.4.2 The site is not located within an AQMA.

Low Emission Zone (LEZ)

1.4.3 A LEZ is an area that has restrictions on the type and age of vehicles permitted in it, this prevents high level of pollution emitting vehicles from entering and operating within the zone with the aim of improving air quality. High polluting vehicles are required to pay a charge to enter the zone.

1.4.4 The site is not located within a low emission zone.

2 Sensitive Receptors

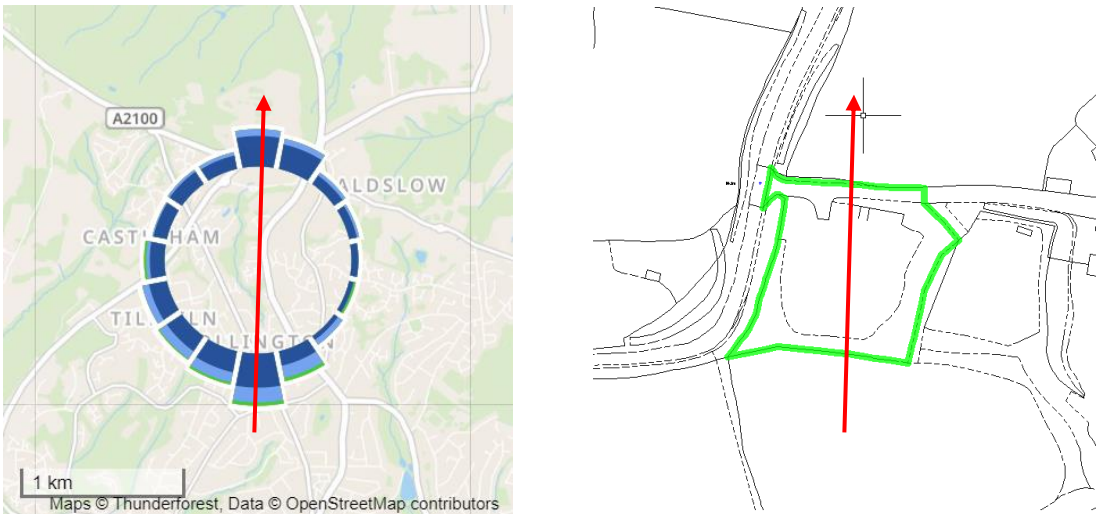
2.1 Meteorology

2.1.1 Unlike many other atmospheric pollutants, the generation of dust is particularly dependent upon weather conditions.

2.1.2 The prevailing meteorological conditions at any site will be dependent upon many factors, including its location in relation to macroclimatic conditions as well as more site-specific microclimatic conditions. The most significant meteorological factor is the predominant wind direction and speed.

2.1.3 Wind speed and direction data have been obtained from Hastings / Baldslow weather station for the period 04/2012 – 06/2022, see Figure 2.1. The red arrow indicates the wind direction in relation to the site.

Figure 2.1Windrose from Hastings / Baldslow Weather Station



2.1.4 The predominant wind blows towards receptors north of the site, this includes open / agricultural fields and Freshfield Farm Shop. A full list of sensitive receptors within 1km of the site is shown in Table 2.1.

2.2 Receptors

2.2.1 A Receptor Plan has been prepared to illustrate the location of receptors within 1km of the site, see Appendix I, Drawing No. WES/2555/04 Receptor Plan. As mentioned above the

predominant wind direction is towards the north, therefore, receptors north of the site are most likely to be impacted if dust emissions were to escape the site boundary.

2.2.2 Table 2.1 details the direction and distance from the boundary of the site to the boundary of receptors within 1km of the site.

Table 2.1 Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Receptor Type	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
1	Westfield Lane	Infrastructure	West	15
2	H. Ripley & Co Ltd	Industrial waste management services	East	70
3	Ripley Auto Spares	Commercial	Northeast	80
4	Maplehurst Wood	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	South	90
5	Residential dwelling	Residential dwelling	West	105
6	Platinum Ground Works	Industrial	East	160
7	Hole Farm	Agricultural	Northeast	180
8	Juniper Country Park Homes	Recreational (holiday park)	Northwest	535
9	Freshfield Farm Shop	Commercial	North	790
10	Helenswood Sports Centre	Recreational	Southwest	850
11	Ark Alexandra Academy	School	Southwest	900
12	Whitegate Care Home	Residential Dwelling	North	945

2.3 Other Dust and Emission Sources

2.3.1 There is potential for dust and emissions to be produced from neighbouring businesses including H. Ripley & Co Ltd who operate a ferrous & nonferrous metal recycling facility adjacent to the site. It is considered treatment operations from H. Ripley & Co Ltd have the potential to produce dust and emissions.

2.3.2 Platinum Groundworks construction company also have the potential to produce dust emissions from construction and demolition waste brought back onto their site from works.

2.3.3 It is also considered there will be a natural production of dust from surrounding agricultural activities and farms. In particular the 'Fen Blows' which is the incidence of very strong winds, when it is not uncommon for soils from agricultural fields to be blown onto adjacent land.

2.3.4 Surrounding roads have the potential to produce dust from vehicles and maintenance issues i.e. potholes.

3 Site Operations

3.1 Waste Deliveries & Acceptance

3.1.1 Strict Waste acceptance procedures will be implemented on site to ensure that only suitable waste is accepted. Only those waste codes detailed in the Environmental Permit will be accepted onto the site. Waste acceptance procedures will ensure that waste will not comprise solely or mainly of dust, powders, or loose fibres.

3.1.2 Waste will be delivered onto / depart from site primarily by the Operators own vehicles (skip lorries). The movement of vehicles on site has the potential to cause dust emissions, particularly in dry and windy conditions. A 5mph speed limit and the minimisation of vehicle movements will be enforced on site to reduce the amount of dust generated by vehicle wheels.

3.1.3 All vehicles entering / exiting the site will be sheeted to minimise the likelihood of dust emissions. Loaded vehicles that are not sheeted will not be allowed to enter the site. Vehicles delivering waste will predominantly comprise skip wagons collected from householders or builders/other tradesman on behalf of householders.

3.1.4 Any third-party deliveries to the site will be advised that all loads must be suitably sheeted.

3.1.5 Vehicles entering the site will be visually inspected prior to unloading to ensure that loads comprising solely dust, powders, or loose fibres are not accepted.

3.2 Potential Dust Emissions

Waste Codes

3.2.1 The most common waste types which will be present on site that have the potential to produce dust are included in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Wastes with Dust Potential

EWC Code	Description
01 04 08	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	Waste sand and clays
17 01 07	mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19 12 09	minerals (for example sands, stones)
20 02 02	soil and stones

3.2.2 Other wastes with the potential to cause dust may be accepted and are subject to the same management, mitigation and control measures included in section 4.

3.2.3 Reference should be made to the Risk Assessment Tables outlined in Section 5.7 and the control measures outlined in Section 4 for details of the handling procedures and mitigation measures in place for wastes stored at the site.

3.3 Overview of Site Operations

3.3.1 Loads of mixed skip waste from HCI sources i.e. local builders, householders, and other tradesman in the surrounding area and construction and demolition waste will be accepted at the site. Once waste has been accepted at the site, it will be subject to the following depending on the nature / source of the waste type:

a) Mixed HCI loads will be tipped the waste tipping area for initial hand sorting into waste types which are transferred to the appropriate skips / bays or for screening. Any waste found to be non-conforming during this initial sorting will be stored in the quarantine area prior to removal from the site to a suitably permitted facility.
b) Recyclable inert wastes are then screened, separating wastes by type. The screener has a three-way split with hardcore being deposited in a stockpile, residual and light wastes dropping into a secure container and inert fines being deposited into a separate stockpile.

c) Waste is then stored in the appropriate dedicated storage areas before removal from site for disposal or further recovery at a suitably permitted facility.

d) Hardcore / rubble is moved to **AREA 8** for further treatment via crushing to create specified aggregate product.

e) Any soils / fines are separated during the screening process and taken to the appropriate storage area for blending to produce soil or a soil substitute.

3.4 Mobile Plant and Equipment

3.4.1 The following plant and equipment will be used on site for the waste operations:

- Screener
- Crusher
- Excavator / Loading Shovel

3.4.2 All plant and equipment used on site will be subject to preventative maintenance checks to ensure effectiveness and no excess smoke from exhausts is being produced.

3.4.3 A no idling policy is in place which ensures that engines are switched off when vehicles or plant are not in use. This policy will ensure that tail pipe emissions are significantly reduced.

4 Dust Management & Mitigation

4.1 Responsibility for Implementation of the DMP

4.1.1 The site manager is responsible for the implementation of the DMP and for ensuring the mitigation strategies in place are adhered to. Where the site manager is unavailable to oversee the implementation of dust suppression and mitigation strategies, a suitably experienced site operative or the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) is delegated responsibility.

4.1.2 This DMP will be reviewed on a biannual basis (every two years) or when a change in operation is deemed to have a potential effect on increasing dust emissions.

4.1.3 All staff members have received the necessary training to deliver dust suppression measures and understand the contents and requirements detailed within this DMP. Staff will undergo refresher training every 12 months or in the event of a dust complaint / issue or the implementation operational changes.

4.2 Sources of Fugitive Dust / Emissions

4.2.1 The main dust/emission sources which arise from site are detailed in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 – Dust emission source table

Source/Plan Ref	Description
Loading Area	The main tipping area or waste reception area
Loading of waste into mechanical plant	Loading waste into the treatment plant
Various sources	Output and storage of waste arising from treatment
Various sources	Vehicles accessing/aggressing the site tracking dust on to or off the site
Various sources	Dust being emanated around from site from surfaces or wastes with dust potential not being properly contained
Various sources (sorted waste bays)	Loading waste materials on to vehicles for removal off site
Various sources	Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles/plant/machinery on site (NO2).
Various sources	Where wind speed reaches 4 of the Beaufort Wind Scale.

4.3 Control Measures (general/staff training/daily inspections)

4.3.1 Good housekeeping and site practices are vital to ensure that the impacts from fugitive dust and debris impacts are controlled.

4.3.2 Daily inspections are undertaken on site in relation to the presence of dust / debris with corrective actions implemented upon discovery. Operational staff are suitably trained in procedures to keep the levels of dust /debris to a minimum including prevention and mitigation.

4.3.3 In dry and windy weather conditions recorded inspections will take place more frequently (up to three times a day). All inspections are visual and recorded on the Inspection Checklist, see Appendix II

4.3.4 Areas where dusts are likely to arise or build up will be continuously monitored throughout the working day and cleaned on a daily basis; paying special attention to plant and equipment where dust is more likely to build up.

4.3.5 The weather conditions at the site will be considered and recorded at the start of each working day so that the days operations may be planned to consider any potential increase in dust emissions from climatic conditions. If wind conditions between 4-6 on the Beaufort Wind Scale are experienced the site manager will decide whether to implement more frequent visual monitoring i.e. three times daily or periodically (every hour) or if continuous suppression is required.

4.3.6 If excessive windy conditions are expected (winds exceeding 6 on the Beaufort Wind Scale) the site manager can decide if stockpile heights need reducing or if some treatment operations i.e. crushing of waste needs to be temporarily suspended.

4.4 Control Measures (boundary fencing / containment)

4.4.1 Construction and demolition waste (soil, stones, hardcore etc) are stored in free standing stockpiles on hardstanding. The site boundary is largely surrounded by dense hedging / trees which will provide a natural screen for stockpiles from wind.

4.4.2 In the southwestern area of the site there is a large 5m high attenuation bund. Crushing of stones / hardcore takes place adjacent to this bund which will provide a protection from wind and material becoming wind whipped.

4.5 Control Measures – site surfacing.

4.5.1 Wastes considered to have the highest dust potential are stored on areas of hardstanding.

4.5.2 The operator has the capability to dampen down surfaces and stockpiles using hosepipes, water bowsers, and a dust cannon capable of splaying water over a 30m radius.

4.5.3 Areas of impermeable concrete will be manually swept at the end of each working day to prevent litter or dust becoming wind blown outside of operational hours.

Vehicle Movements

4.5.4 The control measures implemented by site management to minimise the risk of dust and debris emissions from dusty site surfaces and vehicle movements include:

a) There is access to a permanent mains water supply on site which will be available at all times, particularly during hot and dry weather conditions to ensure that the dust suppression systems can function effectively.
b) Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5mph. Signs are erected at the relevant areas of the site. This reduces the potential for re-suspension of dust and particulate matter.
c) Exiting vehicles leaving the site will avoid all areas where wastes are stored or stockpiled. All vehicles will be checked before they leave the site to ensure no mud/dust can stretch beyond the site access. All incoming/outgoing vehicle loads will be sheeted.

d) The site benefits from a wheel washing facility (a hose) to remove any dust / mud from vehicles before exiting the site.

e) Any mud/dust deposited off site will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by operatives using manual techniques or the Operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed.

f) Any dust/fluff cleared from mobile plant or other areas where dust/fluff could idle will be deposited into one of various mobile wheelie bins which are located near the site office.

g) The operator will dampen down surfaces using a hose; paying special attention to the areas where dust/debris is likely to build-up i.e. where wastes with dust potential are stored. These will be behind and on top of storage bays which are not readily accessible when operations are taking place.

h) The operator will shut down plant/machinery and hose them down to remove any dust/fluff that may have accumulated beneath them.

4.5.5 It must be noted the site currently accept construction and demolition wastes that are considered to have the potential to be dusty and have had no complaints from third parties or regulators regarding dust or tracking mud/debris off site.

4.6 Control Measures – site suppression

4.6.1 **Hosepipes** – There are hoses situated around the site which can be utilised to spray bays and stockpiles, and for further dampening of the site surface. The hosepipes will be used daily to dampen down all wastes at the site to ensure dust does not escape beyond the boundary.

4.6.2 **Dust Cannon** – The site benefits from a mobile dust cannon. The cannon benefits from a 30m reach situated on an oscillating platform to ensure full coverage of crushing operations and stockpiles of potentially dust waste. As the dust cannon is mobile, it can be used in all areas of the site, however, will predominantly be utilised in the area where crushing takes place and stockpiles of hardcore / soil are stored.

4.6.3 **Mobile Water Bowser** -There is a mobile water bowser situated on site that can be utilised to aid in suppression such as dampening stockpiles and site surfaces. The mobile water bowser can be filled using the main water supply and transported anywhere on site.

4.6.4 The above suppression techniques will not be in use continually but only during the following circumstances where site management will inform staff to implement them:

a) If the weather has been dry for three days and waste stockpiles/surface are dry.
b) During dry/warm conditions i.e. temperatures above 75^0F.
c) During weather conditions when winds reach 4 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale
d) In the event of operational staff or site management are noticing dust plumes appearing on site or dust emanating off site from carrying out daily on/off site inspections.
e) In the event the operator requires to load dusty waste which may cause airborne dust once being loaded.

4.6.5 The cannon will run continuously throughout the day during the above circumstances and will only stop if it is clear from inspections that dust is not being blown on site or emanating off site. This may occur if weather conditions change or one of the above suppression techniques have been successful.

4.6.6 The cannon is electrically powered and can operate by plugging in one water hose which would be connected to the water main. The cannon can orientate 320^0 and has a -150 – 600 tilt. The cannon will have a 30m range and can provide suppression at up to 58 l/m. The cannon can be operated by remote control so would be initiated in the event staff detect any signs of dust emanating on site or as a result of complaints. The cannon will be maintained to the same standard as the mobile plant in terms of cleaning for dust and fluff and daily maintenance checks.

4.7 Control Measures – wheel wash / wash down area

4.7.1 The site benefits from a wheel wash / vehicle wash down area. Site operatives will inspect vehicles prior to leaving the site and clean vehicles before exiting to reduce the risk of mud/debris being tracked off-site.

4.7.2 In the unlikely event that the material is deposited on the public highway it will be treated as an emergency and will be cleared immediately by the operator using manual techniques (brush, hoses) or if required a road sweeper will be organised by the site manager.

4.8 Control Measures – water supply

4.8.1 A permanent mains water supply is available on site to ensure that dust suppression can function effectively. Any external water pipes will be lagged to prevent frost damage during winter months and the operator will set up a notification alert system with the Met Office in the event of a drought or hot weather being imminent. This will enable the operator to source water in the short and long term and store in tanks prior to a potential water ban.

4.9 Control Measures – storage of waste

4.9.1 The control measures implemented by site management to minimise the risk of dust and debris emissions from the continuing storage of wastes and the loading/unloading of these include:

a) Stockpiles will be sprayed with water during periods of dry/windy weather to prevent excessive drying and dust formation.
b) In the event of dust plumes on site, dust emanating off site, dry weather conditions or when winds reach 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale, the dust cannon will be deployed to waste stockpiles.
c) Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions where adjustment permits.
d) All waste which has undergone waste sorting/separation and are stored in dedicated bays with a 1m freeboard to prevent the waste exceeding the height of the bay and causing dust plumes.

e) In the event of high winds outside of operational hours (the likelihood of which will be checked daily via Met Office notifications) stockpile heights of potentially dusty wastes e.g., soils, stones and aggregate will be reduced to a height of 3m and covered with tarpaulin to prevent wind whipping of material.

4.10 Control Measures – vehicle movements and mobile plant

4.10.1 A no idling policy is in place which ensures that engines are switched off when vehicles or plant are not in use. This policy will ensure that tail pipe emissions are significantly reduced.

4.10.2 The site will follow the first in first out principle to reduce additional movements by mobile plant. In summary, waste will be tipped from the HGV / delivery vehicles into the tipping area, the oldest material will be extracted from one side of the pile and scooped into the mobile processing plant and the same HGV will collect the processed material and remove off site. It is unlikely that vehicles will access/egress the site unladen.

4.11 Control Measures - loading and unloading vehicles

4.11.1 The operator of the loading plant will direct vehicles to a position and location which reduces wind whipping of loaded material.

4.11.2 Drop heights will be kept to a minimum and tipped in a manner to ensure the pile does not exceed the height of the storage bay.

5 Dust Management Risk Assessment Model

5.1 Fundamental Considerations

5.1.1 **Source/Hazard:** A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

5.1.2 **Consequences:** The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

5.1.3 **Risk:** A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

5.2 Pathway

5.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air
- Ground
- Water
- Direct contact / exposure

5.3 Consequences

5.3.1 The following table highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table 5.5 in Section 5.7.

Table 5.1 – Consequences

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	MINOR INJURY
B	MAJOR INJURY
C	DEATH
D	AIR POLLUTION
E	WATER POLLUTION
F	POLLUTION OF LAND

5.4 Effects of consequences

5.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in the table below:

Table 5.2 – Potential effects

Abbreviation	Effect of Consequences	Management Required?
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

5.4.2 Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

5.5 Risk estimation and evaluation (probability/frequency of occurrence of hazard)

5.5.1 The following table allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Table 5.3 – Likelihood

	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

5.6 Risk Assessment Outcome (combination of probability & consequence)

5.6.1 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

Table 5.4 – Risk assessment outcome

		Consequence			
		S	**Mo**	**Mi**	**N**
Probability	**1**	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

5.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

5.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

5.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is near-zero, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

5.7 Risk Assessment Table

5.7.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

5.7.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.

5.7.3 As discussed in the section above, all situations which identify a risk from Low –High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

5.7.4 Table 5.5, overleaf details the relevant pathways and receptors for each individual dust/emission source and relevant measures required to break these linkages. The control measures outlined in Section 4 will be included within these tables as well as additional specific measures.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Table 5.5 – Source, Pathway, Receptor Routes

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Dust / debris on site surfaces	Air	See Table 2.1	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	Site surfaces will be dampened using a mixture of bowser, hose pipes or mobile dust cannon. The operator will pay special attention to the areas where dust/debris is likely to build-up i.e. near to treatment plant and stockpiles. All site operatives will be trained in these procedures, and it will be the responsibility of site management to ensure the measures have been carried out. Daily housekeeping inspections are undertaken on site to clear debris and litter and prevent it from leaving the permit boundary. Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5mph. Signs are erected at the relevant areas of the site, including the main access gates, to advise drivers of the speed limit. This will reduce the re-suspension of dust and particulate matter. Exiting vehicles leaving the site will avoid all areas where wastes are stored or stockpiled. All vehicles will be checked before they leave the site to ensure no mud/dust can stretch beyond the site access. All incoming/outgoing vehicle loads will be sheeted. Vehicles will be cleaned using the wheel wash / vehicle wash down area. Any mud/dust deposited onto the public highway will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives. If required, the site manager will arrange for a road sweeper to be deployed on the public highway. Continuous monitoring regime in place to identify any potential for dust leaving site boundary.	Negligible

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Vehicles tipping into waste reception/storage areas	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions which will be no more than 1m – 2m above the plant. The loading of waste into the plant is undertaken by a 360^0 excavator which can deposit directly into the hoppers, this is considered better method than a loading shovel. The operator will avoid double handling of waste. Staff continue to monitor the waste to ensure it does not escape the confines of storage bays and skips. The site also has the use of a mobile water bowser and hosepipes. The site has a dust cannon that can reach distances of 30m to aid in dust suppression.	Low
Loading of waste into treatment plant	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions. The on-site hosepipes and mobile water bowsers will offer additional suppression. The operator will avoid double handling of waste and may directly load from vehicle directly into the treatment plant if feasible. If operations permit, the site may be able to directly tip into the treatment plant and the use of the dust cannon continually in dry, hot weather conditions can dampen waste during loading. Suspension of operations during conditions where winds reach 7+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale, if dust plumes occur on site or if dust is emanating off site following on/off site inspections.	Low
Processing of waste as part of mechanical recycling facility comprising screeners, crusher etc..	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Operations will reduce or suspend if the site management detect noticing dust plumes emanating on site. The storage area bays are located to ensure that vehicles leaving the site do not track through wastes. All potentially dusty waste stored in bays will be stored 1m below the height of the bay allowing for a freeboard. The site undergoes continuous monitoring by operational staff who will continue to inspect and clean the site daily in addition to monitoring stockpile and freeboard heights.	Low

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Use of crusher and screener	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	The site will not carry out any crushing or screening during wind speeds reaching 7 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale. Treatment operations will reduce or suspend if the site management detect dust plumes on site or dust emanating off site arising from dry/hot weather conditions. The presence of the noise attenuation bund adjacent to the crushing and screening operations for construction and demolition waste will provide a screen for potential dust emissions. Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions which will be no more than 1m – 2m above the plant. The loading of waste into the plant is undertaken by a 360^0 excavator which can deposit directly into the hopper of the plant, this is considered better method than a loading shovel. The operator will avoid double handling of waste, so any waste produced from the treatment plant is then directly deposited using the 360^0 excavator into the plant. The mobile dust cannon can be targeted to the specific treatment area in the event staff notice airborne dust arising (dust plumes). The site also has the use of a mobile water bowser and hosepipes if the dust cannon fails to mitigate the dust.	Low
Wastes dropping from conveyors into stockpiles	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Refer to the above section in terms suppression via bowser, cannon, and manual suppression system. Suspension of operations during conditions where winds reach 7+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale, if dust plumes occur on site or if dust is emanating off site following on/off site inspections. The stockpiles beneath the treatment bays can be sprayed using the dust cannons during the above weather conditions. Operations will reduce or suspend if the site management detect dust plumes on site or dust emanating off site from daily on/off site inspections. The presence of the surrounding noise attenuation bund will also prevent dust escaping from the treatment area.	Dust / Particulates

Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action & recommendation
Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	Additional (increased from one to three times) daily visual assessment / monitoring will be on and off site around the site perimeter in order to ensure dust is not escaping beyond the site. Continual use of mobile dust suppression methods until weather conditions change/improve or inspections detail dust emanating on/off site is not occurring.	Low
Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant /generators and other non-road going machinery on site.	Air	As above	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness. Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Low	All vehicles, plant and equipment are serviced in line with manufacturer recommendations to ensure they are fit for purpose and ensure emissions are below the acceptable level. All vehicles, plant and equipment undergo daily inspections under the site's preventative maintenance schedule to ensure no visible faults are detected. Ongoing inspections will note any faults with machinery and if a fault detected, the site/compliance manager or TCM will decommission the plant/vehicle until it is fit for purpose.	Very Low - Negligible

6 Monitoring and Contingency Measures

6.1 Monitoring and Recording

Visual Dust Monitoring

6.1.1 Dust emissions at the site will be monitored by visual observation and recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form. There are no fixed locations for dust monitoring as this will change dependent on weather conditions and the direction of wind. Monitoring will take place anywhere within and around the site boundary. Monitoring results will be recorded on the Dust Monitoring Form, see Appendix IV.

6.1.2 Dust monitoring will be carried out during operational hours. Recorded visual monitoring will be undertaken at least twice a day, for a minimum of five minutes each time by appropriately trained site operatives. Visual monitoring will take place at the beginning of the working day and when operations with the highest potential to produce dust are taking place. This is considered to be the most beneficial method to ensure that mitigation measures being implemented on site are effective. It is expected that staff members will also check for dust emissions as they approach or leave the site boundary.

6.1.3 If excessive dust emissions (dust clouds) are observed, the site manager will establish what is causing the excessive dust emission to be generated and take remedial action. The results of the investigation and what action was taken will be recorded.

6.1.4 If the operator increases suppression methods and the suppression methods are still not considered suitable, operations will reduce or cease until the problem has been fully rectified. Site management will be responsible for investigating dust issues and provide additional training to staff to prevent any re-occurrences.

6.1.5 Extra and unplanned monitoring will be carried out on site when conditions are particularly windy (4 or above on the Beaufort scale) or dry, new activities are being undertaken, new machinery is being used or following the receipt of a complaint or incident related to dust emissions.

6.1.6 Site operatives will continuously visually monitor dust emissions whilst plant is in operation and will control dust emissions using the procedures outlined in sections 4.2 – 4.11 and asking the site manager, compliance manager, TCM or third party for advice as required. Work procedures will be stopped/adjusted should it be evident significant dust is being emitted which has the potential to migrate offsite.

6.2 Staff Shortages / Human Error

6.2.1 In the event of unforeseen staff shortages arising from illness, suspension or no shows, the Operator will make a judgement whether to reduce the number of incoming loads, thus reducing processing frequency and divert material to an alternative site. The operator will then seek further employment within a timely manner to ensure the site can continue to operate at its required capacity.

6.2.2 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 12 months (or sooner if operations change) to reduce the impact of human error. In instances where a human error has caused to an on-site dust issue, the site may suspend operations until the issue has been rectified and the member of staff will be warned and re-trained accordingly.

6.3 Weather Conditions

6.3.1 The site will receive Met Office weather alerts for conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site dust complaint:

a) Dust plumes occurring on site, potentially if winds reach 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
b) Winds exceeding 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale
c) Dust escaping beyond the site boundary.
d) Droughts or periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive dust.

6.3.2 The site will install the following preventative measures to avoid serious dust pollution:

WINDS EXCEEDING 7 ON THE BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

- No sorting, processing or treatment of any wastes which are likely to be blown around during these wind conditions; operations would also be suspended where it is evident where dust is escaping beyond the site. Operations would only continue once the problem has been rectified i.e. by carrying out suppression or reducing stockpile heights or if weather conditions improve.
- Stockpiles will be reduced to further such as a 2m freeboard to prevent the material escaping beyond the site boundary.
- Stockpiles may be covered with tarpaulin in the event the above procedures are not considered effective.
- If higher winds i,e. amber/red alert on Met Office are present, the site will deploy the above measures and may be forced to close operations until conditions have improved.

DROUGHTS/WARM, DRY WEATHER

- In cases such as a hosepipe ban or water shortage, the site will ensure there is additional water available i.e. tanks which can be used for filling the dust cannons to ensure suppression techniques can still function. Tanks will include IBCs filled with water and a mobile water bowser to be utilised.
- The site will contact the water company daily to see when water supply is available, operations would reduce in these instances.
- Where dust is becoming a major concern then the operator will stop processing the material and cover the piles using tarpaulin until conditions or dust suppression techniques are considered effective.

6.4 Operational/Power failure

6.4.1 The site manager will be contacted by staff in the event of any operational failure such as the breakdown of plant, systems or equipment and will decide whether operations are to

continue or be suspended prior to corrective action being taken. Serious operational failures will be recorded in the site diary and operations suspended if dust is apparent.

6.4.2 All details of defects, problems and repairs carried out will be recorded on a daily inspection form. Detailed comments may also be recorded in the site diary. All repairs will be carried out as soon as practicable.

6.4.3 All repairs to site security will be made on the discovery of the damage and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.

6.4.4 Any major defects found during site inspections which are likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions will be repaired by the end of the working day in which they are found, where possible. If a repair is not possible by the end of the working day and a potential breach of permit conditions may occur, the EA will be contacted to agree a suitable timescale for repair.

6.4.5 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint. If there are significant dust releases outside normal operations, the operator will cease operation, investigate, and resolve the issue before continuing.

7 Reporting and Complaints Response

7.1 Reporting of Complaints

7.1.1 Should a complaint regarding dust be received by the site, the complaint will be recorded on the complaints form and investigated in accordance with the complaint's procedure. Details of information to be recorded as a minimum are:

a) Who made the complaint.
b) Date & time of the complaint.
c) The nature of the complaint.
d) Action taken.
e) Signature.

7.1.2 The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:

a) the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain snow fog etc.)
b) strength and direction of the wind; and,
c) the activities being undertaken at the time of the complaint, particularly anything unusual.

7.1.3 The site manager will identify what caused the excessive dust emissions to be generated. If the excessive dust emissions have been caused by a procedure not being carried out properly, then staff will receive further training on the dust procedures and this DEMP. If the excessive dust emission has been caused by plant failure, then the plant will be repaired as soon as possible.

7.1.4 All complaints will be acknowledged and investigated, with resultant actions reported to the complainant. Any complaints received by the Environment Agency relating to dust emissions from the site are dealt with on the same day.

7.1.5 If three or more complaints are received on the same working day, the TCM will escalate the complaint, review site operations taking place and commit to stop operations until the

cause has been identified. The known cause will not commence until the issue has resolved i.e. targeted suppression or plant malfunction and repair.

7.1.6 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint.

7.1.7 If the source cannot be ascertained with 100% confidence, the site manager, compliance manager or TCM will either suspend or reduce the likely dust/particulate generating activities.

7.1.8 The EA will be notified by email of any third-party dust complaints received by the end of the working day including the complainant and the outcome of the investigation. Where complaints are substantiated as causing or likely to cause significant pollution, then the EA will be notified without delay, as required by conditions in the EP.

7.2 Liaison with Neighbours

7.2.1 In the extreme event of significant but temporary dust releases outside normal operations, neighbours will be contacted to advise them of the situation and the action being taken. The EA will also be notified.

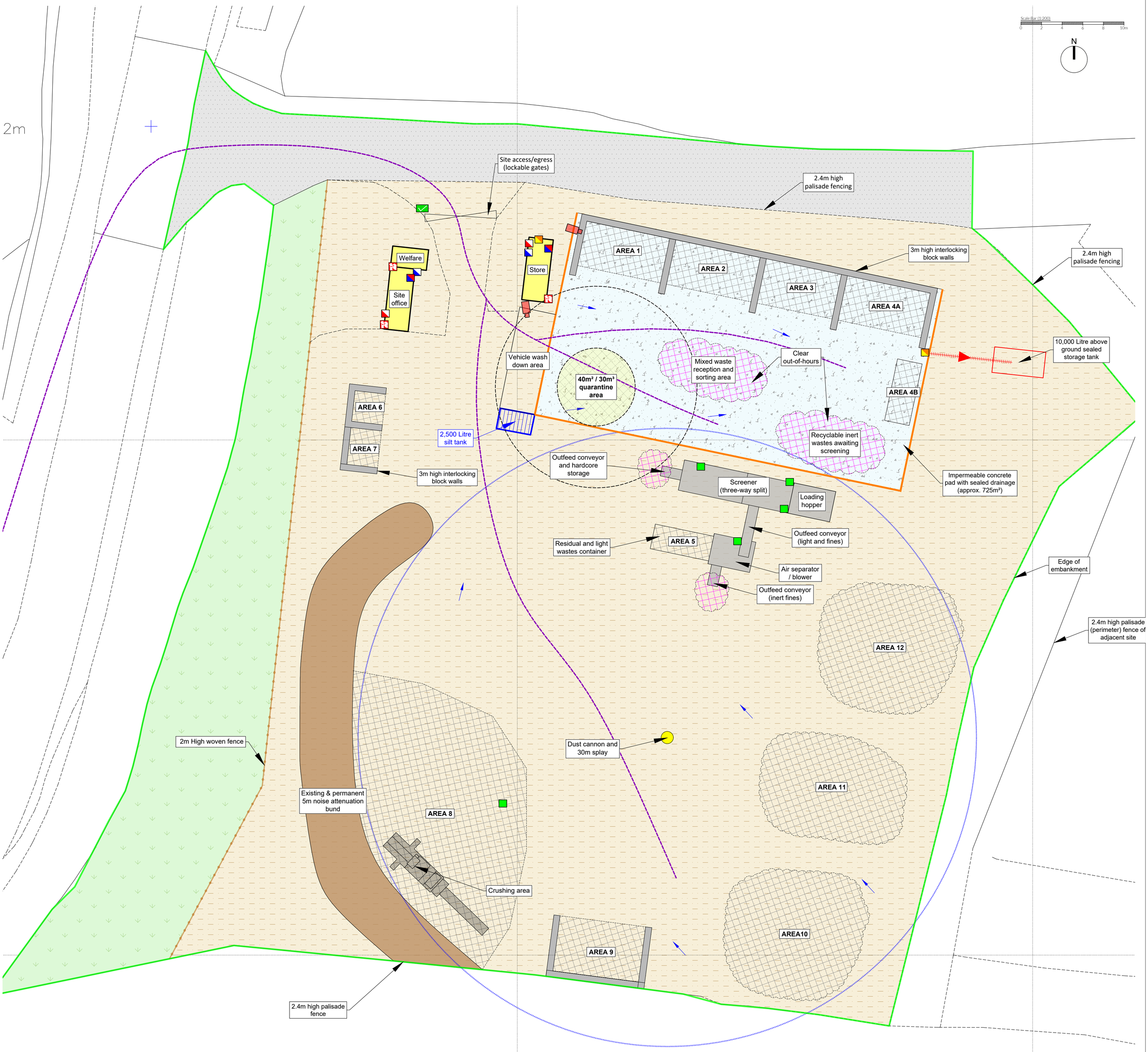
7.2.2 An open-door policy will be encouraged by the operator to enable any complaints from neighbouring premises (if received) to be dealt with immediately. The complainant will then be supplied with remedial actions taken and any procedures or measures put in place by the operator to reduce or ideally eradicate the likelihood of a subsequent complaint.

7.2.3 If any dust complaints are received, the complaint will be assigned to an operative familiar with the sites operation who will complete the form in Appendix III which will be kept for inspection on request by the LA and/or EA. Details of information to be completed are dates, nature of complaint, weather conditions at the time of the complaint, investigation details, action taken and a signature (as a minimum). Dust complaints will be investigated and

responded to within 24 hours and suitably reviewed by the site manager who is ultimately responsible.

Appendix I

Drawings



Key:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Temporary waste storage areas (clear prior to shutdown)
- Quarantine area
- Impermeable concrete surface
- Tarmac surfaces
- Freely draining (hardstanding surface)
- Vegetated areas
- Buildings (offices, etc.)
- Contaminated water pipe
- Mains water point
- Spill kit & containment kits
- Fire water containment equipment
- Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
- Access routes for emergency vehicles
- Fire alarms including break glass and horns
- Surface water fall direction
- 0.1m high kerb seal around concrete pad
- Dust cannon location
- Plant /electrics shut off
- Fire assembly point
- 0.6m thick concrete interlocking block fire wall
- Fire hydrant
- Pan tilt and zoom cameras with 50m coverage
- Earth bund

Waste Storage Area Details - PILE SIZES BASED ON AREA OF STOCKPILE ON SITE PLAN NOT LENGTH X WIDTH

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Height (m)	Max area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Volume (m3)	Tonnage (approx.)	Maximum storage durations	Comments
AREA 1	Scrap metal bay	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	8.2	4.4	2	36.08	0.75	54	27	<1 week	Removed sooner if full
AREA 2	Wood bay (>150mm)	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	8.2	4.4	2	36.08	0.75	54	27	<2 weeks	Removed sooner if full
AREA 3	Mixed plastic (>150mm)	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	8.2	4.4	2	36.08	0.75	54	27	<2 weeks	Removed sooner if full
AREA 4A	Mixed waste (residual) bay & POPs	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.5	8.2	4.4	2	36.08	-0.25	-18	-6	<48 hours	Based on Sat - Mon
AREA 4B	Plasterboard skip	Free-standing / unprocessed	40-cubic yard container	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	0.5	19	10	<1 week (or sooner if skip	Removed sooner if full
AREA 5	Lights container - mixture of card, plastic, wood etc.. (<150mm)	Free-standing / unprocessed	40-cubic yard container	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	0.5	19	6	<1 week (or sooner if skip	Removed sooner if full
AREA 6	Tyre bay	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	3.6	3.6	2	12.96	0.75	19	10	<1 week	Removed sooner if full
AREA 7	Green waste	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	3.6	3.6	2	12.96	0.75	19	10	<1 week	Removed sooner if full
AREA 8	Hardcore/rubble for crushing	Free-standing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	350	0.5	875	1050	<12 weeks	Pile is not combustible
AREA 9	Road planings	Free-standing / unprocessed	Concrete interlocking block firewall	3.0 / 0.6	9	5.4	2	48.6	0.75	73	87	<12 weeks	Pile is not combustible
AREA 10	Screened soils	Free-standing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	150	0.333	250	300	<12 weeks	Pile is not combustible
AREA 11	Inert fines (<75mm)	Free-standing / screened	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	150	0.333	250	300	<12 weeks	Pile is not combustible
AREA 12	Topsoil	Free-standing / screened	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	175	0.333	291	350	<12 weeks	Pile is not combustible

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Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants
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t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

DRAWING TITLE
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT
Eco Skip Waste & Recycling Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Westfield Lane, Westfield TN35 4SA

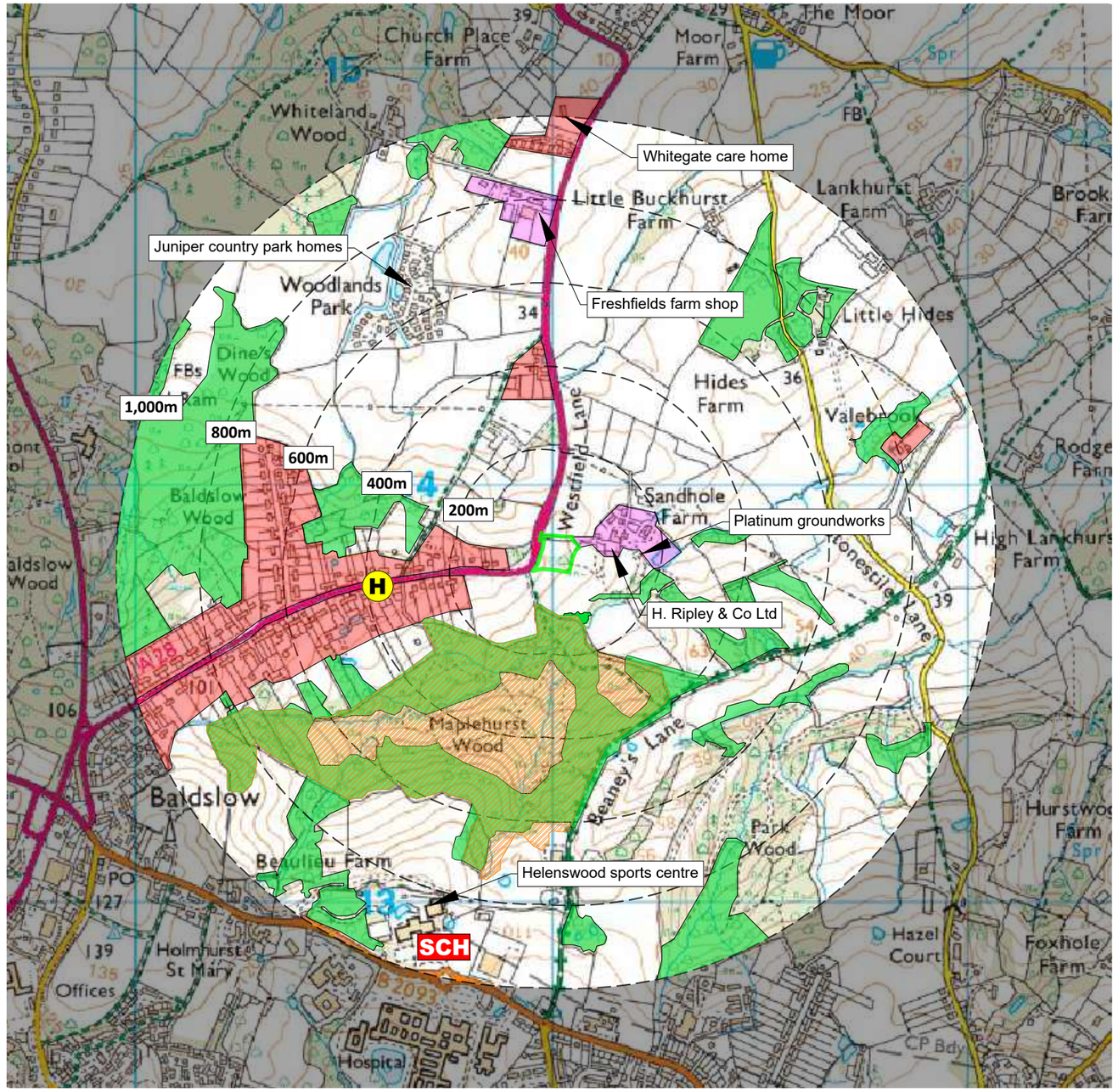
SCALE @ A1	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:200	2555	005
DRAWING NUMBER	**REV**	**STATUS**
WES/2555/03	-	Issued
DRAWN BY	**CHECKED**	**DATE**
CP	--	29.05.24

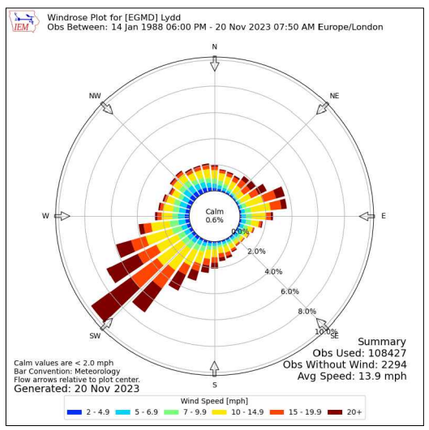
REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	29.05.24	CP	Initial drawing

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- School
- Woodland areas
- Protected sites (Sites of special scientific interest)
- Priority habitat inventory (deciduous woodland)





Compass Wind Rose for (EGMD) Lydd Period 1988-2023
- source: Iowa State University

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 km 500 m 1 km

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	28.11.23	JH	Initial drawing

Oaktree Environmental Ltd
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

DRAWING TITLE
RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT
Eco Skip Waste & Recycling Ltd

PROJECT/SITE
Westfield Lane, Westfield TN35 4SA

SCALE @ A3	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:12,500	2555	005

DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
WES-2555-04	-	Issued

DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
JH	RS	28.11.23

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Appendix II

Inspection Checklist

ECO SKIP WASTE & RECYCLING LTD
DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

DATE			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	TIME OF INSPECTION (START)	CHECKED Y/N	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED
	TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)		
EMERGENCY ACCESS (FREE FROM BLOCKAGES)			
COMBUSTIBLE WASTE STORAGE (AWAY FROM POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES)			
FIRE WATCH AT THE END OF THE WORKING DAY TO INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF SELF-HEATING, SMOKE OR FIRE AND ENSURE EXHUASTS ON PLANT ARE COOL ETC			
DUST/FLUFF AROUND UNIT CHECK			
LITTER (I.E. LOOSE COMBUSTIBLE WASTE MATERIALS)			
PLANT/EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKS			
FIRE QUARANTINE AREA IS CLEAR OF WASTE			
ODOUR MONITORING (CHECK FOR ODOUR BEING EMITTED BEYOND THE PERMIT BOUNDARY)			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
Sheet		***of***	

ECO SKIP WASTE & RECYCLING LTD

WEEKLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
SITE SECURITY (CCTV SYSTEM IS WORKING, FENCING AROUND SITE PERIMETER IS IN GOOD CONDITION, LOCK ON GATED ENTRANCE IS WORKING)			
WASTE STORAGE AREA (NOT EXCEEDING THE DIMENSIONS INCLUDED IN THE FIRE PREVENTION PLAN)			
WEATHER FORECAST (CHECK FOR UPCOMING WEEK TO DETERMINE IF WASTE OPERATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE IMPACTED)			
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND SPILL KITS E.G. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE IN PLACE AND FULLY STOCKED			
INTEGRITY OF BAY WALLS (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTEGRITY OF IMPERMEABLE PAD (NO CRACKS ETC)			
INTEGRITY OF KERBING AROUND IMPERMEABLE CONCRETE PAD (FREE FROM CRACKS ETC)			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
SHEET		***OF***	

ECO SKIP WASTE & RECYCLING LTD

MONTHLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST - WES/RF/4

WEEK COMMENCING			
ITEM FOR VISUAL INSPECTION ↓	**TIME OF INSPECTION (START)** **TIME OF INSPECTION (FINISH)**	**CHECKED Y/N**	**REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED**
HOSES AVAILABLE ON SITE AND FREE FROM HOLES (IN GOOD WORKING CONDIITON)			
INTEGRITY OF WATER TANKS (FREE FROM CRACKS / IMPERFECTIONS AND SECURE)			
ELECTRICALS (WIRES SHOULD NOT BE FRAYED / DAMAGED AND SOCKETS NOT OVERLOADED)			
OTHER (SEE NOTES BELOW)			
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY			
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):			

CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**	
POSITION		**DATE**	
SHEET		***OF***	

Appendix III

Complaints Form

Complaints Report Form	
Date Recorded	Reference Number
Name and address of caller	
Telephone number of caller	
Time and Date of call	
Nature of complaint (noise, odour, dust, other) (date, time, duration)	
Weather at the time of complaint (rain, snow, fog, etc.)	
Wind (strength, direction)	
Any other complaints relating to this report	
Any other relevant information	
Potential reasons for complaint	
The operations being carried out on site at the time of the complaint	
Follow Up	
Actions taken	
Date of call back to complainant	
Summary of call back conversation	
Recommendations	
Change in procedures	
Changes to Written Management System	
Date changes implemented	
Form completed by	
Signed	
Date completed	

Appendix IV

Dust Monitoring Form

ECO SKIP WASTE & RECYCLING LTD
DUST MONITORING FORM

WEEK BEGINNING				
DAY/DATE/TIME OF INSPECTION				
SHEET 1 OF	**COMMENTS BELOW (AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE); IF COMMENT IS NO – ADD FURTHER COMMENTS**			
DAILY RECORDING INFORMATION	**DUST MONITORING POINT 1**	**DUST MONITORING POINT 2**	**DUST MONITORING POINT 3**	**OTHER AREA OF SITE - SPECIFY**
WEATHER CONDITIONS				
WEATHER TEMPERATURE				
WIND SPEED				
WIND DIRECTION				
PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE SUITABLE				
WATER JET SYSTEM FUNCTIONING				
ARE WASTE STORAGE STOCKPILES BELOW 5m				
DUSTY MATERIAL STORAGE VISIBLE FROM LOCATION				
ANY NOTICEABLE DUST / PARTICULATES ON THE GROUND NEAR THE LOCATION				
ANY DUST APPARENT OFF SITE				
EMISSIONS FROM PLANT/EQUIPMENT VISIBLE				
SMOKE FROM PLANT APPEAR TO BE SUITABLE				
HAS SITE MANAGEMENT BEEN INFORED OF THE INSPECTION				
DOES ACTION NEED TO BE TAKEN				
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY				
OTHER				
NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):				
CHECKED BY		**SIGNATURE**		
POSITION		**DATE**		