



G. A. Carlyon
Haulage Contractor & Plant Hire

G.A Carlyon Haulage & Plant Contractor H5 Site Condition Report

Manor Pasley, Mount Hawke, Truro, Cornwall, TR4 8DH

COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

Staged Procedure	Completed by	Date
Section 1 Part 1-3	R Farmers	26.10.25

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	G G & R M Carlyon Trading as: G A Carlyon Haulage & Plant Hire
Activity address	Manor Pasley, Mount Hawke, Turo, TR4 8DH
National grid reference	SW 70687 46872
Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	S.C.R 26.10.25 Part 1 (1-3) for Permit Application.
Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	GAC Site Plan Boundary GAC Site Plan Fig 2.1 GAC Location Plan Fig 1.1 GAC Site Plan Surfacing

Note:

In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage. **NOTE - THERE IS NO DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE SITE**
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: • geology • hydrogeology • surface waters	The site naturally drains to the west, towards the adjacent road. The closest watercourse to the site is the Porthtowan Stream approximately 550m Southwest and Menagissey Stream which is approximately 500metres Northwest. Mount Hawkes geology is characterised by its granite backbone, part of the cornubian batholith, formed during the Variscan orogeny. The area is also home to an extensive metamorphic aureola known as killas, which is formed in the mainly Devonian slates that make up most of the rest of the county. The Lizard peninsulas, which includes Mount Hawke is formed of a rare section of uplifted oceanic crust. Granite is not generally considered to be an aquifer. According to the Environment Agency Flood Map the site is situated in a low-risk flood area with between 0.1% and 1% flooding. Even

	with climate change predictions the site remains low risk. The natural high contours of the land and sloping topography of the site make it highly unlikely of retention of surface waters. There has been no historical evidence of surface waters gathering or retaining on the site.
Pollution history including: pollution incidents that may have affected land historical land-uses and associated contaminants any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures	There are no known reported pollution incidents for the ground however, there is evidence of Cornwall's industrial past on and around the site with a history of mining as mentioned below. The more recent historical land use has been for open storage of plant and equipment associated with the applicant's business. In addition, small volumes of inert hardcore and reclaimed soils have been stored. In the early 1800's the area was industrialised with mines and associated activities for the production of copper, zinc and lead. There are several shafts on the site (assumed vent shafts) which are subject to regular safety inspections. These are outside of the proposed permit area. There is also evidence of historic quarrying. There is no visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination. There is no evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures.
Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	None available.
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	See attached analyst report. GAC 25-00481 WM3 Soil HWOL
Supporting information	As listed in Appendices. • Source information identifying environmental setting and pollution incidents • Historical Ordnance Survey plans • Site reconnaissance • Historical investigation / assessment / remediation / verification reports • Baseline soil and groundwater reference data.

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	Treatment and transfer of inert hardcore and soils
Non-permitted activities undertaken	N/A
Document references for: plan showing activity layout; and environmental risk assessment.	Site Layout/Activity Plan: GAC Site Plan Fig 2.1 Environmental Risk Assessment: GAC Part B2 Q6 ERA

Note:

In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on our guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as 'dangerous' under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

4.0 Changes to the activity		
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?		If yes, provide a plan showing the changes to the activity boundary.
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?		If yes, provide a description of the changes to the permitted activities
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?		If yes, list of them
Checklist of supporting information	Plan showing any changes to the boundary (where relevant) Description of the changes to the permitted activities (where relevant) List of 'dangerous substances' used/produced by the permitted activities that were not identified in the Application Site Condition Report (where relevant)	

5.0 Measures taken to protect land		
Use records that you collected during the life of the permit to summarise whether pollution prevention measures worked. If you can't, you need to collect land and/or groundwater data to assess whether the land has deteriorated.		
Checklist of supporting information	Inspection records and summary of findings of inspections for all pollution prevention measures Records of maintenance, repair and replacement of pollution prevention measures	

6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation		
Summarise any pollution incidents that may have damaged the land. Describe how you investigated and remedied each one. If you can't, you need to collect land and /or groundwater reference data to assess whether the land has deteriorated while you've been there.		
Checklist of supporting information	Records of pollution incidents that may have impacted on land Records of their investigation and remediation	

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)

Provide details of any soil gas and/or water monitoring you did. Include a summary of the findings. Say whether it shows that the land deteriorated as a result of the permitted activities. If it did, outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist supporting information	of	Description of soil gas and/or water monitoring undertaken Monitoring results (including graphs)
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8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk

Describe how the site was decommissioned. Demonstrate that all sources of pollution risk have been removed. Describe whether the decommissioning had any impact on the land. Outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist supporting information	of	Site closure plan List of potential sources of pollution risk Investigation and remediation reports (where relevant)
---	-----------	---

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)

Say whether you had to collect land and/or groundwater data. Or say that you didn't need to because the information from sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Surrender Site Condition Report shows that the land has not deteriorated.

If you did collect land and/or groundwater reference data, summarise what this entailed, and what your data found. Say whether the data shows that the condition of the land has deteriorated, or whether the land at the site is in a "satisfactory state". If it isn't, summarise what you did to remedy this. Confirm that the land is now in a "satisfactory state" at surrender.

Checklist supporting information	of	Land and/or groundwater data collected at application (if collected) Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender (where needed) Assessment of satisfactory state Remediation and verification reports (where undertaken)
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10.0 Statement of site condition

Using the information from sections 3 to 7, give a statement about the condition of the land at the site. This should confirm that:

the permitted activities have stopped
decommissioning is complete, and the pollution risk has been removed
the land is in a satisfactory condition.

Appendices

Documented Supporting Evidence

Appendix A – Ordnance Survey map extract showing the general area of the site published 1888

Appendix B – Site Plans

GAC Site Plan Boundary
GAC Site Plan Fig 2.1
GAC Location Plan Fig 1.1
GAC Site Plan Surfacing

Appendix C – Soil Test Results GAC 25-00481 WM3 Soil HWOL

Appendix D – Receptor Details (DEMP Extract)

Appendix E - Environmental Risk Assessment: GAC Part B2 Q6 ERA

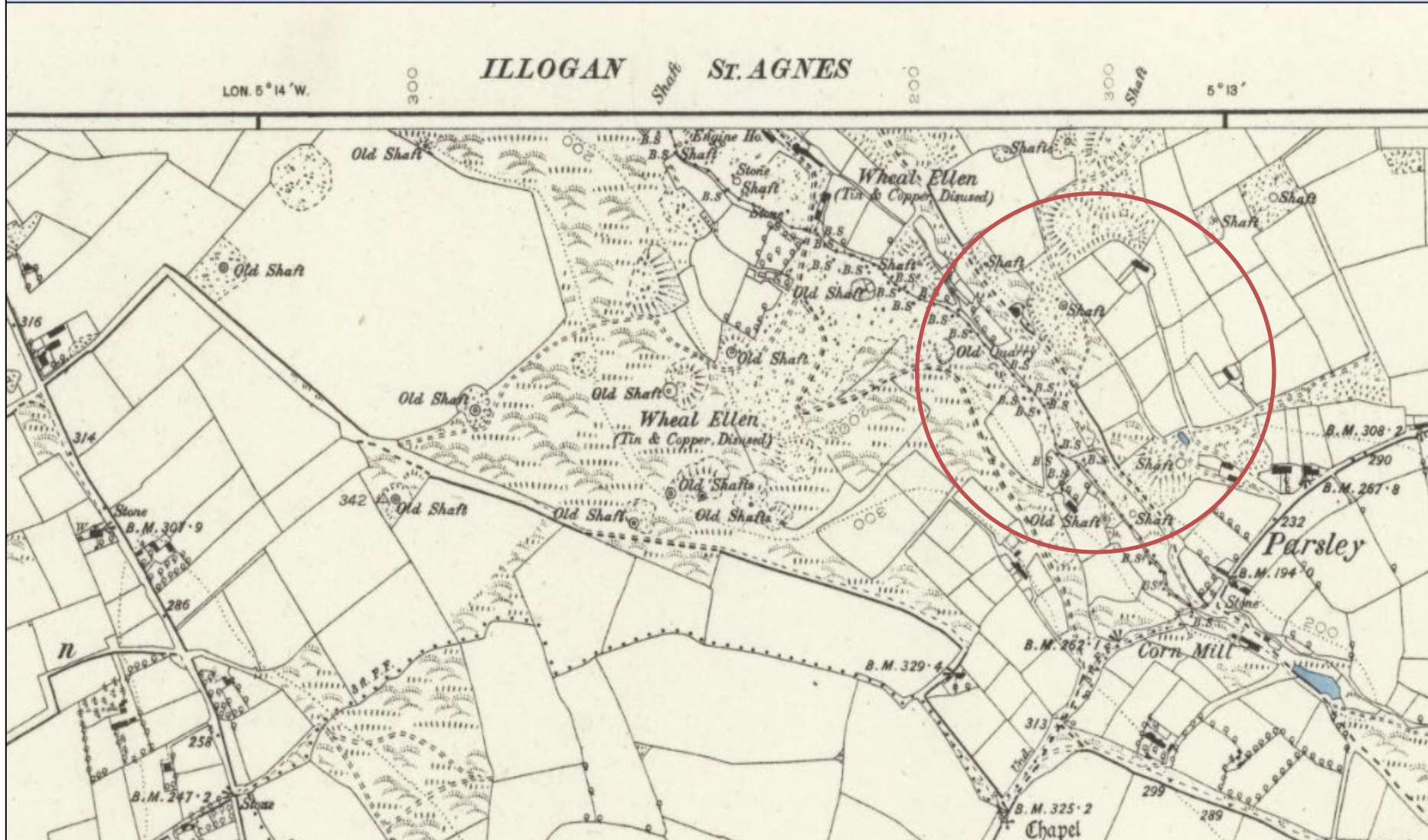
Cornwall Sheet LVI.SE

Surveyed: 1878 to 1879, Published: 1888

Size: map 31 x 46 cm (ca. 12 x 18 inches), on sheet ca. 43 x 58 cm (ca. 17 x 23 inches)

Appendix A

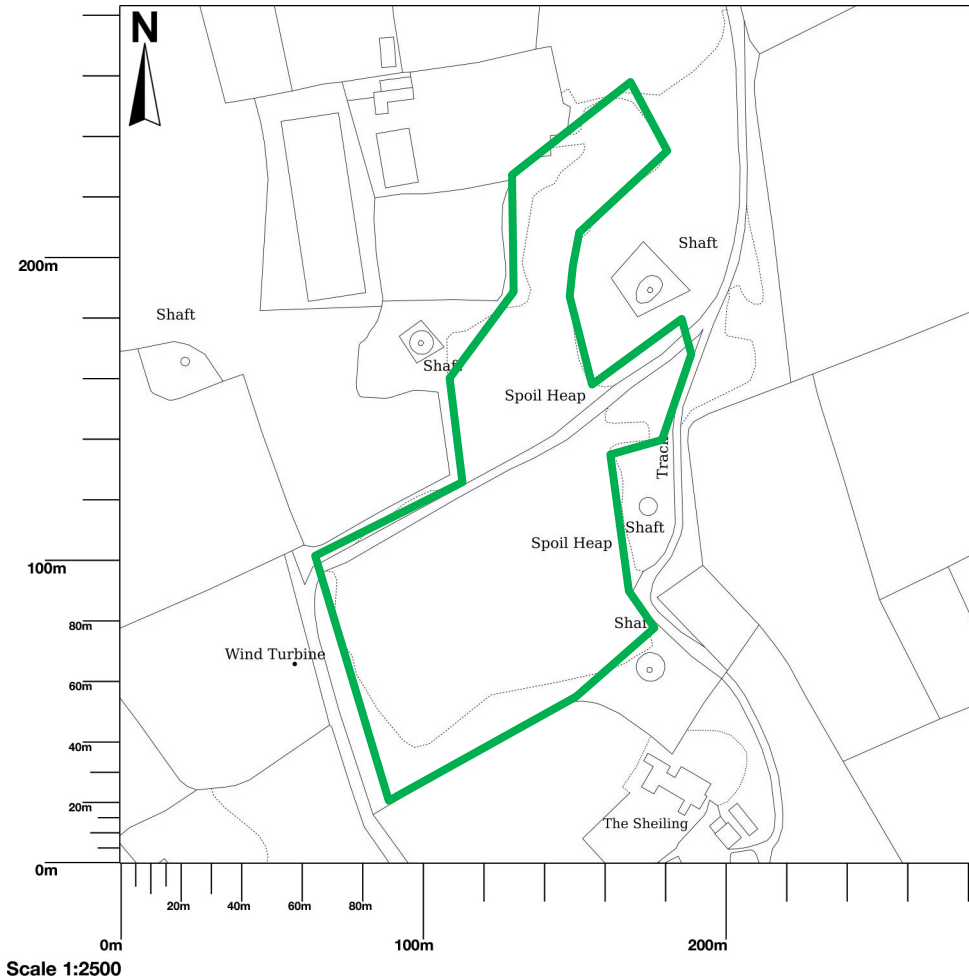
Survey > [OS Six-inch England and Wales, 1842-1952](#)



Appendix B

GAC Site Plan Boundary
GAC Site Plan Fig 2.1
GAC Location Plan Fig 1.1
GAC Site Plan Surfacing

G A Carlyon, Manor Parsley, Truro, TR4 8DH



Permit Boundary

Figure 2.1: Site Plan (See Table 2.1)



Note - Illustrative and not to scale.

Table 2.1 Permitted Waste Types Brought to G A Carlyon, Manor Parsley

The above site plan and table below will be used to plan and regularly review the site layout to ensure waste is handled, stored and processed in a manner which minimises the potential for source emissions.

European Waste Code (EWC)	Product Description	Locations					
		Waste Storage Area Hardcore	Waste Storage Area Soils	Screening Area	Crushing Area	Finished Soil Storage Area	6F5 Storage Area
01 04 08	Waste Gravel not containing Hazardous Material	A			D		
17 05 08	Track Ballast not containing Hazardous Material	A			D		
17 03 02	Bituminous mixtures not containing Hazardous Material	A			D		
17 01 01	Concrete	A			D		
17 01 02	Bricks	A			D		
17 01 03	Tiles and Ceramics	A			D		
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics not containing hazardous substances	A			D		
17 05 04	Soil and Stone other than those mentioned in 17 05 03		B	B		C	E
17 09 04	Mixtures of soil, bricks and concrete	A			D		

Figure 1.1: The general location of G A Carlyon in relation to surrounding landmarks and usage.



G A Carlyon Site Plan Surface Details



Not to Scale – Scale As Shown

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NO DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE SITE

Areas not coloured is natural stoney surface that provides similar levels of firmness achieved through hardcore due to its natural stoney/rocky ground conditions.

Appendix C

GAC 25-00481 WM3 Soil HWOL

Waste Classification Report

HazWasteOnline™ classifies waste as either **hazardous** or **non-hazardous** based on its chemical composition, related legislation and the rules and data defined in the current UK or EU technical guidance (Appendix C) (note that HP 9 Infectious is not assessed). It is the responsibility of the classifier named below to:

- understand the origin of the waste
- select the correct List of Waste code(s)
- confirm that the list of determinands, results and sampling plan are fit for purpose
- select and justify the chosen metal species (Appendix B)
- correctly apply moisture correction and other available corrections
- add the meta data for their user-defined substances (Appendix A)
- check that the classification engine is suitable with respect to the national destination of the waste (Appendix C)



AO46O-7MVHW-5NRX4

To aid the reviewer, the laboratory results, assumptions and justifications managed by the classifier are highlighted in **pale yellow**.

Report is invalid if pages are removed.

Job name

Report No. 25-00481

Description/Comments

Sample Number: 3899

Project

GE-CA-520 - Sample 2 - May 25

Site

G A Carylton - Mount Hawke

Classified by

Name: **Joanna Antoszkiewicz**
Date: **26 Jun 2025 15:25 GMT**
Telephone:
Company: **MTS Environmental**
Unit 21, Filwood Green Business Park
1 Filwood Park Lane
Bristol
BS4 1ET

HazWasteOnline™ provides a two day, hazardous waste classification course that covers the use of the software and both basic and advanced waste classification techniques. Certification has to be renewed every 3 years.

HazWasteOnline™ Certification:

CERTIFIED

Course
Hazardous Waste Classification

Date
05 Dec 2024

Next 3 year Refresher due by Dec 2027

Purpose of classification

2 - Material Characterisation

Address of the waste

Plant Hire, The Fieldings, Fore St. Mount Hawke, Truro

Post Code TR4 8DR

SIC for the process giving rise to the waste

Description of industry/producer giving rise to the waste

Soils

Description of the specific process, sub-process and/or activity that created the waste

Soils

Description of the waste

Soils

Job summary

#	Sample name	Depth [m]	Classification Result	Hazard properties	WAC Results			Page
					Inert	SNRHW	Hazardous	
1	Sample 1		Non Hazardous		Fail	Pass	N/A	3

Related documents

#	Name	Description
1	WPL (WM3)	waste stream template used to create this Job

WAC results

WAC Settings: samples in this Job constitute a single population.

WAC limits used to evaluate the samples in this Job: "UK"

The WAC used in this report are the WAC defined for the inert, stable non-reactive hazardous and hazardous classes of landfill in the UK. You should check the actual acceptance criteria when the disposal site is identified as they may differ from the generic WAC used in this report.

Report

Created by: Joanna Antoszkiewicz

Created date: 26 Jun 2025 15:25 GMT

Appendices	Page
Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands	7
Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species	8
Appendix C: Version	10

Classification of sample: Sample 1

✔ **Non Hazardous Waste**
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name: **Sample 1** LoW Code: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Chapter: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)
Entry:

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 0% No Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	antimony { antimony trioxide }				1.402	mg/kg	1.197	1.678	mg/kg	0.000168 %		
	051-005-00-X	215-175-0	1309-64-4									
2	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }				6.032	mg/kg	1.32	7.964	mg/kg	0.000796 %		
	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3									
3	barium { barium diboron tetraoxide }				25.95	mg/kg	1.623	42.129	mg/kg	0.00421 %		
	056-005-00-3	237-222-4	13701-59-2									
4	boron { diboron trioxide }				<0.4	mg/kg	3.22	<1.288	mg/kg	<0.000129 %		<LOD
	005-008-00-8	215-125-8	1303-86-2									
5	cadmium { cadmium oxide }				<1	mg/kg	1.142	<1.142	mg/kg	<0.000114 %		<LOD
	048-002-00-0	215-146-2	1306-19-0									
6	chromium in Cr(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				10.7	mg/kg	1.462	15.639	mg/kg	0.00156 %		
		215-160-9	1308-38-9									
7	chromium in Cr(VI) compounds { chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<0.2	mg/kg	2.27	<0.454	mg/kg	<0.0000454 %		<LOD
	024-017-00-8											
8	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }				12.79	mg/kg	1.126	14.4	mg/kg	0.00144 %		
	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1									
9	cobalt { cobalt dinitrate }			1	2.209	mg/kg	3.104	6.857	mg/kg	0.000221 %		
	027-009-00-2	233-402-1	10141-05-6									
10	lead { lead chromate }			1	<40	mg/kg	1.56	<62.393	mg/kg	<0.004 %		<LOD
	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6									
11	manganese { manganese sulphate }				68.73	mg/kg	2.749	188.909	mg/kg	0.0189 %		
	025-003-00-4	232-089-9	7785-87-7									
12	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.2	mg/kg	1.353	<0.271	mg/kg	<0.0000271 %		<LOD
	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7									
13	molybdenum { molybdenum(VI) oxide }				<1	mg/kg	1.5	<1.5	mg/kg	<0.00015 %		<LOD
	042-001-00-9	215-204-7	1313-27-5									
14	nickel { nickel chromate }				3.696	mg/kg	2.976	11	mg/kg	0.0011 %		
	028-035-00-7	238-766-5	14721-18-7									
15	selenium { nickel selenate }				<1	mg/kg	2.554	<2.554	mg/kg	<0.000255 %		<LOD
	028-031-00-5	239-125-2	15060-62-5									
16	thallium { thallium compounds, with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<0.5	mg/kg	1.284	<0.642	mg/kg	<0.0000642 %		<LOD
	081-002-00-9											

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
17	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }				25.66	mg/kg	1.785	45.808	mg/kg	0.00458 %		
	023-001-00-8	215-239-8	1314-62-1									
18	zinc { zinc chromate }				24.72	mg/kg	2.774	68.577	mg/kg	0.00686 %		
	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9									
19	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		398.01	mg/kg		398.01	mg/kg	0.0398 %		
20	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.003	mg/kg		<0.003	mg/kg	<0.0000003 %		<LOD
	603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4									
21	benzene				<0.003	mg/kg		<0.003	mg/kg	<0.0000003 %		<LOD
	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2									
22	toluene				<0.003	mg/kg		<0.003	mg/kg	<0.0000003 %		<LOD
	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3									
23	ethylbenzene				<0.003	mg/kg		<0.003	mg/kg	<0.0000003 %		<LOD
	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4									
24	xylene				<0.009	mg/kg		<0.009	mg/kg	<0.0000009 %		<LOD
	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]									
25	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<0.5	mg/kg	1.884	<0.942	mg/kg	<0.0000942 %		<LOD
	006-007-00-5											
26	pH		PH		6.25	pH		6.25	pH	6.25 pH		
27	naphthalene				0.72	mg/kg		0.72	mg/kg	0.000072 %		
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3									
28	acenaphthylene				868	mg/kg		868	mg/kg	0.0868 %		
		205-917-1	208-96-8									
29	acenaphthene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<LOD
		201-469-6	83-32-9									
30	fluorene				0.522	mg/kg		0.522	mg/kg	0.0000522 %		
		201-695-5	86-73-7									
31	phenanthrene				1.04	mg/kg		1.04	mg/kg	0.000104 %		
		201-581-5	85-01-8									
32	anthracene				<0.1	mg/kg		<0.1	mg/kg	<0.00001 %		<LOD
		204-371-1	120-12-7									
33	fluoranthene				0.589	mg/kg		0.589	mg/kg	0.0000589 %		
		205-912-4	206-44-0									
34	pyrene				0.758	mg/kg		0.758	mg/kg	0.0000758 %		
		204-927-3	129-00-0									
35	benzo[a]anthracene				1.01	mg/kg		1.01	mg/kg	0.000101 %		
	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3									
36	chrysene				0.574	mg/kg		0.574	mg/kg	0.0000574 %		
	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9									
37	benzo[b]fluoranthene				3.43	mg/kg		3.43	mg/kg	0.000343 %		
	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2									
38	benzo[k]fluoranthene				4.53	mg/kg		4.53	mg/kg	0.000453 %		
	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9									
39	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				0.81	mg/kg		0.81	mg/kg	0.000081 %		
	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8									
40	indeno[123-cd]pyrene				8.65	mg/kg		8.65	mg/kg	0.000865 %		
		205-893-2	193-39-5									
41	dibenz[a,h]anthracene				10.6	mg/kg		10.6	mg/kg	0.00106 %		
	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3									
42	benzo[ghi]perylene				6.86	mg/kg		6.86	mg/kg	0.000686 %		
		205-883-8	191-24-2									

#		Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
		EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
43		polychlorobiphenyls; PCB 602-039-00-4215-648-11336-36-3				<0.3 mg/kg		<0.3 mg/kg	<0.00003 %		<LOD	
44		iron {  iron (III) oxide } 215-168-21309-37-1				11860 mg/kg	1.43	16956.774 mg/kg	1.696 %			
45		phosphorus { phosphonic acid; [1] phosphorous acid [2] } 015-157-00-0237-066-7 [1]13598-36-2 [1]233-663-1 [2]10294-56-1 [2]				199.7 mg/kg	2.647	528.649 mg/kg	0.0529 %			
46		sulfur { sulphur dichloride } 016-013-00-X234-129-010545-99-0				<0.02 mg/kg	3.211	<0.0642 mg/kg	<0.00000642 %		<LOD	
47		asbestos fibres detected (Yes/No) ACM_FIBRES				No						
Total:									1.919 %			

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Determinand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 1000 mg/kg (0.1%)
because: Hazardous threshold for TPH under HP3

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0398%)

WAC results for sample: Sample 1

WAC Settings: samples in this Job constitute a single population.

WAC limits used to evaluate this sample: "UK"

The WAC used in this report are the WAC defined for the inert, stable non-reactive hazardous and hazardous classes of landfill in the UK. You should check the actual acceptance criteria when the disposal site is identified as they may differ from the generic WAC used in this report.

The sample FAILS the Inert (Inert waste landfill) criteria.

The sample PASSES the SNRHW (Stable non-reactive hazardous waste in non-hazardous landfill) criteria.

WAC Determinands

Solid Waste Analysis				Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits		
#	Determinand		User entered data	Inert waste landfill	Stable non-reactive hazardous waste in non-hazardous landfill	Hazardous waste landfill
1	TOC (total organic carbon)	%	1	3	5	6
2	LOI (loss on ignition)	%	3.9	-	-	10
3	BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes)	mg/kg	<0.05	6	-	-
4	PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls, 7 congeners)	mg/kg	<0.3	1	-	-
5	Mineral oil (C10 to C40)	mg/kg	398	500	-	-
6	PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)	mg/kg	41	100	-	-
7	pH	pH	6.25	-	>6	-
8	ANC (acid neutralisation capacity)	mol/kg		-	-	-
Eluate Analysis 10:1						
9	arsenic	mg/kg	<0.5	0.5	2	25
10	barium	mg/kg	2.68	20	100	300
11	cadmium	mg/kg	0.005	0.04	1	5
12	chromium	mg/kg	<0.002	0.5	10	70
13	copper	mg/kg	0.18	2	50	100
14	mercury	mg/kg	<0.01	0.01	0.2	2
15	molybdenum	mg/kg	0.01	0.5	10	30
16	nickel	mg/kg	0.02	0.4	10	40
17	lead	mg/kg	<0.5	0.5	10	50
18	antimony	mg/kg	0.1	0.06	0.7	5
19	selenium	mg/kg	0.13	0.1	0.5	7
20	zinc	mg/kg	0.66	4	50	200
21	chloride	mg/kg	13.4	800	15,000	25,000
22	fluoride	mg/kg	2.66	10	150	500
23	sulphate	mg/kg	60	1,000	20,000	50,000
24	phenol index	mg/kg	<0.1	1	-	-
25	DOC (dissolved organic carbon)	mg/kg	214	500	800	1,000
26	TDS (total dissolved solids)	mg/kg	950	4,000	60,000	100,000

Key

	User supplied data
	Not applicable
	Inert WAC criteria fail

Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands

■ **chromium(III) oxide (worst case)** (EC Number: 215-160-9, CAS Number: 1308-38-9)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/33806>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H332 , Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Resp. Sens. 1; H334 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Repr. 1B; H360FD , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **thallium compounds, with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex**

GB MCL index number: 081-002-00-9

Description/Comments: Conversion factor based on a worst case compound: thallium(I) chromate

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1A; H350

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 1A; H350 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 1 (23, Sup 7, 100C) 2012

■ **TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group** (CAS Number: TPH)

Description/Comments: Unknown Oil

Hazard statements taken from WM3 1st Edition 2015

Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015

Data source date: 25 May 2015

Hazard Statements: Flam. Liq. 3; H226 , Asp. Tox. 1; H304 , STOT RE 2; H373 , Muta. 1B; H340 , Carc. 1B; H350 , Repr. 2; H361d , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

■ **ethylbenzene** (EC Number: 202-849-4, CAS Number: 100-41-4)

GB MCL index number: 601-023-00-4

Description/Comments:

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 2; H351

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 2; H351 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 2B (77) 2000

■ **salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex**

GB MCL index number: 006-007-00-5

Description/Comments: Conversion factor based on a worst case compound: sodium cyanide

Additional Hazard Statement(s): EUH032 >= 0.2 %

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - EUH032 >= 0.2 % hazard statement sourced from: WM3, Table C12.2

■ **pH** (CAS Number: PH)

Description/Comments: Appendix C4

Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015

Data source date: 25 May 2015

Hazard Statements: None.

■ **acenaphthylene** (EC Number: 205-917-1, CAS Number: 208-96-8)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Acute Tox. 1; H330 , Acute Tox. 1; H310 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

■ **acenaphthene** (EC Number: 201-469-6, CAS Number: 83-32-9)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

■ **fluorene** (EC Number: 201-695-5, CAS Number: 86-73-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **phenanthrene** (EC Number: 201-581-5, CAS Number: 85-01-8)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Carc. 2; H351 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

■ **anthracene** (EC Number: 204-371-1, CAS Number: 120-12-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **fluoranthene** (EC Number: 205-912-4, CAS Number: 206-44-0)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 21 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **pyrene** (EC Number: 204-927-3, CAS Number: 129-00-0)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 2014

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 21 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **indeno[123-cd]pyrene** (EC Number: 205-893-2, CAS Number: 193-39-5)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Carc. 2; H351

■ **benzo[ghi]perylene** (EC Number: 205-883-8, CAS Number: 191-24-2)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 28/02/2015

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 23 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

■ **polychlorobiphenyls; PCB** (EC Number: 215-648-1, CAS Number: 1336-36-3)

GB MCL index number: 602-039-00-4

Description/Comments: Worst Case: IARC considers PCB Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans;

POP specific threshold from ATP1 (Regulation 756/2010/EU) to POPs Regulation (Regulation 850/2004/EC). Where applicable, the calculation method laid down in European standards EN 12766-1 and EN 12766-2 shall be applied.

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1A; H350

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 1A; H350 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 1 (23, Sup 7, 100C) 2012

■ **iron (III) oxide** (EC Number: 215-168-2, CAS Number: 1309-37-1)

Description/Comments:

Data source: C&L Inventory, Registered Substances database, SDS: Sigma-Aldrich dated 19/09/2012 (REACH compliant)

Data source date: 21 May 2015

Hazard Statements: Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335

■ **asbestos fibres detected (Yes/No)** (CAS Number: ACM_FIBRES)

Description/Comments: not classified, information only

Data source: N/A

Data source date: 15 Jan 2020

Hazard Statements: None.

Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species

antimony {antimony trioxide}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight and low solubility. Industrial sources include: flame retardants in electrical apparatus, textiles and coatings (edit as required)

arsenic {arsenic trioxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight and most common (stable) oxide of arsenic. Industrial sources include: smelting; main precursor to other arsenic compounds (edit as required)

barium {barium diboron tetraoxide}

Downgraded to the next worst case barium species due to the limited hexavalent chromium.

boron {diboron trioxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/ molecular weight, physical form and low solubility. Industrial sources include: fluxing agent for glass/enamels; additive for fibre optics, borosilicate glass (edit as required)

cadmium {cadmium oxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight, very low solubility in water. Industrial sources include: electroplating baths, electrodes for storage batteries, catalysts, ceramic glazes, phosphors, pigments and nematocides. (edit as required) Worst case compounds in CLP: cadmium sulphate, chloride, fluoride & iodide not expected as either very soluble and/or compound's industrial usage not related to site history (edit as required)

chromium in Cr(III) compounds {chromium(III) oxide (worst case)}

Reasonable case species based on hazard statements/molecular weight. Industrial sources include: tanning, pigment in paint, inks and glass (edit as required)

chromium in Cr(VI) compounds {chromium (VI) compounds, with the exception of barium chromate and of compounds specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Worst case species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

copper {dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide}

Reasonable case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight and insolubility in water. Industrial sources include: oxidised copper metal, brake pads, pigments, antifouling paints, fungicide. (edit as required) Worse case copper sulphate is very soluble and likely to have been leached away if ever present and/or not enough soluble sulphate detected. (edit as required)

cobalt {cobalt dinitrate}

Worst case species (edit as required)

lead {lead chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

manganese {manganese sulphate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

mercury {mercury dichloride}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

molybdenum {molybdenum(VI) oxide}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

nickel {nickel chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

selenium {nickel selenate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

thallium {thallium compounds, with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Worst case species (edit as required)

vanadium {divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide}

Worst case species (edit as required)

zinc {zinc chromate}

Worst case CLP species based on hazard statements/molecular weight (edit as required)

cyanides {salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Harmonised group entry used as most reasonable case as complex cyanides and those specified elsewhere in the annex are not likely to be present in this soil: [Note conversion factor based on a worst case compound: sodium cyanide] (edit as required)

iron {iron (III) oxide}

Downgraded to naturally occurring iron (III) oxide, as it forms stable minerals with low solubility and limited environmental mobility; iron sulfate is considered highly unlikely due to its high solubility, tendency to leach easily, and occurrence primarily under acidic, waterlogged conditions.

phosphorus {phosphonic acid; [1] phosphorous acid [2]}

Downgraded to the most likely phosphorus species; phosphonic acid due to screened fines are unlikely to be any of the listed phosphorus compounds due to their high toxicity, reactivity, or incompatible physical form. Phosphorus pentachloride and trichloride, release toxic gases on contact with water or exist as unstable liquids. White phosphorus is too reactive and insoluble to persist in

screened waste. In contrast, phosphonic acid is a stable, highly soluble solid with low toxicity (HP4), making it the most likely candidate based on its physical properties, solubility, and typical industrial use.

sulfur {sulphur dichloride}

Worst case species (edit as required)

Appendix C: Version

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine: **WM3 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021**

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine Version: 2025.175.6676.12133 (24 Jun 2025)

HazWasteOnline Database: 2025.175.6676.12133 (24 Jun 2025)

This classification utilises the following guidance and legislation:

WM3 v1.2.GB - Waste Classification - 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021

CLP Regulation - Regulation 1272/2008/EC of 16 December 2008

1st ATP - Regulation 790/2009/EC of 10 August 2009

2nd ATP - Regulation 286/2011/EC of 10 March 2011

3rd ATP - Regulation 618/2012/EU of 10 July 2012

4th ATP - Regulation 487/2013/EU of 8 May 2013

Correction to 1st ATP - Regulation 758/2013/EU of 7 August 2013

5th ATP - Regulation 944/2013/EU of 2 October 2013

6th ATP - Regulation 605/2014/EU of 5 June 2014

WFD Annex III replacement - Regulation 1357/2014/EU of 18 December 2014

Revised List of Waste 2014 - Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014

7th ATP - Regulation 2015/1221/EU of 24 July 2015

8th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016

9th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016

10th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017

HP14 amendment - Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017

13th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018

14th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019

15th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020

The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use)(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit)

Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1567 of 16th December 2020

The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 - UK:

2020 No. 1540 of 16th December 2020

GB MCL List - version 1.1 of 09 June 2021

GB MCL List v2.0 - version 2.0 of 20th October 2023

GB MCL List v3.0 - version 3.0 of 11th January 2024

GB MCL List v4.0 - version 4.0 of 2nd March 2024

GB MCL List v5.0 - version 5.0 of 26th June 2024

GB MCL List v6.0 - version 6.0 of 15th February 2025

Appendix D

Receptor Details (DEMP Extract)

dust from the site. The nearest receptors are domestic and small business premises, with SSSI, and Habitat areas shown in Figures 1.3.1 to 1.3.3.

The site is not within an Air Quality Management Area or AQMA zone.

Table 1.1: Sensitive/Amenity Receptors

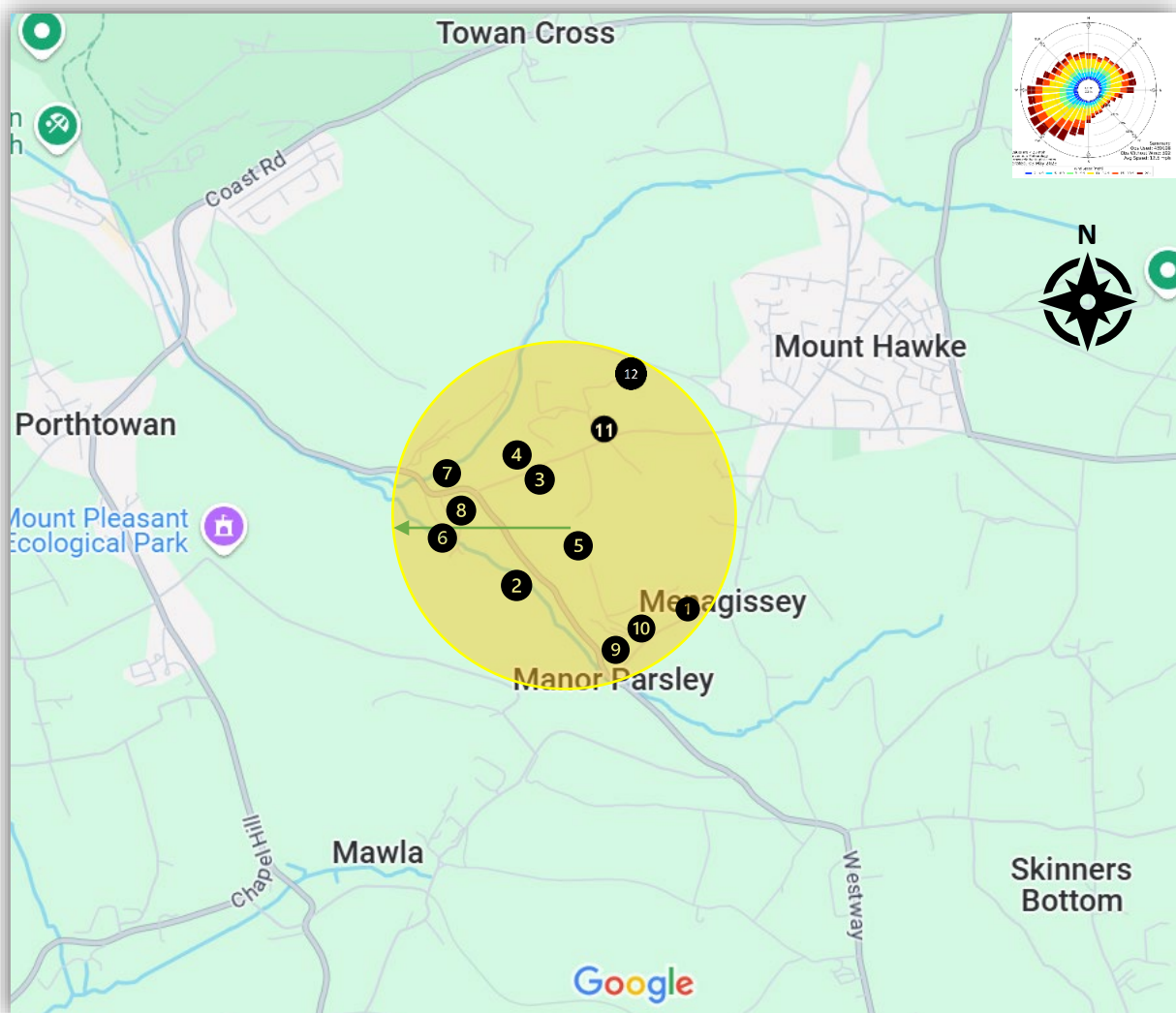
(All distances are measured from the nearest site boundary)

Receptor ID	Name	Type of receptor	Distance from site (m)	Direction from site
1	Menagissey	Various Domestic	450m	Southeast
2	Gems	Domestic	188m	Southwest
3	Carlyon Funeral Directions	Domestic/ Business	83m	North
4	Hilldale	Domestic	160m	Northwest
5	Saint Agnes	Domestic/Farm	40m	South
6	Old Basset Cottage	Domestic/Business	325m	West
7	The Hyde	Domestic/Business	347m	Northwest
8	Little Music Cottage	Domestic/Business	250m	West
9	Unidentifiable Farm	Domestic/Farm	400m	South
10	Beaulieu & Lambourne Cottage	Domestic	350m	Southeast
11	Unidentifiable	Domestic/Farm	185m	Northeast
12	Mount Hawke Holiday Bungalows	Holiday Business	460m	Northeast
See DEMP Figure 1.3.2	Deciduous Woodland	Primary Habitat	100m 360m 320m 510m	Southwest South North East
See DEMP Figure 1.3.1	Godrevey Head to St Agnes (SSSI)	SSSI	410m	Northwest
See DEMP Figure 1.3.1	Carrick Heaths (SSSI)	SSSI	610m	South
See DEMP Figure 1.3.3	Right of Way/Footpath	Public RoW	260m	Northwest
See DEMP Figure 1.3.3	Bridle Path	Public RoW	390m	Northwest

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked through Environment Agency pre-application screening but have not been found within the 500m screening distance of the site.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Air quality Management area (AQMA), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, Watercourse, Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1/2/3, Flood Risk Zone 2/3, Scheduled Monuments, relevant species and habitats.

Figure 1.2: Receptors numbered 1 to 7 (Ref Table 1.1) on a 500m Radius Centred on The G A Carlyon Site

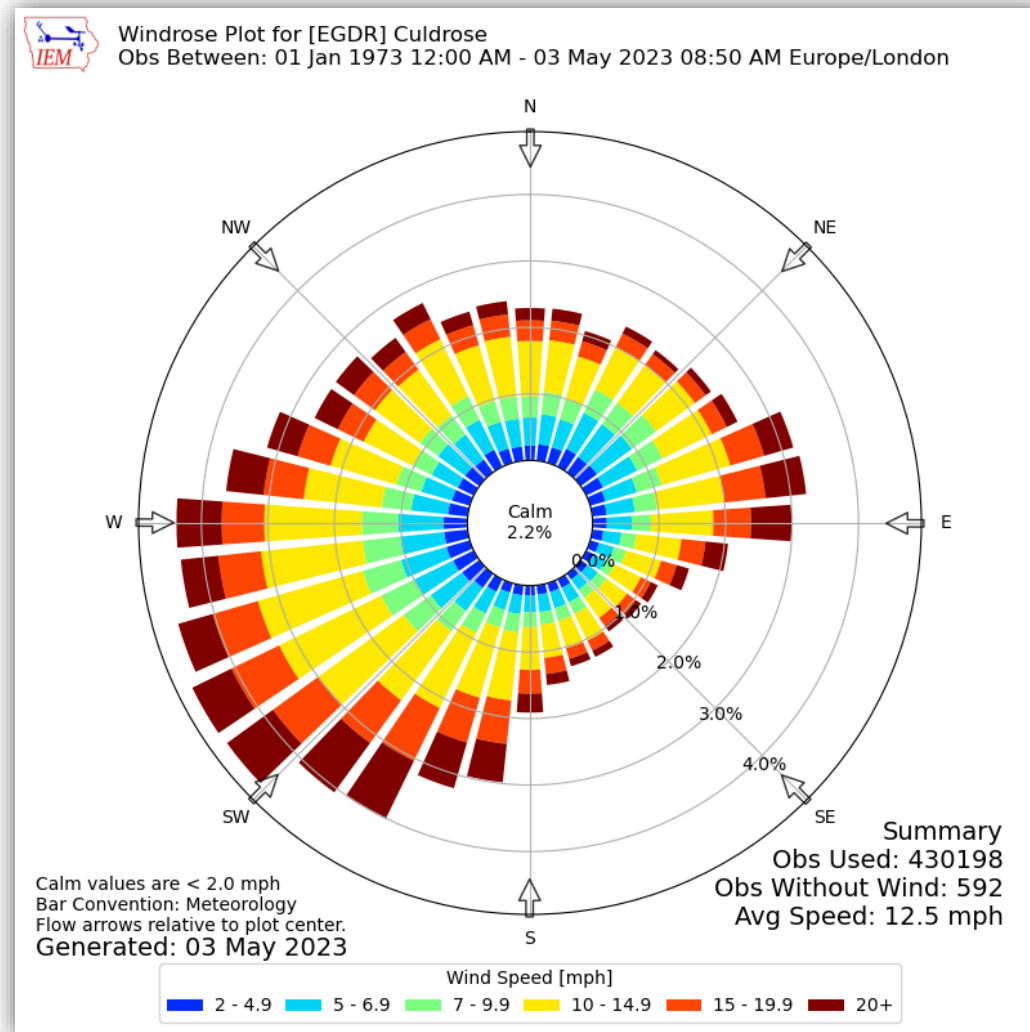


1.3.1 Wind Rose Data

To aid the interpretation of receptor and land classification information in the next few pages, a small wind rose is inserted into the maps provided. Wind data used is for Culdrose which is located some 20km to the Southwest of the G A Carlyon site. This provides the nearest available historic wind rose data. The historic wind data used is for the period Jan 2001 to Jan 2021, measured at 10m above ground level.

Wind rose data at Figure 1.3 is displayed in both km/h and m/s, on the left and right respectively. The overlaid wind rose used in some of the map data is in km/h.

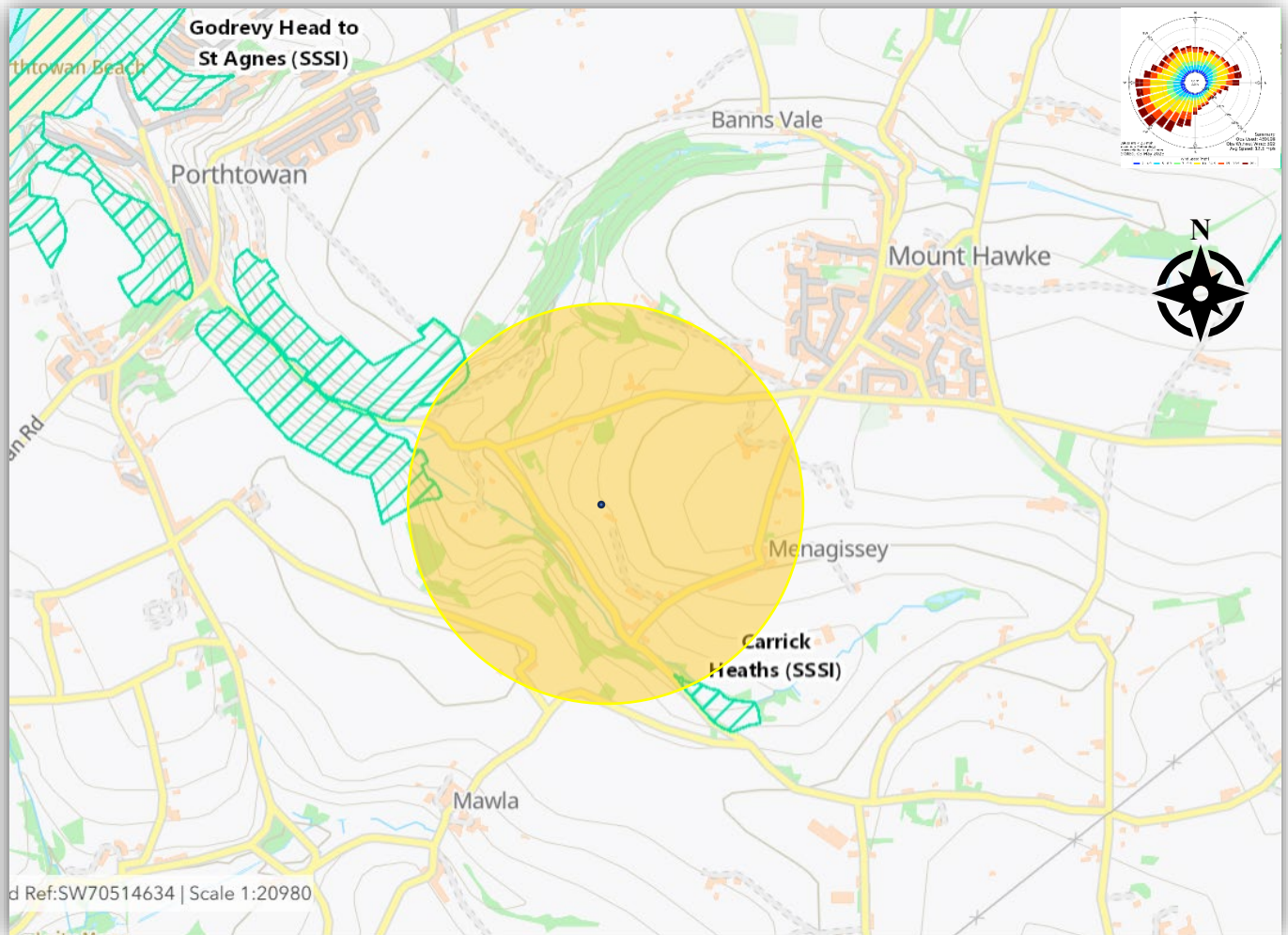
Figure 1.3: Wind rose showing the wind direction and strength at Culdrose (20km SSW of the G A Carlyon site)



1.3.2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Protected Habitat

SSSI areas are shown below hatched in green.
There are no RAMSAR sites within the 1km dia area shown.

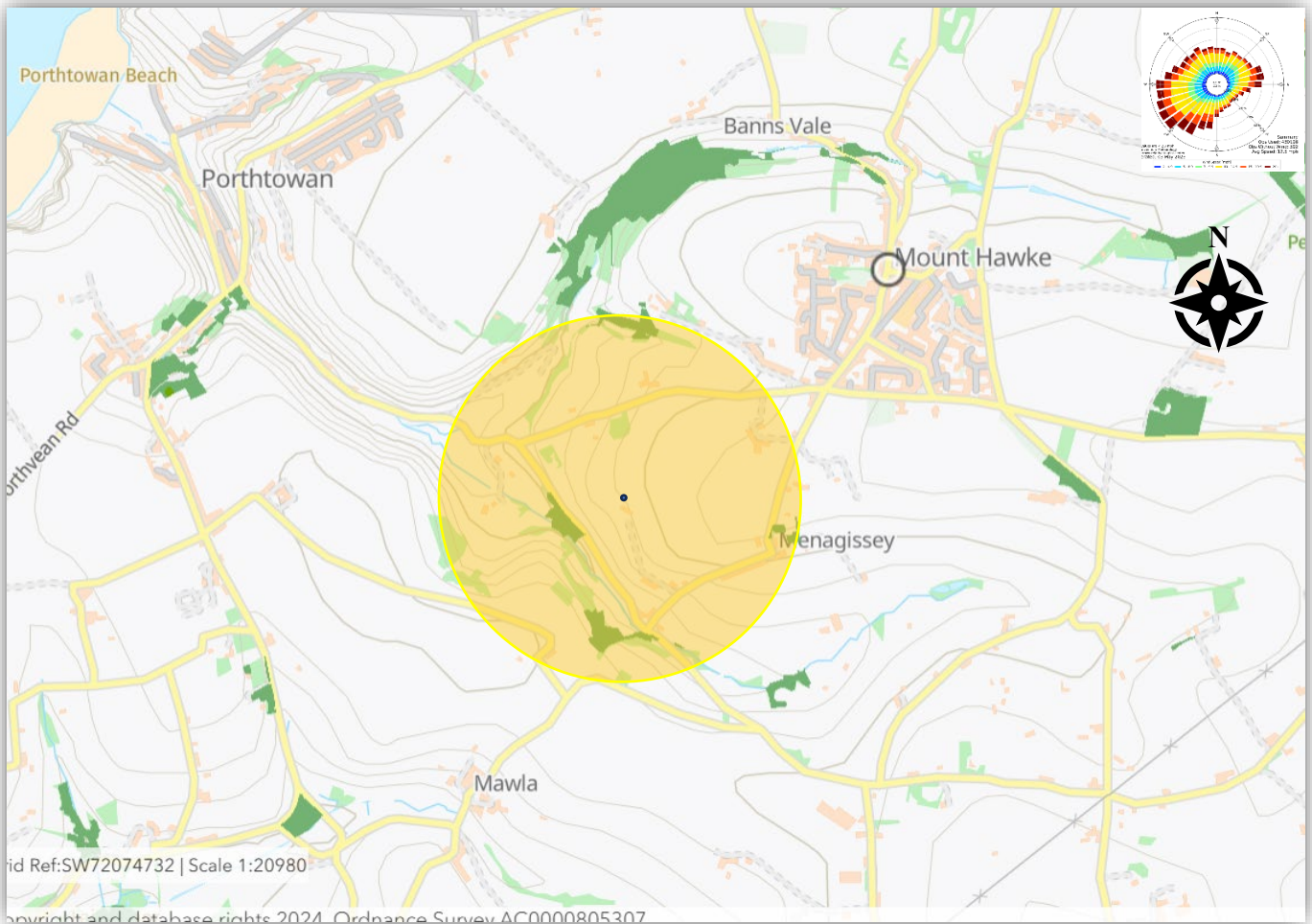
Figure 1.3.1: SSSI Designated Regions



The map in Fig 1.3.2 below shows areas of primary habitat in the region of the G A Carlyon site.

Green – Primary Habitat Deciduous Woodland

Figure 1.3.2: Primary Habitat (Deciduous Woodland) Within 500m Radius of the G A Carlyon Facility



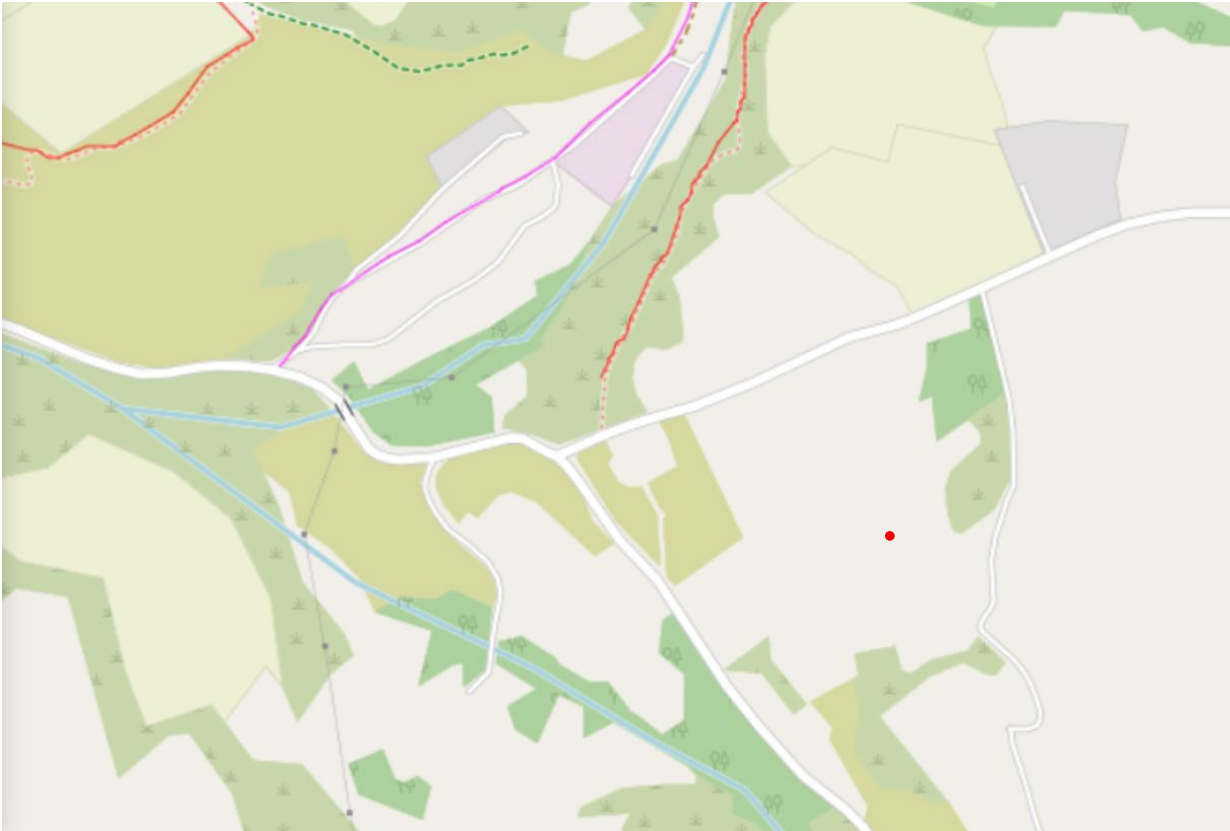
1.3.3 AQMA Zones

The G A Carlyon site is not within an AQMA zone, with the nearest AQMA designated areas approximately 3.2km and 5.2km to the SW and East respectively. These areas relate to NO₂ and will not be impacted by proposed operations at the site.

1.3.4 Public RoW

Local footpaths (red) and bridleways (purple) are shown in the map below. The red dot shows the approximate location of the centre of the G A Carlyon site.

Figure 1.3.3



© footpathmap.co.uk

1.4 DEMP Management and Accessibility

This document is integrated into the EMS and as such is reviewed annually, or should something change which may have an impact on its effectiveness. Annual review considers new developments in emissions control which might be relevant to operations at G A Carlyon. It also considers things such as customer complaints and the number of occasions when the dust suppression systems have been deployed.

The DEMP is briefed to all site staff (See 3.1) . The working elements of the DEMP will be integrated into company standard operating procedures with delegated responsibilities for implementation and compliance.

Appendix E

Environmental Risk Assessment: GAC Part B2 Q6 ERA

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

GG & RM Carlyon, Manor Pasley, Mount Hawke, Truro TR4 8DH

(Trading As: G A Carlyon Haulage & Plant Hire)

Activity:	Treatment & Transfer Non-Hazardous Waste	Date:		31 st October 2025	
Site:	Manor Pasley	Agreed by:	G Carlyon	Assessor:	R Farmers
Document	Environmental Risk Assessment				
Version	Date	Change Details			
V1	31st Oct 2025	For permit application. Must be reviewed and issued on receipt of permit details & conditions.			

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Releases of particulate matter (dusts)	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Medium	Medium	Permitted waste types do not include dusts, powders or loose fibres but the treatment activities will produce particulate matter within the three sided Waste Separation Shed. The treatment area benefits from an impermeable surface which will be swept regularly to prevent the build-up of dust and debris. The potential for exposure is low as site in rural area and there are no sensitive receptors within 100 metres.	Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes the provision of a rainwater storage tank (from the building roof) which can be used for dust suppression as necessary. Daily checks for dust will be carried out at site boundary. Daily Report During dry weather the inspection frequency will be increased. Dust Procedure	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Releases of particulate matter (dusts)	Nuisance - dust on cars, clothing etc.	Air transport then deposition	Low	Medium	Medium	As above	As above	Low
Local human population, livestock and wildlife.	Litter	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Air transport then deposition	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents often sensitive to litter.	Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes controls for litter (including the use of a concrete pad with a three sided Waste Separation Shed for waste treatment) and daily checks for litter. Daily Report	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Nuisance, loss of amenity, road traffic accidents.	Vehicles entering and leaving site.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Road safety, local residents often sensitive to mud on roads	Visual inspection of tyres will be take place prior to vehicles leaving. Excessive mud will be removed by brushing before departure. Daily checks to include potential for tracking of mud onto road. Daily Report If there is mud on the road or access area a site operative will manually sweep, (and shovel) away the debris. A road sweeper will be called if necessary. Mud Procedure	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity.	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Medium	Low	Local residents often sensitive to odour. The operator will not be accepting putrescible waste types which limits the odour potential of the waste. There are no residential sensitive receptors with 100 metres of the site.	Activities will be managed and operated in accordance with a management system including waste acceptance and rejection procedures. Daily checks carried out for odour Daily Report . An odour management plan will be written and actioned if necessary.	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Local human population	Noise and vibration.	Nuisance, loss of amenity, loss of sleep.	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	Low	Medium	Low	Local residents often sensitive to noise and vibration. There is low potential for exposure as there are no residential sensitive receptors with 100 metres of the site. Hours of operation for the reception of waste, recycling and transfer are: Monday - Friday - 8am - 5pm.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes noise and vibration control measures namely all plant and equipment will be purchased and maintained to HSE Guidelines. Noise levels will be monitored as part of Daily Checks- Daily Report . In the event that unacceptable noise levels are detected or reported it will be investigated and recorded in the Daily Report. A noise and vibration management	Low
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Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
								plan will be written and actioned if necessary.	

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Scavenging animals and scavenging birds	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Air transport and over land	Low	Medium	Low	The operator will not be accepting putrescible waste types which limits the potential for scavengers.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes daily checks during which scavenging animals and scavenging birds would be noted. Daily Report . Appropriate measures will be employed if scavengers are found to be an issue.	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population	Pests (e.g. flies)	Harm to human health, nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport and over land	Low	Medium	Low	The operator will not be accepting putrescible waste types which limits the potential for pests.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes daily checks during which pests would be noted. Daily Report . Appropriate measures will be employed if pests are found to be an issue.	Low
Local human population and local environment	Flooding of site	If waste is washed off site it may contaminate buildings / gardens / natural habitats downstream.	Flood water	Low	Medium	Low	Site is not in a flood risk area.	Not applicable – risk of flooding is very low and cannot be reduced further.	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population and / or livestock after gaining unauthorised access to the installation.	All on-site hazards: machinery and vehicles.	Bodily injury.	Direct physical contact.	Medium	Medium	Medium	The site will be busy at times with machinery working and vehicles entering and leaving the site and working on site.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system (which includes site security measures to prevent unauthorised access). Site staff trained. Site visitors inducted. All personnel to wear Personal Protective Equipment.	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population and local environment.	Arson and / or vandalism causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from site and via surface water drains and ditches.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Permitted waste types do not include sludges or liquids and so only a medium magnitude risk is estimated.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system (which includes site security measures to prevent unauthorised access). Spill Response Procedure and Fire Procedure in place.	Low
Local human population and local environment	Accidental fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff or fire fighters. Pollution of water or land.	As above.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Risk of accidental combustion of waste is moderate.	As above. Permitted activities do not include the burning of waste. Smoking only permitted in designated smoking area. Fire Procedure	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Spillage of liquids, leachate from waste, contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. containing suspended solids.	Acute effects: oxygen depletion, fish kill and algal blooms	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc.	Low	Medium	Low	Permitted waste types do not include sludges or liquids so only a medium magnitude risk is estimated. There is potential for contaminated rainwater run-off from wastes stored outside buildings especially during heavy rain. Fuel and chemicals stored appropriately.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system which includes controls for the release of pollutants to surface and groundwater. No point source emissions to water. Run off restricted to clean surface water using appropriate measures. Spill Response Procedure	Low
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	As above.	Chronic effects: deterioration of water quality.	As above. Indirect run-off via the soil layer.	Low	Low	Low	Waste types do not include sludges and liquids so harm is likely to be temporary and reversible.	As above	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Abstraction from watercourse downstream of facility (for agricultural or potable use).	As above.	Acute effects, closure of abstraction intakes.	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc. then abstraction.	Low	Medium	Low	As above. Site is not in a groundwater source protection zone. There are no licensed groundwater abstractions within the vicinity of the site.	As above	Low
Groundwater	As above.	Chronic effects: contamination of groundwater, requiring treatment of water or closure of borehole.	Transport through soil/groundwater then extraction at borehole.	Low	Medium	Low	As above	As above	Low
Local human population	Contaminated waters used for recreational purposes	Harm to human health - skin damage or gastro-intestinal illness.	Direct contact or ingestion	Low	Medium	Low	Unlikely to occur, but might restrict recreational use.	As above	Very low
Protected nature conservation sites - European sites and SSSIs.	Any	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, disturbance etc.	Any	Low	Medium	Low	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites. Site is more than 1.5km away from any protected nature conservation sites; potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a low risk to the broad sensitivity of species and habitats groups.	Activities are managed and operated in accordance with a management system	Low

Environmental Risk Assessment. Non-Hazardous Treatment Transfer

Data and information				Judgement				Action	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Local human population and all surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Serious Fire	Nuisance, harm to human health, loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality	Air transport then inhalation or deposition. Direct run off of fire water across site to surface waters.	Low	High	Medium	Waste fires are not common but approximately 300 fires per year linked to waste activities. Impact on health and amenity can be significant for many days or weeks.	Smoking only permitted in designated area. Permitted annual tonnage of waste restricted to 75000 tonnes. Fire Procedure. Non combustible waste types.	Low
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Serious Fire	Loss of amenity, deterioration of water quality	Direct run off of fire water across site to surface waters.	Low	High	Medium	Waste fires are not common but approximately 300 fires per year linked to waste activities. In event of fire, fire water can be produced for days/ weeks. Contaminated firewater run-off can kill fish and aquatic life	As above	Low