

# DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0TL

**Global Metal Recycling Ltd**

<b>Version:</b>	1.0	<b>Date:</b>	27 December 2023		
<b>Doc. Ref:</b>	MILL-3344-F	<b>Author(s):</b>	CP	<b>Checked:</b>	GMR
<b>Client No:</b>	3344	<b>Job No:</b>	003		



**Oaktree Environmental Ltd**  
*Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants*



Oaktree Environmental Ltd, Lime House, 2 Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ  
Tel: 01606 558833 | Fax: 01606 861183 | E-Mail: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk | Web: www.oaktree-environmental.co.uk  
REGISTERED IN THE UK | COMPANY NO. 4850754

### Document History:

Version	Issue date	Author	Checked	Description
1.0	27/12/2023	CP	GMR	Application copy

## CONTENTS

<b>DOCUMENT HISTORY:</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES:</b> .....	<b>V</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 SITE HISTORY / BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2 SITE LOCATION .....	1
1.3 FACILITY OVERVIEW .....	2
1.4 EXISTING DUST SOURCES.....	2
1.5 PROPOSED DUST SOURCES .....	3
1.6 HOURS OF OPERATION .....	3
<b>2 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
2.1 RECEPTOR PLAN .....	4
2.2 LIST OF RECEPTORS.....	4
2.3 OTHER DUST AND EMISSION SOURCES.....	5
<b>3 SITE OPERATIONS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1 WASTE DELIVERIES/REMOVALS .....	6
3.2 SITE INFRASTRUCTURE.....	6
3.3 ACCEPTED WASTES WITH DUST POTENTIAL.....	7
3.4 STORED WASTES WITH DUST POTENTIAL .....	8
3.5 OVERVIEW OF SITE OPERATIONS .....	10
3.6 WASTE STORAGE AND TREATMENT PROCEDURE HCI WASTE .....	10
3.7 WASTE STORAGE AND TREATMENT PROCEDURE MRS .....	11
3.8 WASTE STORAGE AND TREATMENT PROCEDURE ARTICULATED TRAILERS .....	12
3.9 PROCESSED WASTE TYPES/PRODUCT .....	12
3.10 MOBILE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT .....	12
<b>4 DUST MANAGEMENT &amp; CONTROL MEASURES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
4.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMP .....	14
4.2 SOURCES OF FUGITIVE DUST/ EMISSIONS .....	14
4.3 CONTROL MEASURES (HOUSEKEEPING & SCHEDULE STAFF TRAINING/DAILY INSPECTIONS) .....	15
4.4 CONTROL MEASURES (BOUNDARY FENCING/CONTAINMENT) .....	16
4.5 CONTROL MEASURES - SITE SURFACING .....	17
4.6 CONTROL MEASURES – SITE SURFACES AND VEHICLE MOVEMENTS .....	17
4.7 CONTROL MEASURES – WATER SUPPLY .....	18
4.8 CONTROL MEASURES – SITE SUPPRESSION.....	18
4.9 CONTROL MEASURES – WHEEL WASH / WASH DOWN AREA .....	19
4.10 CONTROL MEASURES – STORAGE OF WASTE .....	20
4.11 CONTROL MEASURES – VEHICLE MOVEMENTS AND MOBILE PLANT.....	20
4.12 CONTROL MEASURES - LOADING AND UNLOADING VEHICLES .....	21
4.13 CONTROL MEASURES – USE OF SHREDDER EXTERNALLY .....	21
<b>5 DUST MANAGEMENT RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL</b> .....	<b>23</b>
5.1 FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS .....	23
5.2 PATHWAY .....	23
5.3 CONSEQUENCES .....	23

5.4	EFFECTS OF CONSEQUENCES .....	24
5.5	RISK ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION (PROBABILITY/FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF HAZARD) .....	24
5.6	RISK ASSESSMENT OUTCOME (COMBINATION OF PROBABILITY & CONSEQUENCE) .....	25
5.7	RISK ASSESSMENT TABLE .....	26
<b>6</b>	<b>MONITORING AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES.....</b>	<b>36</b>
6.1	MONITORING AND RECORDING .....	36
6.2	MONITORING .....	37
6.3	STAFF SHORTAGES/HUMAN ERROR .....	37
6.4	WEATHER CONDITIONS .....	38
6.5	OPERATIONAL/POWER FAILURE.....	39
<b>7</b>	<b>ACTIONS WHEN COMPLAINTS ARE RECEIVED.....</b>	<b>41</b>
7.1	COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE .....	41
7.2	COMPLAINTS RECORDING .....	43
7.3	LIAISON WITH NEIGHBOURS .....	44

## List of Tables

Table 2.1 – Distances to Selected, Representative Sensitive Locations .....	4
Table 2.2 – Other Dust/Particulate Emitting Operators .....	5
Table 3.1 – Accepted dusty wastes .....	7
Table 3.2 – Storage Table Details .....	9
Table 3-3 – List of Plant & Equipment .....	12
Table 4-1 – Existing Dust Sources .....	14
Table 4-2 – Proposed Dust Sources .....	15
Table 5.1 - Consequences .....	23
Table 5.2 - Potential effects .....	24
Table 5.3 - Likelihood .....	24
Table 5.4 - Risk assessment outcome .....	25
Table 5-5 – Existing Dust Sources .....	26
Table 5-6 – Proposed Dust Sources .....	27
Table 5.7 - Source, pathway, receptor, abatement tables .....	29

## **List of Appendices:**

**Appendix I - Drawings**

Drawing No. MILL/3344/03 – Site Layout & Fire Plan

Drawing No. MILL/3344/04 – Sensitive Receptors Plan

**Appendix II - Complaints Recording Form**

**Appendix III - Dust Monitoring Form**

# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Site history / background**

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Global Metal Recycling Ltd to prepare a Dust Management Plan (DMP) for their site situated at Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0TL.

1.1.2 All references to the site in this DMP shall mean the permitted boundary extracted from the EP.

1.1.3 This DMP will allow Global Metal Recycling Ltd to implement an action plan should the site operatives detect the presence of airbourne dust escaping beyond the site boundary, receive complaints from local business or residents and should the EA suspect dust emissions from the site during an inspection.

1.1.4 All references to the site in this DMP shall mean the permitted boundary extracted from the EP. The following references which shown throughout this DMP are defined as the following:

- **Prolonged rainfall** = 1 in 100-year flood event or 3 more wet days
- **Dry weather** = three dry days or weather conditions exceeding 70<sup>0</sup>F for more than one day.
- **Severe weather conditions** = The above and including dense fog, hail or snow.

## **1.2 Site location**

1.2.1 The site is located at Land Adj To Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0TL as shown on Drawing No. MILL/3344/03. The national grid reference for the site is SJ 48956 84678.

1.2.2 **AQMQ** - The site is within a Local Authority with AQMA's declared but the site itself is not located within a designated an Air Quality Management Area. The nearest AQMA boundary

is located 3km to the south-west of the site which only declares pollutants as NO<sub>x</sub>. There are no AQMAs which declare PM<sub>10</sub> emissions within 10km of the site.

1.2.3 The measures in this DMP detail how the particulates will be reduced to a minimum.

### **1.3 Facility overview**

1.3.1 The site will operate under a new Bespoke Permit as a household, commercial & industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment and also a Metal Recycling Site.

1.3.2 In addition to this document, the site will also operate in accordance with a number of site-specific documents; namely an Environmental Management System (EMS) which will make reference to this DMP.

1.3.3 All relevant operational staff will be suitably trained to ensure they understand the purpose of this DMP and understand what actions need to be taken in event of a complaint. Training will be taken by the site manager, technically competent manager/s (TCM/s) or third-party Dust / Air Monitoring Consultant.

### **1.4 Existing dust sources**

1.4.1 The site currently operates as a metal recycling site and the following activities which could lead to dust escaping from the site associated with this activity are:

- i) Dismantling and crushing articulated trailers [end-of-life vehicles (ELVs)]
- ii) Shredding and storage of shredded wood produced from the above activity
- iii) Manoeuvring of vehicles tracking dust on hardstanding surfaces
- iv) Shearing of scrap metal and associated storage of <30mm – this activity is not currently taking place but it is possible under the existing permit.



## **1.5 Proposed dust sources**

1.5.1 It is considered the addition of the HCl waste transfer station and activities proposed with this will increase the risk of dust in addition to the existing activities above, the proposed 'dusty' activities are summarised below:

- i) Access and egress of HGVs carrying potentially dusty waste in a skip, container or trailer
- ii) Unloading (tipping) and loading of dusty HCl waste outside of a building (see Drawing No. MILL/3344/03 for the locations this will take place)
- iii) Loading of potentially dusty mixed HCl waste into the hopper of the mechanical treatment plant
- iv) Discharge of soils, fines, stones from conveyors linked to the above treatment plant
- v) Operation of mechanical treatment plant for HCl waste using a trommel screen outside of a building
- vi) Storage of dusty HCl wastes i.e. soils, stones, plasterboard; including a mixture of the above i.e. a mixed waste skip

## **1.6 Hours of operation**

1.6.1 The site will be operated during the following hours:

Monday to Friday	07:00 – 17:00
Saturday	07:00 - 15:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	No operations

## **2 Sensitive Receptors**

### **2.1 Receptor Plan**

2.1.1 A sensitive receptors plan (SRP) has been produced to accompany this DMP and is shown in Appendix I referenced as on Drawing No. MILL/3344/04. The receptors highlighted are those which are considered to be at risk by dust and dust particles generated by the site. The SRP also details the prevailing wind direction shown to be south-westerly.

### **2.2 List of receptors**

2.2.1 The receptors listed from the SRP are also shown in the table below with approximate distances to these properties.

**Table 2.1 – Distances to Selected, Representative Sensitive Locations**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Approximate distance from site boundary (m)</b>
Numerous surrounding industrial and commercial uses	Surrounding	Adjacent – 1,000
Residential dwellings / blocks referenced as <b>R1</b> on receptor plan	South & south-west	295 – 1,000
Residential dwellings / blocks referenced as <b>R2</b> on receptor plan	North-west	720 – 1,000
Residential dwellings / blocks referenced as <b>R3</b> on receptor plan	North-west	760 – 920
Residential dwellings / blocks referenced as <b>R4</b> on receptor plan	North-east	400 – 1,000
Residential dwellings / blocks referenced as <b>R5</b> on receptor plan	North-west – north-east	580 – 1,000
St Michael's Catholic Primary School	North-east	500
Halebank C of E School	South-west	820
Ferndale Mews and Ferndale Court Care Homes	North-east	580 - 620
Amore Complex and Helping Hands Care Homes	South-east	500 - 560
Surrounding highway networks	Surrounding	0– 1,000
Nearby leisure / retail	Surrounding	200 – 1,000
Ditton Brook	South-west	10
Steward's Brook	South-east	680
Mersey Estuary (Ramsar/SSSI)	South-east	900
Hale Woods Nature Reserve	North-west	60
Clincton Wood Nature Reserve	North-west	720
Habitats and species including Deciduous Woodlands and protected species	West – east	60 – 1,000
Manchester to Mersey Railway Line	South	10

2.2.2 Other receptors not shown in the above table are illustrated on Drawing No. MILL/3344/04.

## 2.3 Other dust and emission sources

2.3.1 Other dust/particulate emitting operators are tabulated below in Table 1.4 below.

**Table 2.2 – Other Dust/Particulate Emitting Operators**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Type of Business</b>	<b>Approximate distance &amp; location from site boundary (m)</b>
Grundy & Co Excavations Ltd	The Liver Yard, Ditton Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 OTH	A11: HCI Waste T Stn	450 / east
GSH Waste Recycling Ltd	Pickerings Road, Halebank Ind Est, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 8XW	As above	675 / south
Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	1 Widnes Waste Resource and Recovery Facility, Pickerings Road, Halebank, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 8XW	As above	305 / north-east
Phillip Bannon Haulage Ltd	33, Ditton Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 OPP	S0811 No 11: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment	750 / east
WSR Recycling Ltd	Ditton Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 OPA	A11: HCI Waste T Stn	1,250 / east

2.3.2 In addition to the above sites, those sites situated on Ditton Road have large stockpiles of inert & excavation waste stored on site so it is likely mud/debris is being tracked off site onto Ditton Road. During periods of dry weather, Ditton could become dusty when HGVs from other surrounding industrial uses are using this road.

### **3 Site Operations**

#### **3.1 Waste deliveries/removals**

- 3.1.1 Waste will be delivered to the site via the existing access to the site off Hale Road which is surfaced with concrete. Upon arrival, an operative will direct the driver to the relevant area on site.
- 3.1.2 Waste will arrive and depart at/from the site primarily consisting of Global Metal Recycling Ltd's own vehicles/contracts and all loads are either sheeted or contained upon delivery and removal.
- 3.1.3 Any third-party deliveries to the site will be advised that any potentially dusty loads be suitably sheeted. If the customer has the capability to wet down potentially dusty loads, they will be asked to do this. If a customer is unable to place a dust sheet on a vehicle or wet a load they will be prohibited from loading/unloading until suitable containment has been provided. In more extreme cases the customer may be asked to leave the site immediately.
- 3.1.4 The site will accept dusty loads comprising HIC wastes which therefore will not be rejected from the site. Following initial inspection of the load, if any loads are found to be containing high levels of powders, it will be rejected in accordance with the site's rejected waste procedure.

#### **3.2 Site infrastructure**

- 3.2.1 The site infrastructure is clearly detailed on Drawing No. MILL/3344/03 which is shown in Appendix I of this DMP. The drawing illustrates the following areas on site:
- i) Different surfaces i.e. concrete, hardstanding etc.
  - ii) Location of buildings
  - iii) Height/type of perimeter fencing
  - iv) Reception and storage areas of waste

- v) Location of fixed plant/equipment i.e. loading hoppers, screens, shredders, conveyors etc.
- vi) Existing dust mitigation techniques
- vii) Locations of mains water points and vehicle wash-down areas

### 3.3 Accepted wastes with dust potential

3.3.1 The table below details the EWC codes for all potentially dusty wastes which could be accepted into the site and those highlighted in **red** are those which the site will accept on a daily basis and those in **green** are additional waste types proposed to be in the permit which the site could accept.

Table 3.1 – Accepted dusty wastes

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)</b>
<b>17 01</b>	<b>concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics</b>
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
<b>17 03</b>	<b>bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products</b>
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
<b>17 05</b>	<b>soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil</b>
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
<b>17 08</b>	<b>gypsum-based construction materials</b>
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
<b>17 09</b>	<b>other construction and demolition wastes</b>
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
<b>19</b>	<b>WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE</b>
<b>19 12</b>	<b>wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified</b>
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 09	minerals (for example sands, stones)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
<b>19 13</b>	<b>wastes from soil and groundwater remediation</b>

EUROPEAN WASTE CATALOGUE - COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC	
CODE	WASTE TYPE
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
<b>20</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS</b>
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes

### 3.4 Stored wastes with dust potential

- 3.4.1 The table overleaf details a summary of the wastes types which will be stored at the site considered to be a dust risk
- 3.4.2 It must also be noted that the HCI waste tipping and shredded wood locations will not be storing waste, these areas will only store waste for temporary periods so have been removed from the table below.

Table 3.2 – Storage Table Details

Storage Area Details (Pile volume based on Area x Height)													
Plan Ref	Description	EWC code/s	Storage type	Containment / type	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Max storage time	Comments
AREA 14	Articulated trailer (ELV) dismantling, crushing, compacting, sorting and separation area - mixture of wood and scrap metal	16 01 06	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Partly within bolt down concrete retaining wall to the north and interlocking block wall to the east	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	15	20	2	300	0.75	450	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc..
AREA 15	Mixed HCI waste holding area	17 09 04 / 19 12 12	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Freestanding / concrete panel wall	3	7	6	2	42	0.75	63	<1 week	Pile usually cleared daily or 1 week only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc..
AREA 16	Trommel fines	19 12 12	Free-standing (processed by Terex Ecotec Trommel Screen)	N/A	N/A	4	4	2	16	0.5	16	<12 hours	Cleared every few hours to adjacent sites on Ditton Road
AREA 17	Plasterboard	17 08 02	8-cubic yard skip	N/A	N/A	1.67	3.66	1.22	6.1122	1	7	<1 week	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container. This container is also covered out-of-hours
AREAS 23	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc..	19 12 12, 19 12 09	Free-standing (end of treatment process)	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear and interlocking concrete blocks to the sides	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	8	8	2	64	0.75	96	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc..
AREAS 24 - 27	Processed ferrous scrap metal <30mm - 150mm)	19 12 02, 19 12 03	Processed by shearing	As above	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	5.5	5	2	27.5	1	55	<12 weeks	As above
AREA 28	Skips of waste awaiting tipping	17 09 04	Unprocessed / loose in 4 - 8 cubic yard skips	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear	3 / 0.15	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<48 hours	Containers usually tipped before end of the working day but may be stored Sat - Mon in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, staff shortages etc..

### **3.5 Overview of site operations**

- 3.5.1 On average, the site will accept approximately 20 – 50 tonnes per week, 1,000 tonnes per year of articulated trailers (ELVs). The number of trailers accepted can vary significantly on a weekly basis. It is proposed the operator will accept 40 – 50 skips of mixed waste per day which would equate to approximately 100 – 150 tonnes per day, 750 – 850 tonnes per week and 50,000 tonnes per annum.
- 3.5.2 It is proposed approximately 50% of mixed HCl waste will arise from householders and 50% from builders on behalf of householders, the site will very rarely receive any waste from any Industrial or Commercial sites which would be subject to more detailed site investigation reports prior to accepting the material.

### **3.6 Waste storage and treatment procedure HCl waste**

- 3.6.1 In summary the site will accept waste in mixed loads from HCl sourced and tip them in the main reception area inside the open-fronted transfer building (**AREA 7**) and the waste is then subject to the following:
- i) All waste tipped is spread on the floor so any non-conforming material i.e. pressurised vessels, hot loads, batteries (if any discovered) can be picked out and immediately quarantined either in the quarantine area or a skip (location may vary).
  - ii) Once the waste has passed inspection, the bulkier items i.e. mattresses, sofas etc.. will be removed by a grab and stored in **AREA 18** in an open topped container, any plasterboard identified in **AREA 7** will be handpicked and stored at **AREA 17**. Other larger items such as wood, hard plastics and PVC window frames will also be removed from this area and stored in **AREAS 19 – 21**.
  - iii) . The waste in **AREA 8** will comprise mainly inert material and it is considered the risk of combustion would be very low.
  - iv) The waste from the tipping area will mainly comprise inert C&D waste and the mixed C&D material will then be loaded into the first process of the mechanical treatment plant comprising the hopper by a 360<sup>0</sup> excavator



- v) The hopper then feeds a trommel screen by conveyor which will discharge the <10mm fines off a conveyor (**AREA 16**).
- vi) Larger items of the mixed C&D waste then continue along the conveyor into a 3-bay picking station where recyclables are hand-picked by staff and deposited in the bays below (**AREAS 19 – 21**).
- vii) After the picking line, the waste remaining should be heavier items consisting of scrap metal and inert material. Scrap metal is removed by an overband magnet and deposited into the container below (**AREA 22**) and the inert material, which fall off the end of the plant through a chute, is discharge in the bay below (**AREA 23**).
- viii) The above wastes which are recycled during the treatment process drop into the bays below which are monitored continuously by staff and then any bays/containers which are full will be emptied and transferred to the larger storage areas on site.

### **3.7 Waste storage and treatment procedure MRS**

3.7.1 Prior to accepting any metal into the site, the same procedures will apply as detailed in Section 3.1.1. Once a load of metal has been accepted, the contents will be reviewed and the following procedures will apply:

- i) Items of source segregated non-ferrous metal will be diverted to the non-ferrous metal building, these will be sorted and stored in the relevant external storage bays or if high value, stored in separate containers/tonne bags inside the building.
- ii) Bulky items of ferrous metal will be tipped in **AREA 11**, items of non-ferrous which may be present will be removed and stored in the relevant bays on site. The waste tipped will also undergo an inspection for any contrary items such as batteries. These will be removed and placed into the relevant containers on site.
- iii) The ferrous metal will then be loaded into the shear where the size of scrap will be reduced allowing for easier transportation off site. The scrap will continuously be loaded into containers attached to HGV for quick removal off site.
- iv) Any swarf produced by the shear will be stored in **AREAS 24 – 27**.

- v) Items of source segregated non-ferrous metal will be diverted to the non-ferrous metal building, these will be sorted and stored in the relevant external storage bays or if high value, stored in separate containers/tonne bags inside the building.

### **3.8 Waste storage and treatment procedure articulated trailers**

- 3.8.1 Trailers will be accepted into the site already depolluted and will not contain any hazardous components. The containers will be stored and then dismantled/compacted in **AREA 14** using a mechanical grab. The predominant source of waste comprising the trailer is wood which will be shredded and then directly removed from site. Other items of the trailers

### **3.9 Processed waste types/product**

- 3.9.1 All processed wastes arising from the mechanical treatment plant are stored as shown on Drawing No. MILL/3344/03 and in Table 3.2.

### **3.10 Mobile plant and equipment**

- 3.10.1 The following table details the minimum plant and equipment required when the site is in full operation, items shown in red comprise those used for dust suppression measures.

**Table 3-3 – List of Plant & Equipment**

ITEM	NUMBER	FUNCTION
360 <sup>o</sup> excavator	2	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Forklift truck	1	Loading/unloading/movement/sorting
Hopper	1	Source of waste sorting process
Trommel screen	1	Removal of inert <10mm fines from C&D waste
3-bay picking station	1	Hand-sorting of residual and wood waste from C&D waste
Overband magnet	1	Removal of metals from C&D waste
Wood Shredder	1	Shredding of wood
Weighbridge	1	Weighing of loads (import & export)
Mobile 2,000 litre bowser	1	Dampening down surfaces and dusty waste piles

- 3.10.2 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.

- 3.10.3 There is a dedicated workshop to the west of the site so any plant malfunctions during daily inspections can undergo maintenance to ensure they are fit and ready for use.

## **4 Dust Management & Control Measures**

### **4.1 Responsibility for implementation of the DMP**

- 4.1.1 The site manager, site foreman and TCM (site management) will be responsible for the implementation of the DMP. Deputy site managers, senior plant operatives will also be identified in order to support the site manager. Full job roles at the site are clearly demonstrated in the operator's Fire Prevention Plan.
- 4.1.2 Site management will ensure the DMP is reviewed annually or sooner in the event of complaints/dust issues; whichever is the soonest, with any amendments or alterations put in place as soon as reasonably possible.
- 4.1.3 The above staff with the aid of Oaktree Environmental Ltd (if required) will be responsible in providing training to relevant operational staff to ensure they are deemed competent and understand the contents of this DMP. Staff will undergo re-fresher every 12 months or in the event of a dust complaint / issue or the implementation operational changes. If deemed necessary, a suitable Dust/Air Monitoring Consultant may be contacted to train staff regarding third party monitoring i.e. Ambient Air Monitoring.

### **4.2 Sources of fugitive dust/ emissions**

- 4.2.1 The main dust/emission sources which arise from site are detailed in Sections 1.4 and 1.5, these areas are also clearly identifiable on Drawing No. MILL/3344/03 but are also included in a table below.

**Table 4-1 – Existing Dust Sources**

Dust Source
Dismantling and crushing articulated trailers [end-of-life vehicles (ELVs)]
Shredding and storage of shredded wood produced from the above activity
Manoeuvring of vehicles tracking dust on hardstanding surfaces
Shearing of scrap metal and associated storage of <30mm – this activity is not currently taking place but it is possible under the existing permit.

**Table 4-2 – Proposed Dust Sources**

<b>Dust Source</b>
Access and egress of HGVs carrying potentially dusty waste in a skip, container or trailer
Unloading (tipping) and loading of dusty HCl waste outside of a building (see Drawing No. Drawing No. MILL/195/03 for the locations this will take place)
Loading of potentially dusty mixed HCl waste into the hopper of the mechanical treatment plant
Discharge of soils, fines, stones from conveyors linked to the above treatment plant
Operation of mechanical treatment plant for HCl waste using a trommel screen outside of a building
Storage of dusty HCl wastes i.e. soils, stones, plasterboard; including a mixture of the above i.e. a mixed waste skip

### **4.3 Control measures (housekeeping & schedule 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. The site undertakes regular inspections throughout the day for the presence of dust/debris with corrective actions taking place upon discovery. Operational staff are suitably trained in procedures to keep the levels of dust /debris to a minimum including prevention and mitigation. The inspections will be once a day minimum and more frequent during dry/windy weather conditions. All inspections will be visual and are recorded on the Dust Monitoring Forms shown in Appendix III. The inspections points may vary on site so are therefore not included on the drawing.
- 4.3.2 The areas listed in table 4.1 above i.e. where dusts arise or build up will be continuously monitored throughout the working day and cleaned on a daily basis; paying special attention to the machines where dust is more likely to build up.
- 4.3.3 The site will rely on weather updates for wind speed/gusts using live information from the Met Office or other suitable weather website (Refer to Section 6.3 which details how the site will operate under periods of high winds).
- 4.3.4 The operator will avoid fugitive dust emissions by committing to the following housekeeping schedule:

#### **HOUSEKEEPING SCHEDULE**

- Maintain a clean, well-organised site
- Use suppression systems to dampen down potentially dusty wastes
- Jet spray and disinfect storage bays when emptied
- Clean equipment that has been in contact with dusty materials
- Carry out a deep clean of the reception / processing structure and external areas once a quarter and record this in the site diary
- Concrete floors designed with a slope towards drainage system and designed in a way that allows easy cleaning.
- Floors sealed to prevent absorption and adsorption of dust producing residues.

4.3.5 The operator has a maintenance team which carries out the cleaning and maintenance on a continual basis then a final check one hour at the end of each day or one hour before their shift ends.

4.3.6 In dry and/or windy weather conditions such as a high wind or a combination of dry weather and high winds where it is apparent dust escaping beyond the boundary, the site will have no other option than to shut the site and contact the Local Environment Officer.

4.3.7 The areas listed in table 4.1 above i.e. where dusts arise or build up will be continuously monitored throughout the working day and cleaned on a daily basis; paying special attention to the machines where dust is more likely to build up.

#### **4.4 Control measures (boundary fencing/containment)**

4.4.1 **Waste reception area** – The waste reception area for mixed waste is located externally but as a small area in the centre of the site which will reduce the potential for dust escaping given the proximity from the perimeter.

4.4.2 All other waste storage areas are stored within dedicated storage bays or sealed skips/containers and stored >0.5m below the height of the bay to limit the amount of dust/debris escaping the bay.

4.4.3 There is a 3m high concrete wall which surrounds storage areas not benefitting from bays/bunkers to prevent any dust escaping off site.

#### **4.5 Control measures - site surfacing**

4.5.1 The area of the site where potentially dusty wastes are stored consists of an impermeable concrete surface with sealed drainage. The surface is relatively flat and any defects such as cracks, rivets will be repaired as soon as practically possible to ensure the site can be swept using a road-sweeper or similar, if one is required to be used following assessment by site management.

#### **4.6 Control Measures – site surfaces and vehicle movements**

4.6.1 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 permanent water supply will be made available on site during dry weather conditions to ensure that the dust suppression systems can function effectively.
- All site surfaces used for the tracking and running of vehicles and/or plant and all stockpiles of wastes which have the potential to be dust-forming are mechanically swept morning and pre-end of shift, six days per week to minimise fines, dust & debris. In addition to this all areas that the sweeper can't reach are manually swept & cleaned as required, including the outside roadway & pavement.
- Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5 miles per hour. 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 will leave the site and 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.
- Any mud/dust deposited onto the public highway (Beacon Road) will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by operatives or by way of a road sweeper which would be hired-in as necessary.

- The site has access to a 2,000-litre mobile bowser which is implemented around site during prolonged periods of dry weather.

#### **4.7 Control measures – water supply**

- 4.7.1 A permanent water supply will be made available on site during all weather conditions to ensure that the dust suppression systems can function effectively. All 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 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.
- 4.7.2 Rainwater harvesting tanks are proposed to be used to collect and store rainwater which is used as a contingency measure during dry periods or when other water supplies are limited.
- 4.7.3 The supply of the water is provided from the sewerage undertaker who can be contacted in the event of low water pressure to ensure the issue is rectified so suppression techniques are not compromised.

#### **4.8 Control Measures – site suppression**

- 4.8.1 A mobile 2,000 litre bowser and bowser with a power hose are used as the main forms of suppression on site. These will be used to damp wastes throughout the day ensuring that dust levels are mitigated. The site will also have a 2,000-litre mobile dust cannon with atomising jets.
- 4.8.2 **Hosepipes** - There a number of hoses situated around the site which can be utilised to spray on bays which do not benefit from the suppression system; and for further dampening of the main 'dusty' stockpiles and the site surface.
- 4.8.3 The bowser and cannon can be filled using a hose pipe and will be left open during wet conditions so it will fill naturally. The bowser will not be in use continually but only during the following circumstances where site management will inform staff to implement them:



- If the weather has been dry for three days and waste stockpiles/surface are dry.
- During dry/warm conditions i.e. temperatures above 20°C/70°F.
- During weather conditions when winds reach 4 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale
- 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.
- In the event the operator requires to load dusty waste which may cause airborne dust once being loaded.

4.8.4 The bowser and cannon may not run continuously during the above circumstances but will only stop if site management detect the issue of dust has minimised.

4.8.5 The bowser and cannon will be maintained to the same standard as the mobile plant in terms of cleaning for dust and fluff and daily maintenance checks.

#### **4.9 Control measures – wheel wash / wash down area**

4.9.1 No wheel wash is proposed at the site however the site benefits from a vehicle wash down area consisting of pressure washers, hosepipes, and brushes. The location of the wash down area is shown on Drawing No. MILL/3344/03.

4.9.2 Before exiting the site, all vehicles will be stopped and visually inspected by trained staff to reduce the risk of mud/debris being tracked off-site. If the member of staff inspecting the vehicle is satisfied, the vehicle is suitable to egress and will be directed off site.

4.9.3 If the vehicle is not suitable to egress, the staff member will instruct the driver to go to the wash down area to clean the wheels and bodies of vehicles. These steps will be repeated until the vehicle is clear and the potential of mud being tracked onto roads is eliminated. Following this, a final inspection will be carried out by the trained staff member before any vehicle can leave the site.

4.9.4 In the unlikely event that the material is deposited on the access road or public highway it will be treated as an emergency and will be cleared immediately by the operator using either a hose, brush and shovel or vacuum tanker/road sweeper.

4.9.5 In the unlikely event that the material is deposited on the access road or public highway it will be treated as an emergency and will be cleared immediately by the operator using either a hose, brush and shovel or vacuum tanker/road sweeper.

#### **4.10 Control Measures – storage of waste**

4.10.1 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:

- Stockpiles of dusty waste will not be stored higher than 0.5m of their containment bays which is considered appropriate for this type of facility given the nature surrounding receptors.
- Staff can identify the 0.5m below the bay by eye and if the wall cannot be seen, site management will be informed and the operator will reduce the height of the stockpile.
- If required stockpiles will be sprayed with water during periods of dry/windy weather to prevent excessive drying and dust formation.
- As standard, the removal of material from stockpiles will be carried out from the most sheltered location adjacent to the containment wall. If necessary, stockpiles will be pre-wetted and sprayed during loading operations.
- Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions where adjustment permits.
- All waste which has undergone waste sorting/separation are stored in dedicated bays with a suitable freeboard of at least 0.5m to prevent the waste exceeding the height of the bay and causing dust plume.

#### **4.11 Control measures – vehicle movements and mobile plant**

4.11.1 As discussed in Section 3.10.2, 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.

4.11.2 The site will follow the first in first out principle as detailed in the FPP to reduce additional movements into the site. In summary, waste will be tipped from the HGV into waste reception areas, the oldest material will be extracted from the rear of the pile, sorted and the same HGV will collect the processed material and remove off site. It is unlikely that vehicles will access/egress the site unladen.

#### **4.12 Control measures - Loading and unloading vehicles**

4.12.1 The operator of the loading plant will direct vehicles to a position and location which reduces wind whipping of loaded material i.e. the lee side of the loading plant or against the side of a bay wall. Should the loading and unloading be carried out during periods of dry or windy weather or if the material is considered finer/dusty material, stockpiles will be dampened prior to and during loading operations.

4.12.2 Drop heights will be kept to a minimum and tipped in a manner to ensure the pile does not exceed the heights detailed on table 3.2.

#### **4.13 Control measures – use of shredder externally**

4.13.1 As discussed in Section 3.10.2, 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.

4.13.2 The shredder will only operate approximately 1-2 hours per day i.e. when there is enough wood to shred and load into a container, this may only take place once a week depending on the number of trailers received and wood deposited within skips.

4.13.3 The shredder is electrically powered meaning no emissions are discharged from it. The only time it uses emissions is when it needs to be tracked away for maintenance where diesel is used. The shredder itself stores 20 litres of diesel on board in the event it does need to be moved. However, the movement of the shredder will be very infrequent.

- 4.13.4 The outlet of waste from the shredder will be limited to a height of 3m which is considered suitable given the height of the surrounding infrastructure comprising 3m high surrounding walls.

## **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**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Consequences</b>
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**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Effect of Consequences</b>	<b>Management Required?</b>
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**

	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
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	Near-Zero
	3	Medium	Low	Near-Zero	N/A
	4	Low	Near-Zero	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 5.1, 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 – Existing Dust Sources**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Dust Source</b>
A	Dismantling and crushing articulated trailers [end-of-life vehicles (ELVs)]
B	Shredding and storage of shredded wood produced from the above activity
C	Manoeuvring of vehicles tracking dust on hardstanding surfaces
D	Shearing of scrap metal and associated storage of <30mm – this activity is not currently taking place but it is possible under the existing permit.



**Table 5.6 – Proposed Dust Sources**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Dust Source</b>
F	Access and egress of HGVs carrying potentially dusty waste in a skip, container or trailer
G	Unloading (tipping) and loading of dusty HCl waste outside of a building (see Drawing No. MILL/195/03 for the locations this will take place)
H	Loading of potentially dusty mixed HCl waste into the hopper of the mechanical treatment plant
I	Discharge of soils, fines, stones from conveyors linked to the above treatment plant
J	Operation of mechanical treatment plant for HCl waste using a trommel screen outside of a building
K	Storage of dusty HCl wastes i.e. soils, stones, plasterboard; including a mixture of the above i.e. a mixed waste skip

Table 5.7 - Source, pathway, receptor, abatement tables

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	Access and egress of HGVs carrying potentially dusty waste in a skip, container or trailer	Air	See Table 2.1	Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Med	<p>Management will ensure that all site vehicles operated by Global Metal Recycling Ltd are adequately sheeted before accessing and leaving the site.</p> <p>Third parties delivering and removing waste to and from the site will be advised prior to delivery that loads must be sheeted.</p> <p>The management will attempt to ensure deliveries will be spread out evenly throughout the day.</p> <p>The site will ensure Hale &amp; Ditton Rd is maintained in good state of repair to prevent unnecessary dust being generated through correspondence with Halton Borough Council.</p> <p>A maximum speed limit of 5mph will be maintained.</p> <p>Any mud/dust deposited onto the public highway will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by operatives or by way of a road sweeper which should management observe significant dust build up or generation along the access road.</p> <p>Permitted waste types are inert and non-hazardous and do not include dusts, powders or loose fibres and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols.</p>	Low

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	Manoeuvring of vehicles tracking dust on hardstanding surfaces	Air	See table 2.1	Air Pollution  Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	<p>Hosepipes situated around the site can be utilised.</p> <p>Cleaning of any spillages using wet cleaning methods;</p> <p>Loads will be wetted before they are transferred to the treatment plant to minimise dust emissions.</p> <p>Staff will ensure there is suitable space in the bay to ensure the waste can be deposited and safely contained.</p> <p>All bays are subject to daily inspections to enquire they are adequately maintained and repairs carried out as soon as practically possible.</p>	Dust / Particulates

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	Unloading (tipping) and loading of dusty HCl waste outside of a building (see Drawing No. MILL/195/03 for the locations this will take place)	Air	See Table 2.1	Air Pollution  Water Pollution	Moderate	2	High	<p>Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions i.e. the pile will not exceed 4m in height.</p> <p>The onsite hosepipes, bowser and dust cannon can also offer additional suppression during windy conditions (Beaufort Scale 4 or above) or prolonged periods of dry/hot weather.</p> <p>Waste will be tipped directly into <b>AREA 15</b> (pre-treatment pile) if feasible to avoid double handling of any dusty wastes.</p> <p>Pre-acceptance checks in place to reduce the risk of non-confirming waste which could create a larger dust issue i.e. powders. Once the waste tipped, an initial sort will be undertaken to intercept any non-confirming waste, any non-confirming dusty waste identified will be deposited and contained within a covered, sealed skip.</p> <p>Permitted waste types are inert and non-hazardous and do not include dusts, powders or loose fibres and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols.</p> <p>Waste is tipped by tilting the skip/container then driving forward meaning the waste will not unloaded from height. Dusty waste being loaded into vehicles egressing the site will be done so using an excavator which will reduce the need to drop the waste from height. The excavator can also compact the waste when loading to prevent airborne dust emissions.</p> <p>Operational staff will ensure loading plant do not pick up excessive waste which will drop through the bucket/grab to prevent flumes.</p> <p>Continuous site inspections by trained, competent staff and during this process, any issues identified will be reported to site management.</p>	Low

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	Loading of potentially dusty mixed HCl waste into the hopper of the mechanical treatment plant	Air	See table 2.1.	Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	High	See above points which are considered suitable.	Low
Dust / Particulates	Discharge of soils, fines, stones from conveyors linked to the above treatment plant	Air	See table 2.1.	Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	High	<p>The discharge of any potentially dusty waste takes place below the height of the surrounding containment walls.</p> <p>The chute which discharges the bulky inert material is covered to prevent dust emissions escaping during windy conditions (Beaufort Scale 4 or above).</p> <p>The onsite hosepipes, bowser and dust cannon can also offer additional suppression during windy conditions (Beaufort Scale 4 or above) or prolonged periods of dry/hot weather.</p> <p>Suspension of treatment activities in the event operational staff see dust escaping from the site boundary during inspections, as a result of complaints or if winds exceed 9 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale.</p>	Low
Dust / Particulates	Operation of mechanical treatment plant for HCl waste using a trommel screen outside of a building	Air	See table 2.1	Air Pollution Water Pollution	Moderate	2	Medium	See above points which are considered suitable.	Low

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	<p>Dismantling and crushing articulated trailers [end-of-life vehicles (ELVs)]</p> <p>Shredding of wood produced from the above activity</p> <p>Shearing of scrap metal</p>	Air	See table 2.1	<p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Water Pollution</p>	Moderate	2	Medium	<p>Discharge heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions i.e. 1m - 2m maximum above the ground.</p> <p>The shredder is situated on the floor and the presence of 8m high surrounding infrastructure walls to the south of the location will prevent dust escaping from the site. The site will not situate the shredder on any stockpiles of waste.</p> <p>All processing plants will be situated on the floor and the presence of 3m high surrounding infrastructure walls will prevent dust escaping from the site.</p> <p>The site will not situate the processing plant on any stockpiles of waste.</p> <p>The onsite hosepipes, bowser and dust cannon can also offer additional suppression during windy conditions (Beaufort Scale 4 or above) or prolonged periods of dry/hot weather.</p> <p>All processing areas are subject to daily inspections to enquire they are adequately maintained and repairs carried out as soon as practically possible.</p> <p>Suspension of treatment activities in the event operational staff see dust escaping from the site boundary during inspections, as a result of complaints or if winds exceed 7 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale.</p>	Low

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / Particulates	Storage of dusty HCl wastes i.e. soils, stones, plasterboard; including a mixture of the above i.e. a mixed waste skip  Storage of shredded wood and sheared metal	Air	See table 2.1	Air Pollution  Water Pollution	Moderate	3	Mild	Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions.  Stockpiles will be sprayed with water to prevent excessive drying and dust formation.  Potentially dusty waste/materials are stored in skips/container, within concrete bays or interlocking block walls which will help reduce wind whipping and dust generation.  The process is ongoing and therefore waste is unlikely to remain at the site for any significant length of time prior to the loading, processing and removal from site. The bays will be emptied once full.  Staff will ensure there is suitable space in the storage area / bay to ensure the waste can be deposited and safely contained.  All areas / bays are subject to daily inspections to ensure that they are adequately maintained and repairs carried out as soon as practically possible.  The site has not received any direct reports of dust which means suitable measures are taking place currently in terms of treatment of trailers and wood arising from trailers.	Low

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s) (derived from tables 4.1 & 4.2)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments	Assessment Outcome following action /recommendation
Dust / particulates	Prolonged periods of dry/warm or windy weather conditions	Air	See table 2.1	Air Pollution  Water Pollution	Mo	2	High	<p>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.</p> <p>Increase the integrity of the suppression measures on site and ensure they function continuously throughout the day.</p> <p>The waste reception area 'dusty' waste storages piles will be reduced from 3m to 2m and staff will monitor whether the height is suitable in preventing airborne dust escaping.</p> <p>Suspension of any activities in the event operational staff see dust escaping from the site boundary during inspections, as a result of complaints or if winds exceed 7 or above on the Beaufort Wind Scale.</p> <p>Additional visual assessment / monitoring will be onsite and undertaken around the site perimeter in order to ensure dust is not escaping beyond the site.</p>	Med - Low



## **6 Monitoring and contingency measures**

### **6.1 Monitoring and recording**

6.1.1 **Visual assessment** – Site management will make a visual inspection of dust emissions using the Dust Monitoring Form in Appendix II. This will enable the person carrying out the assessment to inspect the presence of dust and whether it is present on site with a risk of escaping off site. It is not considered necessary to have a fixed monitoring point due to infrequent weather conditions. If there is an easterly or westerly wind, the staff member carrying out the monitoring will observe the area from the north or south so dust can be easily identified. The site staff member will complete the monitoring and form in Appendix II at least once every 12 hours with additional monitoring i.e. every 3 hours during windy conditions (Beaufort Scale 4 or above) or prolonged periods of dry/hot weather.

6.1.2 The monitoring will be carried out while the site is operational and should it be observed if dust is being wind whipped or clouds of dust observed emanating from surfaces, the ground on site, stockpiles and activities on-site, the site will begin to increase suppression methods. If the suppression methods are not suitable, operations will reduce or cease until the problem fully has been fully rectified. Site management will be responsible for investigating dust issues and provide additional training to staff to prevent any re-occurrences. Site management will record all findings in the dust monitoring form or site diary and also detail staff training using training forms provided in the EMS or the operator's own internal training records.

6.1.3 The monitoring can also take place in the evenings or during times when light is low as there is suitable flood lighting available on site covering all loading/unloading and processing areas.

6.1.4 In the event the site needs to shut down or is temporary closed, before closure, site management will ensure before the site closes that all dusty waste is contained on site within storage bays or in secure containers. Where the waste is stored in bays, this will be at least 0.5m below the height of the bay. If weather conditions i.e. dry, hot, +4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale have led to an increased risk of dust escaping from the site, site

management will ensure the site is wetted down prior to closure and potentially reduce the height of the stockpile 1.0m below the height of the walls and cover any waste storage in skips/containers. Site management will be responsible for signing the site off prior to closing using inspections forms.

6.1.5 The results of monitoring exercises and any remedial action taken will be entered into the site's diary or logbook which is available for the EA to inspect upon request. The name of the inspector will be stated in the site's diary / inspection form for each day of operation.

6.1.6 The site supervisor will be suitably trained to carry out these duties. Further information regarding training and technical competence is provided within the site's EMS.

## **6.2 Monitoring**

6.2.1 Site staff will continuously visually monitor dust emissions whilst external plant is in operation and will control dust emissions using the procedures shown throughout Sections 4.3 – 4.13 and asking site management or a 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.

6.2.2 Site management will also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events such as periods of dry weather or winds reaching 7 on the Beaufort Wind Scale in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the local authority or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed (or, at least, in part) to the cause of the complaint.

## **6.3 Staff shortages/human error**

6.3.1 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.

- 6.3.2 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 6 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.

## **6.4 Weather conditions**

- 6.4.1 The site will subscribe to the Met Office to receive updated weather alerts for the following weather conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site dust complaint:

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

- 6.4.2 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.
- Vehicles leaving the site will be sheeted to comply with the requirements of the Duty of Care legislation.
- Stockpiles will be reduced to a suitable height to prevent the material escaping beyond the site boundary i.e. below the heights of boundary walls.
- Stockpiles may be covered with tarpaulin in the event the above procedures are not considered effective.
- The site will deploy the above measures and may be forced to close operations if dust is still visible and wait until conditions have improved.

## **DROUGHTS/WARM, DRY WEATHER**

- In extreme 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.
- The site will contact the water company in the event of an emergency to see if the water pressure can be increased.
- 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.

## **6.5 Operational/power failure**

- 6.5.1 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.
- 6.5.2 If there was a significant power failure or power cut, the site would not operate, doors would manually shut and no dust would be created. The site has direct contact with engineers who can be called out and attend site within a 48-hour period; the engineers also carry specific parts for mobile plant or any electrical items on their vehicle. If repairs cannot be undertaken within 48 hours, the local EA officer or department will be notified in the event of any serious operational failures to agree a suitable course of action.
- 6.5.3 If the site is closed and it is still evident dust is escaping from site following site inspections or a complaint, the operator would source a back-up generator as soon as practicable and advise the complainant if required of the action taken.
- 6.5.4 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.

- 6.5.5 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.
- 6.5.6 Any major defects found during the daily site inspection 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.
- 6.5.7 All defects and problems likely to give rise to pollution will be recorded on the form GMR/RF/4 or the operators own recording procedures with repairs/solutions being carried out immediately.
- 6.5.8 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 Actions when complaints are received**

### **7.1 Complaints procedure**

- 7.1.1 If any dust complaints are received, the relevant operator will complete a 'complaints and events log' and detailed individually on the complaints form (in Appendix II), both of which will be kept for inspection on request by the 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).
- 7.1.2 Dust complaints will be prioritised and investigated without delay or by end of working day only in extenuating circumstances. This will also apply to complaints received both directly and via other sources (e.g. EA or local authority). Where investigation substantiates the complaint, fully or partially, then remedial action should be taken immediately and if measures taken fail to stop the pollution then the activity must be stopped and not restarted unless and until additional measures have been implemented to prevent the emission causing pollution. The EA will be contacted in the event the complaint cannot be escalated. Following a complaint and if it is deemed correct following investigation, the appropriate action will be taken to prevent the issue from reoccurring i.e. evaluation of current abatement measures, site operations, additional abatement measures and re-training of staff via toolbox talks.
- 7.1.3 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.
- 7.1.4 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.

- 7.1.5 If the source is within the site's control, the site manager, compliance manager or TCM will take appropriate action in terms of dust/particulate abatement, to ensure that the alarm is not re-activated. This may take the form of the following:
- a) Investigating the source of the dust/particulates to prevent a re-occurrence.
  - b) Suspending operations which are giving rise to excessive dust due to potential plant malfunction or failure of suppression techniques.
  - c) Additional use of the dust abatement measures.
  - d) Logging findings of a – c in the site diary / complaints form and also in the reporting template within the EP.
- 7.1.6 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 Complaints recording**

7.2.1 Any complaints received in relation to dust will be recorded on the form shown in Appendix II by the person in receipt of the complaint:

7.2.2 The following details as a minimum will be completed on the form.

- a) The name, address and telephone number of the caller will be requested.
- b) Each complaint will be given a reference number.
- c) The caller will be asked to give details of:
  - the nature of the complaint;
  - the time;
  - how long it lasted;
  - how often it occurs;
  - is this the first time the problem has been noticed; and,
  - what prompted them to complain.
- d) The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:
  - the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain snow fog etc.)
  - strength and direction of the wind; and,
  - the activity on the installation at the time the noise, dust or odour was detected, particularly anything unusual.
- e) The reason for the complaint will be investigated and a note of the findings added to the report.
- f) The caller will then be contacted with an explanation of the source of the complaint if identified and the action taken to prevent a recurrence of the problem in future.
- g) If the caller is unhappy about the outcome or unwilling to identify themselves the caller will be referred to the appropriate department of the EA or Local Council.
- h) Following any complaint, the complaints procedure will be reviewed to see if any changes are required or if new procedures need to be put in place.



### **7.3 Liaison with Neighbours**

- 7.3.1 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.
- 7.3.2 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.
- 7.3.3 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 II 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.
- 7.3.4 The operator will also 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.

# Appendix I

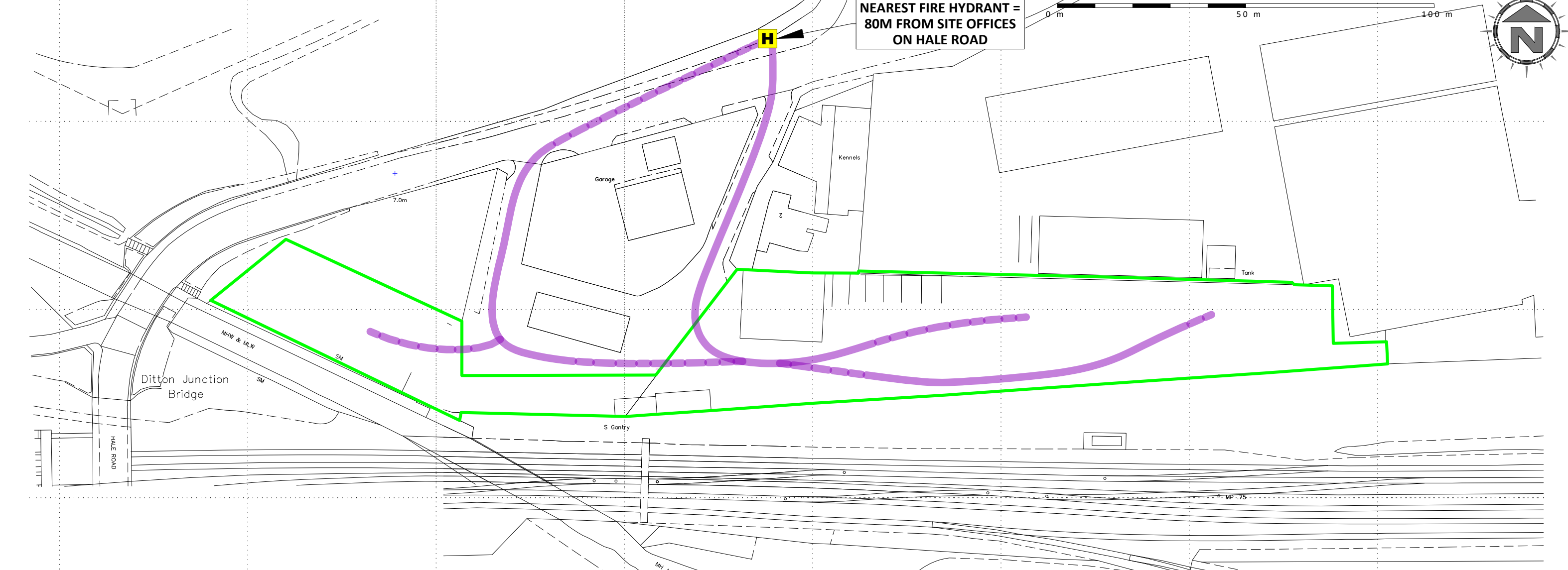
# Drawings



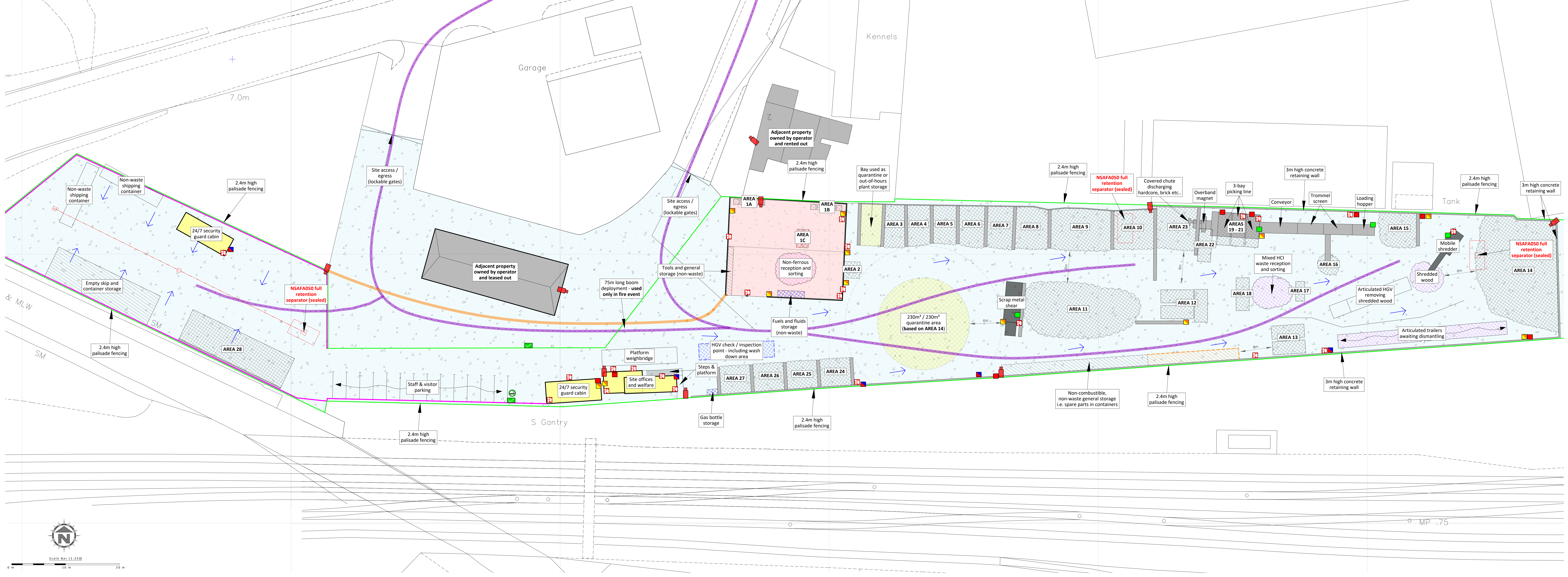
**Storage Area Details (Pile volume based on Area x Height)**

Plan Ref	Description	Storage type	Containment / type	Height / width of firewall (m)	Max Width (m)	Max Length (m)	Max storage height (m)	Approx. Area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Max storage time	Comments
AREA 1A - 1C	Containers of loose non-ferrous metal and batteries / catalytic converters (locations may vary)	Manually sorted, contained in a mixture of pallet boxes, tonne bags and metal containers (processed by hand sorting)	Sealed containers / concrete panel wall of building	3 / 0.3	1 (per container)	1 (per container)	1 (per container)	1 (per container) - whole area size may vary	1	1 (per container) - whole volume size may vary	<1 week	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container.
AREA 2	Containers of sorted loose ferrous and non-ferrous	Contained in mixture of pallet boxes and metal containers (processed by hand sorting)	As above	3 / 0.3	As above	As above	As above	As above	1	As above	<1 week	As above
AREAS 3 - 10	Sorted loose ferrous scrap metal storage bays (row based on maximum bay size)	Free-standing piles (processed by hand sorting)	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear and interlocking concrete blocks to the sides	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	11	7.5	2	82.5	0.75	124	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 11	Loose scrap metal reception and storage area, also pre-shear pile	Free-standing (unprocessed)	Freestanding pile / none	N/A	20	10	4	200	0.5	400	12 weeks	As above
AREA 12	Sorted loose ferrous scrap metal (pile based on each container volume)	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Partly / interlocking concrete blocks	3 / 0.6	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	4 weeks	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container.
AREA 13	Tyres from articulated trailers (pile based on each container volume)	As above	As above	3 / 0.6	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	4 weeks	As above
AREA 14	Articulated trailer (ELV) dismantling, crushing, compacting, sorting and separation area - mixture of wood and scrap metal	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Partly within bolt down concrete retaining wall to the north and interlocking block wall to the east	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	15	20	2	300	0.75	450	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 15	Mixed HCl waste holding area	Free-standing (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	Freestanding / concrete panel wall	3	7	6	2	42	0.75	63	<1 week	Pile usually cleared daily or 1 week only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREA 16	Trommel fines	Free-standing (processed by Terex Ecotec Trommel Screen)	N/A	N/A	4	4	2	16	0.5	16	<12 hours	Cleared every few hours to adjacent sites on Ditton Road
AREA 17	Plasterboard	8-cubic yard skip	N/A	N/A	1.67	3.66	1.22	6.1122	1	7	<1 week	Each container is moveable and accessible from at least one side. Container removed sooner if full and replenished with new container. This container is also covered out-of-hours
AREAS 18 - 21	Sorted wastes via picking line and hand sort - wood, plastic, paper & cardboard and non-recyclable	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off containers (processed by hand sorting and excavator)	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<1 week	As above
AREA 22	Scrap metal	40-cubic yard roll on, roll off container (sorted overband magnet)	N/A	N/A	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<1 week	As above
AREAS 23	Bulky hardcore, brick, stone etc...	Free-standing (end of treatment process)	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear and interlocking concrete blocks to the sides	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	8	8	2	64	0.75	96	<12 weeks	Pile usually removed weekly, 12 weeks only in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, transport failures etc...
AREAS 24 - 27	Processed ferrous scrap metal <30mm - 150mm	Processed by shearing	As above	3 / 0.15 & 0.6	5.5	5	2	27.5	1	55	<12 weeks	As above
AREA 28	Skips of waste awaiting tipping	Unprocessed / loose in 4 - 8 cubic yard skips	Bolt down concrete retaining wall to the rear	3 / 0.15	6.1	2.44	2.62	14.884	1	39	<48 hours	Containers usually tipped before end of the working day but may be stored Sat - Mon in extenuating circumstances i.e. breakdowns, staff shortages etc...

**INSET PLAN SHOWING WIDER SITE, ACCESS ROUTES AND NEAREST FIRE HYDRANT**



- KEY:**
- Proposed permit boundary
  - Waste storage areas
  - Non-waste storage areas
  - Hazardous waste storage areas
  - Non-waste fuels, oils and other liquids storage
  - Temporary waste storage areas (clear prior to shutdown)
  - Waste recycling / storage buildings (impermeable concrete floor)
  - Other buildings i.e. workshops/offices
  - Impervious concrete surfaces with sealed drainage
  - Contaminated surface water drainage
  - Surface water drainage fall direction
  - Gully's
  - Manholes
  - Quarantine area (with 6m buffer zone) based on AREA 18
  - Hose reels (indicative location)
  - Fire fighting equipment / extinguishers (indicative locations)
  - Plant shut-off (indicative location)
  - Manual fire alarms (break glass / horns) - indicative location
  - Spill kits (indicative location)
  - Designated smoking area
  - Access route for emergency services
  - Fire hydrants
  - Fire assembly points
  - Out-of-hours plant storage
  - Pan, tilt and zone camera with 50m coverage
  - 0.25m high fire water boom deployment (used only in fire event)



**Oaktree Environmental Ltd**  
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants

Lime House, Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ  
t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk

**DRAWING TITLE**  
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

**CLIENT**  
Global Metal Recycling Ltd

**PROJECT/SITE**  
Land Adjacent to Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes W88 0TL

SCALE @ AD	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:250	3344	003
DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
MILL/3344/03	--	ISSUED
DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	27.12.23

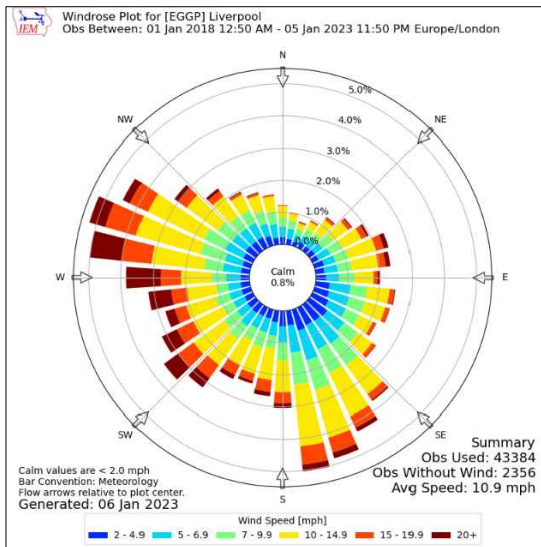
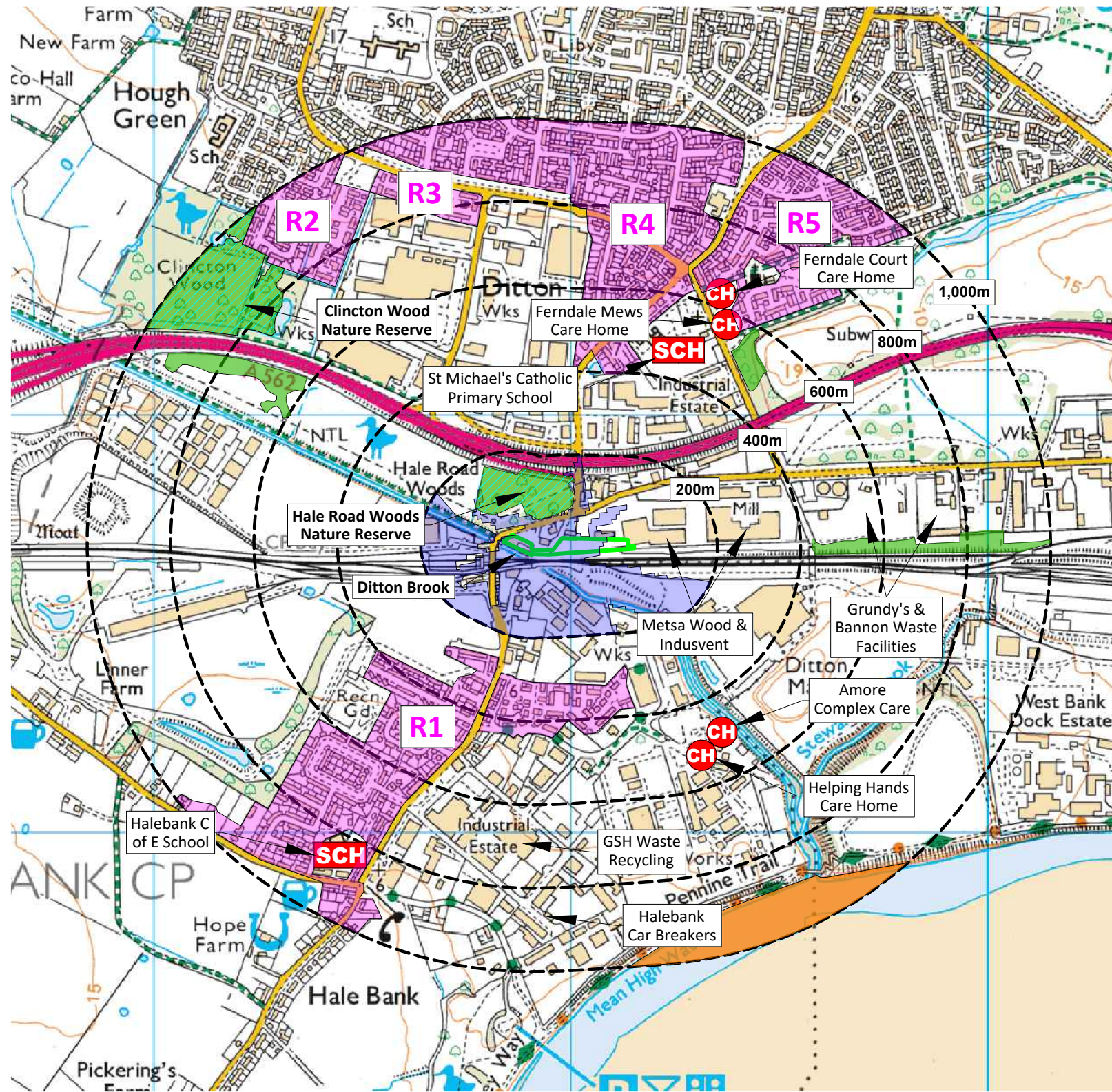
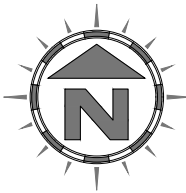
**NOTES**  
Drawing for indication only. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of H.M.S.O. Crown copyright licence No. 100022432. This drawing is copyright and property of Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

REVISION HISTORY			
Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	27.12.23	CP	Initial drawing



**KEY:**

-  Permit boundary
-  Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
-  Residential receptor blocks (may include small retail/leisure also)
-  Workplaces (includes waste, agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
-  Class A roads
-  Class B roads
-  Class C roads
-  Railway line
-  School
-  Care homes
-  Woodland areas (not protected)
-  Priority Habitat (deciduous woodland)
-  Flood zone 3 boundary (within 200m of permit boundary only)
-  Local nature reserves
-  Mersey Estuary Ramsar & SSSI



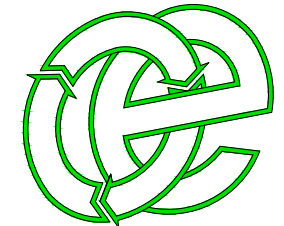
- NOTES**
1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
  2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Westerly.

Drawing for indication only. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of H.M.S.O. Crown copyright licence No. 100022432. This drawing is copyright and property of Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

**REVISION HISTORY**

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

**Oaktree Environmental Ltd**  
Waste, Planning and Environmental Consultants



**DRAWING TITLE**  
RECEPTOR PLAN

**CLIENT**  
Global Metal Recycling Ltd

**PROJECT/SITE**  
Land Adjacent to Millhouse Garage, Hale Road, Widnes WA8 0TL

SCALE @ A3	CLIENT NO	JOB NO
1:12,500	3344	003

DRAWING NUMBER	REV	STATUS
MILL/3344/04	-	Issued

DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE
CP	--	27.12.23

Lime House, Road Two, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QZ  
t: 01606 558833 | e: sales@oaktree-environmental.co.uk



# Appendix II

## Complaints recording 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 III

## Dust Monitoring Form

**GLOBAL METAL RECYCLING LTD - DUST MONITORING FRM**

<b>WEEK BEGINNING</b>								<b>COMMENTS BELOW (AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE); IF COMMENT IS NO – ADD FURTHER COMMENTS</b>
<b>DAY/DATE/TIME OF INSPECTION</b>								
<b>SHEET 1 OF</b>								
<b>DAILY RECORDING INFORMATION</b>	<b>WASTE RECEPTION AREAS</b>	<b>SITE SURFACES</b>	<b>WASTE LOADING / UNLOADING</b>	<b>WASTE STORAGE AREAS / BAYS</b>	<b>PROCESSING AREAS</b>	<b>SCREENER &amp; TRONNEL AREAS</b>	<b>OTHER AREA OF SITE - SPECIFY</b>	
WEATHER CONDITIONS								
WEATHER TEMPERATURE								
WIND SPEED								
WIND DIRECTION								
PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE SUITABLE								
HELIOS SUPPRESSION FUNCTIONING								
DUST CANNONS / HOSES FUNCTIONING								
IS WASTE STORAGE BELOW HEIGHT OF BAY								
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 INFORMED OF THE INSPECTION								
DOES ACTION NEED TO BE TAKEN								
INSPECTION CARRIED OUT BY								
OTHER								
<b>NOTES/ACTION (CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY):</b>								
<b>CHECKED BY</b>				<b>SIGNATURE</b>				
<b>POSITION</b>				<b>DATE</b>				