

# DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Pontefract WF8 3LU

Wentvalley Skips Ltd

|            |             |            |             |          |     |
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# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Site history / background**

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Wentvalley Skips Ltd to prepare a Dust Management Plan (DMP) for their site situated at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Pontefract WF8 3LU.

1.1.2 All references to the site in this DMP shall mean the permitted boundary extracted from the EP and the area to the north of the site comprising site offices/stores, skip storage and the weighbridge.

1.1.3 This DMP will allow Wentvalley Skips 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.

## **1.2 Site location**

1.2.1 The site is located at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Pontefract WF8 3LU, which is situated in the county of North Yorkshire and the district of Selby and is. It is located some 1 km to the west-north-west of the village of Kirk Smeaton and approximately 1.2 km east of the village of Wentbridge.

1.2.2 The locality is rural, dominated by arable farming and grassland (including the Brockadale Nature Reserve and SSSI) together with areas of established woodland, especially to the north of the quarry along Smeaton Crag. The B6474 Went Edge Road runs east-west immediately to the south of the quarry, and the A1 runs north-south some 450m to the west. Site access is via a dedicated access road onto the B6474.

1.2.3 There are few residential dwellings in the immediate vicinity of either the existing quarry with the nearest residential receptor (The Cottage) being approximately 400m to the north-east of the site and 200m north-east of the existing quarry.

1.2.4 The site is not located within a designated Air Quality Management Area.

### **1.3 Facility overview**

1.3.1 The site comprises a household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment incorporating a mechanical fines treatment.

1.3.2 The main issue of dust could arise from, but not limited to the following:

- i) Waste reception and tipping areas;
- ii) Manoeuvring of vehicles tracking dust
- iii) Operation of the mechanical fines treatment plant; and,
- iv) Storage and loading areas comprising potentially 'dusty' wastes.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.4 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.



## **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. WEQS/2782/04. 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 comes from the direction of the south-east.

### **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>Boundary</b>    | <b>Receptor</b>  | <b>Approximate distance from site boundary (m)</b> |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Surrounding        | Numerous industrial & commercial uses on Smeaton Industrial Park | 0 – 200  |
| West, North & East | River Went   | 200 – 1,000  |
| West, North & East | Brockadale (SSSI)  | >150   |
| North-east         | <i>The Cottage</i>   | 450  |
| North-west         | Brockadale Oaks Farm   | 475  |

### **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 from site boundary (m)</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Wentvalley Aggregates Ltd           | Smeaton Industrial Estate, WF8 3LU | Physical treatment facility for aggregate recycling | 0 - 100  |
| Surrounding Industrial Estate Users | Smeaton Industrial Estate, WF8 3LU | Industrial and concrete manufacturing facility.     | 0 – 200  |

## **3 Site Operations**

### **3.1 Waste deliveries**

- 3.1.1 Waste will be delivered to the site via the existing access 1km to the north of the site comprising the main quarry entrance. Upon arrival, the vehicle contents will be checked and the weighbridge supervisor who will then direct the driver to the site.
- 3.1.2 Waste will arrive and depart at/from the site primarily consisting of Wentvalley Skips Ltd's own vehicles consisting of 8 wheeled tipper lorries for skips/containers.
- 3.1.3 All loads are either sheeted or contained upon delivery and removal.
- 3.1.4 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.
- 3.1.5 For all mixed loads of waste accepted, the loads will be directed to **Areas 1 – 3** for tipping and storage prior to sorting by hand or using a mechanical grab / excavator to segregate any recyclables.
- 3.1.6 For loads of fines which will be further recycled to recover the inerts and remove constituents will be tipped and stored in **Area 8** prior to loading into the treatment plant. If **Area 8** is full, the material will be stored in **Area 7** which will act as an overflow bay for the material.
- 3.1.7 The mechanical treatment plant will deposit the waste in covered bays via conveyors and by hand from staff inside the picking line.
- 3.1.8 If any loads are found to be containing high levels of powders, site management i.e. the site manager or TCM will be alerted by site staff and management will reject the load in

accordance with the site's rejected waste procedure shown in the EMS. If unauthorised waste is discovered after deposit, it will be loaded into a quarantine skip using mobile plant which will be sheet prior to removal. The site will utilise water bowsers if the rejected material is considered dusty.

## **3.2 Site infrastructure**

3.2.1 The site infrastructure is clearly detailed on Drawing No. WEQS/2782/03 which is shown in Appendix I of this DMP. The drawing illustrates the following areas on site:

- i) Different surfaces i.e. concrete etc.
- ii) Location of buildings
- iii) Height/type of perimeter fencing
- iv) Reception and storage areas of waste
- v) Location of fixed plant/equipment
- vi) Existing dust mitigation techniques

## **3.3 Wastes with dust potential**

3.3.1 The following common wastes which the site could accept will have the potential to create dust:

**Table 3.1 – EWC Codes/descriptions with dust potential**

| <b>EWC Code</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|-----------------|---|
| 01 04 08        | waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07   |
| 01 04 09        | waste sand and clays  |
| 17 01 07        | mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06                                    |
| 17 05 04        | soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03  |
| 17 08 02        | gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01  |
| 17 09 04        | mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03                    |
| 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 |
| 20 01 41        | wastes from chimney sweeping  |
| 20 02 02        | soil and stones   |
| 20 03 03        | street-cleaning residues  |

### 3.4 Overview of site operations

3.4.1 In summary the following different categories of waste are accepted, stored and treated in the following areas:

- a) All mixed loads will be deposited in the mixed waste reception bays inside the waste transfer building (**Areas 1 - 3**) and crudely sorted by hand into recyclable materials such, wood/timber, metals, plasterboard, green waste, brick, concrete, soil, non-recyclable etc. and transferred into the appropriate recycling skips (**Areas 5 - 6**).
- b) Any paper/plastic removed from **Areas 1 – 3** will be fed into the baler in the adjacent bay (**Area 4**) and baled. The bales will be collected throughout the day.
- c) Any large amounts of inert i.e. concrete / brick will be sent for further processing in the adjacent quarry and smaller inert material <30mm will be directed to **Areas 7-8** to await mechanical treatment as per below.

#### **MECHANICAL TREATMENT PLANT**

- d) The waste from **Areas 7-8** will be loaded into the feed hopper of the treatment plant using a 360° excavator or a 4-wheel loading shovel equipped with a bucket.
- e) The hopper connects to a double deck screen with overband magnet which removes small metal fragments from the and discharges them in a skip below (**Area 11**) discharge yard skip below.
- f) The double deck screen then discharges 10mm – 40mm fines and 40mm – 80mm fines (midsize/heavies) into the 3-sided storage bays top the south (**Areas 9-10**).
- g) At the end of the double deck screen comprises an air separator/blower which blow the lighter material into an enclosed steel cage (**Area 12**).
- h) The remaining material is then transferred from the double deck screen onto the oversize conveyor (above 80mm) where further recyclables comprising wood, paper and cardboard are handpicked inside picking line and deposited into open topped skips below (**Areas 13 – 15**).
- i) At the end of picking line, a further overband magnet will recover any further metal not picked up at the first stage of the treatment process and deposit it into a skip below (**Area 16**).

- j) The end material falling off the conveyor should comprise clean rubble (<80mm – 300, mm) which would be sent to the adjacent aggregates site for processing.
- k) The contents from scrap metal skips, pickling line skips and lights cage would be transferred/emptied to **Areas 5-6** to await removal off site for further processing.
- l) The fines arising from **Areas 9-10** would be sent to the adjacent aggregates site onward sale or recycling.

### **3.5 Processed waste types/product**

3.5.1 Once waste has been subject to mechanical treatment, it will consist of the following EWC codes or product which all have the potential to cause dust:

- i) 19 12 09 - Minerals
- ii) 19 12 12 – Aggregates
- iii) 19 12 12 – Processed soils

### **3.6 Mobile plant and equipment**

3.6.1 Mobile plant and equipment along with their preventative maintenance are clearly detailed in the site's EMS and Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) and not considered necessary to duplicate as part of this DMP.

## **4 Dust Management**

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

4.1.1 The site manager, site foreman / 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.

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 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. A suitable Dust Monitoring Consultant may be contacted to train staff regarding third party monitoring i.e. Ambient Air Monitoring if dust issues cannot be rectified.

4.1.4 Wentvalley Skips Ltd will contact Oaktree Environmental Ltd for a review/audit of this DMP.

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

4.2.1 The possible dust/emission sources of dust/emissions include:

- Tipping of waste into reception areas
- Sorting/transfer of waste using excavators/telehandlers/loading shovels
- Loading of waste into mobile plant i.e. the HCl treatment plant or screener
- Storage of waste or product stockpiles containing dusty wastes/materials
- Vehicles accessing/aggressing the site tracking dust on to or off the site
- Dust blown from site surfaces
- Loading waste materials back on to vehicles
- Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles/plant/machinery on site (NO<sub>2</sub>).

### **4.3 Control Measures (general)**

4.3.1 Good housekeeping and site practices are vital to ensure that the impacts from fugitive dust and debris impacts are controlled. In addition, the following mitigation measures are present at the site; these include mitigation measures with regards to specific items of fixed plant/equipment and infrastructure:

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

4.4.1 As shown on Drawing No. WEQS/2782/03, the site will benefit from 3m high concrete panel walls. The concrete panels are 1m high so staff are able visually know the height of waste storage based on this.

4.4.2 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. During dry weather conditions, stockpiles will be dampened prior to and during loading operations. The site will not load material during high wind events where dust could be blown off site.

### **4.5 Control measures - site surfaces / drainage**

4.5.1 The HCI transfer station will be located on a concrete hardstanding which drains into an underground tank. As the site is surfaced with concrete, this reduces the risk of airborne debris such as mud, stones being deposited around areas of the site.

4.5.2 The concrete area 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.

### **4.6 Control Measures – good housekeeping**

4.6.1 The concrete surface will be manually cleaned, swept etc. every day, throughout the day by operatives using a mixture of hoses, the water bowser and loading shovels. The frequency of inspections will be constant throughout the day as site management can view the vehicle

from the adjacent office and site management will have trained drivers in recognising the implication of tracking mud off site.

4.6.2 During periods of prolonged rainfall which will cause muddy surfaces, the operator will hire in a road sweeper which will be deployed and can also be used as a contingency in the event staff have unknowingly tracked mud onto the highway.

4.6.3 In extreme weather conditions such as a high wind or a combination of dry weather and high winds, the site will reduce operations and/or deploy the use of additional suppression such as bowsers providing a constant flow of water.

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

4.7.1 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 in all extreme 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 will be dampened-down and/or swept to ensure that operation of vehicles, plant and equipment and the effects of windy conditions do not give rise to fugitive dust. This will be during prolonged periods of dry, windy weather where visible dust has been noted via a site inspection.
- Vehicle speed on site is restricted to 5 miles per hour. Signs will be 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.
- Vehicle routes will avoid waste storage areas and waste deliveries are evenly spread throughout the day. Appropriate signage is in place throughout the site.
- 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. All engines on plant and vehicles will be powered down when they are not in use.



- Any mud/dust deposited onto the public highway (i.e. Went Edge Road and surrounding network) will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by operatives or by way of a road sweeper which would be hired-in immediately. It must be noted that other vehicles from adjacent sites egress on to Went Edge Road so the operator will only commit to cleaning mud/deposited via their site. Any other mud/debris found on Went Edge Road will be photographed and noted on-site inspections.

## **4.8 Control Measures – storage of waste and loading/unloading**

4.8.1 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 their containment bay.
- An operational height will be restricted to 3m to ensure on site dust suppression can function correctly.
- 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.
- Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions where adjustment permits. All tipping and loading of material into and from HGVs will take place on the site surface to ensure the minimum drop heights are maintained. Where waste is loaded into mobile plant for processing, the loading plant i.e. excavator can be placed directly into the feed of the plant and not dropped from a distance. All conveyors and chutes on mobile plant will be enclosed if site management detect dust nuisance from daily inspections.
- **Double handling** – The only time the site will double handle waste is during the loading of waste into the mechanical plant if the feed area is full. It is proposed to reduce double handling by depositing waste directly into the hopper of the treatment in one movement providing operations permit.

#### **4.9 Control measures - water supply**

4.9.1 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 subscribe to the Met Office in the event of a drought being imminent. This will enable the operator to source water and store in tanks prior to a potential water ban.

4.9.2 The site benefits from a 36,000-litre tank which is topped up daily to ensure its always full and a smaller 2,000 litre mobile water bowser which can be used in all areas of the site throughout the day.

#### **4.10 Control measures – wheel wash**

As no smaller vehicles will enter the processing/treatment areas, it is envisaged HGV's are the only type of vehicle which could track mud/debris onto the highway. The site benefits from a wheel wash which is at the main quarry entrance. The wheel wash has a 4m wash platform with optional 3m ramps and a water recycling tank capacity of 19,000L. The wheel wash is constructed from heavy duty steel and operating in a closed loop system, eliminating the need for an operator as well as an automatic sensor entry for improved site safety. The wheel wash platform has 11 strategically placed water delivery pipes, spraying narrow fans of water with up to 4 bar pressure at a targeted location on each tyre. To reduce the occurrence of striping, nozzles are placed in a staggered position ensuring the whole tyre is cleaned effectively in one-wheel rotation. The standard spray pattern is configured to minimise overspray, combined with galvanised side screens to ensure water stays in the system to be recycled.

4.10.1 Prior to egressing the site, the HGV will undergo a thorough inspection by site management which includes checking for the presence of mud/debris, before and after passing through the wheel wash. After the vehicle has been through the wheel wash, the site surface is tarmac meaning that there is no further risk of mud/debris escaping from the site in assuming the HGV has been deemed acceptable to leave the site. During periods of heavy

rainfall, HGV's may have to undergo an additional 'wash' to ensure the risk of tracking the mud/debris is minimised.

## **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 in Section 3:

**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**

|                    |          | <b>Consequence</b> |           |           |           |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                    |          | <b>S</b>           | <b>Mo</b> | <b>Mi</b> | <b>N</b>  |
| <b>Probability</b> | <b>1</b> | High               | High      | Medium    | Low       |
|                    | <b>2</b> | High               | Medium    | Low       | Near-Zero |
|                    | <b>3</b> | Medium             | Low       | Near-Zero | N/A       |
|                    | <b>4</b> | 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.

## **6 RISK ASSESSMENT TABLE**

- 6.1.1 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.
- 6.1.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.4 Table 6.1, 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 6.1 -Source, pathway, receptor, abatement tables

| Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation | Source(s)  | Pathway | Receptor(s)   | Consequences  | Effect   | Probability | Assessment Outcome  | Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments | Assessment Outcome following actions / recommendations |
|---|--|---------|---|---|----------|-------------|---|--|--|
| Dust / Particulates                         | Unsheeted vehicles accessing/ egressing to/from the site         | Air     | Site personnel / visitors<br>Surrounding site users / occupiers (see table 1.1)<br>Surface waters (Main Rivers)<br>Flora & fauna (ecology)<br>Brockadale (SSSI)<br>Nearest residential receptor | Air Pollution<br>Water Pollution<br>Inhalation/ Embedment of dust | Moderate | 3           | Medium<br><br>Management will ensure that all site vehicles operated by Wentvalley Skips Ltd are adequately sheeted before leaving the site. Third parties delivering waste to the site will be advised prior to delivery that loads must be sheeted.<br><br>The management will attempt to ensure deliveries will be spread out evenly throughout the day.<br><br>A maximum speed limit of 5mph will be maintained.<br><br>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 would be hired-in should management observe significant dust build up or generation along the access road. | Low  |  |
| Dust / Particulates                         | Vehicles tipping waste deliveries into the waste reception areas | Air     | Site personnel / visitors<br>Surrounding site users / occupiers (see table 1.1)<br>Surface waters (Main Rivers)<br>Flora & fauna (ecology)<br>Brockadale (SSSI)<br>Nearest residential receptor | Air Pollution<br>Water Pollution<br>Inhalation/ Embedment of dust | Moderate | 2           | High<br><br>It is considered that the waste with the highest potential for dust / particulate generation will generally comprise; mixed construction and demolition wastes and soils/stones.<br><br>The main waste reception area will take place inside a building. Other external storage bays accepting and storing material will be stored below the height of the bay and contained.<br><br>Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions using a 360° grab.<br><br>The use of bowsers will offer constant suppression during unloading in order to prevent dust emissions from the tipping of material.  | Low  |  |

| Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation | Source(s)                                      | Pathway | Receptor(s)   | Consequences  | Effect   | Probability | Assessment Outcome | Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments   | Assessment Outcome following actions / recommendations |
|---|--|---------|---|---|----------|-------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Dust / Particulates                         | Loading of waste into reception area           | Air     | Site personnel / visitors<br>Surrounding site users / occupiers (see table 1.1)<br>Surface waters (Main Rivers)<br>Flora & fauna (ecology)<br>Brockadale (SSSI)<br>Nearest residential receptor | Air Pollution<br>Water Pollution<br>Inhalation/ Embedment of dust | Moderate | 2           | High               | Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions.<br><br>Waste loaded into the hopper will be pre-sprayed/dowsed prior to loading using the bowsers.<br><br>The onsite water bowsers (will offer constant during loading in order to prevent dust emissions from the tipping of material.<br><br>Concrete panel walls will aid in containing any fugitive dust emissions from the deposit of waste.<br><br>All treatment plant is enclosed within bays with freeboard. | Low  |
| Dust / Particulates                         | Transporting / loading of aggregates / product | Air     | Site personnel / visitors<br>Surrounding site users / occupiers (see table 1.1)<br>Surface waters (Main Rivers)<br>Flora & fauna (ecology)<br>Brockadale (SSSI)<br>Nearest residential receptor | Air Pollution<br>Water Pollution<br>Inhalation/ Embedment of dust | Moderate | 2           | High               | Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions.<br><br>Material loaded into the vehicles/plant will benefit from the use of a bowser.<br><br>The onsite water bowser will offer constant during unloading in order to prevent dust emissions from the loading/processing and discharge of the material.<br><br>Concrete panel walls will aid in containing any fugitive dust emissions from the deposit of waste.  | Low  |

| Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation | Source(s)   | Pathway | Receptor(s)   | Consequences   | Effect | Probability | Assessment Outcome | Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments   | Assessment Outcome following actions / recommendations |
|---|---|---------|---|--|--------|-------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Dust / particulates                         | Prolonged periods of dry/warm or windy weather conditions | Air     | Site personnel / visitors<br>Surrounding site users / occupiers (see table 1.1)<br>Surface waters (Main Rivers)<br>Flora & fauna (ecology)<br>Brockadale (SSSI)<br>Nearest residential receptor | Air Pollution<br>Water Pollution<br>Inhalation/<br>Embedment of dust | Mo     | 2           | Med                | Drop heights will be kept to a minimum to prevent dust emissions.<br><br>Site management will carry out the wetting down/suppression/ of all onsite stockpiles and access roads during these conditions.<br><br>The processing and tipping/loading/unloading of waste will cease until conditions have been improved. The site manager is responsible for ensuring this.<br><br>Additional visual assessment / monitoring will be onsite and undertaken around the site perimeter in order to ensure dust is not migrating offsite.<br><br>Notification alert system set up with the Met Officer to prepare for any potential dry/windy weather conditions in advance. | Low  |

## **7 Monitoring and contingency measures**

### **7.1 Monitoring and recording**

- 7.1.1 **Visual assessment** - Site management will make a visual inspection of dust emissions around the entire site perimeter throughout the day (minimum once) to inspect the presence of dust beyond the site boundary. Additional monitoring will be carried out during times of severe weather conditions or should operatives observe significant levels of dust. The monitoring will be carried at intervals while the site is operational and should it be observed that dust is being emitted from the site, notes will be made as to; the amount, direction and source of the dust. In the event of dust being visible off-site operations will reduce until the dust-off site ceases. If the reduction still creates excessive dust then the operation should cease until the problem is fully rectified.
- 7.1.2 The operator will obtain prior notifications from the Met Office in advance of problematic weather conditions including wind speed and direction, droughts etc. to see whether the dust suppression techniques need to be increased to reduce the likelihood of complaints.
- 7.1.3 Out of hours monitoring will not be regularly required as it is deemed that the processing and loading of the material is likely to give rise to the highest levels of dust emissions i.e. the screener and fines treatment. However, should it become apparent out-of-hours that stockpiles are giving rise to dust, site management will then make a decision on whether additional out of hours monitoring is required (based on predicted wind speeds, observed success of waste storage containment etc.).
- 7.1.4 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.
- 7.1.5 Should the monitoring conclude that a certain activity is giving rise to dust which is migrating offsite, steps will be made to reduce the impact of this activity, which may include, but is not limited to; additional steel sheets/netting on top of boundary walls/fences, increase in

height of bay walls/enclosure, reduction of stockpile size, increased dust suppression, suspension of the work until lower wind speeds are recorded.

- 7.1.6 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.

## **7.2 Monitoring**

- 7.2.1 Site staff will continuously visually monitor dust emissions whilst external plant is in operation and will control dust emissions using the procedures listed above, asking the site manager, compliance manager, TCM or third party for advice as required. Work procedures will be stopped/adjusted should it be evident significant dust is being emitted which has the potential to migrate offsite.

- 7.2.2 Site management will also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events such as bad weather 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.

## **7.3 Staff shortages/human error**

- 7.3.1 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.

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

## **7.4 Weather conditions**

7.4.1 The site will set up a notification alert system with Met Office to receive updated weather alerts for the following weather conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site dust complaint:

- High winds >30mph
- 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.

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

### **HIGH WINDS**

- There will be no sorting, processing or treatment of any wastes which are likely to be blown around during conditions of high winds; high winds would be where it is evident where dust is escaping beyond the site.
- 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.
- In the event of extreme winds, the site will deploy the above measures and may be forced to close operations 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 water bowsers to ensure suppression techniques can still function.
- For periods of prolonged dry conditions, stockpiles and processing heights may be reduced to a suitable level to reduce the risk of dust.

- If the above measures are not suitable, the site will look install dust netting in a timescale agreed with the EA.
- 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.

## **7.5 Operational failure**

- 7.5.1 The 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, which result in the closure of the site, will be recorded in the site diary.
- 7.5.2 All details of defects, problems and repairs carried out will be recorded on a daily inspection form. Detailed comments may also be recorded in the site diary. All repairs will be carried out within 5 working days unless agreed otherwise with the EA.
- 7.5.3 All repairs to site security will be made as soon as practicable on the discovery of the damage and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.
- 7.5.4 All defects and problems likely to give rise to pollution will be recorded on the form WSL/RF/4 or the operators own recording procedures with repairs/solutions being carried out immediately.
- 7.5.5 Essential spares for plant maintenance are kept on site in a workshop which is located on the adjacent recycling site (i.e. not within the permitted site).

## **7.6 Liaison with Neighbours**

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

- 7.6.2 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.
- 7.6.3 If any dust complaints are received, the complaint will be assigned to an operative familiar with the sites operation who 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). Dust complaints will be investigated and responded to within 24 hours and suitably reviewed by the site manager who is ultimately responsible.
- 7.6.4 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.



## **8 Actions when complaints are received**

### **8.1 Complaints procedure**

- 8.1.1 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).
- 8.1.2 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.
- 8.1.3 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. If complaints are received from members of the public or local businesses, the site will record the incident as per Section 7.1.4 and send a copy of the form to the local business demonstrating the problem has been rectified. The operator would also welcome local business/residents to the site to inform them of the mitigation.
- 8.1.4 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 not being conducted using best-practice controls.
  - 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.

## **8.2 Complaints recording**

8.2.1 Any complaints received in relation to dust will be recorded on the form shown in Appendix II. This form will normally be completed, signed and dated by the site manager, compliance manager or TCM, if they are not available, the office manager will complete the form.

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

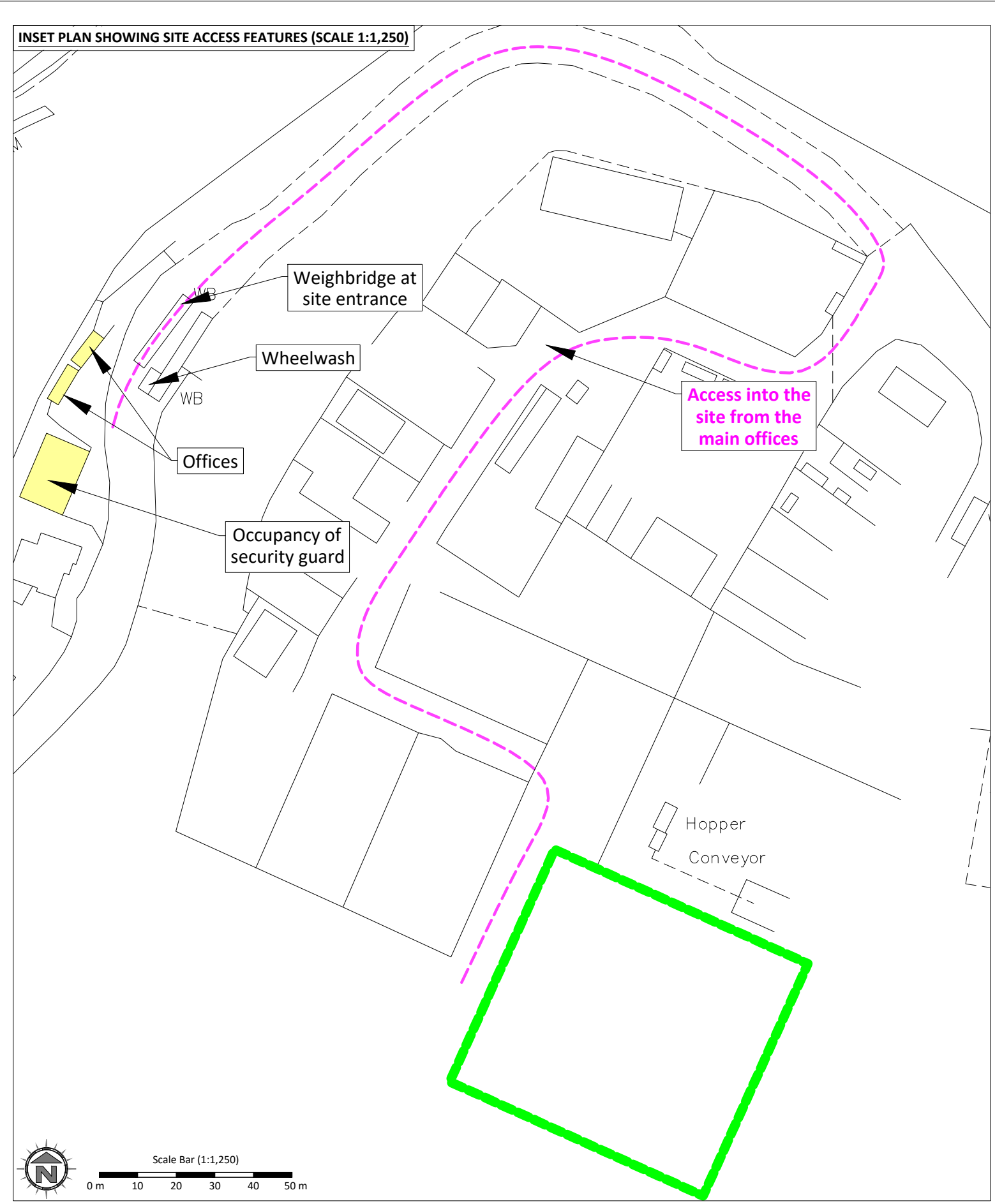
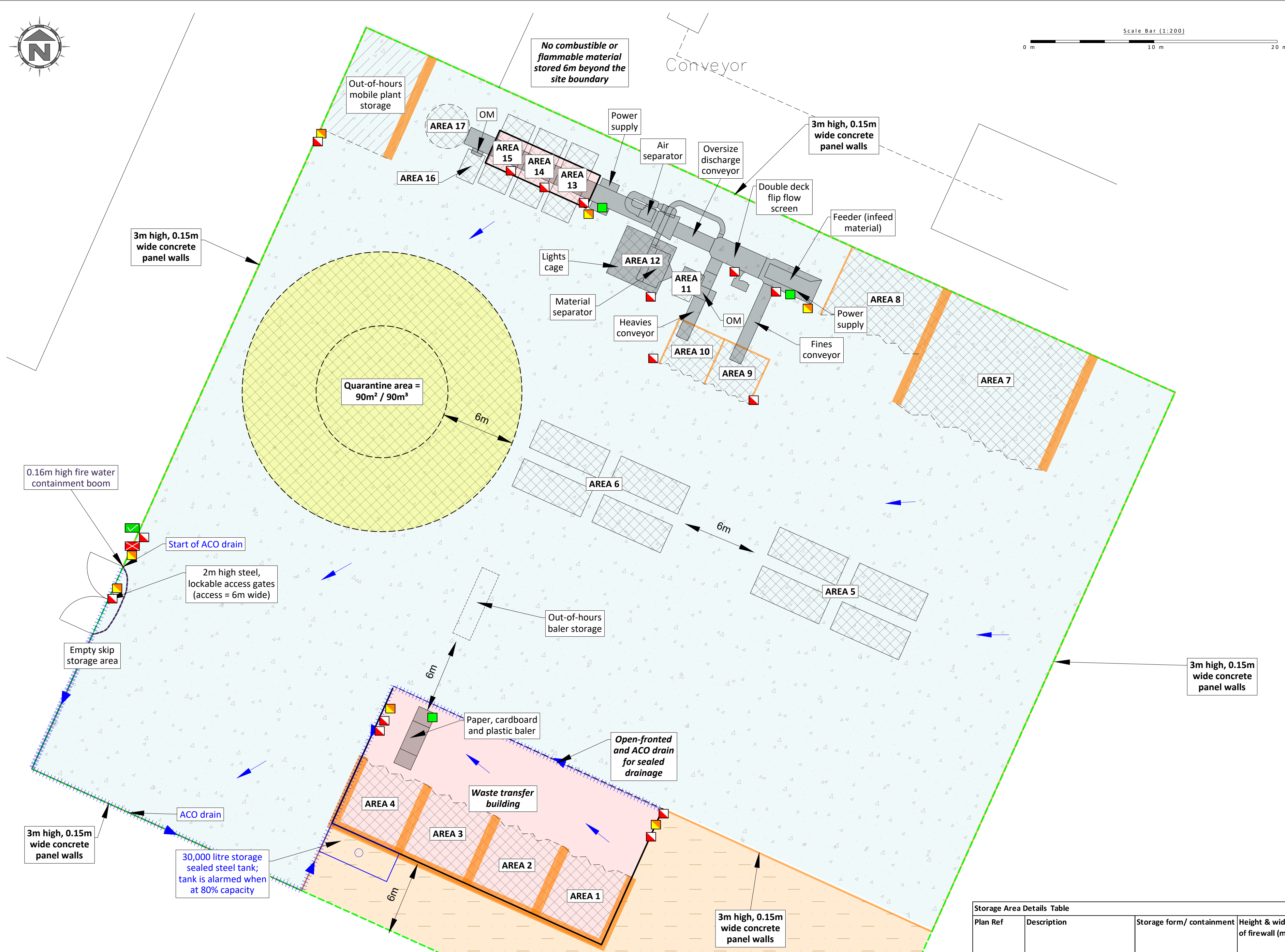
- a) The name, address and telephone number of the caller will be requested.
- b) Each complaint will be given a reference number.
- c) The caller will be asked to give details of:
  - the nature of the complaint;
  - the time;
  - how long it lasted;
  - how often it occurs;
  - is this the first time 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.

# Appendix I

## Drawings

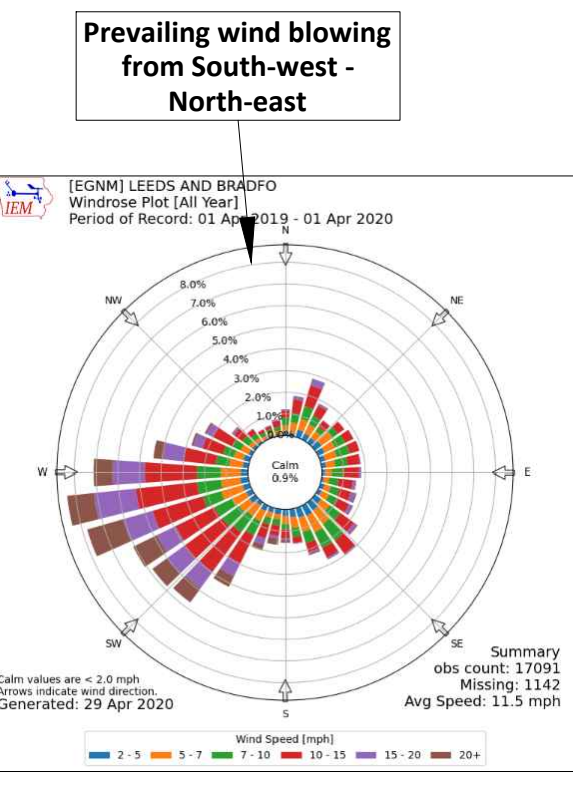
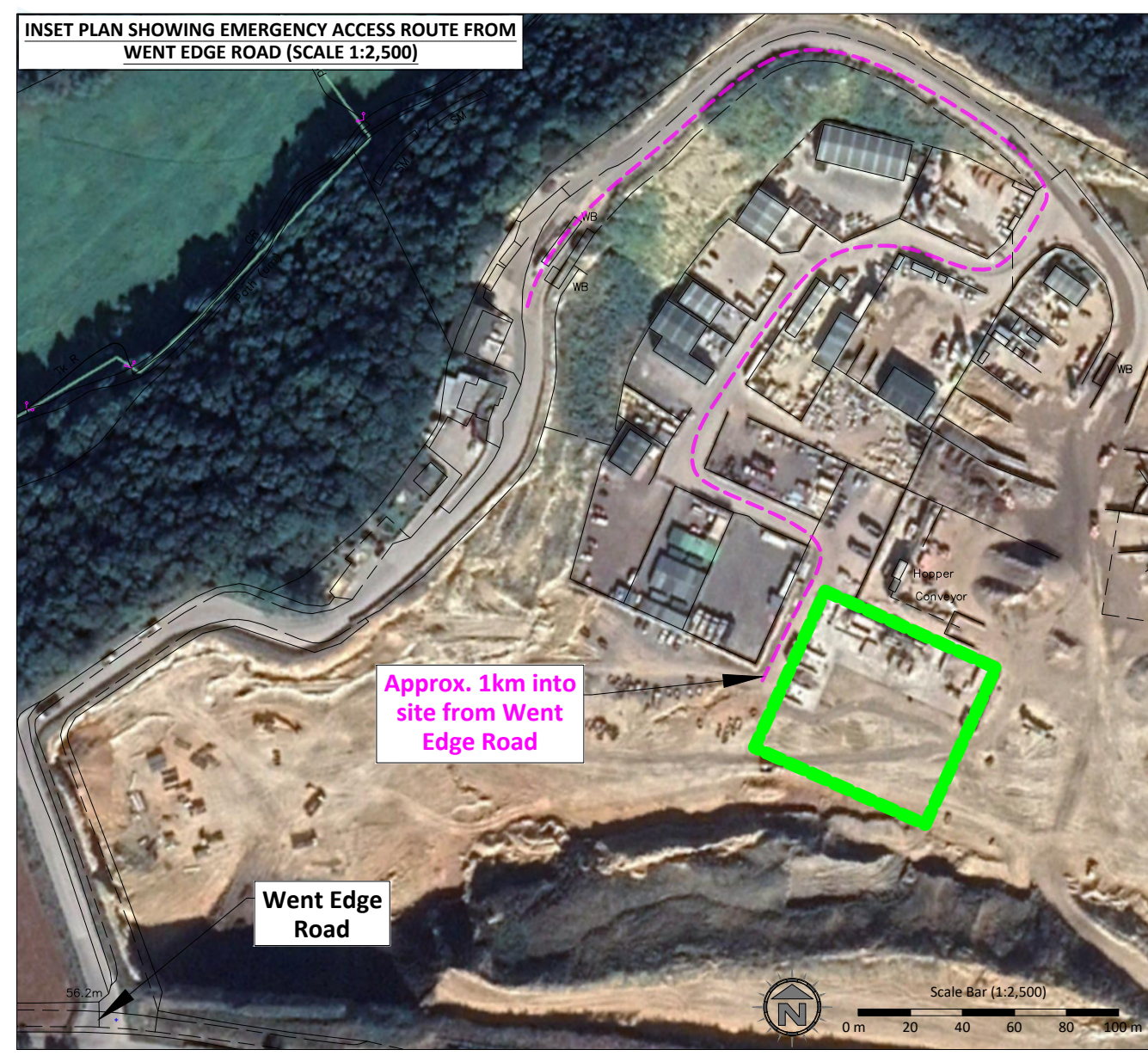




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| REVISION HISTORY |         |      |                 |
|------------------|---------|------|-----------------|
| Rev              | Date    | Init | Description     |
| -                | 12.5.20 | CP   | Initial Drawing |
| A                | 18.5.20 | CP   | Client comments |

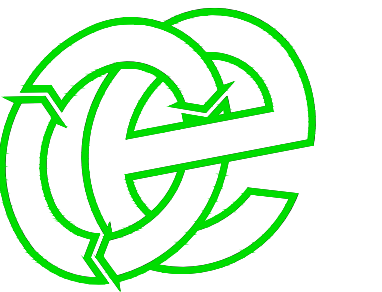
- Key:**
- Permit boundary
  - Waste storage areas
  - Non-waste storage areas
  - Waste sorting buildings
  - Concreted areas
  - Hardstanding areas
  - Other buildings (offices, etc.)
  - 0.6m wide concrete legio block walls
  - 0.1m concrete kerb/seal around pad
  - Spill kit
  - Fire fighting equipment (extinguishers, etc.)
  - Access routes for emergency vehicles and site plant manoeuvring areas
  - Surface water fall direction
  - Underground drainage and direction
  - Surface manhole for inspections
  - Gully (dirty water)
  - Plant shut off
  - Fire assembly point
  - Emergency services box



| Plan Ref    | Description   | Storage form / containment   | Height & width of firewall (m) | Max Length / Width (m) | Operational storage height (m) | Out-of-hours storage height (m) | Appox. Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Conversion factor used | Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Tonnes (approx) | Max Duration of storage (worst case scenario) | Comments  |
|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| AREAS 1-3   | Mixed HIC & CDE waste reception / tipping area                          | Free standing / 3-sided concrete legio block                       | 3.2 & 0.8                      | 6                      | 3                              | 2                               | 40                            | 0.666                  | 80                       | 80              | <72 hours                                     | Pile size based on each bay                               |
| AREA 4      | Paper, cardboard and light plastic bales                                | Free standing / 3-sided concrete legio block                       | 3.2 & 0.8                      | 6                      | 2.4                            | 2.4                             | 40                            | 1                      | 96                       | 100             | <12 hours                                     | Clear out-of-hours  |
| AREA 5      | 4 no. 40 cubic yard skips of sorted waste awaiting                      | Moveable sealed open topped skips                                  | N/A                            | 6.1 x 2 = 12.2         | 2.66                           | 2.66                            | 15 x 4 = 60                   | 1                      | 40 x 4 = 160             | 100             | <72 hours                                     | N/A   |
| AREA 6      | 4 no. 40 cubic yard skips of sorted waste awaiting                      | Moveable sealed open topped skips                                  | N/A                            | 6.1 x 2 = 12.2         | 2.66                           | 2.66                            | 15 x 4 = 60                   | 1                      | 40 x 4 = 160             | 100             | <72 hours                                     | N/A   |
| AREA 7      | Reception area for mechanically processed fines material (40mm - 300mm) | Free standing / 3-sided concrete panel and legio block storage bay | 3.2 & 0.8 / 0.15               | 9                      | 3                              | 2                               | 130                           | 0.666                  | 260                      | 250-300         | <72 hours                                     | Pile is 75% inert, 25% constituents                       |
| AREA 8      | Infeed pile (40mm - 300mm)  | Free standing / 3-sided concrete panel and legio block storage bay | 3.2 & 0.8 / 0.15               | 13                     | 3                              | 2                               | 50                            | 0.666                  | 100                      | 100-150         | <12 hours                                     | Clear out-of-hours  |
| AREA 9      | 10mm - 40mm fines   | Free standing / 3-sided concrete panel storage bay                 | 3.0 / 0.15                     | 4                      | 3                              | 2                               | 15                            | 0.666                  | 30                       | 30              | <12 hours                                     | Clear out-of-hours / pile is non-combustible              |
| AREA 10     | 10mm - 80mm midsize/heavies   | Free standing / 3-sided concrete panel storage bay                 | 3.0 / 0.15                     | 4                      | 3                              | 2                               | 15                            | 0.666                  | 30                       | 30              | <12 hours                                     | Clear out-of-hours / pile is non-combustible              |
| AREA 11     | Scrap metal arising from overband magnet                                | 4 yard sealed open top skip  | N/A                            | 2.5                    | 1.25                           | 1.25                            | 4                             | 1                      | 5                        | 5               | <72 hours                                     | Metal is collected and deposited using an overband magnet |
| AREA 12     | Lights cage   | Steel cage   | N/A                            | 4.2                    | 2                              | 2                               | 20                            | 1                      | 40                       | 10              | <12 hours                                     | Clear out-of-hours  |
| AREAS 13-15 | Picked combustible wastes i.e. wood, paper, cardboard                   | Moveable 40 cubic yard sealed open topped skips                    | N/A                            | 6.1                    | 2.66                           | 2.66                            | 15 x 3 = 45                   | 1                      | 40 x 3 = 120             | 60              | <72 hours                                     | N/A   |
| AREA 16     | Scrap metal arising from overband magnet                                | 4 yard sealed open top skip  | N/A                            | 2.5                    | 1.25                           | 1.25                            | 15                            | 0.333                  | 6                        | <10             | <72 hours                                     | Bulky concrete (non-combustible waste)                    |

Conversion factors for waste piles are worked out using the following methods set out by The Environment Agency  
 Conversion of 1 for materials stored within containers, area of storage in stackable containers and waste/bale stacks  
 Conversion of 0.6666 for waste stored within a bay  
 Conversion of 0.3333 for waste stored in a free-standing stockpile

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



**DRAWING TITLE**  
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

**CLIENT**  
Wentvalley Skips Ltd

**PROJECT/SITE**  
Went Edge, Kirk Smeaton, Ponterfract WF8 3LU

**SCALE @ A1** 1:200      **JOB NO** 001      **CLIENT NO** 2782
















**DRAWING NUMBER** WEQS/2782/03      **REV** A      **STATUS** Issued

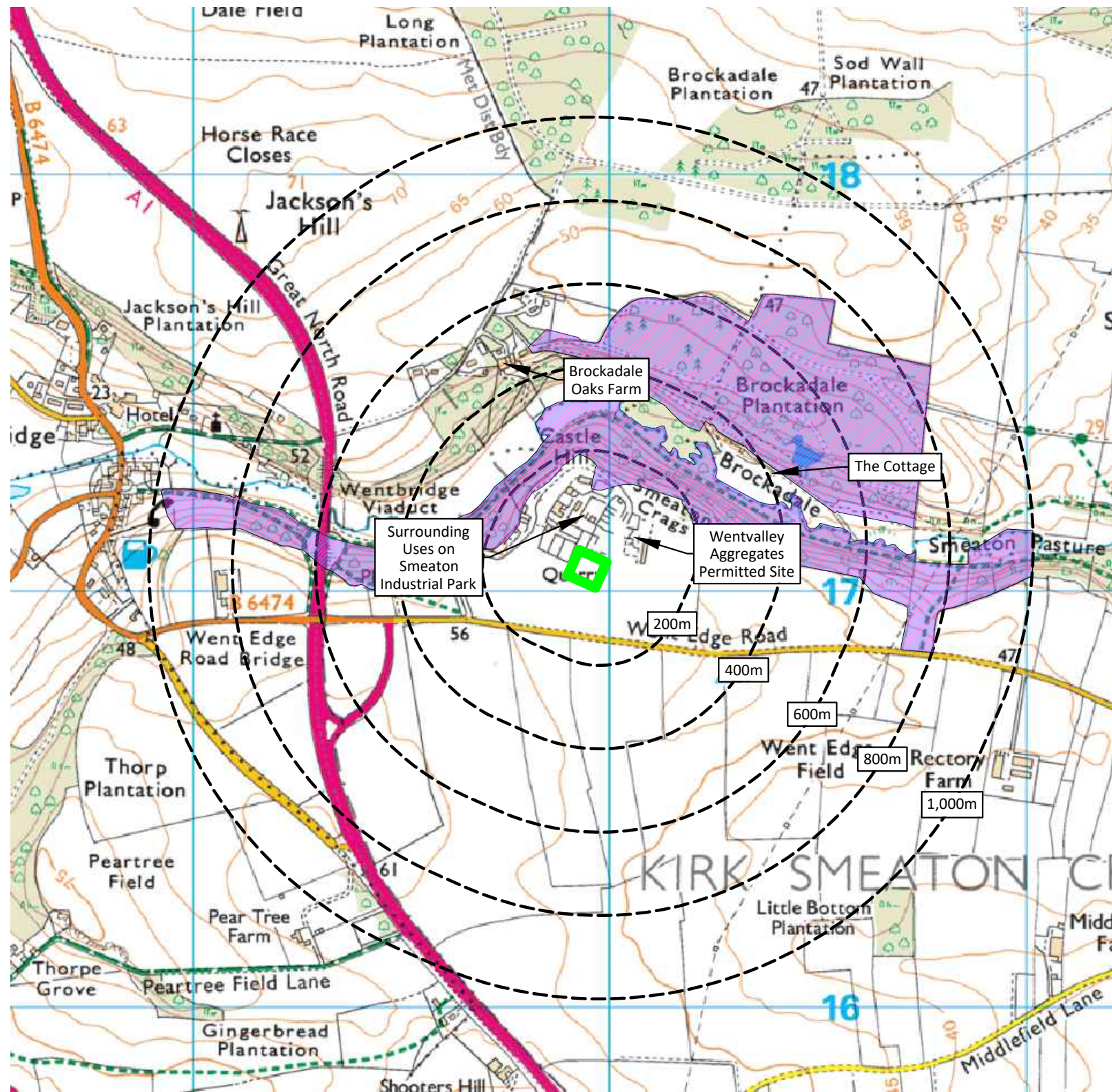
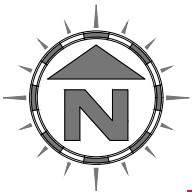
**DRAWN** CP      **CHECKED** RM      **DATE** 18.05.20

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

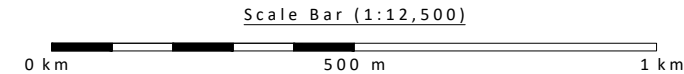
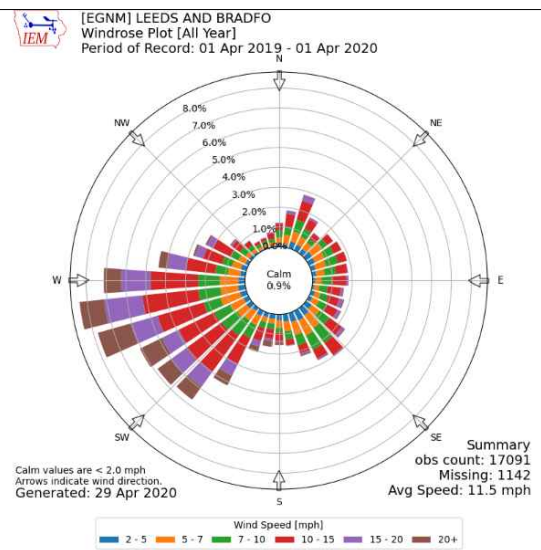


**KEY:**

-  Permit boundary
-  Surface water body ( pond / pool / lake)
-  River Went
-  Buildings includes residential, agriculture, industry, commerce and retail - could also include houses)
-  Residential blocks / properties
-  Class A roads
-  Class B roads
-  Class C roads
-  Railway line
-  School
-  Woodland areas
-  Deciduous woodland
-  Public footpaths
-  Hydrant
-  Protected sites (Brockadale SSSI & Nature Reserve)



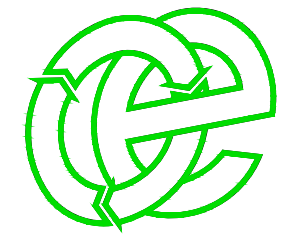
Compass Wind Rose for Leeds & Bradford (EGNM) Period 2019 - 2020  
- source: Iowa State University



**NOTES**  
Boundaries are shown indicatively.  
  
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| REVISION HISTORY |         |       |                 |
|------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Rev              | Date    | Init: | Description:    |
| -                | 14.5.20 | CP    | Initial Drawing |

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



**DRAWING TITLE**  
RECEPTOR PLAN

**CLIENT**  
Wentvalley Skips Ltd

**PROJECT/SITE**  
Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton, Pontefract WF8 3LU

|                               |                      |                          |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>SCALE @ A3</b><br>1:12,500 | <b>JOB NO</b><br>001 | <b>CLIENT NO</b><br>3782 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|

|                                       |                 |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>DRAWING NUMBER</b><br>WEQS/2782/04 | <b>REV</b><br>- | <b>STATUS</b><br>Issued |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|

|                    |                      |                         |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>DRAWN</b><br>CP | <b>CHECKED</b><br>-- | <b>DATE</b><br>14.05.20 |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|

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<br>(noise, odour, dust, other)<br>(date, time, duration) |                  |
| Weather at the time of complaint<br>(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   |                  |