APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2016 (AS AMENDED)

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

MR VICTOR KESERU – TRADING AS ENVIK WASTE RECYCLING SERVICES

WESTSIDE, CAMBRIAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, COEDCAE LANE, PONTYCLUN, CF72 9EX

ECL Ref: ENVK.01.01/ERA
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ACRONYMS/TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

AW	**Ancient Woodland**
DMW	**DataMapWales**
EA	**Environment Agency**
ECL	**Environmental Compliance Limited**
EMS	**Environmental Management System**
Envik Waste	**Envik Waste Environmental Services Limited**
EP	**Environmental Permit**
ERA	**Environmental Risk Assessment**
FRA	**Fire Risk Assessment**
LEL	**Lower Explosion Limit**
LNR	**Local Nature Reserve**
LWS	**Local Wildlife Site**
MAGIC	**Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside**
NGR	**National Grid Reference**
NNR	**National Nature Reserve**
NRW	**Natural Resources Wales**
OS	**Ordnance Survey**
PPMR	**Planned Preventative Maintenance Regime**
Ramsar	**The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance**
RCTCBC	**Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council**
SAC	**Special Areas of Conservation**
SPA	**Special Protection Areas**
SSSI	**Sites of Special Scientific Interest**
The Facility	**Gas Cylinder Storage Facility**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

1.1.1. Environmental Compliance Limited ("ECL") has been commissioned by Mr Victor Keseru, trading as Envik Waste Recycling Services ("Envik Waste"), to produce an Environmental Risk Assessment ("ERA") to form part of the bespoke waste operation Environmental Permit ("EP") application for their proposed gas cylinder storage Facility, hereafter referred to as "the Facility". The Facility is located at Westside, Cambrian Industrial Estate, Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun, CF72 9EX.

1.1.2. An ERA has been undertaken in accordance with Natural Resources Wales ("NRW") *'How to Comply with Your Environmental Compliance'* (Version 8, October 2014) and the relevant requirements of the current version of the Environment Agency ("EA") online guidance[1]) (adopted by NRW), in order to:

- identify potential risks that site operations may present to the environment;
- screen out any insignificant risks;
- assess potentially significant risks in detail; and
- decide on the appropriate control measures.

1.1.3. Accordingly, the assessment has addressed the potential risks relating to the operation of the proposed Facility, namely:

- amenity risks (e.g. fugitive emissions to air, noise, pests etc.); and
- accidents (e.g. fire, loss of containment, loss of power, vandalism).

1.1.4. This version of the ERA (Issue 5, September 2025) has been amended with regard to the Schedule 5 notice, reference PAN-026369 Schedule 5 Re-Issue, ("the Schedule 5") which was issued by Natural Resources Wales ("NRW") on the 3rd September 2025.

1.1.5. It is noted that changes to the text between Issues 3 and 4 (resultant from the previous Schedule 5 response Ref PAN-026369 Schedule 5 Notice for Further Information dated 10 June 2025) have also been updated..

[1] EA online guidance – *'Risk assessments for your environmental permit'*. Available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit , accessed April 2024.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF RECEPTORS

2.1. Site Settings

2.1.1. The Facility is located on Westside, Cambrian Industrial Estate, Coedcae Lane, Pontyclun, CF72 9EX. The Facility is centred on the Ordnance Survey ("OS") National Grid Reference ("NGR") 302691, 182150 and occupies an area of approximately 300m^2.

2.1.2. The Site Location Plan (Drawing Reference ENVK.01.01-01) details the Environmental Permit boundary (outlined in green) and is included in this application submission.

2.1.3. Figure 1 provides the indicative location of the Installation (red outline) as well as the surrounding land uses.

Figure 1: Indicative Site Location

2.1.4. The Facility is located within an industrial estate with a mix of industrial and commercial use. Surrounding industrial units and storage containers are located off Coedcae Lane to the west, east and north of the Facility boundary.

2.1.5. The industrial and commercial premises in the immediate surroundings include groundwork contractors, garages and builders' merchants.

2.1.6. The A473 is located approximately 340m northeast from the Facility boundary. A railway line lies approximately 13m south of the Facility.

2.1.7. The nearest residential property is located approximately 312m southeast from the Facility boundary at its nearest point. Haveli Hotel is approximately 332m northeast from the Facility.

2.2. Potentially Sensitive Ecological Receptors

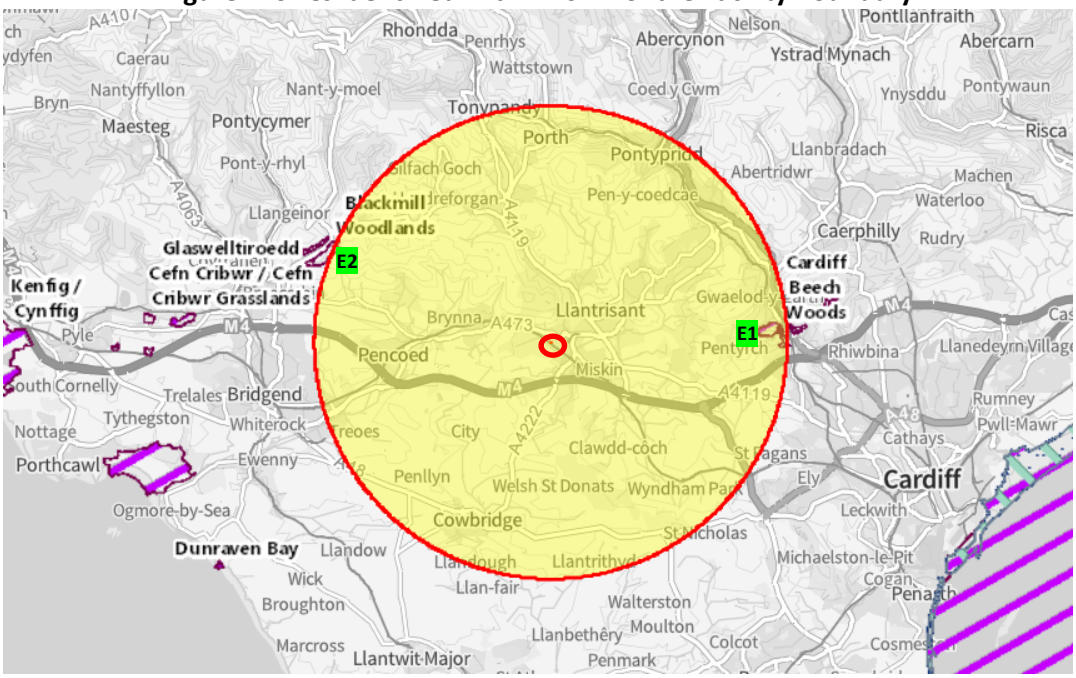
2.2.1. A review of the area using Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside ("MAGIC") [2] mapping tool and the DataMapWales [3] ("DMW") shared data platform identified that the Facility is located within 10km of two Special Areas of Conservation ("SACs"), namely:

- Cardiff Beech Woods (approximately 8.2km from the Facility boundary); and
- Blackmill Woodlands (approximately 9.8km from the Facility boundary).

2.2.2. The Facility is not located within 10km of any Special Protection Area ("SPA") or Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance ("Ramsar") site.

2.2.3. The location of the identified SACs within 10km of the Facility are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: SACs identified within 10km of the Facility Boundary



Note to Figure:
Purple line – SAC
Red circle – Site Location

2.2.4. The NGR of the identified ecological receptors in Figure 2 are listed in Table 1, together with their nearest distance and direction from the Facility Environmental Permit ("EP") boundary.

[2] Magic Map Online Mapping Tool, available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/, accessed April 2024

[3] Welsh Government DMW Online Mapping Tool, available at: https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/new#/, accessed April 2024.

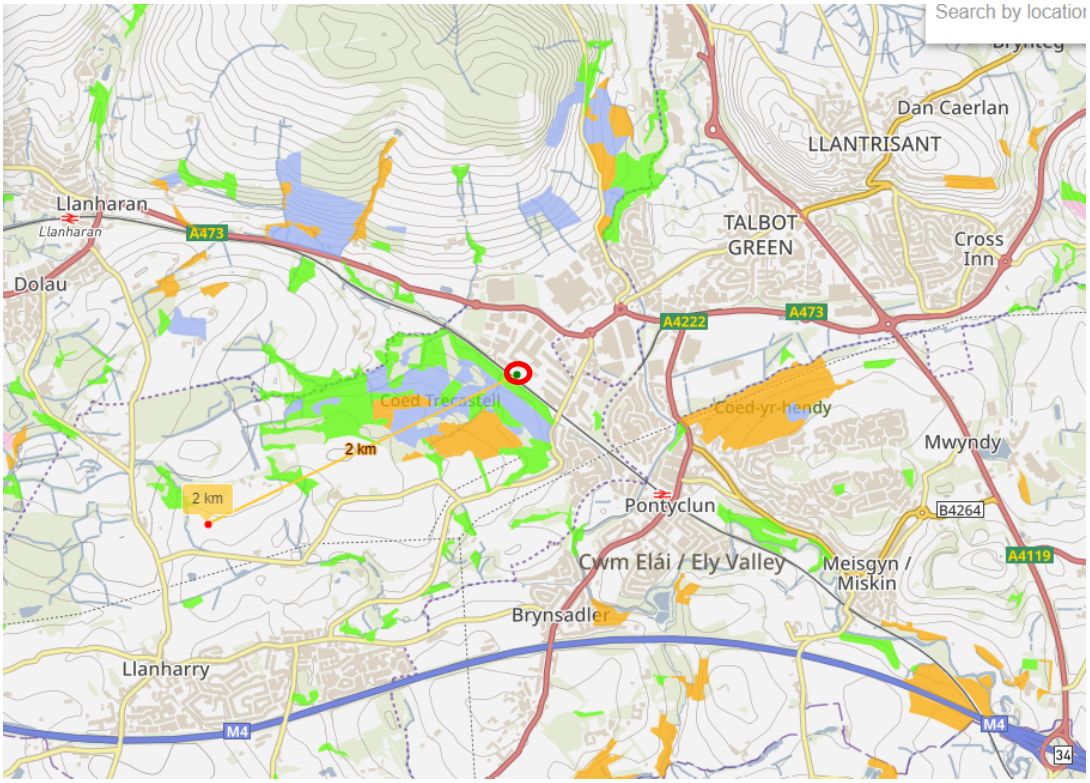
Table 1: SACs, SPA and Ramsar within 10km of the Facility Permit Boundary

Ref	Description	Designation	Easting	Northing	Distance from EP Boundary (km)	Direction
E1	Cardiff Beech Woodlands (consisting of discrete areas)	SAC	310714	182411	8.23	E
E2	Blackmill Woodlands (consisting of discrete areas)	SAC	293788	186096	9.75	NW

2.2.5. A search using both MAGIC Maps and DMW identified no Sites of Special Scientific Interest ("SSSI"), National Nature Reserves ("NNR") or Local Nature Reserves ("LNR") within 2km of the Facility.

2.2.6. Using the DMW online mapping tool, Ancient Woodland ("AW") sites were identified within 2km of the Facility boundary as shown in Figure 3. Each AW site with associated NGR and distance from the site is detailed in the Sensitive Land Use section of the Site Sensitivity Report of the Envirocheck Report submitted as part of this application.

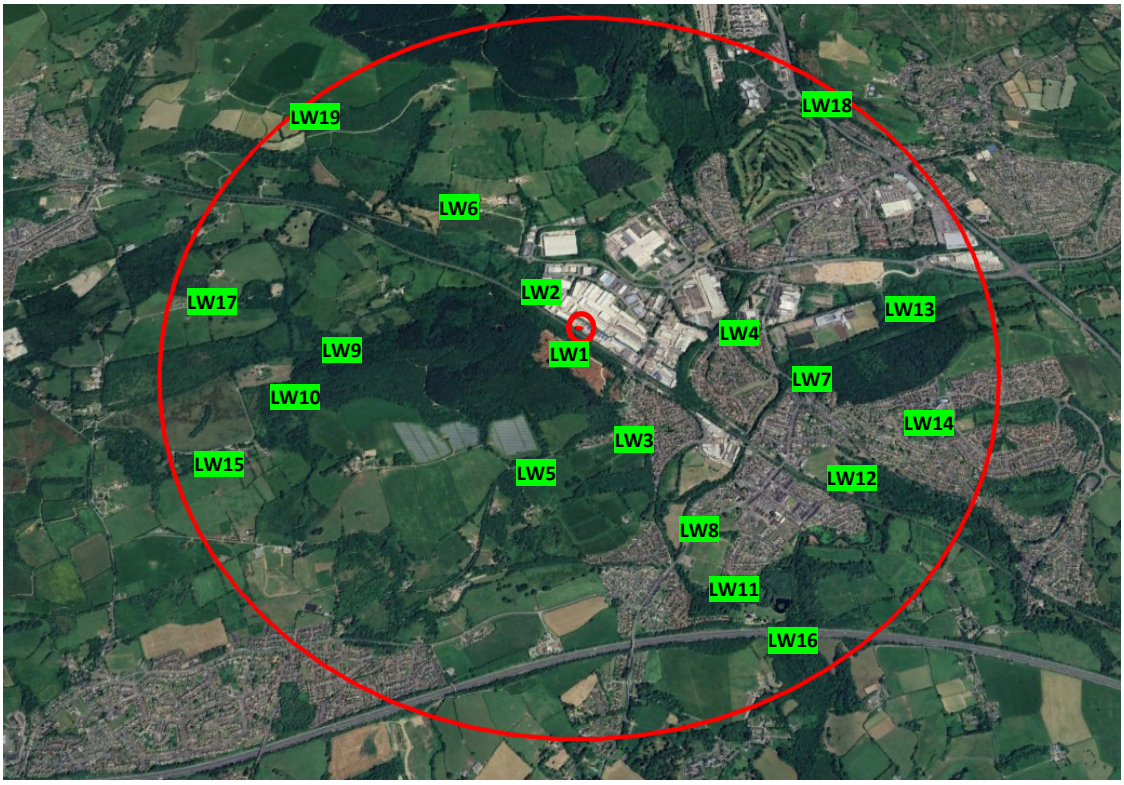
Figure 3: Ancient Woodland within 2km of the Facility Boundary



Note to Figure:
Red circle – Site Location
Blue Shading – Plantation on AW
Green Shading – Semi-Natural AW
Orange Shading – Restored AW

2.2.7. The Facility is also located within 2km of nineteen Local Wildlife Sites ("LWS") according to the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council ("RCTCBC") publicly available maps[4]. The locations of the LWS sites are shown in Figure 4 and detailed in Table 2.

Figure 4: LWS identified within 2km of the Facility Permit Boundary



Note to Figure:
Red circle – Site Location

Table 2: LWS identified within 2km of the Facility Permit Boundary

Ref	Description	Easting	Northing	Distance from EP Boundary (km)	Direction
LW1	Coed Trecastell	302667	182120	0.03	SW
LW2	Coedcae Marsh	302467	182354	0.28	NW
LW3	Ty Draw (Ponyclun Floodmeadowns)	302999	181490	0.66	SE
LW4	River Ely	303463	182026	0.77	E
LW5	Ty-Du	302351	181389	0.80	SW
LW6	Llantrisant Forest and Craig Melyn Woodland	302027	182854	0.95	NW
LW7	Coed Yr Hendy	303659	181899	0.95	E
LW8	Cowbridge Road Playing Fields	303231	181123	1.10	SE
LW9	Hendre Owen/Trecastell Tip	301452	182047	1.25	W
LW10	Ty'n Y Waun	301340	181795	1.38	W

[4] RCTCBC Maps available at: https://maps.rctcbc.gov.uk/myrhondda.aspx, accessed April 2024.

Table 2: LWS within 2km of the Facility Permit Boundary (Cont.)

Ref	Description	Easting	Northing	Distance from EP Boundary (km)	Direction
LW11	Ceulan Farm	303294	180852	1.40	SE
LW12	Heol Miskin Woodland	303862	181429	1.41	SE
LW13	Pant Marsh	304216	182215	1.51	E
LW14	LWS	304192	181605	1.58	E
LW15	Gwaun Llanhari Wood	301028	181518	1.74	SW
LW16	Talygarn Woodland and Lake	303548	180576	1.76	SE
LW17	Cynllan Wood	300876	182355	1.81	W
LW18	Y Graig	303894	183614	1.87	NE
LW19	Meiros	301283	183483	1.91	NW

2.2.8. In addition to the SACs, SPAs, Ramsar, SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs, LWS, Ancient Woodland, other potentially sensitive land uses within 1km of the Facility were also considered. A review of the area using the MAGIC tool and DMW tool indicated that none of the following sensitive land uses are located within a 1km radius of the Facility:

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Groundwater Source Protection Zones;
- Marine Conservation Zones;
- Scheduled Monuments; and/or
- National Parks; and
- Nitrate Vulnerability Zones.

2.3. Potentially Sensitive Human Receptors

2.3.1. Fifteen potentially sensitive human receptors have been identified within 1km of the Facility which are displayed in Figure 5 and outlined in Table 3.

Figure 5: Sensitive Human Receptors Identified within 1km of the Facility

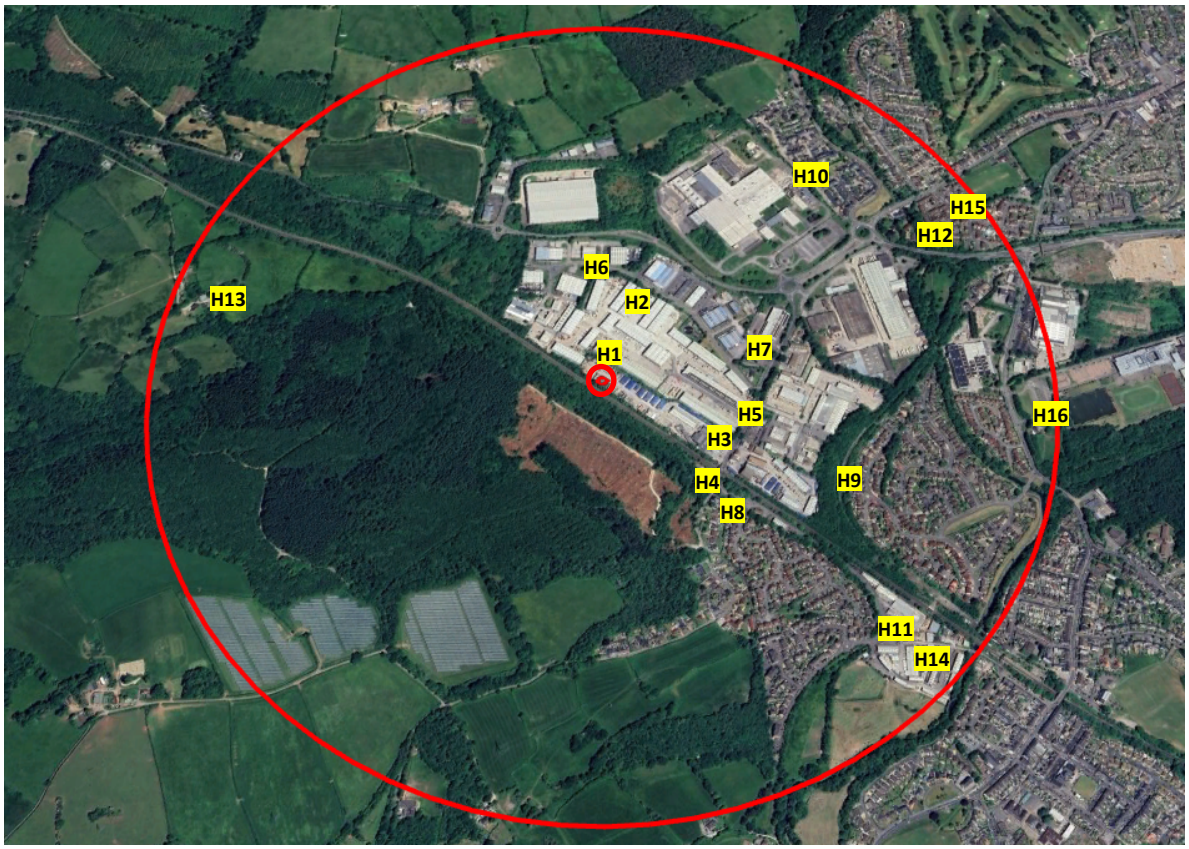


Table 3: Human Receptors within 1km of the Facility Permit Boundary

Ref	Name	Receptor Type	Easting	Northing	Distance from Permit Boundary (km)	Direction
H1	Industrial Premises Coedcae Lane West	Industrial	302702	182162	0.0	NW, N & E
H2	Role Up Village	Recreational	302753	182348	0.20	N
H3	Frames Snooker and Pool Club	Recreational/ Commercial	302948	181974	0.30	E
H4	Residential Property – Tyle Garw	Residential	302909	181915	0.31	SE
H5	Industrial Premises Coedcae Lane East	Industrial	303033	182084	0.32	E
H6	Fusion Gymnastics and Trampoline Ltd	Recreational	302680	182472	0.32	NW
H7	Haveli Hotel	Commercial	303017	182201	0.36	NE
H8	Boars Head Pub	Commercial	302924	181860	0.36	SE

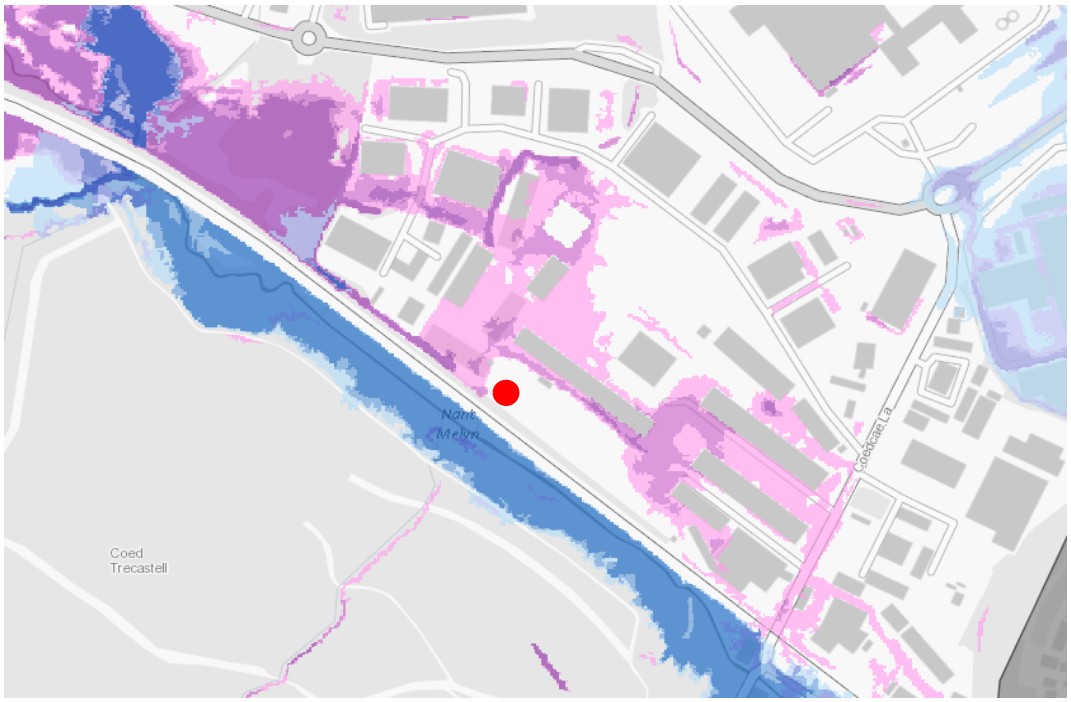
Table 3: Human Receptors within 1km of the Facility Permit Boundary (Cont.)

Ref	Name	Receptor Type	Easting	Northing	Distance from Permit Boundary (km)	Direction
H9	Residential Property – Ynysddu	Residential	303211	181891	0.57	E
H10	Lanelay Hall Hotel and Spa	Commercial	303209	182717	0.76	NE
H11	Industrial Units – Ash Grove	Industrial	303246	181516	0.83	SE
H12	Residential Property off Lanelay Road	Residential	303455	182524	0.84	NE
H13	T W Lewis & Son	Commercial	301837	182371	0.86	W
H14	Jollytots Nursery	Educational	303351	181465	0.94	SE
H15	Talbot Green Park	Recreational	303560	182592	0.95	NE
H16	Y Pant Comprehensive School	Educational	303658	182078	0.99	E

2.4. Risk of Flooding

2.4.1. As shown on the NRW's Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Maps[5] reproduced in Figure 6, the Facility is not categorised as being at risk of flooding from rivers and seas or surface water and small water courses.

Figure 6: NRW Flood Risk Map



[5]NRW Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Maps, available at: https://flood-risk-maps.naturalresources.wales/?locale=en, accessed April 2024.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RISKS

3.1. Amenity Risks

3.1.1. Taking into account the nature of the activities that will be undertaken at the Facility, the main amenity risks identified are as follows:

- Fugitive emissions to air.

3.1.2. As the proposed activities do not involve any point source emissions i.e. process contributions to land or water, no assessment has been undertaken.

3.1.3. There is no connection to water at the Facility, therefore, as no pathway exists, the risk of fugitive emissions to water are not considered significant, consequently, no assessment has been undertaken.

3.1.4. Based on the nature of the waste types to be accepted and the proposed nature of the treatment process, noise, odour, dust and fine particulates, mud, windblown litter and attraction of pests are not considered significant risks, consequently, no assessment has been undertaken.

3.2. Accident Risks

3.2.1. The main potential accident risks have been identified as:

- fire and potentially contaminated firewater;
- risk of fire from storage of flammable gas;
- loss of power/system failure;
- loss of containment/spillage of potentially polluting materials; and
- vandalism.

4. ASSESSMENT OF RISKS

4.1. Methodology

4.1.1. The risk assessments have been undertaken using the following approach for amenity and accident risks:

- identification of hazards associated with the risk that have the potential to cause harm;
- identification of potential receptors i.e. what is at risk (for the purposes of this assessment, typical potential receptors have been identified)?
- pathway i.e. how can the hazard get to the receptor?
- risk management measures employed to reduce the risk to an acceptable level;
- probability of exposure i.e. how likely is this contact?
- consequence i.e. what is the harm that can be cause? and
- assessment of overall risk.

4.1.2. The assessments for the amenity and accident risks identified above are presented in Tables 4 and 5 respectively.

Table 4: Amenity Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Emissions to Air						
Fugitive Emissions to Air						
Canister/aerosol residual emissions from gas canister treatment equipment ~~emission point – designated A1~~	Human and ecological sensitive receptors in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to Air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere.	The treatment will be undertaken using bespoke fit for purpose equipment designed to remove all residual gases and liquids via a sealed system with no emission points. Treatment will comprise piercing the container under strong suction in a sealed system to ensure/provide evidence that all reasonable efforts have been made to remove the left-over contents, both gaseous and liquid resulting in both residue and contamination being absent. Only specialist equipment designed for piercing under suction in a sealed system will be used. Any residual gases/liquids removed under suction from the canisters will be compressed and stored in liquid form in suitable containers prior to removal from site for recovery. There will therefore be no fugitive emissions to air. The tanks conform to the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2 and in addition to British Standard PD 5500 CAT 2. The tanks are designed and constructed to prevent the release of fugitive emissions. Recovered gases will be removed regularly to a suitable recovery facility preventing build up on Site. The anti-static pipework used throughout the treatment equipment conforms with UKLPG Code of Practice 22.	Low Risk management measures should prevent unauthorised releases ~~from reaching the identified receptors~~	Health implications depending on concentration Flammability risk	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

Table 4: Amenity Risk Assessment cont.

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Emissions to Air						
Fugitive Emissions to Air						
Fugitive gas emissions from leaking canisters	Human and ecological sensitive receptors population in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to Air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere.	The majority of gas cylinders, canisters and aerosols accepted at the Facility only contain residual gas. All gauges are inspected and checked during waste acceptance to ensure this is the case. The waste areas are well ventilated and gas canisters are securely stored in sealed, lidded, containers/cages, minimising the potential for any damage and subsequent escape of any residual gases.	Low Risk management measures should prevent unauthorised releases from reaching the identified receptors	Health implications depending on concentration Flammability risk	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to
Fugitive Emissions from storage of any residual gases recovered during treatment	Human and ecological sensitive receptors in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to Air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere.	Only those containers which contain residual gas /are shown as empty on the gauge shall be treated at the Facility. Therefore, only minimal gas will be present for recovery during the treatment process. Any residual gases recovered will be compressed and stored as liquid in specifically designed sealed units conforming to both tanks will conform to the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2[6] and in addition to British Standard PD 5500 Category 2 (with emergency vents) preventing any emissions to air, other than in emergency situations. Recovered gases will be removed regularly from site to a suitable recovery facility preventing build up on Site. The storage tanks will be routinely cleaned to prevent any build-up of residue from which gas could evolve.	Fugitive Emissions from storage of any residual gases recovered during treatment	Human and ecological sensitive receptors in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to Air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere.

[6] https://www.liquidgasuk.org/uploads/DOC65F1825C7F50A.pdf

Table 4: Amenity Risk Assessment cont.

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Emissions to Air						
Fugitive Emissions to Air						
Fugitive Emissions from storage of any residual gases recovered during treatment	Human and ecological sensitive receptors in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to Air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere.	Any residual gases recovered will be compressed and stored as liquid in specifically designed sealed units conforming to both tanks will conform to the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2[7] and in addition to British Standard PD 5500 Category 2 (with emergency vents) preventing any emissions to air, other than in emergency situations. Recovered gases will be removed regularly from site to a suitable recovery facility preventing build up on Site. The storage tanks will be routinely cleaned to prevent any build-up of residue from which gas could evolve. The connections on the storage tanks will be fitted with male ACME fittings and the transfer hoses are fitted with isolation valves and female ACME fittings which allows the pipework from the collection vehicle to be connected into the tank to remove the contents without any emissions The tanks will be tested every 10 years in accordance with the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2.	Low Risk management measures should prevent unauthorised releases	Health implications depending on concentration Flammability risk	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

[7] https://www.liquidgasuk.org/uploads/DOC65F1825C7F50A.pdf

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Fire						
Fire at the site	Ecological and human sensitive receptors in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere	Envik Waste will implement an Emergency Plan which will detail the procedures to report and effectively manage incidents and potential emergency situations including fire. This plan will form part of Envik Waste's Environmental Management System ("EMS") which will be available within 1 month of the issue of the permit. Emergency drills will be undertaken annually to ensure all staff are aware of the emergency procedures. Any findings and actions will be documented. Fire extinguishers will be located in strategic locations and inspected and maintained periodically. All employees are made aware of the location of fire-fighting equipment and trained in their appropriate usage. General fire-prevention and protection measures will be implemented in accordance with the Facility's Fire Risk Assessment ("FRA") which will be included in the EMS and available within 1 month of Permit issue and then reviewed annually. The FRA will be used to inform the Emergency Plan. Nominated employees are training in fire safety and are Fire Marshalls. Additionally, a Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 ("DSEAR") assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified person Canister treatment and the storage of recovered gases/liquids will be undertaken in a well-ventilated, covered area to prevent the formation of an explosive atmosphere	Low The risk management measures should prevent any release from reaching the identified receptors	Combustion gases (smoke) and localised nuisance	Not significant if risk management measures detailed in the FRA are strictly adhered to

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment (Cont.)

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Fire Cont.						

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Fire (Cont.)						
			Waste acceptance procedures ensure that only canisters containing propane, butane and propane/butane mixes are accepted. All other waste types, including foams, are excluded. These gases are compatible, other than during bulk storage, and as such separate tanks are in place. Storing liquid butane and propane together in a propane tank is safe as propane tanks are built to withstand the higher pressure required for propane. However, propane must not be stored in a tank which has been designed for the storage of butane as butane tanks are not strong enough to hold the higher pressure exerted by propane and can rupture or leak. Fail safe measures will be in place to prevent any propane from entering the butane tank. The operating procedures will be documented in the EMS and all staff trained on their use. Training is routinely updated under the EMS. No smoking is allowed on Site.			

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment (Cont.)

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Fire (Cont.)						
Releases of potentially contaminated firewater	Human and ecological sensitive receptors population in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Overland flow	Impermeable firewater booms will be used to contain potentially contaminated firewater on site to prevent it escaping offsite. The contained potentially contaminated firewater will be tested prior to disposal off-site to an appropriately licenced facility or installation.	Low Risk management measures should prevent any release from reaching the identified receptors	Contamination of controlled waters.	Not significant if risk management measures detailed are strictly adhered to
Spillage of Potentially Polluting Substances						
Fuel leak from vehicles on site.	Controlled waters	Overland flow	The Facility benefits from impermeable surfacing and containment systems to prevent any downward migration of potentially polluting substances entering the ground or groundwater. The Facility is isolated from the drainage network. Only 20 litres of diesel is stored within a control of substances hazardous to health ("COSHH") cabinet within the onsite building. The Site Manager supervises all fuel deliveries at the Facility. Envik Waste vehicles are subject to regular maintenance and inspections, detailed in the planned preventative maintenance regime ("PPMR"), appended to the EMS. Regular site inspections are undertaken to observe any spillages. Any remedial action required is recorded in the Incident Log. A spill kit is located strategically on site and all employees are trained in the deployment to ensure a spill is dealt with accordingly.	Low Risk management measures should prevent any release from reaching the identified receptors	Contamination of controlled waters.	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment (Cont.)

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Spillage of Potentially Polluting Substances						
Liquid residue escape from cannisters during treatment activities and from post-treatment storage tanks	Controlled waters	Overland flow	The storage and treatment areas benefit from impermeable surfacing and containment systems and the Site is isolated from the drainage network preventing downward migration. The incoming waste canisters will be stored in secure, lidded-containers which are able to retain free liquid and in addition benefit from being stored on drip trays. Post treatment storage tanks will be located within a bund with a capacity of 110% of the volume of the tanks. Only canisters which contain propane or butane or proprietary mixes of both propane and butane will be stored on site. In the unlikely event of a leakage or spill the liquid would rapidly volatilise and there would be no accumulation on the ground which could impact groundwater or surface water. The majority of canisters which will be processed on the Site will be nominally empty thus further reducing the potential for any liquid to accumulate should there be a leak or spillage. The treatment equipment is fully enclosed and designed to contain any residual gases and liquids The storage tanks are constructed of earthed steel designed to be compatible with the materials held, UN tested and integrally sound, and designed and constructed to prevent the release of fugitive emissions. The storage tanks conform to both the UK LPG Code of Practice 01, Parts 1 and 2 and in addition to British Standard PD 5500 Category 2 All pipework used to transfer compressed gases from the canister to the tanks will be made from an anti-static material and conform to UKLPG Code of Practice 22 .The treatment and post-treatment storage tanks are fitted with liquid contents gauges/ullage valves to prevent them from being over filled.	Low Risk management measures should prevent any release from reaching the identified receptors	Contamination of controlled waters.	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment (Cont.)

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Spillage of Potentially Polluting Substances						
Liquid residue escape from cannisters during treatment activities and from post-treatment storage tanks	Controlled waters	Overland flow	Regular site inspections are undertaken to observe any spillages. Any remedial action required is recorded in the Incident Log. Spill kits are located strategically on site and all employees are trained in the deployment to ensure a spill is dealt with accordingly.	As above	As above	As above
Vandalism						
Loss of Process Control						
Major system failure resulting in loss of process control	Human and ecological sensitive receptors population in surrounding area (see Section 2.2 and 2.3 of this ERA)	Release to air – windblown dispersion in atmosphere	All Envik Waste personnel are trained in the safe operation of the treatment equipment and emergency procedures. The documented PPMR (appended to the EMS) will detail the required maintenance and inspection of all process equipment to ensure good working order to reduce the risk of complete system failure. If major system failure occurs, all affected operations will be halted, faults will be addressed, and repairs undertaken where necessary using specialist contractors. Competent personnel will then check all areas prior to recommencing operations.	Low Risk management measures should prevent any release from reaching the identified receptors	Health implications depending on concentration Flammability risk	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

Table 5: Accident Risk Assessment (Cont.)

Hazard	Receptors	Pathway	Risk Management	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk
Vandalism						
Loss of Process Control						
Any of the above	Any of the above	Any of the above	The Facility is located within a secure compound, completely enclosed by 2m high metal palisade fencing and a lockable main entrance gate which is locked out of hours. The yard is also located within the Cambrian Industrial Estate which benefits from its own security measures, including security surveillance, security lighting and lockable front entrance gate. Staff are trained in site security procedures and are encouraged to report unidentified or unknown visitors.	Low Risk management measures should prevent any consequences arising	Any of the above	Not significant if risk management measures are strictly adhered to

5. SUMMARY

5.1. Results of the Assessment

5.1.1. The results of both the amenity and accident risk assessments (Tables 4 and 5) indicate that none of the risks relating to the proposed ~~variation~~ permitted activities will be significant if the Facility is operated and managed in accordance with the risk management measures detailed.

5.2. Conclusion

5.2.1. The risks in terms of accident and amenity risk can be considered not significant providing all risk management measures are implemented and strictly adhered to.