

# Updated Environmental Risk Assessment

<b>Location:</b>	Enviroventure Waste Solutions Ltd
<b>Location of Environmentally sensitive areas:</b>	Not within 1km of the site
<b>Risk Assessment completed by:</b>	Gareth Hill of Environmental Focus Ltd
<b>Date:</b>	07/01/2025

**Company name: Enviroventure Waste Solutions Ltd**

**Date of risk assessment: 07/01/2025**

Risk (Source)	Pathway	Receptor	Risk Level if occurs	Risk Justification	Potential Impact	Control Measure	Residual Risk Level
Dust and fine particles	Air	Local residents, environment and businesses	Medium	<p>The permit allows for the treatment of soils and aggregates on site by feeding them through the trommel screen. This activity in periods of dry weather can give rise to dust emissions.</p> <p>Additionally, the use of the shredding equipment for the wood and C&amp;D/HCI residual wastes could also result in dust being created at levels above those on site currently.</p>	Dust can lead to illness and respiratory conditions as well as being a general nuisance to local people. The placement and use of these items of plant potentially, without controls increases the risk of dust leaving site.	The plant that is used on site are all fitted with water spray systems as standard that can be turned on when conditions support the emission of dust. Additional sprays can be set up if required by using the hose system available via mains water. Weather conditions will be monitored by on site staff to ensure that excessive dust levels are not leaving the immediate area. All treatment occurs externally so wind impacts are increased. No trommel/shredding activities will be done when winds are above 30mph gusts. Post-treatment, all wastes are removed from site quickly to ensure wind activity on the stockpiles is minimised.	Low

Litter	Air	Local residents, environment and businesses	Medium	Due to the nature of how the wastes are accepted, stored and to be treated on site, they have the increased potential to be blown off site and create a nuisance. Shredded wastes are smaller than how they are accepted and so have a higher likelihood to be blown.	Litter could become a problem if uncontrolled as material may be blown off site and into neighbouring units and/or farmland. This could impact any grazing livestock as well as potentially polluting nearby watercourses.	As wastes are tipped at site, they are directed to a bay which is appropriate. All treatment and loading for removal are monitored by staff, litter picking is undertaken twice per day if required.  Nets are installed around the waste storage areas to capture any wind-blown material before it can leave site.  All stockpiles will be maintained at 4m or lower to reduce the impact of wind whipping on site.	Low
Mud on roads	Vehicle Movement	Local residents and businesses Watercourses	Low	As the is entirely concreted the risk of mud being pulled onto the roads is minimal. Only short-term storage is undertaken outside. The site processes soils and aggregates, in periods of wet weather the trucks that come in and out of the site have the potential to leave mud on the roads.	Mud could escape the site and get washed into the local surface water drains and therefore enter the watercourses locally. A human impact could be that neighbouring businesses and their customers may also be impacted by tracking through any mud on the roads of the estate.	The site surface doesn't tend to create mud/debris tracking as no movements on the site occur within muddy areas. During wet weather there is an increased risk of tracking, but if required a road sweeper will be hired to ensure external areas are protected. Whell washing facilities may also be installed if required.	Low
Noise and Vibration	Air and ground	Local residents and businesses	High	The site has applied to use all the following on site; a trommel, a screener, a baler and shredder. This will increase noise and vibration levels to beyond what is usual on a day-to-day basis. The baler is located inside a building and is 3 phase electric with a low dB rating. The other 3 are diesel powered and considerably riskier from a noise perspective and are to be hired in and used externally.	Noise levels above those that are 'normal' for an area can become a nuisance and impact on people health and wellbeing.	The Noise Impact Assessment has determined the actual noise levels to be created by the site. The report has concluded that when used in isolation (which is planned due to space constraints on site) no adverse impact will be observed by the local receptors with regards to all items of plant (see attached report).	Low
Flood	Watercourses or groundwater	Local residents and businesses Watercourses	Low	The site is not located on a flood plain and is not located near to any major watercourse that would allow runoff etc to be flooding the site.  Surface waters that flow onto the site from the rooftops etc are collected in a drainage system and diverted away from waste storage areas.	If the flood were to site then there is potential for smaller fragments of waste and any physical (potentially chemical) contaminants to escape and either enter the waterways or ground/groundwater nearby.	All surface waters locally are directed to the main river which is lower than the entire site and some distance away. NRW flood mapping shows the area is not at risk.	Non-existent

Spillages	Through ground and overland flow	Ground, ground water, watercourses	Medium	Due to the amount of plant and equipment on site there is a potential for leakage or spillage of polluting substances such as oils and diesel to occur due to accident or breakdown.	Spillages of fuel (or any other potentially hazardous liquids) can have a significant impact on the environment and last for many years. Only non-hazardous materials are accepted to the site and so the most likely pollutant would be fuels/oil from the plant on site.	There are regular maintenance checks carried out on all vehicles at the site where there is a maintenance garage within the ELV shed. Weekly checks are carried out as part of this maintenance programme. The site holds emergency spill kits on site to prevent the migration of any spillages to the drainage system. Fuels are delivered to site and plant is refuelled away from the drainage systems to contain leaks if required.	Low
Silt release	Water flow	Watercourses and aquatic species	Low	The site store and treat both soils and aggregate that can both generate high levels of silt/sediment. The site drains to a sealed drainage system with no direct link to any system off site.	Silts can have a lasting impact on watercourse wildlife populations. Additionally, if silt were to be created, then dry out, dust levels could increase locally (see dust).	The edges of the site are entirely covered by concrete walls or kerbing. Routine (daily) checks will be made throughout the placement of materials to ensure that no sediment escapes the site. The materials accepted to the site are generally, low risk of silt release. The soils delivered are low in volume and are not deemed to pose a high risk of silt release.	Non existent

Proximity to environmental receptors	Air, run off	Habitats  SSSI SINCs SAC Watercourses Groundwaters Local designations and businesses etc	Medium	<p>Due to the nature of the waste to be stored and how it is to be treated on site, there is a very limited potential pathway through air and wind dispersal that dusts and fumes may migrate towards the closest designations being at approximately:</p> <p>Milford Haven Waterway SSSI (along coast) approx. 1,610m away  Pemb's Marine SAC approx. 1400m away  Scoveston Fort SSSI (to the northeast) approx. 1,130m away  Ancient Semi Natural Woodland and Restored Ancient Woodland Site. Closest approx. 45m to the north of the site  Waterston WwTW Inlet CSO- BH0073902 (upstream of site)  Milford Haven Tank Storage- BK1341IN  Milford Haven Energy- AP3136UA  Secondary A Aquifer Designation (Bedrock) Watercourse to the north of the site at 65m  Residential receptors- closest residential receptors approx. 215 to 376 meters from site</p>	<p>Due to the distance and direction from the site many of the receptors identified nearby would not have any impacts of either dust, smoke, fumes or water run off that would be created by the site in an incident/accident. However, the woodland at just 45m (closest) could potentially have dust impacts that may affect the amenity value of the area. Dust may also settle on the trees if left uncontrolled.</p> <p>Fumes may impact the neighbouring unit id plant was used for prolonged times.</p> <p>There is also a watercourse within the woodland (65m) to the North. If water were to somehow gain access to this watercourse from the site after an incident/accident then this could be potentially very damaging to the aquatic life within.</p> <p>Residential receptors are at closest, 215m away from the site in a South-westerly direction and 376m to the west. This is relatively close when considering airborne particles such as dust and smoke but water and run-off would not be considered an risk.</p>	<p>Due to the distance of the nearest SSSI from the site and the number of both natural and anthropogenic barriers between the locations; it is not foreseen that the activities at the site will adversely impact any environmental designations with the exception being the woodland to the North. Management practices and on site when treatment activities are being undertaken will ensure that impacts of dust etc leaving site are extremely low/non-existent and any impacts (if at all) would be negligible.</p> <p>In addition, being outside and therefore in the open air, the prevailing wind direction would generally take any airborne particulate away from the designations and receptors with quick dispersion rates.</p> <p>Run-off from the site has no physical pathway to the watercourse due to the distance and infrastructure constructed at the site.</p> <p>Dispersion of smoke etc will help dissipate the impacts on residential receptors located within 400m of the site also.</p>	Low
Fire	Run off, air pollution	Local residents and other industrial estate users.	High	<p>Due to the nature of the material to be accepted and with the increased treatment methods, there is always an increased risk of fire incidents on sites of this nature.</p> <p>Prolonged storage of stockpiled mixed wastes increases the likelihood of a fire.</p> <p>Lithium batteries could be accepted within the mixed C&amp;D/HCI wastes, these are known to be fire starters on waste facilities and are of particular concern.</p>	<p>Fire is one of the potentially most devastating and high-profile incidents for a waste facility. The impact on the environment through firewater runoff and smoke releases are significant. The impact on businesses and local residents are also major, ranging from people having to close doors and windows to avoid smoke in their homes to potentially neighbouring businesses being lost due to the spread of a fire.</p>	<p>Compliance with the submitted Fire Prevention and Mitigation Plan (FPMP) will significantly reduce both the severity and likelihood of a fire on site.</p> <p>Please see the submitted FPMP for detailed mitigation measures that reduce the risk of a fire at the facility.</p> <p>The site has a comprehensive CCTV system and is fully enclosed by 8ft walls and fencing with locked gates after hours.</p>	Medium-low

Accidents	Run off, air pollution, spills, breakdown	Local residents/business, water courses and ground	Medium	<p>Accidents of any type can occur on a waste as there are many different aspects that can go wrong. From spillages to crashes/plant breakdown, slips and trips and even acceptance of non-permitted wastes. These all have the potential to cause an accident.</p>	<p>Depending on the type of accident the impacts range from low risk to high. For example, a loading shovel reversing into a skip and breaking its radiator, is a minor issue and can be cleaned up quickly. However, a burst hydraulic pipe could leak and enter a drain to the watercourse or could catch fire and cause a significant incident.</p>	<p>Ensuring that all the correct and required PPE and pollution prevention kits are both on site and complete. All staff must be adequately trained to both recognise the impact of an accident and the effective use of deploying the clean-up equipment.</p> <p>All staff on site must follow the documented-on site working practices to ensure the risk of an accident occurring is minimised as far as possible.</p>	Low
Odour	Air	Local business	Medium	<p>The site has the capability to accept wastes such as food that have potential to create odour when stored/processed. Mixed HCI wastes also could create odour when stored for long periods.</p>	<p>Odour has the potential to impact the amenity value to the local businesses on the estate.</p>	<p>No food wastes are to be processed on site at all. The processing to be added is only for the material that is classed as low risk of odour.</p> <p>The mixed HCI wastes accepted are generally house clearance etc and do not contain waste that is typically odour creating. On site reception checks would isolate this material if required before processing.</p>	Low
Pests	Air, physical movement	Local Business	Medium	<p>The addition of the new treatments, in particular shredding has the potential to increase the likelihood of pests (seagulls) at the site.</p>	<p>The attraction of pests can have a detrimental impact on the people working in the local area. Once attracted, their numbers increase each day unless the problem is fixed. Pests, in this case seagulls have the potential to cause a mess in the area and impact vehicles etc.</p>	<p>The processing of the material is only to occur sporadically. This will prevent the 'learned' behaviour of the pests as the processing is not daily. The site has installed a falcon pole that will be erected prior to any processing to deter seagulls from the waste during treatment. However, the agitating of the material will attract birds, so the risk remains to an extent.</p>	Low
VOCs and bioaerosols	Air release as gas	Localised to employees and neighbouring unit only	Medium	<p>The addition of the new treatment (shredding) may increase the risk the VOC release. The shredding of items such as carpets, furniture etc could increase the risk of VOC release.</p> <p>No paint and solvents are accepted.</p> <p>No new waste streams are to be added to the permit and so there is no increased risk from the actual wastes.</p>	<p>Prolonged exposure to inhalation of VOCs could have severe health impacts to site staff and those within proximity to the treatment area (neighbouring site).</p>	<p>Due to the length of time that the shredding will be occurring on site (very infrequently) and for only several days at a time, it is extremely unlikely that VOC emissions will be sufficient to cause any detrimental health impacts. Once the material has been shredded and restocked, the material is only there for up to 4 weeks prior to its removal.</p> <p>Bioaerosols are extremely unlikely to be created/released on site as this typically occurs through the breakdown of material. Due to the relatively quick turnaround of material on site, this is not likely to be a concern.</p>	Low

Abnormal Operating Conditions	All	Local industrial estate, surface water, ground water or air	Medium	Abnormal operating conditions can have a detrimental impact on the local area and the environment. The situation is wide ranging and can be simply a water hose not operating correctly to severe windy or dry conditions. All of these could have varying impacts and consequences for the region, however rarely significant.	Operating in abnormal conditions can have a range of impacts to both the local population and the environment. They can have severe impacts if not managed correctly for example, increased dust creation, higher risk of fire in prolonged dry spells and increased stockpiles if the event of faulty machinery.	Correctly identifying an abnormal condition is key. Staff training at regular intervals will help with positive identification. Implementation of the required management process following the identification of an abnormal operating condition is vital to reducing impacts. This will include the temporary closure of the site to both incoming wastes and treatment of wastes if deemed serious enough.	Low
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This Risk assessment should be reviewed if it is no longer valid due to operational changes etc or it shall be review annually to ensure that it is still current and accurate.

Non existent

Low

Medium

High

To create this Environmental Risk Assessment, H1 software was used:

Waste type	Nature of waste	Hazard rating	R or D method	R or D code	R or D method impact score	Amount of waste per year (tonnes)
Mixed wastes (C&D)	Non-Hazardous	2	Recycling	R4orR5	3	5000

Waste processing= (2x3)x= 30,000 total impact score.