

Caulmert Limited

Engineering, Environmental & Planning
Consultancy Services

Ewloe Waste Recycling Facility

Thorncliffe Building Supplies

Amenity and Accident Risk Assessment

Environmental Permit Variation Application

Prepared by:

Caulmert Limited

5 Farrington Way, Eastwood Link Business Park, Eastwood, Notts NG16 3BF

Tel: 01773 749132

Email: andystocks@caulmert.com

Web: www.caulmert.com

Document Reference: 2784-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0303-A0-C1

September 2016

APPROVAL RECORD

Site: Ewloe Waste Recycling Facility

Client: Thorncliffe Building Supplies Ltd

Project Title: Ewloe Permit Variation

Document Title: Amenity & Accidents Risk Assessment

Document Ref: 2784-CAU-XX-XX-RP-V-0303-A0-C1

Report Status: Final

Project Manager: Andy Stocks

Caulmert Limited: 5 Farrington Way, Eastwood Link Business Park, Eastwood, Notts NG16 3BF

Tel: 01773 749132

Author	Natalie Weatherill	Date	27/07/16
Reviewer	Lisa Sumner	Date	01/08/16
Approved	Andy Stocks	Date	02/08/16

DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by Caulmert Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence in accordance with the instruction of the above named client and within the terms and conditions of the Contract with the Client.

The report is for the sole use of the above named Client and Caulmert Limited shall not be held responsible for any use of the report or its content for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared and provided to the Client.

Caulmert Limited accepts no responsibility of whatever nature to any third parties who may have been made aware of or have acted in the knowledge of the report or its contents.

No part of this document may be copied or reproduced without the prior written approval of Caulmert Limited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Identification of receptors	1
2. RISK ASSESSMENTS	3
2.1 Odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions and accidents risk assessments	3
3. CONCLUSION	23
4. REFERENCES.....	24

TABLES

Table 1:	Potential receptors
Table 2:	Odour risk assessment
Table 3:	Noise risk assessment
Table 4:	Fugitive emissions risk assessment
Table 5:	Accidents risk assessment

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Ecological Impact Assessment
-------------	------------------------------

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This report is an amenity and accident risk assessment of the impact of the activities subject to this variation and forms part of the permit variation application.
- 1.1.2 There are no actual proposed changes to waste operations at the site however some of the current operations are now considered to be listed activities as a result of the implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive.
- 1.1.3 Only activities related to the production of RDF are covered within this assessment. However this does include associated activities that are not necessarily part of the listed activity to which this application relates.

1.2 Identification of receptors

- 1.2.1 The site is located within the Ewloe Barn Industrial Estate, Mold Road, Alltami, Flintshire at National Grid Reference SJ 276 662 as shown on the receptors drawing (2784.CAU.VN.XX.DR.V.0004.A0.C1).
- 1.2.2 To the north of the site is the A494 and beyond this approximately 80m from the site lies a large quarry. To the south is located an old landfill.
- 1.2.3 The surrounding area is mostly agricultural with attached farm houses and some industrial features.
- 1.2.4 The closest human receptors are likely to be workers and visitors to Ewloe Barns industrial estate such as Flintshire Steel and Timber Supplies, Thorncliffe Building Supplies and Peers Garden Supplies.
- 1.2.5 The nearest residential receptors are located to the north across the A494, approximately 210m from the site at the closest point.
- 1.2.6 Buckley Clay Pits and Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Deeside and Buckley Newt, Special Area of Conservation are identified within a 500m boundary of the site as seen on the receptors drawing. They are designated SSSIs due to the presence of great crested newts, *Triturus cristatus*.

- 1.2.7 An ecological impact assessment was conducted by United Environmental Services to support the future planning application for the new RDF building (Appendix 1). The report outlines the impact on sensitive habitats and ecosystems and concludes a low impact on Great Crested Newts.
- 1.2.8 The Site is not located within a flood risk zone.
- 1.2.9 The Site is not located within an air quality management area.
- 1.2.10 There are no schools or hospitals within 500 metres of the Site.
- 1.2.11 The site is not located within a Source Protection Zones (SPZ) for groundwater, the closest SPZ is approximately 2km north.
- 1.2.12 The potential receptors within 500 metres of the Site boundary are summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Receptors

Receptor type	Potential receptors
Local human population	Workers adjacent North Cottages 210 m North Cottages 310m North East Farmhouses 290m South West
Footpaths, recreational areas etc.	Smithy Lane 340m East Pinfold Lane 180m West
Drainage systems/ sewers	drainage to sewer.
Surface water	Pond 80m South
Groundwater	Secondary (A) Aquifer
Protected sites	Buckley Claypits and Commons 60m South Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites 150m North

2. RISK ASSESSMENTS

2.1 Odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions and accidents risk assessments

- 2.1.1 Separate risk assessment tables have been completed for odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions and accidents in line with Environment Agency/NRW Guidance.
- 2.1.2 Possible hazards (i.e. odour sources, sources of noise or vibration, sources of fugitive emissions that could be harm the environment or escape beyond the permit boundary and possible sources of accidents that could harm the environment) have been identified. For each possible hazard, an assessment of the risk that it poses to potential receptors has been carried out; taking into account the control measures that will be in place.
- 2.1.3 The risk assessments are presented in Tables 2 to 5 below.

Table 2: Odour risk assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Storage and treatment of waste to produce RDF and subsequent storage of bales : Odour from waste storage and handling.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate. Residential Receptors	Air	Preventative measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untreated wastes to be unloaded, stored and handled within a building providing some aerial containment. Any significantly odorous materials detected upon off-loading will be covered or contained. If it cannot be stored safely without causing odour outside the site, it will be removed from site as soon as practicable. Any incoming waste generating strong odour will be loaded into the first available bulk lorry departing site. Residence times for all biodegradable wastes will be minimised. General housekeeping, such as sweeping of surfaces and machinery being cleared regularly of residue build up. RDF may be baled in future prior to temporary storage outside. 	Unlikely. Enclosure within a building will further reduce the probability of exposure. Existing operations, generally no complaints with the exception of a single long term complainant.	Odour annoyance which will have more impact in summer when people are outdoors and temperatures higher.	Low

Activity reference NHT

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air spectrum machine utilised on site to neutralise odours. • Daily site inspections will include waste storage areas being checked to assess that stored waste within building or baled waste outside is not becoming odorous. 			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3: Noise risk assessment and management plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Production of RDF: Noise from waste handling and treatment.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate	Air	<p>Preventative measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HGV movement to be managed so that reversing is minimised reducing noise from reversing alarms and speeds reduced. Operating house 07.00 – 18.00 Monday to Saturday and bank/public holidays and 09.00 – 17.00 Sundays Smooth running surfaces as the site roads and waste handling area are concreted. Offloading, loading and any treatment undertaken within processing building providing noise attenuation. All machinery and plant will be maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. Daily site inspections will include checks to assess that noise from site operations is not excessive. 	<p>Unlikely given that most operations will take place within the building and the adjacent road, A494, will generally be noisier than the operation.</p> <p>Existing operations, generally no complaints with the exception of one long term complainant.</p> <p>Noise assessments were carried out to support planning application and concluded that traffic from the A494 Mold</p>	Noise may cause annoyance to people in nearby industrial estate.	Low.

Activity reference NHT

				Road is the dominant noise source in the area.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 4: Fugitive emissions risk assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
To Air						
Production of RDF Dust from waste treatment and handling.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate Great Crested Newts	Air - wind borne dust.	Preventative measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste storage to take place within the building. In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged. All bulker lorries collecting waste for onward recycling or disposal will be sheeted or netted before leaving the loading area. Site surfaces dampened down as required Visual dust monitoring is done as part of daily site inspections. Mobile mist cannon attached to mobile bowser to reduce dust levels Maximum of three vehicles loading or unloading on site at any one time Specific measures in relation to activities	Unlikely. Existing operations, generally no complaints with the exception of one long term complainant.	Nuisance - dust on cars, clothing etc. Human health effects from fine particulates (<10 µm). Excessive dust may smother habitat of Great Crested Newts in local proximity	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>within the processing building include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housekeeping of floors and machinery within the processing building. Dust suppression system Drop heights minimised to prevent dust emissions <p>Actions in the event of dust emissions from the site being detected: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incident must be reported to the site manager. A record must be made of the incident and actions taken. Waste storage and treatment procedures should be reviewed and additional control imposed as deemed necessary by the site manager. Depending on the source of the dust problem, additional controls may include additional site sweeping or dampening down of surfaces or waste, providing further containment of dusty wastes, ensure drop heights are reduced 			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			during loading or unloading or any other action that would ensure adequate mitigation of the problem.			
To Water						
Runoff from site surfacing directly into surface water.	Surrounding water bodies Great Crested Newts	Over ground drainage system.	Clean surface water collected from the roof is harvested and reused for cleaning and dust suppression Surface water from waste storage areas drains of impermeable pavement into tank via a three stage interceptor and then is pumped to sewer.	Unlikely given drainage system and no surface water bodies adjacent or near the site boundary. (Accidental spillages are dealt with in Table A4).	Contamination of local surface water.	Insignificant.
Contaminated run-off percolating through ground.	Groundwater – classified as Secondary A, not within groundwater protection zone.	Migration through site surfacing and underlying soil layer.	Measures to control contaminated runoff into ground will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offloading of waste to be supervised by suitably trained staff who will be aware of storage requirements for various wastes. Daily site inspections will include checks to see that wastes are stored in their 	Unlikely. The areas of the site used for waste activities are provided with impermeable pavements, so only in the unlikely	Contamination of groundwater and surface water.	Very low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
	Surface water.		<p>designated storage areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas used for storage or handling of wastes that may have contaminated runoff will have impermeable pavements. Impermeable pavement within building. The drainage system will be constructed and maintained to be impermeable and to prevent leaks. Materials stored outside located on impermeable hardstanding Any liquid waste will be stored in self-contained bunds or containers. Bunds will have a capacity greater than 110 percent of the largest tank or 25 percent of the total tankage, whichever is the larger. Regular inspections of impermeable pavements: Any damage detected that could impair the integrity of the pavement should be recorded and repairs carried out as soon as possible. 	<p>failure of the pavement integrity or waste being deposited in an area of permeable ground could lead to the risk of ground contamination.</p> <p>Only inert material stored on permeable surfaces.</p>		

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Pests						
Rats	Workers and visitors to industrial estate	Over ground.	<p>Measures taken to prevent infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of rats on site. Waste storage bays will be regularly emptied. In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged. Pest control is managed in house <p>Actions in the event of rats being detected at the site: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incident must be reported to the site manager; A record must be made of the incident and actions taken; Waste acceptance and storage procedures should be reviewed 	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>However, with any kind of biodegradable waste, occasionally rats will be present but the types of wastes and the high turnover are unlikely to result in rats being a significant problem.</p> <p>Existing operations no history of issues or complaints.</p>	General nuisance and health risk from rats being vectors for human pathogens (e.g. weill's disease).	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Flies breeding in food waste.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate and retail complex. Residential receptors	Air	<p>Measures taken to prevent infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of flies on site. Waste storage bays will be regularly emptied. In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged. <p>Actions in the event of a fly infestation being detected at the site: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incident must be reported to the site manager; A record must be made of the incident and actions taken; Waste acceptance and storage procedures should be reviewed; and In the event of severe infestations, a specialist pest control contractor may be appointed or insecticides may be applied within 48 hours. 	Fairly Unlikely Significant flies are not anticipated Existing operations with generally no complaints, with the exception of one long term complainant.	General nuisance	Medium Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Birds scavenging on deposited wastes.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate Residential receptors	Birds flying over other properties.	Measures taken to prevent infestation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site inspections will monitor for the presence of scavengers on site. Actions in the event of scavenging birds being detected at the site: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incident must be reported to the site manager. Bird-scaring equipment will be used. A record must be made of the incident and actions taken. Waste acceptance and storage procedures should be reviewed. In the event of severe infestations, the pest control contractor will be contacted. 	Unlikely Existing operations with generally no complaints, with the exception of one long term complainant.	Nuisance and possible pathogen spread.	Low- medium

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Mud/Litter						
Litter from off-loading and processing of mixed loads including light wastes.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate. Great Crested Newts.	Air - via wind.	Measures taken to prevent litter leaving the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any waste containing loose materials that have potential to be windblown can only be stored in building. Security fencing that will also minimise the risk of litter escaping. Daily site inspections will monitor for litter leaving the site. Vehicles will be instructed not to remove any sheets from skips or containers until they are in the building. All loads which may contain light fractions are secured with a suitable net or cover to prevent items falling or being blown from the load. In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged. Actions in the event of litter leaving the site being detected: -	Medium Litter may escape on occasion outside the building in small quantities in times of high winds. Existing operations no history of complaints.	Nuisance to nearby businesses. Litter picking could disturb Great Crested Newts.	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate litter picking will be carried out by site staff. In the event of severe litter blow, litter pickers will be employed or hired as necessary to keep the site and its surrounds tidy. The incident must be reported to the Site Manager. A record must be made of the incident and actions taken. Waste storage and treatment procedures should be reviewed and additional control imposed as deemed necessary by the Site Manager. 			
Mud being tracked onto surrounding roads.	Workers and visitors to industrial estate. Other road users in the	Tracking on vehicle tyres entering/leaving the site.	<p>Potential for significant mud generation is low due to accepted waste types.</p> <p>Measures taken to prevent mud leaving the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is constructed from bound surfaces such as concrete that will 	Unlikely Mud and debris may be tracked onto the public highway from time to time.	Nuisance to nearby businesses and other road users. In severe circumstances, mud on the road	Low

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
	surrounding area.		<p>minimise the risk of mud being generated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads and site areas will be regularly swept. Drivers will be encouraged to ensure their vehicle tyres are clean before leaving site and that any loose waste is in enclosed containers or the loads are sheeted or netted. Daily site inspections will monitor for mud or debris being tracked from the site. In general, good housekeeping with regular sweeping and clearing of waste areas is encouraged. <p>Actions in the event of mud and debris is being tracked onto roads outside the site: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected road areas will be swept. The incident must be reported to the site manager. A record must be made of the incident and actions taken. 		could affect road safety.	

Table 5: Accidents risk assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Spillage or leak of fuel or other hazardous liquids.	Underlying soil. Groundwater. Surface water.	Through site surfacing and ground.	<p>Fuel and various liquid products used in equipment or vehicle maintenance may have hazardous properties. These could leak during storage or spillages could occur during use.</p> <p>Preventative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of site where such materials are used, are provided with site surfacing and drainage systems to provide containment of spillages. Appropriate storage, e.g. double skinned containers, self-contained bunds, storage locations safe from collisions with vehicle and machinery. Regular inspections to check for integrity of site surfacing and correct storage of hazardous liquids. Spill kits (e.g. pads, booms, absorbents) will be provided near any areas where hazardous liquids are being handled or stored. 	Unlikely Impermeable surfacing will prevent migration of spills or leakages to underlying ground. In the event of any uncontained spill, the drainage system interceptors will collect any oil spillages and other hazardous liquids would be collected by the drainage system. On that basis, it is very unlikely that any spills would reach a water courses or	Contamination of local water course or underlying ground or groundwater.	Low as long as management procedures adhered to.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff involved in waste handling will be inducted in the emergency procedures regarding the handling of spills. <p>Actions in the event of spillages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents to be managed in accordance with emergency procedures regarding the handling of spills. Spillages will be contained using appropriate spill kits or absorbent waste materials (e.g. soils). Where the spill is near any drains, drains should be protected. For larger spills of hazardous materials, any affected interceptors should be isolated and if necessary the interceptor cleaned out. Depending on the severity of the spill, NRW will be contacted. <p>The emergency procedure includes incident reporting and, as part of the environmental management system, incidents will be reviewed by management on a regular basis.</p>	groundwater.		
Fire in processing buildings or outdoor waste storage areas.	Air.	<p>The drainage system.</p> <p>Adjacent road.</p> <p>Air.</p>	<p>Fires could occur as a result of arson or from sources of ignition or from electrical faults.</p> <p>Preventative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flammable liquid products will be kept within self-contained bunded areas. No waste burnt on site Sources of heat kept at least 3m away from inert stockpiles and increased to 6m for any 	Even with measures in place to prevent the occurrence of fires, it is possible that fires could break out. However, measures in place to prevent the fire	Smoke, local nuisance, risk of fire spreading to other areas or properties.	Low as long as management procedures adhered to.

			<p>stockpiles of suspected combustible or flammable materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain tidy site and restrict stockpiles of combustible materials. • Dust suppression system can be used in case of fire. • Any future RDF bales stored outside in no more than 3 bales high with fire breaks. • No smoking policy. • Emergency vehicles will be able to gain access to the processing buildings at all times whilst the site is operational. • Equipment will be available within each processing building to put out small fires. • Drain protection kits will be available at the site in order that drains can be blocked up to prevent escape of firewater run-off – see the for spills/leaks measures above. • Site locked and secured to prevent unauthorised access. 1.8m high steel palisade security fencing • CCTV in operation and all buildings are alarmed. • All staff involved in waste handling will be inducted in the emergency procedures including the fire action plan. <p>Actions in the event of fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where it is safe to do so, site staff will use on-site fire fighting equipment to extinguish fires. 	<p>spreading or to limit its consequences will significantly reduce the probability of receptors being affected by a fire.</p> <p>All Recommendations have been actioned.</p> <p>Fire prevention and response plan in place at the site.</p>		
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible and safe, combustible materials will be isolated from the fire using the site machinery. Inert materials on site such as soil may also be used to smother the fire. Where a fire may have been caused by electricity or is close to electrical equipment, electricity to that area should be switched off and isolated. Clear directions will be given to the fire service and a member of staff will wait at the entrance to the site to direct the service to the site on arrival, to ensure that the speediest service is provided. Should the fire occur within the main building any water produced whilst it is being extinguished will be discharged to foul sewer having been collected either within the loading put or from the drain. <p>The emergency procedure includes incident reporting. As part of the environmental management system, incidents will be reviewed by management on a regular basis to identify whether lessons can be learnt and procedures improved.</p>			
Flooding	Underlying soil. Groundwater. Surface water. Great Crested Newts	Flood water. Drainage systems.	<p>Preventative measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site will be surrounded by a robust security fence which will prevent most waste materials (e.g. bales) escaping the boundary. Materials with hazardous properties (e.g. 	<p>Unlikely. None of operational area of the site is within NRW flood zones. No history of flooding problems.</p>	Contamination of surface waters or surrounding areas with waste materials could, depending on the properties of the	Low.

Activity reference NHT

			<p>fuel, hazardous liquids) are contained in sealed containers unlikely to leak as a result of partial submersion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas bottles secured within a cage. <p>Actions in the event of flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of flood warnings for the area, the Site Manager or technically competent manager should consider the possibilities of moving waste materials or any other materials with hazardous properties Where flooding could reach areas where electrical equipment is used, electricity to that area should be switched off and isolated. After flood waters have receded, the areas outside the site should be inspected and any materials which have escaped the boundary should be picked up. 		<p>waste, affect water quality or be unsightly.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--

3. CONCLUSION

- 3.1.1 The risk assessments above enables identification of appropriate mitigation measures to control the amenity and accident risks from the proposed activities in relation to non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. All identified risk mitigation measures will be incorporated within the management system for the site.
- 3.1.2 The amenity and accident risk assessment indicates that provided the identified risk mitigation measures, which are identified in the tables above, are implemented, the risk of nuisance or pollution from fugitive emissions or accidents is low.

4. REFERENCES

1. Environment Agency (2010): How to comply with your environmental permit. Additional guidance for: Horizontal Guidance Note H1 - Annex (a).



Registered Office: Intec, Parc Menai, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 4FG

Tel: 01248 672666

Fax: 01248 672601

Email: contact@caulmert.com

Web: www.caulmert.com