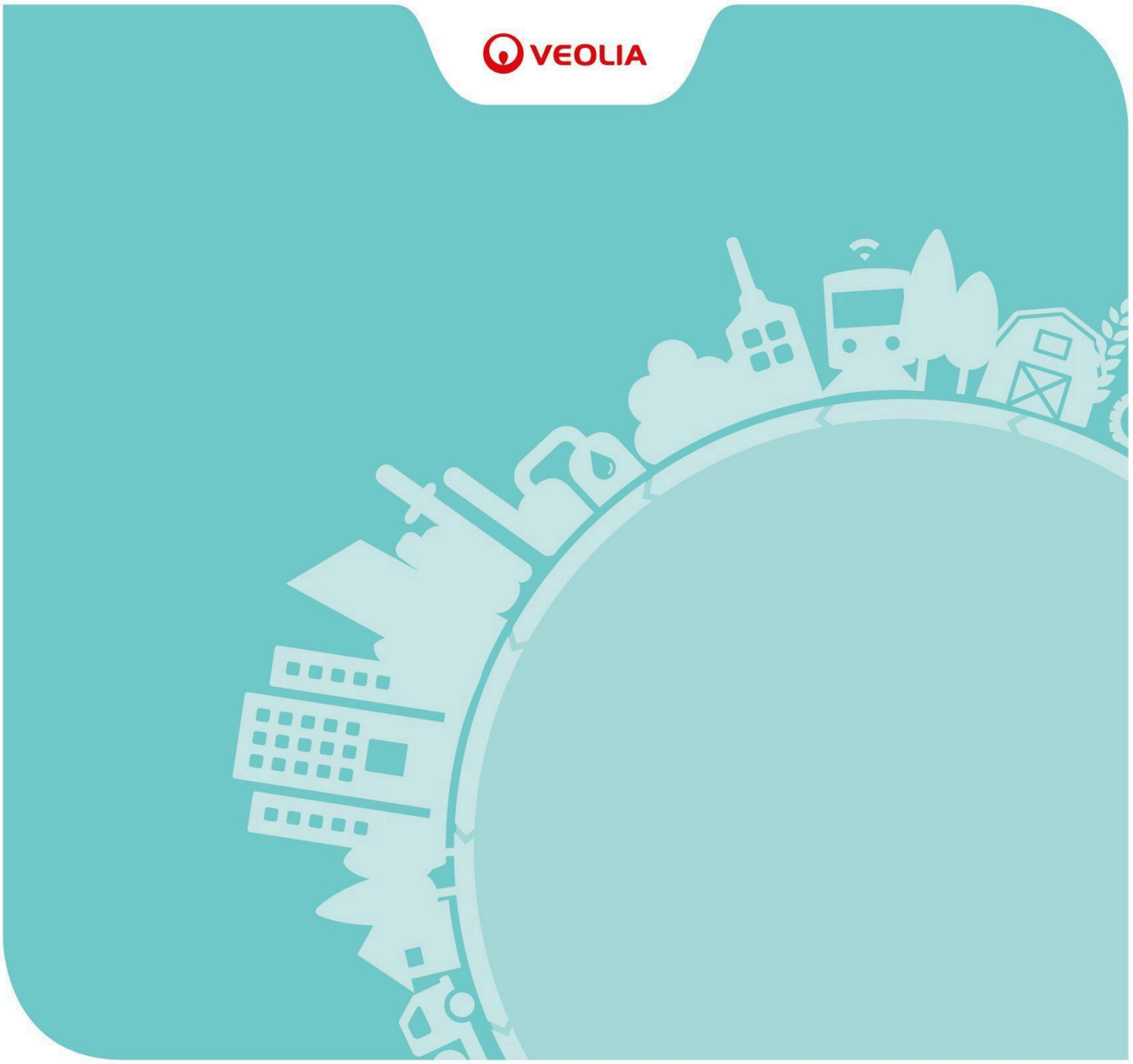


Dust Emissions Management Plan

Eastleigh MRF

Date: March 2026

Version History

Revision Number	Date of Issue	Status	Reason for revision
1	March 2026	Application Submission	

Contents

1 Introduction **2**
1.1 Sensitive Receptors 4

2 Operations at Eastleigh MRF **6**
2.1 Waste Deliveries to the Site 6
2.2 Storage Areas 6
2.4 Mobile Plant & Equipment 7

3 Dust and Particulate Management **7**
3.1 Responsibility for Implementation of the DEMP 7
3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions 8
3.3 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas 11
3.4 Visual Dust Monitoring / Observations 11
3.5 On site and off site monitoring 12
3.5 Unfavourable Conditions 12

4 Particulate Matter Monitoring **13**
4.1 Visual Dust Monitoring 13

5 Reporting and Complaints Response **13**
5.1 Reporting of Complaints and exceedances 13
5.2 Engagement with the Community 14
5.3 Management Responsibilities 14

6 Summary **14**

7 Periodic Review **15**

8 Appendix A - Drawings **17**

9 Appendix B - example Daily Site Inspection Checklist **18**

1 Introduction

The waste accepted at the Eastleigh MRF is a combination of:

- Recyclable Local Authority collected waste arisings consisting of mixed glass, paper and card, ferrous and non ferrous metals and plastic containers.
- Commercial collected recyclable waste arisings

The Local Authority collections form the majority of the waste intake.

All waste is received and processed within an enclosed building, where it is delivered into a small reception area. The processing equipment separates the waste into four streams for onward recovery elsewhere, glass is separated and conveyered directly into a container on the outside of the back of the building.

The other three waste streams separated are mixed plastics, steel and aluminium containers which are compacted into bales within the building then removed for despatch.

Reception
Mixed recyclates are delivered into the MRF reception area into a designated input bay. Waste is then transferred by wheeled loading shovel into a loading hopper, which delivers a steady stream of materials to a trommel screen. Any unsuitable material or large items are removed from the material stream immediately via a picking station. The trommel rotates at 40 revs per minute, sequentially separating out glass, containers and oversized materials.

Plastics
Plastics are initially separated from co-mingled materials by an autosort, which shines a near-infrared light onto the conveyor belt. The computer senses the near-infrared wavelength changes in the reflected light and is able to differentiate between the plastics and other materials. To maximise recovery, a manual sort subsequently further separates the plastic streams.

Glass
Bottles and jars are broken and screened out from the plastic bottles and cans at an early stage, to produce a glass cullet. A glass crusher is employed to ensure that even necks and bases of glass bottles are recovered.

Cans
Ferrous metals are extracted by an overband magnet and deposited in a bunker ready for baling. Aluminium is removed by an eddy current separation.

Baler feed
Material is then transferred to the baler feed conveyor, which runs through the centre of the plant, connecting the storage bunkers and feeding the balers in an even flow. Separated material is compacted into bales, which are then wire-wrapped

Residual
A non recyclable / contaminated fraction of the waste is separated for bulking into storage for recovery.

Bale storage
Baled waste is stored internally and externally to the facility ready for onward transportation to permitted recovery activities.

Waste will be managed on a first in, first out (FIFO) basis to ensure minimum storage times on site.patch.

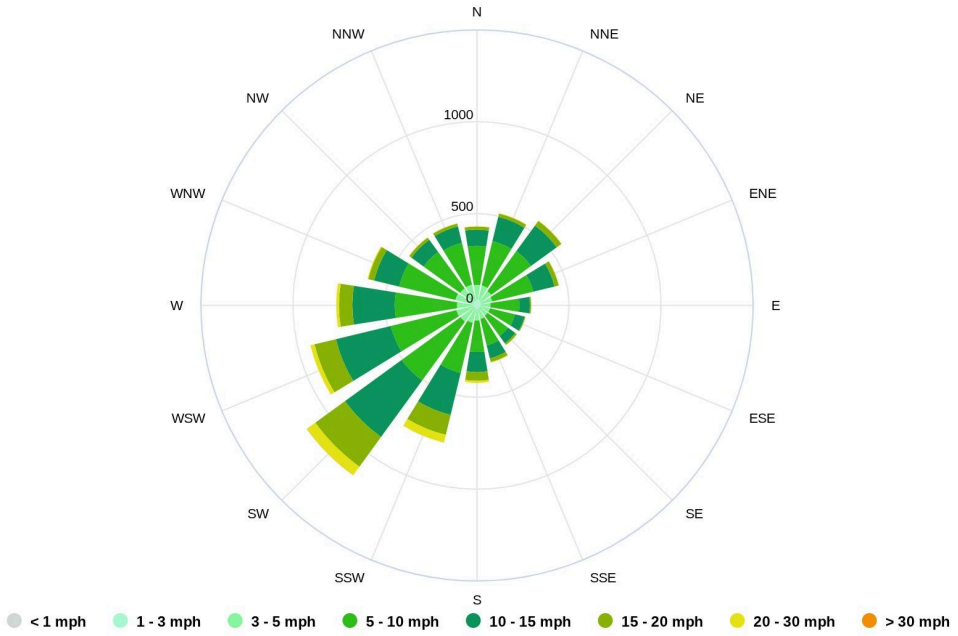
1.1 Sensitive Receptors

A drawing showing the location of sensitive receptors can be found in Appendix A. The windrose below is derived from Southampton Airport located in Eastleigh showing the average wind direction and strength are included

Table 1.1 Location of potentially sensitive human receptors

Receptor		Receptor sensitivity	Receptor Type	Approximate distance to the site (m)	Grid Reference
R1	Chickenhall Cottages	High	Residential	50	SU 46449 18278
R2	Campbell Road	High	Residential	270	SU 46117 17844
C3	Industrial Premises	Medium	Commercial	70	SU 46343 18176

Eastleigh
50.97°N, 1.35°W (11 m asl).
Model: ERA5T.



https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/eastleigh_united-kingdom_2650396

In addition, consideration has been given to the surrounding commercial and industrial uses on the Chickenhall Industrial Estate (which are conservatively considered to be of medium sensitivity) and the likely public exposure on local footpaths (which are of low sensitivity, as exposure in this area is expected to be transient).

2 Operations at Eastleigh MRF

2.1 Waste Deliveries to the Site

Waste is delivered to site using the local road infrastructure and access road to site.
Vehicle types will include Articulated trailers, MCV and Roll on/ off type vehicles.
All containers will be sheeted/ covered to reduce dust emissions while in transit.
All waste delivery vehicles will be weighed and recorded using the on site weighbridge system
All customers are instructed to sheet/ cover all loads which are delivered to the site. If any loads are tipped on site which are identified as dusty, they will follow the procedure below.
All deliveries of waste will be tipped within the MRF building.

If any loads are identified as potential for being dusty during the unloading process are to stop as soon as identified. If, following assessment, it is identified that the load is too dusty, the load should be rejected.

Assessment of the load as unsuitable for processing will be based on training, operational experience and knowledge of plant capability and performance across a range of inputs.
The site layout showing potential dust emission and storage areas is included at Appendix A.

2.2 Storage Areas

The existing internal input bay is of concrete construction.

External bays for plastic and the combined bay for ferrous and non ferrous metals run along the front of the building. These two waste piles are separated from the building by a row of interlocking legio blocks.

The nature of the waste streams transferred do not suffer adversely from seasonal variations and therefore a consistent input and output is obtained throughout the year.

Under normal operating conditions the waste will be stored for no longer than 2 days prior to being processed or transferred off site. During normal operations, baled waste is

stored for no more than 10 days.

2.4 Mobile Plant & Equipment

Nitrogen Dioxide gas is a by-product of internal combustion engines and the site uses several items of plant with internal combustion engines. The following table lists the typical type, mobile and emission ratings for the mobile plant and equipment used on Veolia MRF sites:

Table 2.2 - Onsite mobile plant emission ratings

Description	Make	Model	Emission Rating
Loading Shovel	JCB	437	Euro 5
Tele Handler	JCB	560/80	Euro 6
Teletrucks	JCB	TLT35	Euro 6

All plant is maintained in accordance with the manufacturers maintenance and inspection specification. Servicing is carried out by recognised agents.

3 Dust and Particulate Management

3.1 Responsibility for Implementation of the DEMP

The site manager will be responsible for the DEMP at Eastleigh MRF Facility:

Veolia also has a central support function including a team of Risk & Assurance Advisors who carry out periodic audits at sites across the group including written management plans.

3.2 Sources and Control of Fugitive Dust/Particulate Emissions

Table 3.1: Source-Pathway-Receptor Routes

Source	Pathway	Type of impact	Where relationship can be interrupted	Receptor
Mud	tracking dust on wheels and vehicles, then mud dropping off wheels/vehicles when dry	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Waste types handled are unlikely to be a source of mud. Remove mud before vehicles leave the site.	R1, C3
Debris	falling off lorries	Visual soiling, also consequent resuspension as airborne particulates	Cover loaded lorries before leaving the site. Requirement for all deliveries to be sheeted or netted if not in fully enclosed containers / vehicles.	R1, C3
Tipping, storage and sorting of wastes in the open	Atmospheric dispersion	Visual soiling and airborne particulates	All deliveries unloaded within the building. Minimise source strength by means of low drop heights.	All
Vehicle exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength.	All
Non road going machinery exhaust emissions	Atmospheric dispersion	Airborne particulates	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength.	All
Waste Processing plant	Atmospheric dispersion	Airborne particulate	Regulatory controls and best-practice measures to minimise source strength.	All
Storage piles	Atmospheric dispersion	Airborne particulate	Baled waste and glass cullet are unlikely to give rise to dust.	All
Mobile plant movemen t	Atmospheric dispersion	Airborne particulate	Ensure good housekeeping of the process area. Sweep the process area when there is a buildup of dust/debris.	All

The Eastleigh MRF facility is located in a predominantly industrial/commercial business area providing other potential sources of dust generation including the Biffa waste transfer site 500m to the north east.

Table 3.2: Measures that will be used on site to control dust/particulates (PM_{10}) and other emissions

Abatement Measure	Description / Effect	Overall consideration and implementation	Trigger for implementation
Preventative Measures			
Pre acceptance criteria	Minimising the potential for dusty waste to arrive on site	Measures in place for all incoming waste. Only contracted source segregated municipal waste accepted.	Routine. Investigation carried out if waste arrives dustier than expected.
Site Speed limit (10mph), 'no idling' policy and minimisation of vehicle movements on site	Reducing vehicle movements and idling should reduce emissions from vehicles. Procurement policy to only purchase clean burn road vehicles and non-road going mobile machinery.	Site signs showing speed limit. Daily site inspections to check compliance.	In use at all times during site operations
Minimising drop heights for waste.	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds.	Discharge belts to be positioned for minimal height from the floor.	In use at all times during site operations
Good housekeeping	Having a consistent, routine housekeeping regime that is supported by management, will ensure the site is checked daily and issues remedied to prevent and remove dust and particulate build up.	Site operations staff to ensure good housekeeping at all times. daily cleaning to take place. Weekly cleaning of the plant and bays. Annual deep clean.	In use at all times during site operations
Sheeting of vehicles	Prevents the escape of debris, dust and particulates from vehicles as they travel.	Customer/ hauliers notified of sheeting vehicle requirements	In use at all times during site operations
Hosing of vehicles on exit (As required)	May remove some dirt, dust and particulates from the lower parts of vehicles although likely to be less effective than a more powerful wheel wash.	If delivery vehicles become dusty from the discharged waste. Hose down the vehicle on the process pad to remove any debris.	Waste acceptance. If the vehicles become dusty e.g during dry periods.

Easy to clean concrete impermeable surfaces	Creating an easy to clean impermeable surface, using materials such as concrete as opposed to unmade (rocky or muddy) ground within the site and on site haul roads. This should reduce the amount of dust and particulate generated at ground level by vehicles and site activities.	Process areas are on a concrete impermeable surface.	In use at all times during site operations
Minimisation of waste storage heights and volumes on site	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which debris, dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. Reducing storage volumes should reduce the surface area over which particulates can be mobilised.	Storage piles will be managed to reduce the pile height	In use at all times during site operations. Storage pile height - 4m
Remedial Measures			
On-site sweeping	Sweeping could be effective in managing larger debris, dust and particulates but may also cause the mobilisation of smaller particles. Road sweeping vehicles damp down dust and particulates whilst brushing and collecting dust and particulates from the road surface, particularly at the kerbside. This may generate dust and particulate movement that may become a Health and Safety issue if the filters and spray bars on the sweepers are not maintained.	Road sweepers to be used if the surface requires cleaning.	To be used as required. Site is monitored daily and requests made to Admin Office for road sweeper ad hoc hire if required.
Water suppression with hoses & water jets	Damping down of site areas using hoses can reduce dust and particulate re-suspension and may assist in the cleaning of the site if combined with sweeping.	Dynamic observation of the process area surface should be carried out. Dampen down with water as required.	Dynamic assessment. Use can be increased during dry weather.

3.3 Enclosure of Waste Processing & Storage Areas

The building is fully enclosed with conventional roller shutter doors.
External bays are only used for storage of mixed bottles and plastics and metals.

3.4 Visual Dust Monitoring / Observations

Based on the pre-acceptance and other controls in place the potential for unacceptable dust emissions off site is considered to be low. Veolia will therefore undertake dust monitoring dynamically based on the following criteria:

- Observation by trained staff that dust pollution is or may be occurring
- Receipt of waste which is deemed to be dusty / potentially dusty but a decision is made that the material can be processed without causing pollution
- Any abnormal operation where there is considered to be a risk of dust pollution
- If notified a complaint is received externally
- If instructed to undertake a check by the Environment Agency
- Visual dust monitoring of the entire site is carried out continuously throughout the working day and recorded on the daily site inspection checklist, an example is included at Appendix B.

Ensuring staff are trained to undertake monitoring in this manner ensures that the reasons for making a decision to carry out monitoring are well understood and it minimises the exercise becoming purely administrative and therefore of little value / devalued over time.

3.5 On site and off site monitoring

Trained staff will determine what combination of on and off site dust monitoring is appropriate based on the following principles.

- Where on site checks identify pollution is or may be occuring off site checks should be carried out.
- Where an external complaint has been received both on and off site checks should be carried out.

Should the site be subject to regular complaints or as deemed appropriate by site management, routine periodic monitoring may be instigated.

If dust is identified the actions in section 5 should be completed identifying the root cause and implementing remedial measures.

3.5 Unfavourable Conditions

Unfavourable conditions include events that cannot be reversed in the short term, they would include off site emissions of dust or breakdown of plant, equipment or other control measures that could give rise to significant dust emissions. Visual monitoring detecting unacceptable dust emission/buildup. Drought to the extent that water supply to the site is terminated.

In the event of unfavourable conditions the remedial actions would be many and varied to suit the conditions experiences, they could include but would not be limited to:

- Reduction of waste inputs;
- Reduction in operating hours;
- Cessation of shredding, transfer only;
- Hiring replacement/additional plant/equipment;
- Use of bowsers/tankers to replace/supplement mains water supply;
- Cessation of waste inputs/outputs;

4 Particulate Matter Monitoring

Given the nature of the wastes accepted, the type of operation and the controls in place as described above it is not considered that PM_{10} monitoring is necessary. Should PM_{10} particulates be an issue at the site a revised DEMP will be submitted including a detailed monitoring programme.

4.1 Visual Dust Monitoring

Daily off site perimeter inspections will take place to ensure dust emissions will not cause a nuisance.

Any visual signs of dust emissions leaving the site are to be reported to the responsible managers as shown in section 3.1.

5 Reporting and Complaints Response

5.1 Reporting of Complaints and exceedances

Following a complaint relating to dust from the site or following detection of unacceptable dust emission/buildup the following will apply:

- Investigate the complaint, source of emission or dust buildup. This would normally be carried out immediately the complaint is received by Veolia, as a minimum on the same working day.
- Complete all details on the Veolia - AVA reporting/escalation system. All complaints/exceedances are automatically reported to senior management via the AVA system and operationally independent Environmental Team for investigation. Any complaints/exceedances not ‘closed out’ by the end of the month are further automatically escalated to Director level.
- Respond to complainant following investigation

- All complaints/exceedances investigations will initially be carried out by MRF management.

5.2 Engagement with the Community

Community engagement is key to Veolia operations and local residents will be able to contact the site manager directly should they wish to discuss any concerns. The site manager or supervisor will visit any complainant to substantiate and discuss the issue. A record of any community engagement will be shared with the local EA officer.

5.3 Management Responsibilities

Site ID board displays contact details for site management and out of hours notification. Managers in section 3.1 are responsible for ensuring the compliance of the DEMP.

6 Summary

The Eastleigh MRF is committed to continuously reduce levels of fugitive dust generated by our operations and is sensitive to the concerns of neighbouring businesses regarding the levels of dust experienced. The site will ensure systems that facilitate communication with the site neighbours are maintained.

- Dust is predominantly controlled at source by good operational practices and the correct use and maintenance of plant;
- All potential sources of dust likely to arise at the facility are identified;
- Both staff and people outside of the site are not exposed to levels of dust that would result in annoyance and health issues;
- All appropriate measures are taken to minimise dust from the facility that may be considered offensive at locations outside of the installation boundary; and
- The risk of dust related incidents are minimised by anticipating and planning the appropriate measures to control the dust accordingly.

7 Periodic Review

The DEMP will be reviewed updated as appropriate based on the following criteria:

- Annually
- Following an incident which resulted in actual or potential dust pollution.
- Following instruction by the Environment Agency.

Dust Complaint Form

Customer Details	
Customer Name -	
Address - Postcode -	
Customer Contact Details -	
Tel -	
Email -	
Date -	
Complaint Ref Number -	
Complaint Details -	
Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by -	
Position -	
Date & time investigation carried out -	
Weather conditions -	
Wind direction and speed -	
Investigation findings -	

Feedback given to Environment Agency and/or local authority -	
Date feedback given -	
Feedback given to public -	
Date feedback given -	
Review and Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a recurrence -	
Proposed date for completion of the improvements -	
Actual date for completion -	
If different insert reason for delay -	
Does the dust management plan need to be updated -	
Date that the dust management plan was updated -	
Closure	
Site manager review date	
Site manager signature to confirm no further action required	

Associated Drawings

Eastleigh MRF FPP Plan (describes site layout)
Eastleigh MRF Receptor Plan

Example Daily Site Inspection Checklist