ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ

Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd

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Drawing No. TRIC-263-03 – Site Layout & Fire Plan

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1 Introduction

1.1 Note

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed to prepare this Non-Technical Summary (NTS) on behalf of Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd to support a permit variation of EPR/WP3298CH issued by the Environment Agency (EA) on 26/10/2001 to become a bespoke Environmental Permit (EP).

1.1.2 The site previously operated under a SR2008 No3 EP until the recent withdrawal of this standard rules (SR) which was replaced with the SR2022 No4 EP. The site cannot currently comply with the new SR set, mainly due to the following reasons:

a) The operator is not able to fully enclose the transfer building; and,
b) Waste cannot be stored externally in covered in secure containers.

1.1.3 Based on the above information and in line with Regulatory Position Statement 331, the operator has submitted this application for a bespoke EP. This will enable selected non-hazardous wastes listed in Table 2.3a, including green waste, wood, plasterboard, mixed/general waste and scrap metal, to be stored externally within containers and purpose-built storage bays, as shown on Drawing No. TRIC/263/03.

1.1.4 Wastes accepted as part of the HCI waste transfer operation will undergo the following:

a) Sorting (with loading shovel/360^{o} excavator or by hand).
b) Manual separation (by picking line).

1.1.5 Physical treatment operations to be undertaken consist of the following:

a) Screening/tromelling (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).
b) Mechanical separation (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).

1.1.6 This ERA has been prepared to support an Environmental Permit variation application varying the permit from SR to bespoke.

1.1.7 As part of the application the operator will be removing crushing and shredding activities and will not be accepting any hazardous wastes. The operator is proposing to reduce the throughput of waste at the site to <40,000 tonnes per annum.

1.1.8 The proposed EWC codes to be accepted at the site has been reduced from those included in the new SR, a copy of the proposed EWC codes to be accepted are outlined in the Non-Technical Summary, document ref. TRIC-263-C. The operator is proposing to remove the acceptance of asbestos waste meaning the site will be classified as a non-hazardous operation, significantly lowering the risk of potential environmental impact from the site.

1.1.9 It is important to note that there have been minimal complaints or issues relating to noise, dust or odour from the site since operations began, nor have there been any recorded pollution incidents.

1.1.10 This ERA considers the potential and actual risks associated with the proposed changes. This ERA does not aim to provide detailed Health and Safety risk assessments as required separately through the necessary legislation.

1.1.11 All site staff should be provided with a copy of this ERA and be aware of where it is located on site.

1.1.12 All environmental risks identified in this document should be acted upon accordingly by site management to ensure all environmental risks can be appropriately managed / controlled.

2 Site Location and Receptors

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The site is located at The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ.

2.1.2 Within the immediate vicinity of the site are a handful of other commercial / industrial premises, and residential properties along with areas of agricultural / open fields.

2.1.3 A full list of sensitive receptors within 1km of the site can be found in Table 2.1 overleaf. Some receptors included in this list may not be sensitive to all potential emissions / hazards from the site i.e. surface water is not considered sensitive to odour. When considering each hazard in the risk assessment table specific receptors that have the potential to be affected by the specific hazard being considered have been outlined in the associated row.

2.2 Sensitive Receptors

2.2.1 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site are illustrated on Drawing No. TRIC-263-04 Receptor Plan, see Appendix II.

2.2.2 Table 2.1 overleaf shows the approximate distance and orientation of sensitive receptors from the site.

Table 2.1 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site boundary to the receptor boundary (m)
Commercial / Industrial		
Tricketts Lane Motors	West	Adjacent
EHC Remapping & Vehicle Diagnostics	East	Adjacent
Advantage Vehicles Ltd (Workshop)	East	100
S C Autos	East	140
Residential		
Residential properties on Dairyfields Road and beyond	North	20
Residential properties on Tricketts Mews	West	70
Residential properties on Wistaston Road and beyond	West	130
Schools		
Willaston Primary School	Northwest	615
Watercourses		
Cheer Brook	South	850
Infrastructure (major roads and transport links)		
Railway Line	South	Adjacent
Shavington Bypass (A500)	South	850

3 Environmental Risk Assessment Model

3.1 Fundamental Considerations

3.1.1 **Source/Hazard:** A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm.

3.1.2 **Consequences:** The adverse effects or harm as the result of realising a hazard which causes the quality of human health or the environment to be impaired in the short or long term.

3.1.3 **Risk:** A combination of the probability of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude of the consequences of the occurrence.

3.2 Pathway

3.2.1 Important in the assessment of a particular risk(s) and to inform the subsequent management of the risk(s) is the identification of the pathway(s) through which the risk may affect the identified receptor(s). The following are examples of pathways:

- Air (windblown dust etc.).
- Ground (leaching of contaminants into underlying aquifers).
- Water (hydrocarbon run off into surface waters).
- Direct contact / exposure.

3.3 Consequences

3.3.1 The following table highlights the consequences of the hazard(s) identified and the abbreviations for each as used in the Risk Assessment Table in Section 3:

Abbreviation	Consequences
A	Minor Injury
B	Major Injury
C	Death
D	Air Pollution
E	Water Pollution
F	Pollution of Land

3.4 Effects of Consequences

3.4.1 In order to quantify the level of risk and identify the appropriate management procedures, the potential effects must be considered, as outlined in the table below:

Abbreviation	Consequences	Management Requirements
S	SEVERE	In all cases
Mo	MODERATE	In most cases
Mi	MILD	Occasionally
N	NEGLIGIBLE	No

3.4.2 Note: "Management" is the action required to reduce the risk of a hazard causing a problem on site. Contingency measures are procedures which are in place to reduce the consequences of a hazard.

3.5 Risk Estimation and Evaluation (Probability/Frequency of Occurring Hazard)

3.5.1 The following table allows the likelihood of an occurrence of an identified risk to be assessed:

Abbreviation	Probability	Evaluation
1	Very likely	Could occur during any working day
2	Likely	Could occur regularly
3	Possible	Event possible
4	Unlikely	Event very unlikely

3.6 Risk Assessment Outcome (Combination of Probability & Consequence)

3.6.1 The following table shows the resultant risk of an identified hazard or potential situation. This uses the hierarchy of both probability and consequence to assess the level of risk. The level of risk determines what level of management would be required in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and/or scale.

		Consequence			
		S	**Mo**	**Mi**	**N**
Probability	**1**	High	High	Medium	Low
	2	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	3	Medium	Low	Negligible	N/A
	4	Low	Negligible	N/A	N/A

3.6.2 Where the risk assessment outcome is high, first-level management of the risk is essential, i.e. removal of hazard, implementation of major infrastructure/structural design measures to contain the risk/hazard and company policy changes to incorporate the management of the risk. All risk management measures must be supplemented with detailed induction training, spot training and tool-box talks to ensure all site staff and users are made fully aware of the risk/hazard, all potential consequences and necessary management and contingency procedures.

3.6.3 Where the risk assessment outcome is medium, the management of the risk should be tackled by management or delegates. If removal of the hazard is not possible, management will normally be met through implementing minor structural design measures or by imposing procedures for the prevention of occurrences which will be conveyed to all site staff through the appropriate training, including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.4 Where the risk assessment outcome is low, the management of the risk can be done wholly through appropriate training to site staff including any contingency measures/procedures.

3.6.5 Where the risk assessment outcome is negligible, site staff should be made aware of the possibility of an occurrence and contingency measures should be readily available to all staff should they be required.

4 Risk Assessment Table

4.1 The following pages contain the site-specific risk assessment for the site with appropriate remedial actions, recommendations and comments included for each identified hazard, potential contaminant, or situation.

4.2 The table also contains references to the appropriate section(s) of the site's EMS for additional management procedures.

4.3 As discussed in Section 3.6 above, all situations which identify a risk from Low – High should be incorporated into the staff/visitor training schedule, where appropriate and acted on as required.

SEE TABLES OVERLEAF

Appendix I

RISK ASSESSMENT TABLES

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Dust / particulates	Release of dust via one of the following channels: Waste delivery vehicles deposit and collection of potentially dusty waste during dry and windy weather conditions. Storage of potentially dusty/waste material externally Processing waste. Dust / debris on site surfaces. Loading of waste into treatment plant. Wastes dropping from conveyors Prolonged periods of dry/warm weather or conditions where winds reach 4+ on the Beaufort Wind Scale Particulate emissions from the exhaust of vehicles / plant and other non-road going machinery on site	Air	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighbouring businesses, residential dwellings and surface water features, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial receptors and their users. • Surface water features. • Residential dwellings.	Harm to human health – respiratory irritation and illness A, B, D, E	Mo	3	Low	No additional waste types are proposed. Although some waste will be stored externally within concrete-walled bays, crushing and shredding are not proposed and the maximum annual throughput will be reduced to 40,000 tonnes. Stock-height controls, damping, daily inspections and implementation of the Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) will minimise the source-pathway-receptor linkage for airborne dust. The residual risk therefore remains Low. The Operator will continue to implement the following to minimise the risk of dust from site operations: • Following separation, material will be transferred to dedicated storage bays or containers for storage. Waste will not be stored higher than bays (apart from where the bay benefits from dust netting) or the container top to prevent overfilling and the material at the top becoming windblown. The predominant wind direction in relation to the site blows towards the north / northwest, therefore the back of the storage bays provide protection from winds. • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that loads comprising mainly dust, powders or loose fibres are not accepted on site. • All vehicles delivering and exporting waste will be sheeted. • Drop heights will be minimised as far as reasonably practicable i.e. 1-2m in height. • Hoses and mains water will be utilised to dampen stockpiles and site surfaces; this water is utilised in on site dust suppression where required. The site will also have access to bowser which will be utilised for suppression • Potentially dusty waste that is externally stockpiled (oversize concrete, hardcore, stone etc.) will be dampened regularly in dry and windy conditions. This reduces the amount of dust which could be suspended and therefore the amount of dust that has the potential to extend beyond the permit boundary. • Oversize concrete, hardcore and stone will be contained with a bay to reduce the risk of dust becoming windblown.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• A 5mph speed limit is enforced on site to prevent the resuspension of mud from the site surface and vehicle movements. • Hoses can be utilised to wash the wheels of vehicles leaving the site to remove any mud, dust or debris and minimise the risk of mud on surrounding roads. • In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed. • Site operatives will continuously monitor dust emissions whilst the site is in operation and will report back to the site manager for advice if required. The site manager will make a formal visual inspection of dust emissions at least twice per day when operations with the highest dust potential are being undertaken. Results of monitoring will be recorded in the site diary/record forms. • The requirements of a Dust& Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) are implemented on site. The DEMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of dust extending beyond the permit boundary.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Odour	Biodegradable waste stored on site Cracks in impermeable concrete pad leading to trapped waste. Dry and hot weather conditions exceeding three days. Prevailing wind towards residential receptor locations transporting odour. Staff negligence leading to odour releases from unauthorised waste. External storage of waste types such as plastic that have the potential to be contaminated with malodorous items. Improper storage of plasterboard leading to the production of hydrogen sulphide.	Air transport then inhalation	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighbouring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road, Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond	A, D	Mi to Mo	3	Low	No additional waste types are proposed and food, kitchen and canteen wastes will be removed from the permitted waste list. Although selected non-hazardous wastes may be stored temporarily within external bays rather than covered containers, the risk will be controlled through strict waste acceptance procedures, short storage periods, daily inspections, good housekeeping, prompt removal of non-conforming waste and implementation of the Odour Management Plan (OMP). These measures minimise the source-air-receptor pathway and the residual risk remains Low. The Operator will implement the following to minimise the risk of odour from the site: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure that no malodorous waste is accepted. • Any wastes discovered to be malodorous following acceptance / deposit into the waste reception area will be quarantined and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Green waste and plasterboard will remain within dedicated containers in AREAS 11 and 10 respectively. Mixed HCI waste may be tipped, sorted and temporarily stored within the external concrete-walled bays and may therefore come into contact with rainwater. However, food, kitchen, canteen and other putrescible wastes will not be accepted. AREAS 1–3 will be cleared by the end of each working day, within 12 hours, and waste within AREA 4 will be stored for less than 48 hours. The bays will be inspected and cleaned regularly, with any waste giving rise to odour quarantined and removed promptly. Runoff will be captured by the sealed drainage system described under the leachate assessment below. • Green waste accepted will not typically contain grass cuttings (which are considered to harbour the greatest potential for odour due to their susceptibility to aerobic compositing and decomposition if wet). • Putrescible waste that has the potential to be odorous will not be stored on site, it will be rejected and removed off site. If any

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								waste stored on site begins to give rise to odour that can be detected off site will be removed as soon as possible. • The acceptance of food, kitchen and canteen waste has been removed as part of this variation application. No food waste is accepted at the site, which is considered to be a particularly malodorous waste type. Any food waste discovered in mixed loads will be quarantined and removed from the site. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of odour. • Site operatives will be sufficiently trained and undergo continuous training on identifying odorous wastes or non-conforming wastes that could give rise to odour. • All waste storage and treatment areas on site comprise of an impermeable pad. The condition of the impermeable pad will be checked on a weekly basis to ensure there are no cracks that could lead to trapped waste developing odour. • Waste storage areas / bays will undergo a deep clean every 12 weeks to remove any residual waste (all areas will not undergo cleaning at the same time). • The requirements of an odour management plan (OMP) are implanted on site. The OMP outlines all mitigation measures to be implemented on site and what to do in the event of odour detection outside the permit boundary.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Litter escaping the site boundary (windblown). Vehicles delivering / removing waste including unsheeted / poorly sheeted skips. Poor or faulty storage containment. Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to litter escaping off site	Vehicles entering and leaving the site. Air transport (windblown)	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road, Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond.	A to C E & F	Mi to Mo	3	Low	The greatest risk of litter escaping the permit boundary would be during windy conditions. Waste stored externally will be either in secure containers or within the confines of containment walls. The Operator implements the following to minimise the risk of litter escaping the permit boundary: • Waste with the highest potential to become windblown is light material such as plastic, paper and cardboard. These wastes are either stored internally within the building or in secure containers. Waste stored in containers will not be overfilled beyond the height of the container's side to ensure no waste spills over the edge or is easily windblown. • In extremely windy conditions 7+ on the Beaufort scale, the site manager may make the decision to operate to a lesser degree or cease operations temporarily giving due regard to the potential effects of windblown litter. External skips storing separated / processed waste may have lids or covers placed over the top to prevent waste being blown out. • Site inspections including litter checks will take place on a regular basis to identify and remove any litter from the site boundary. • Stockpiles of potentially friable waste i.e. concrete, hardcore and stone are dampened down to prevent material becoming dry and being blown off site. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained on site to reduce the risk of litter. • Vehicles leaving the site will be sheeted and if required will undergo wheel washing (using mains water and a hose) to prevent mud being tracked onto the local highway. In the event of mud being tracked off site and onto the main roads it will be treated as an emergency and cleaned by site operatives using manual techniques or if required the operator will organise for a road sweeper to be deployed.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Noise/ vibration	Plant and machinery breakdowns or malfunctions. Tipping / loading of waste. Operating mechanical treatment plants in external areas	Noise through the air or vibration through the ground	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road, Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond.	A, D	Mo	3	Low	The operator is currently undertaking screening/trommeling at the site. There have been no notable complaints relating to noise received from operations undertaken at the site. The site is removing mechanical treatment activities i.e. crushing and shredding activities from the EP; these activities are typically associated with noise; this will therefore significantly reduce noise levels at the site compared to the extant situation. The site will be reducing the annual throughput from 75,000tpa to 40,000tpa, this will result in a significant reduction to operational intensity and therefore reduce potential noise levels generated at the site. The screening and tromelling of materials are undertaken in smaller quantities and will be seasonal, therefore they will be extended periods of time where no screening or tromelling is undertaken at the site. The tipping of material is undertaken within an open-fronted building which is positioned to ensure that it is facing away from the nearest residential receptors. Based on the above the potential for noise pollution will be reduced significantly. The operator will continue to implement the following measures: • A 5mph speed limit is enforced on site. • All plant and equipment will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations to keep plant and equipment functioning correctly and minimise noise generation. • Plant and equipment will only be operated when necessary (when there is enough waste to process). • Waste treatment operations with the highest potential to produce noise on site are undertaken at the furthest point from the nearest residential receptors and benefit from screening via the concrete bay walls and waste building which are situated between the plant and receptors.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Pre-use checks are undertaken prior to using plant or equipment. Defects are reported and actions taken to rectify the problem. • Engines will be switched off when not in use. No plant, equipment or vehicles will be left idling. • Drop heights of materials will be reduced as far as practicable. • The site is operated in accordance with a Noise Management Plan which details mitigation measures to prevent noise being emitted and detected beyond the permit boundary.
Vermin causing leptospirosis and other respiratory diseases	Poor housekeeping. Staff negligence leading to the acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to pests. Storing waste for excessive periods of time.	Water, direct contact with waste	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road, Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond.	A to C	Mi to Mo	4	Negligible	Although mixed non-hazardous waste may be handled temporarily within external bays, food, kitchen and canteen wastes will not be accepted. AREAS 1–3 will be cleared by the end of each working day, within 12 hours, and waste within AREA 4 will be stored for less than 48 hours. Daily housekeeping inspections, quarantine and prompt removal of non-conforming waste, and the pest-control procedure will minimise the source-pathway-receptor linkage. The residual risk therefore remains Negligible. The operator will continue to implement the following measures: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to ensure no food waste or waste that could attract vermin are accepted. • Mixed municipal waste (EWC code 20 03 01) can be accepted at the site. Once a load has been tipped, if any waste that could give rise to pests such as food waste is detected it will be segregated in the quarantine area and removed from site as soon as practicable. • Mixed waste will initially be deposited within Areas 1–3 for sorting and separation. Sorted waste will then be transferred to the appropriate storage containers or bays shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03 • The short storage times of the mixed waste within the building (maximum 48 hours) means waste does not have the opportunity to significantly develop odour which would attract

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								vermin. The waste will be placed into containers once sorted to eliminate to reduce the potential of attracting pests. • Good housekeeping measures are actively maintained to reduce the potential of attracting pests. Housekeeping inspections take place daily at the end of each working day to collect any waste produced by on-site operatives. • An appropriate pest controller will be called in the event of pests being present at the site or complaints received relating to pests.
Fire/ smoke / particulates	Plant failure Combustible waste types Arson and or vandalism Staff negligence Discarded smoking materials Hot exhausts Industrial heating Buildup of loose combustible waste, dust and fluff Hot loads Leaks and spillages of oil and fuel	Air transport of smoke	Receptors affected by a fire will depend on factors such as how much smoke is produced and the climatic conditions including the direction of wind on the day of the fire. However, it is considered the most likely receptors affected by a fire on site would be local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road, Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond.	A to F	Mi to S	3	Medium	There are no additional combustible waste types proposed to be accepted than those already authorised. The waste types currently accepted consist of combustible waste which has the potential for a fire. It is important to note the site has been operated in accordance with an SR2008 No.3 permit for over 10 years and there have been no fire incidents on site during this time. Therefore, the operator will continue to implement the following: • Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented to reduce the likelihood of non-conforming waste being accepted. • Combustible waste will be stored in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Agencies Fire Prevention Plan guidance. Storage times and quantities are significantly less than those in the guidance. • Plant and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. • A no smoking policy is implemented on site. • Checks will be performed at the end of each working day to ensure there is no buildup of dust or fluff on plants and equipment to minimise the risk of fire caused by dust settling on hot exhausts and engine parts. • All staff are fully trained in recognition of early fire signs and trained to prevent negligence. • Fire-fighting equipment on site includes mains water, hoses and fire extinguishers.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
								• Site security measures to reduce the risk of arson include lockable gates that remain locked outside of operational hours and 24/7 CCTV. • CCTV cameras cover all combustible waste storage and processing areas on site (including within the waste transfer building and external yard). • The requirements of a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) are implemented on site. • Inspections are undertaken of waste storage areas to ensure that combustible waste is not stored more than the time periods stated in the FPP. • Further mitigation measures and responses implemented in the event of a fire are listed in the FPP, see document ref. TRIC-263-B_FPP.
Vehicle collision/ accidents including impacts and injury	Poor visibility Spillages of oils/fluids causing vehicles to skid. Lack of PPE worn by staff. Staff negligence, i.e. mobile plant operators. Excessive waste storage causing collapse of stored materials / falling materials and reducing accessibility around the site.	Direct contact	Visitors to the site and workers employed by the operator. Pedestrians	A to F	Mi to S	3	Low	The maximum annual waste throughput will be reduced from the 75,000 tonnes authorised under the Standard Rules permit to 40,000 tonnes. An increase in vehicle movements is therefore not anticipated. The operator will continue to implement the following measures: • Ensure all free-standing waste storage areas are in the correct locations and access areas are kept clear as shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03 Site Layout & Fire Plan within the EMS. • An accident logbook is kept in the site office so all new and existing staff members can review previous accidents. • Appropriate signage throughout the site. • All staff have radios and use horns / alarms on equipment to alert them of their presence. The operator has trained staff who control vehicle movements throughout the site. • Vehicle movements on site are restricted to 5mph. • Appropriate PPE is provided to all site operatives.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
Leachate/ contaminated surface water	Poor housekeeping Staff negligence leading to acceptance of unauthorised waste giving rise to leachate Overflowing waste storage skips Water through ground from mobile dust suppression and rainwater Rainwater or dust-suppression water coming into contact with externally handled or stored waste. Failure or overflow of the interceptor or sealed storage tank.	Ground Water	Infiltration through damaged impermeable surfacing Contaminated runoff leaving the waste operational area following a loss of containment	E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	Rainwater may come into contact with non-hazardous waste handled or stored externally within the eastern waste operational area. This area comprises impermeable concrete and is separated from the remainder of the site by 0.1-metre-high kerbing or seals. The wash-down area is separately contained by a 0.3-metre-high kerb. Surface water from the waste operational area will be directed by the site falls and gullies to an NSFA30 full-retention interceptor and then to a 50,000-litre underground sealed storage tank. There will be no discharge from this system to surface water, ground or sewer. This arrangement breaks the pathway between potentially contaminated runoff and the identified surface-water and groundwater receptors during normal operations. The tank level will be regularly inspected and its contents removed by an appropriately registered waste carrier to a suitably permitted facility before the available capacity is exhausted. The interceptor, tank and associated drainage infrastructure will be inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The impermeable surface and containment kerbs will also be inspected regularly, with any defects repaired as soon as practicable. Full details are shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03.
Hydrocarbons including release of gases/fumes/ vapors/ volatiles	Spills from fuel tanks Drips when refuelling During delivery Leakage from stored drums Fixed and mobile plant malfunction Mixing waste/ chemicals Spillage of chemicals	Ground - direct contact, ingestion Inhalation (of volatiles)	Local human population, including adjacent commercial / industrial units, other neighboring businesses, and residential dwellings, specifically: • Site workers and visitors. • Adjacent commercial properties and their users. • Residential dwellings on Dairyfields Road,	A, B, D, E, F	Mi to S	3	Low	The residual risk from hydrocarbons remains Low because fuel and liquid storage will be appropriately bunded, spill kits will be provided and operational surfaces will be inspected regularly. Any contaminated runoff arising within the waste operational area will be conveyed through the full-retention interceptor to the 50,000-litre sealed storage tank, which has no discharge The site will continue to implement the following measures : • Where plant is operated, spill kits will be available to ensure that any fuel spillages are cleared. • All site surfaces will be inspected daily for the presence of spillage when the site is in operation. Debris will be swept as required and placed in a skip for further processing on site and sent to a suitably permitted site.

Hazard / Potential Contaminant or Situation	Source(s)	Pathway	Receptor(s)	Consequences	Effect	Probability	Assessment Outcome	Remedial Action/ Recommendations/ Comments
	Overturned vehicle plant/plant failure Reaction between stored wastes		Tricketts Lane and Wistaston Road and beyond.					• Fuel (if applicable) will be stored with double bunded containment. The integrity of fuel storage tanks will be checked monthly to minimise the risk of leaks. • Very little potential for hydrocarbons to be released from site given the waste types accepted and stored.
Flooding	Heavy rainfall	Floodwaters	Local human population including residential dwellings and watercourses	Waste being washed off site contaminating buildings, gardens, habitats including watercourses.	Mi to Mo	2	Low	The site is located in flood zone 1 meaning there is a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea. Waste stored externally will be contained within concrete-walled bays or containers located within the kerbed impermeable surface and sealed drainage area. Short storage periods, containment walls, regular monitoring of the sealed tank and maintenance of available storage capacity will minimise the potential for waste or contaminated runoff to migrate beyond the operational area during heavy rainfall. As the site is located within Flood Zone 1, the residual risk remains Low.

Appendix II

Drawings



WASTE STORAGE AREA DETAILS

Plan Ref	Description	Typical EWC Code(s)	Processed / unprocessed	Containment	Max width of pile (m)	Max length of pile (m)	Max height of pile (m)	Approx. area (m2)	Conversion factor used	Approx. volume (m3)	Tonnage (approx.)	Storage duration
AREA 1 - 3	Tipping/sorting area (Temporary stockpile)	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	4.5	4	2	17	0.333	12 (per area)	50-100	<12 hours (cleared by end of working day)
AREA 4	Mixed waste holding area	17 09 04	Unprocessed	2.4m high concrete walls forming the walls of waste storage shed	9	15.4	2	70	0.75	105	100	<48 hours
AREA 5 - 7	Sorted containers comprising general waste	17 09 04, 20 03 01, 20 03 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<72 hours
AREA 8	Sorted container comprising wood	15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 week
AREA 9	Sorted container comprising metals	17 04 05, 17 04 07	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 10	Sorted container comprising plasterboard	17 08 02	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<1 month
AREA 11	Sorted container comprising green waste	20 02 01	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	In containers up to 40cuyd	6.1	2.44	3	15	1	39	20 - 30	<2 weeks
AREA 12	Soil bay	02 01 01, 02 03 01, 02 04 01, 17 05 04, 17 09 04, 19 12 12, 20 02 02	Source segregated or hand sorted/ processed via trommel/screener	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	6.2	3.5`	3	3	18	1	40	50
AREA 13	Hardcore & stone bay	17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 09 04, 19 12 09, 20 02 02	Processed – hand sorted or using excavator	Free-standing inside a three-sided concrete wall	9	4	3	3	32	1	75	50



NOTES

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	25.04.25	JH	Initial drawing
A	06.05.25	JH/RS	Minor amendment to tipping area
B	23.05.25	JH/IA	Minor amendment to layout
C	26.06.25	IA	Minor amendment to layout
D	25.08.26	CP	Updates to site infrastructure

KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Waste storage areas
- Non-waste hazardous storage areas
- Non-waste storage areas
- Temporary waste stockpile
- Non-waste fuel/fluids
- Impermeable surface with sealed drainage system
- Impermeable surface areas which do not store waste material
- Office/welfare
- Out of hours plant storage
- 300mm thick concrete wall
- Quarantine area (40m^2)
- Stone surfacing
- Firefighting equipment/extinguishers (indicative locations)
- Fire alarms (indicative locations)
- Spill kits (indicative locations)
- Plant shut off
- Mains Water
- Designated smoking area
- Access route for emergency services
- Fire hydrant
- Fire assembly points
- Pan,tilt & zone cameras with 360 50cm coverage
- INT Interceptor
- Surface water fall direction
- Manhole
- Gully
- RSD Roller shutter door
- Fire water boom deployment location

TITLE:
SITE LAYOUT & FIRE PLAN

CLIENT:
Scanlans (Plant Hire) Ltd

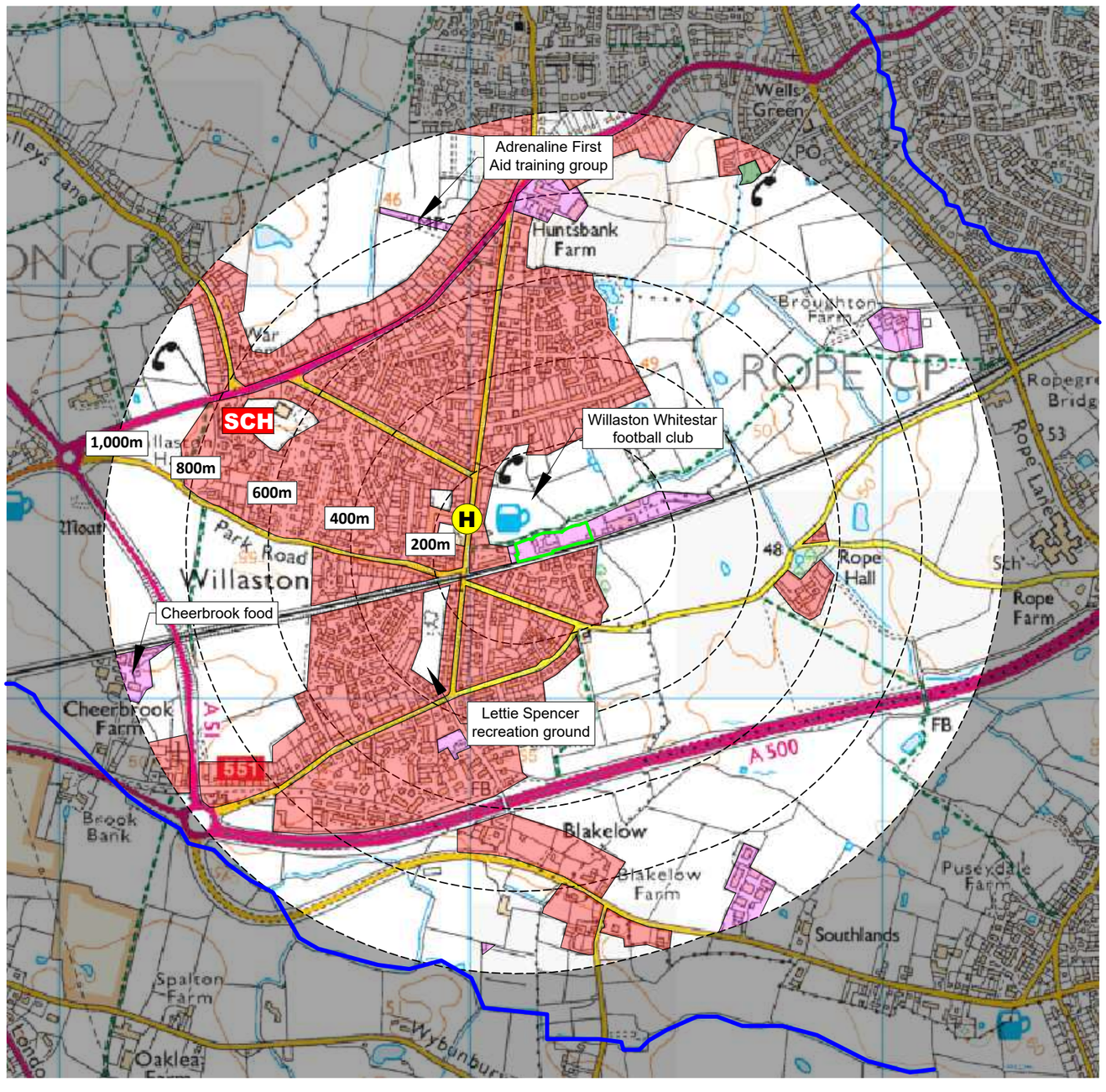
PROJECT/SITE:
Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ

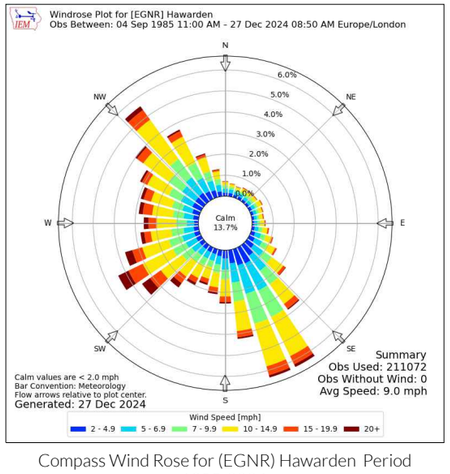
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1:500	0263	004
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TRIC-263-03	D	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
25.08.26	JH/CP	TR

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KEY:

- Permit boundary
- Main river
- Surface water body (river / stream / pond / pool / lake)
- Areas with mix of residential, retail and commercial properties
- Workplaces (includes agriculture industry, commerce and retail)
- Residential blocks
- Class A, B, C roads
- Nearest fire hydrant
- Railway line
- Schools
- Woodland areas
- Deciduous woodland





Compass Wind Rose for (EGNR) Hawarden Period 1985-2024
- source: Iowa State University

NOTES

1. Boundaries are shown indicatively.
2. Wind rose data shows the prevailing wind direction to be Southerly.

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev:	Date:	Init:	Description:
-	14.04.25	JH	Initial drawing

N

Scale Bar (1:12,500)

0 100 200 300 400 500m

TITLE: RECEPTOR PLAN

CLIENT: Scanlans (Plant Hire) Ltd

PROJECT/SITE: Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ

SCALE @ A3:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:12,500	0263	004
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TRIC-263-04	-	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
14.04.25	JH	CP

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