TUNGSTEN WEST

Environmental Risk Assessment

Hemerdon Mineral Processing Facility- MFE

15th September 2026

Project No.: SOL_26_P104_TUN

...consulting sustainability

sol environment

Document Details	
Document Title	Environmental Risk Assessment
Document Subtitle	Hemerdon Mineral Processing Facility - MFE
Project No.	SOL_26_P104_TUN
Date	15th September 2026
Version	QMS_7.5.38_TEM – Template – Report Long Form – New Style (Perm) v4
Author	Jessica Easterbrook
Client Name	Drakelands Restoration Ltd (Tungsten West Plc)

Document History				
Version	Comments	Date	Author Initials	Reviewer Initials
I1	1st Issue to the EA	15th September 2026	JE	SB

Signature Page

15th September 2026

Environmental Risk Assessment

Hemerdon Mineral Processing Facility - MFE





Jessica Easterbrook
Senior Environmental Consultant

Steve Butler
Managing Director

This report has been prepared by Sol Environment with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between Sol Environment Ltd and the Client. This report is confidential to the client, and Sol Environment accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by Sol Environment Ltd beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Sol Environment disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the Services

Registered office: 10 The Lees, Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 3HT

Company Registered in England no. 7068933

Sol is ISO 9001:2015 certified by British Assessment Bureau Limited, a UKAS Accredited Certification Body number 8289 for the scope of Environmental Consultancy providing a range of services to companies in the UK and Europe. Certificate number: 259774.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1

2. SITE DETAILS 2

2.1 Site Location 2
2.2 Site Settings 2
2.3 Sensitive Receptors 7
2.3.1 Sensitive Human Receptors 7
2.3.2 Sensitive Ecological Receptors 10
2.4 Emissions to Air 13
2.5 Emissions to Controlled Water 13
2.6 Emissions to Sewer 13
2.7 Emissions to Land 13
2.8 Noise 13
2.9 Wind Direction 13
2.10 Flood Risk 14

3. RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY 1

4. RISK ASSESSMENT 1

List of Tables

Table 2.1 Surrounding Site Settings 3
Table 2.2 Sensitive Human Receptors within 1km 7
Table 2.3 Sensitive Ecological Receptors 10
Table 3.1 Risk Matrix 1
Table 4.1 Environmental Risk Assessment 1

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Site Location 4
Figure 2.2 Current MPF Installation Boundary 5
Figure 2.3 Proposed MPF Installation Boundary 6
Figure 2.4 Sensitive Human Receptors within 1km 9
Figure 2.5 Sensitive Ecological Receptors within 1km 12
Figure 2.6 Onsite Weather Station Windrose 14

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of an application for an environmental permit Operators must assess the risk to the environment and human health from the activities they seek to permit. This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been undertaken in accordance with the online guidance for undertaking environmental risk assessments and presented in Table 3.1.

Environmental risks relevant to the proposed activities are:

- Emissions to Air;
- Emissions to Water;
- Emissions to Land;
- Odour;
- Noise;
- Litter;
- Pests;
- Vandalism;
- Fire; and
- Climate change.

For each of the above environmental criteria the approach to the assessment has followed the following four stage process:

- Identify the risks;
- Assess the risks (assuming those control measures proposed are in place);
- Choose appropriate further measures to control these (if required); and
- Present the assessment.

In all cases, the overall risk assessment associated with the site concludes that the site presents a low risk.

2. SITE DETAILS

The Mineral Processing Facility (MPF) site is currently permitted under the conditions established by Environmental Permit, EPR/AP3203ML. The MPF Installation Environmental Permit requires a permit variation for operations to recommence on site.

The MPF is permitted as an Installation under the following Schedule References:

- Section 2.1 Part A(1)(a) 'Roasting or sintering metal ore, including sulphide pre, or any mixture of iron ore with or without other minerals';
- Section 5.4 Part A(a)(ii) 'Treatment of non-hazardous waste in a plant with a capacity of more than 50 tonnes per day by physio-chemical treatment'; and
- Section 3.5 Part B(a) 'Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of any designated minerals or mineral product'.

The site is also permitted to carry out a number of Directly Associated Activities (DAA) as well as several separate Environmental Permits which are detailed in Section 2 of this document.

DRL is making this application to carry out a 'substantial' variation of their existing EPR permit under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 (as amended) in order to include the Mobile Front End (MFE) crushing and screening operations and to extend the site's Installation Boundary to incorporate the MFE.

A Local Enforcement Position (LEP) has been granted by the EA for the temporary crushing and screening operations associated with the MFE Phase one operations. The LEP is provided in Annex J – Local Enforcement Position. The MFE is proposed to initially process pre-existing stockpiles and soft in-situ ore, following which freshly mined ore or extractive residues classed as resources will be processed. The MFE will generate fine and coarse ore material into limited stages of the MPF. Following discussions between DRL and the EA, the EA has requested that the MFE is included within the MPF permit. DRL therefore propose that the MFE becomes a permanent operation on site.

The MFE is proposed to be regulated under the current permitted Activity Section 3.5 Part B (a) – crushing, grinding or other size reduction of any designated mineral or mineral product.

This variation will result in an extension to the site's Installation Boundary to incorporate the MFE operations.

2.1 Site Location

DRL's MPF is located at Hemerdon Mine, Crownhill Down, Plympton, Plymouth, Devon.

The Site Location, and the current and proposed MPF Installation Boundary are provided overleaf in Figure 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Please refer to Annex A - Figures for the site layout and further site plans.

2.2 Site Settings

The site is located within the boundary of the wider Hemerdon Mine with the northern part of the site extending into the MWF Environmental Permit boundary. Immediately to the south of the MPF lies the open face pit. The wider area is characterised by historic and current quarrying and mining operations. The large city of Plymouth is located approximately 10km to the south west of the site's boundary, with the suburban

towns of Plympton and Chaddlewood, approximately 2km southwest and the rural villages of Hemerdon, Sparkwell, Lutton and Wotter.

The land surrounding the site is rural with isolated residential properties and farm buildings. A number of previously used residential properties within 500m of the site are subject to a Section 52 Agreement[1] and as such cannot be used for residential purposes. The closest residential receptor is located approximately 875m to the south west, called Galva House. The National Grid Reference (NGR) for the site is SX 56897 58966.

The site surroundings are summarised in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Surrounding Site Settings

Direction	Description
North	Adjacent to the north of the site is the MWF and wider mine site.
East	Adjacent to the east is the wider mine site. Beyond is historical Smallhanger China Clay Works and a series of surface water ditches, ponds and drains associated with the works. Various pockets of open ground and woodland are to the east of the site.
South	Adjacent to south is the open pit and beyond open/agricultural land and Galva Road.
West	Adjacent to the west is the wider mine site and beyond is open/agricultural land and woodland areas. The access road, B3417 is to the west of the site.

[1] Pursuant to planning references: 9/42/49/0542/85/3, granted 1986 and 9/490405/91/3, granted 1991 and the subsequent Modification Order (Planning reference JS/SKC/A0577, issued 2010).



Figure 2.1 Site Location

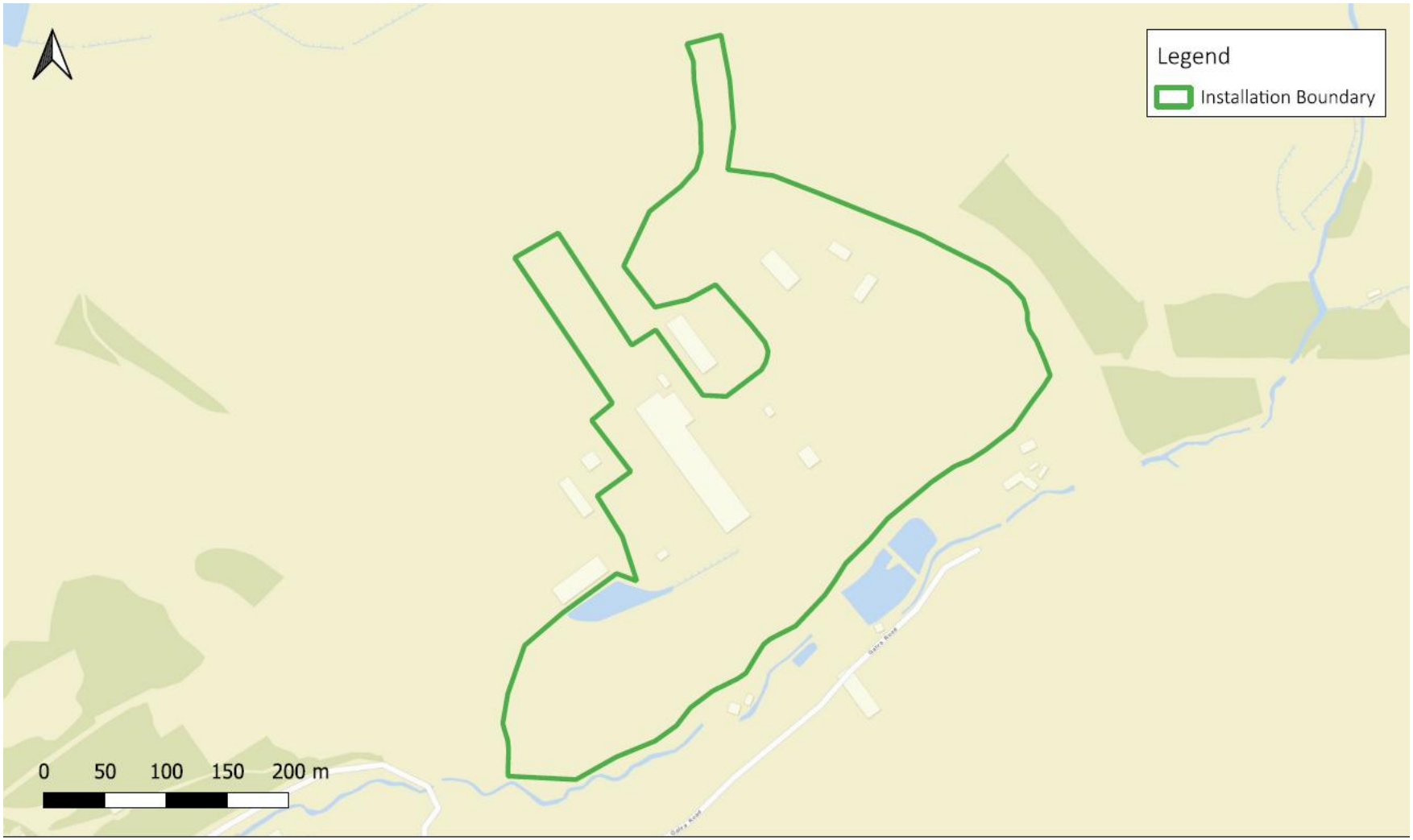


Figure 2.2 Current MPF Installation Boundary

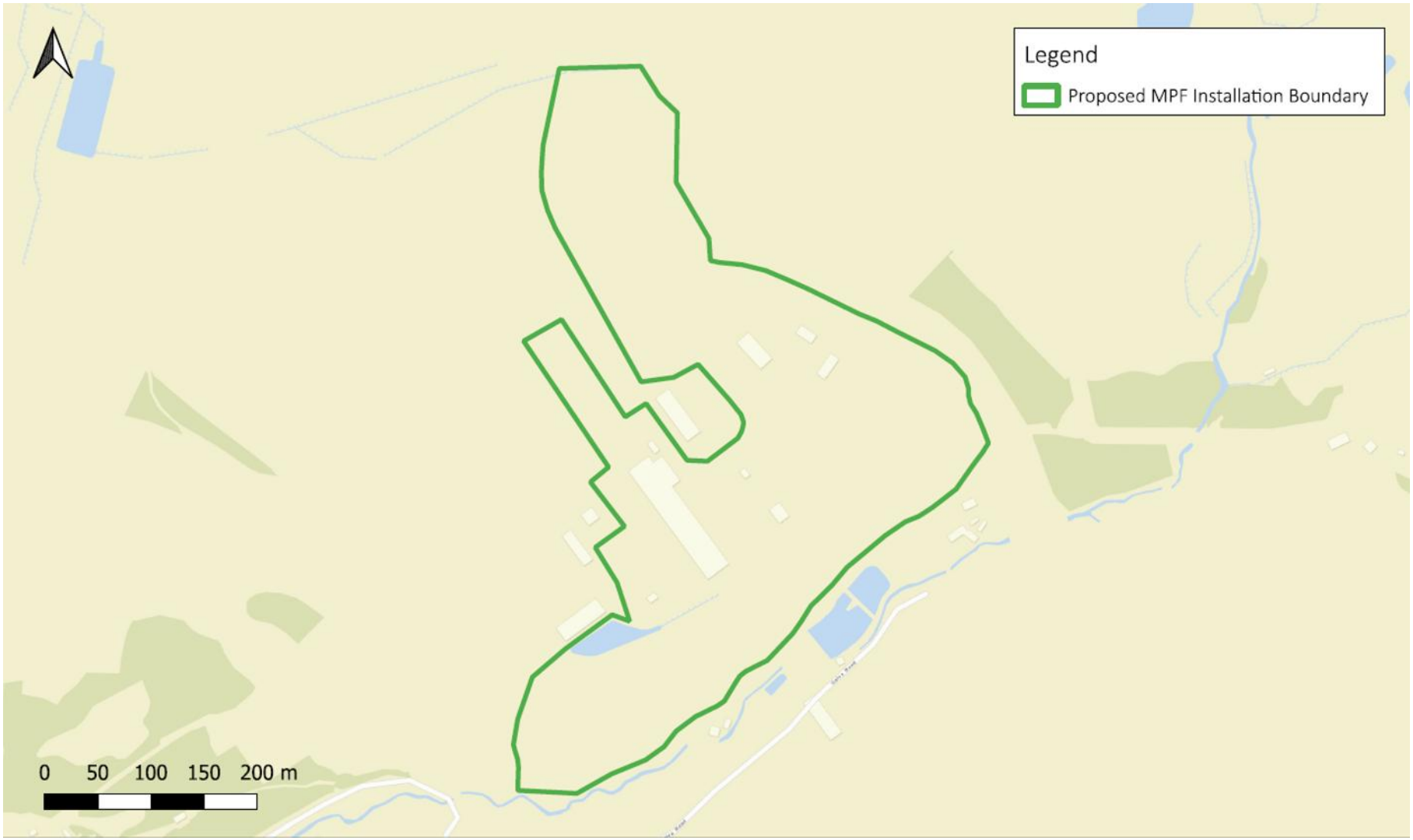


Figure 2.3 Proposed MPF Installation Boundary

2.3 Sensitive Receptors

2.3.1 Sensitive Human Receptors

Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 below identifies the nearby sensitive human receptors within 1km of the site's wider planning permission boundary.

Table 2.2 Sensitive Human Receptors within 1km

ID	Receptor	Type	Direction and Distance
R1	Scrap Yard	Business	380m south
R2	Mumford Cottage	Residential	890m northeast
R3	Portworthy	Residential	230m west
R4	Heath Farm	Residential	780m west
R5	Animal Welfare Centre / Heathdown Cottage	Residential	735m west
R6	Stantec	Business	820m south
R7	Galva House	Residential	460m southwest
R8	Golden Clay Shoot	Business	410m south
R9	WindWhistle / The Barn	Residential	1km southwest
R10	Newnham Home Farm	Residential	1km south
R11	Truelove	Residential	930m northwest
R12	Broadoak Cottages	Residential	1km north
R13	Goodamoor Cottage	Residential	280m east
R14	Headon Gate	Residential	850m east
R15	Houndall Farm	Residential	695m east
R16	Birchland	Residential	280m southeast
R17	Sparkwell Farm	Residential	525m south
R18	Hemerdon House	Residential	675m south
R19	All Saints Church	Place of Worship	622m southeast
R20	Hemerdon	Residential	950m south
R21	Dartmoor Domes Campsite	Residential	380m west
R22	Solar Farms	Commercial / Business	Various distances to the north and south
R23	Elfordleigh Hotel and Golf Club	Business / recreational / residential	1.1km west
R24	Delta Force Paintball	Recreational	550m south
R25	Goodamoor Farm	Non-residential / Barns	50m east
R26	Dartmoor Zoo	Business / recreational	280m east
R27	Village of Sparkwell	Residential	540m south
R28	Deer Park	Business / recreational	550m west
R29	Farm Buildings	Residential	950m south

R30	Welbeck Manor Golf Club	Business / recreational / residential	900m southeast
R31	Houndall Wood Cottage	Residential	1km east
R32	Dog Park	Business	Adjacent south
R33	Imery's Minerals	Business / commercial	Various pocked of land, closest adjacent north



Figure 2.4 Sensitive Human Receptors within 1km

2.3.2 Sensitive Ecological Receptors

Environment Agency (EA) H1 and H5 guidance states that the potential impacts of the site should be assessed for the following habitat sites within 10km of the site:

- Special Areas of Conservations (SACs) and candidate SACs (cSACs) designated under the EC Habitats Directive;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs designated under the EC Birds Directive; and
- Ramsar Sites designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance.

It is also stated that within 2km of the Source:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) established by the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act;
- National Nature Reserves (NNR);
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and potential wildlife sites (PWS);
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); and
- Ancient Woodland.

Information from the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/) has been used to obtain the following information. Table 2.3 below identifies the sensitive ecological receptors within the relevant screening distances. Figure 2.4 below illustrates the sensitive ecological receptors within 1km from the sites planning permission boundary.

Table 2.3 Sensitive Ecological Receptors

Receptor	Type	Direction and Distance
The Tamar Estuaries Complex	Special Protection Areas	9500m Northwest
South Dartmoor Woods	Special Areas of Conservation	3900m Northwest
Dartmoor	Special Areas of Conservation	3050m Northeast
Tory Brook and Smallhanger Brook	Water Bodies	Tory Brook runs adjacent to the west of the site Smallhanger Brook runs through the site between the Pit and MPF
Bottle Hill Spring	Spring	Adjacent West
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries (two areas identified within 10km)	Special Areas of Conservation	8500m Southwest and west
Various Local Wildlife Sites - Brockhold and Binicliff woods - Truelove - Crownhill Down - Higher Lee - Hooksbury Wood - Blackalder Tor	Local Wildlife Sites	Various LWS within 2km to the west, southwest, north and east

- The Ruts - Smallhangar Waste - Knowle Wood - Shaugh Moor - Ridding Down - Headon Down - Great Shaugh and Cann Woods		
<u>Various Ancient Woodland</u> - Three areas of unnamed areas of ancient and semi natural woodland - Hatsholl / Holt Woods - Brockhole / Binicliff Woods - Fernhill Wood - Hooksbury Wood – Ancient replanted - Higher Lee Woods – Ancient and Semi-natural - Coleland – Ancient Replanted	Ancient Woodland	Various AW within 2km to the west, north and southwest

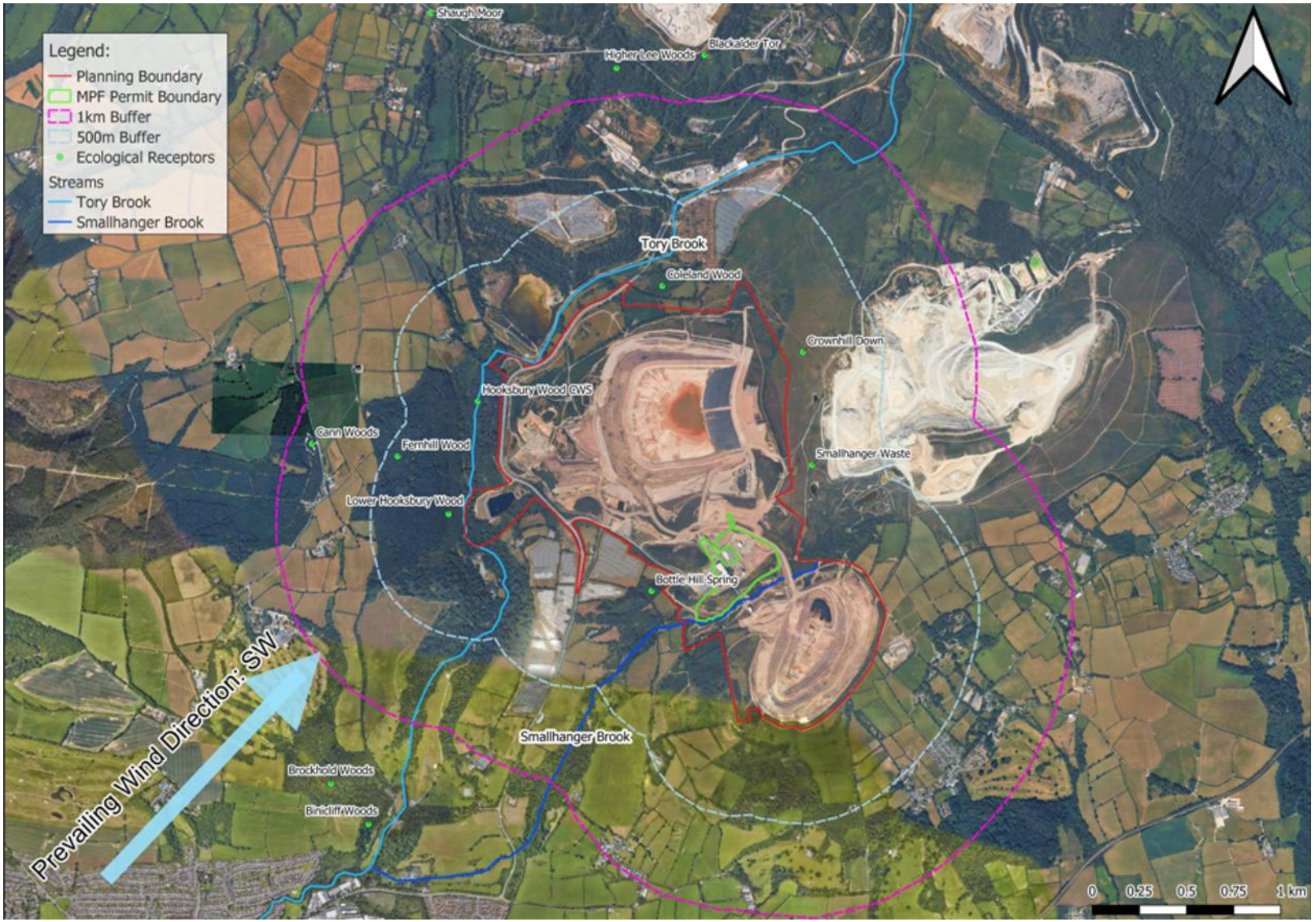


Figure 2.5 Sensitive Ecological Receptors within 1km

2.4 Emissions to Air

The MPF has five point source emissions to air:

- A1 – Exhaust from the ore pre-concentrate dryer bag and filter plant;
- A2 – Exhaust from the reduction kiln abatement scrubber;
- A3 – Exhaust from the tin concentrate dryer bag filter plant;
- A4 – Exhaust from the primary crusher plant bag filter system; and
- A5 – Exhaust from the secondary crusher plant bag filter system.

There will be no amendments or increases to any emission points to air as a result of this permit variation.

It is acknowledged that the MFE crushing and screening operations will have the potential to generate fugitive emissions to air, although limited dust potential due to a wet mineral treatment process. It should be noted that these emissions are existing at site and neither increase or change in nature as a result of this variation. The site will operate in accordance with the site's Dust and Emissions Minimisation Management Plan (DEMMP) which is provided in Annex D- Dust and Emissions Minimisation Management Plan.

2.5 Emissions to Controlled Water

There will be no changes to emissions to controlled water as a result of this permit variation. As currently permitted, all process effluent from the MPF that is not re-used within the process (i.e recirculated onsite) will be discharged to the Mining Waste Facility (MWF).

The site's Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been updated to incorporate the MFE operations and the management and control of surface water within the proposed MFE area. Surface water runoff from within the MFE area will drain into a new catchpit (catchpit 24) and then gravity drain through the current surface water management system prior to discharge from Tory Pond. Discharges to surface water will be controlled in accordance with the MWF Permit, EPRJB3209MD.

2.6 Emissions to Sewer

There will be no changes to emissions to sewer as a result of this permit variation. All emissions to sewer will be controlled in accordance with the sewage treatment plant permit, EPR/WB3893DT.

2.7 Emissions to Land

There are no emissions to land arising from this permit variation.

2.8 Noise

It is acknowledged that the MFE crushing and screening operations will have the potential to generate noise emissions. The site will operate in accordance with the site's Noise Impact Assessment and Noise Management Plan which is provided in *Annex G- Noise Impact Assessment and Noise Management Plan*.

2.9 Wind Direction

DRL undertake ongoing weather monitoring through an onsite weather station. The monitoring identifies that the predominant wind direction on site is winds from the south westerly quarter. Figure 2.5 below illustrates the windspeeds and direction from the onsite weather station between 2020 and 2026.

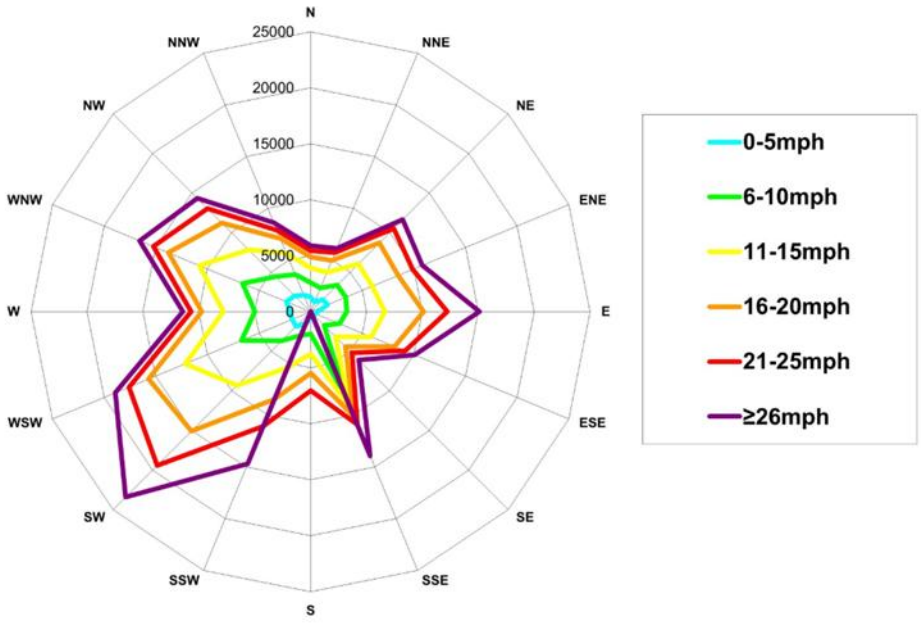


Figure 2.6 Onsite Weather Station Windrose

2.10 Flood Risk

The site is not located within an area designated at risk of flooding from surface waters or rivers. There are a series of surface water ponds across the wider mine site for surface water management and to prevent potential flood risk down-stream of site.

The MPF is not set within close proximity to the wider site surface water drainage network and is set at higher elevations to the pit operations. The site's surface water network is managed in accordance with the site's Surface Water Management Plan.

3. RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Environmental Risk Assessment has adopted a risk assessment approach to the potential hazards by combining the probability and magnitude of the potential risk to give an estimation of the risk prior to any mitigation measures. The risk management measures, which are designed to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and magnitude, are then detailed, followed by an estimation of the actual risk post-mitigation (Residual Risk Rating).

The DEFRA guide to risk assessment[2] and the EA's guidance indicates the approach of subjectively classifying the magnitude of potential consequences into four categories depending upon the degree of the impact that the potential risk could have and the context in which the risk is being assessed. The classification is used as a guide in this Risk Assessment.

The four categories are as follows:

- Severe: exposure may result in serious damage;
- Moderate: exposure may result in damage that is not severe and is reversible;
- Mild: Minor consequences where damage is not apparent though reversible adverse impacts possible; and
- Negligible: The effects are negligible.

The matrix shown below in Table 3.1 considers the probability of the potential risk against the magnitude of the potential impact, thereby giving an estimation of the resulting likelihood of the risk occurring.

Table 3.1 Risk Matrix

Probability of potential Risk	Magnitude of Potential Impact			
	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium/Low	Near Zero
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Near Zero
Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Near Zero
Negligible	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	Near Zero

The risk assessment below in Table 4.1 has been based on the matrix outlined above. The final stage of the risk assessment is the judgment of the severity of the residual risk following implementation of the mitigation measures.

Based on the outcomes of the risk assessment, the EA document provides guidance on further requirements for different risks. These are summarised as follows:

- High risk – additional assessment and active management required;
- Medium risk – likely to require further assessment and may require either active management or monitoring; and
- Low risk – only requires periodic review.

[2] A Guide to Risk Assessment and the Risk Management for Environmental Protection, 1995.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 4.1 Environmental Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk Management Techniques	Probability of Exposure	Consequence	Overall Risk (following Mitigation)
Point Source \ Releases to Air	Atmosphere	Airborne	▪ There will be no amendments to point source emissions to air as a result of this permit variation. ▪ The site will continue to have five point source emissions to air: - Emission point A1 – exhaust from the ore pre-concentrate dryer bag and filter plant; - Emission Point A2 – exhaust from the reduction kiln abatement scrubber; - Emission Point A3 – exhaust from the tin concentrate dryer bag filter plant; - Emission Point A4 – exhaust from the primary crusher plant bag filter system; and - Emission Point A5 – exhaust from the secondary crusher plant bag filter system. ▪ All parameters will remain as currently permitted.	Low: offsite receptor impacts	Air Pollution	VERY LOW due to the proposed processes on site
Emissions to Water	Groundwater / Geology / Surface Water	Waterborne	▪ There will be no changes to emissions to controlled water or sewer as a result of this permit variation. All process effluent from the MPF that is not re-used within the process (i.e recirculated onsite) will be discharged to the Mining Waste Facility (MWF).	Low: all runoff is controlled on site; therefore, the probability of exposure is low.	Contamination	VERY LOW due to the proposed management techniques and

			▪ Surface water runoff from within the MFE area will drain into a new catchpit (catchpit 24) and then gravity drain through the current surface water management system prior to discharge from Tory Pond. ▪ Discharges to surface water will be controlled in accordance with the MWF Permit, EPRJB3209MD. ▪ All areas internally within the MPF are entirely sealed hardstanding with a fully contained and sealed drainage system. ▪ No waste water from inside the building will be discharged to the surface water management system. Waste water will be recirculated via the water treatment plant or discharged to the MWF. ▪ All site infrastructure (roads, drainage systems, concrete hardstanding and buildings) are inspected on a weekly basis by a competent person. Any faults and repairs will be carried out as soon as practicable and recorded on site. ▪ The proposed variation on site does not give rise to any contaminated or potentially contaminated discharges. ▪ In the event of a fire on site, the drainage system would be isolated to prevent any fire water escaping off site.			drainage arrangements
Emissions to Land	Groundwater / Geology	Spills / Leaks	▪ There will be no emissions to land arising from this proposed variation. ▪ Spill kits are strategically located around site. ▪ Minor spills will be cleaned up immediately, using spill kits. Resultant materials to be placed in container for	Low: spills / leaks could potentially contaminate the ground / groundwater underneath the site.	Contamination	VERY LOW due to the proposed risk management techniques

			off-site disposal to appropriate facility, if necessary. ▪ Immediate action to be taken in event of any major spills. Spillage to be cleared immediately and placed in containers for offsite disposal. ▪ Although the risk from potentially polluting leaks and spillages at the site is low, in the event of a spillage immediate measures will be taken to contain and manage it in accordance with the above procedures.			
Noise	Sensitive Receptors in close proximity	Airborne	▪ An updated Noise Impact Assessment is included in *Annex G – Noise Impact Assessment and Noise Management Plan*. ▪ The MFE benefits from the following mitigation measures: ▪ Screen Enclosures; ▪ Earth Bunds; ▪ Roller shutter doors; ▪ Equipment will be operated by trained, competent and experienced staff; ▪ Site operational times will be adhered to at all times; ▪ All fixed mobile plant will be maintained through preventative maintenance programmes; ▪ Defective equipment generating abnormal noise will be removed from service until repaired; ▪ Procurement of new equipment will consider noise performance and BAT requirements; and ▪ Minimisation of material drop heights to below the tray height during loading,	Medium: due to the nature of the activities	Nuisance	MEDIUM due to the nature of the operations

			crushing, screening and stockpiling activities.			
Odour	Sensitive Receptors	Airborne	▪ There will be no odour emissions from the site or the proposed permit variation. ▪ Mineral ore is not odourous in nature. ▪ The site will not store significant quantities of flotation reagents which may have the potential to generate odour. ▪ All potentially odourous reagents will be stored internally or within enclosed equipment.	Low: due to the nature of the activities	Nuisance	NEGLIGIBLE due to the nature of the activities
Dust	Sensitive Receptors	Airborne	▪ This proposed variation has the potential to generate limited fugitive dust emissions due to the MFE being a wet mineral process. DRL will operate in accordance with the DEMPP and undertake all associated monitoring requirements. ▪ Mobile crushing and screening equipment will be fitted with integrated water suppression systems at primary dust generation points; ▪ Continuous operation and maintenance of water suppression systems during processing activities; ▪ Use of water bowsers and mobile spray systems will be utilised to dampen haul roads, stockpiles, processing areas and vehicle movements during dry weather conditions, particularly during the summer months when the site is dry; ▪ Management of material moisture content will be monitored daily to	Medium: due to the nature of the activities	Nuisance	LOW due to the mitigation measures implemented on site

			minimise dust generation during handling and processing; ▪ Minimisation of material drop heights to below the tray height during loading, crushing, screening and stockpiling activities is implemented; ▪ Stockpiles will be managed to minimise the area of exposed loose material by maintaining stable side slopes, avoiding unnecessary spreading of material, and recovering or processing material as soon as operationally practicable. ▪ During dry or windy conditions, exposed stockpile surfaces will be routinely inspected and water suppression applied where visible dust is observed or where stockpile moisture content falls below the operational trigger level; ▪ Inspection and cleaning of processing areas on each shift is undertaken to prevent accumulation of fine material; ▪ Speed limits are implemented on site on all access and haul roads and must be adhered to with due regard to weather and ground conditions; ▪ Operations will be suspended or modified during high dust potential conditions; ▪ Continuous visual inspections of dust emissions by operational personnel throughout the working day will be undertaken; ▪ Daily dust risk assessments during dry, windy or otherwise elevated dust risk conditions will be undertaken; and			

			▪ Investigation and implementation of corrective actions in response to any dust complaints or monitoring results indicating elevated dust levels. ▪ An updated Dust and Emissions Minimisation Management Plan has been included in *Annex D – Dust and Emissions Minimisation Management Plan*.			
Litter	Sensitive Receptors	Airborne	▪ Due to site activities and mineral ore, there is no potential for litter from site operations. ▪ The proposed variation does not give rise to any litter potential on site.	Negligible: the occurrence of litter on site is negligible	Nuisance	NEGLIGIBLE due to the nature of site operations
Pests	Local Residents	Airborne & migration	▪ Mineral ore will not attract pests to site. ▪ Pests are not likely to become a problem on site. ▪ However, if a problem does develop, reasonable measures will be taken to use commercially available products and services to control pests.	Low: the occurrence of pests on site is unlikely	Nuisance	NEGLIGIBLE due to the nature of site operations
Vandalism	Operator	The site could be subject to intentional vandalism and damage by intruders / trespassers who could cause damage or harm to the site or cause fires.	▪ Onsite security measures are in place and implemented on site to prevent acts of vandalism. ▪ The security team will operate in accordance with the Security Management Plan. ▪ The site is manned 24/7 by a dedicated site security team, who undertake site wide security patrols. ▪ Security lighting is operational on site. ▪ The entire site is enclosed by a perimeter fence and signage. ▪ Site access is via the main entrance / security cabin and barrier. All visitors are	Medium: due to the nature of the operations on site and site location	Nuisance, Damage or Fire	LOW due to the proposed risk management techniques

			required to sign into site with the security team and have the necessary inductions complete. ▪ Fencing is maintained and repaired to ensure continued integrity. If damage is sustained, repair will be made within the same working day. If this is not possible, suitable measures will be taken to prevent unauthorised access to the site and permanent repairs will be affected as soon as is practicable. ▪ Operational procedures have been implemented including regular inspections, ensuring continual monitoring of security provision at the site.			
Fire on site	Operator / Residential Properties	Windborne	▪ The site benefits from the security measures detailed above. ▪ All plant is subject to a planned preventative maintenance schedule. ▪ All plant has been specified to be intrinsically safe and earthed in accordance to best practice. ▪ The plant has been designed to shut down (fail safe) in the event of an emergency. ▪ Fire suppression equipment is audited weekly by site personnel with an annual third party audit undertaken to ensure all equipment is compliant. ▪ A Site Specific Risk Information Policy meeting is held annually in conjunction with the Local Fire and Rescue Team. ▪ Hot works are not permitted to be undertaken within the MPF without a hot works permit in place.	Low: the occurrence of a fire taking place on site is unlikely	Fire	LOW due to the proposed risk management techniques

			▪ The site has a regular inspection and maintenance programme which identifies any electrical or mechanical machinery faults which could result in a machinery fire. ▪ Machinery is regularly cleaned to remove any dust, etc. ▪ A number of fire extinguishers are placed at strategic locations around the plant. ▪ Staff and visitors are not permitted to smoke within the operational areas on site. Smoking only takes place within the designated smoking area. ▪ The site will be operated in accordance with the Accident Management Plan which is provided in *Annex E – Accident Management Plan.* ▪ The site will also operate in accordance with the sites Internal and External Emergency Plan and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.			
Climate Change	Groundwater / Geology / Surface Water / Sensitive Receptors	Waterborne/ airborne	▪ The site is located in close proximity to the Smallhanger Brook and Tory Brook, however the site is not located within an area designated at risk of flooding from surface waters or rivers. Surface water across site is managed in accordance with the Surface Water Management Plan. ▪ Although the site is reliant on water to operate the site has several sources of water supplies secured including abstraction licences. The site continue to operate with forwarding planning for	Low: offsite receptor impacts and operational impacts	Contamination	LOW due to the proposed risk management techniques

			water supplies on site whilst ensuring environmental compliance. ▪ A Water Balance Model has been designed to further understand the water supply demand on site for continual operation through life of mine. ▪ The site's EMS will remain responsive and adaptive to the evolving risks posed by climate change and will prioritise mitigation measures should there be increased risks to the site or surrounding area.			