

**Draft generic risk assessment for draft standard rules set number SR2009No14**

<b>Standard Facility:</b>	Waste Operation: Treatment of land for reclamation, restoration or improvement of land (up to 50,000 tonnes of waste)
<b>Location:</b>	Applies to all potential locations.
<b>Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):</b>	Greater than 500m (see below)
<b>Risk assessment carried out by:</b>	Environment Agency
<b>Date:</b>	16th Feb 2009

The scope of the permit and associated rules is defined by the following risk criteria:

- Parameter 1 Permitted activities - The storage and treatment of land for the purpose of reclamation, restoration or improvement of land which has been subject to industrial or other man-made development (R13, R5, R3)
  - Parameter 2 Permitted waste types - Inert and excavation waste
  - Parameter 3 Quantity of waste limited to no more than 20,000 cubic metres of waste per hectare and total of 50,000 T.
  - Parameter 4 The only point source discharges to controlled waters or groundwater, are surface water from the roofs of buildings
  - Parameter 5 The activities shall not be carried out within 500m of a European Site (candidate or Special Area of Conservation, proposed or Special Protection Area or Ramsar site) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
  - Parameter 6 The activities must also be outside groundwater protection zones 1 (inner) or 2 outer and more than 250 metres from any water abstraction point.
- Abbreviations: SR - Standard Rule

Data and information				Judgement				Action (by permitting)	
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Local human population	Releases of particulate matter (dusts) and micro-organisms (bioaerosols).	Harm to human health - respiratory irritation and illness.	Air transport then inhalation.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Permitted waste types are inert/soils and have a low potential to produce bioaerosols, but the activities will produce some particulate matter so a medium magnitude risk is estimated. There is potential for increased dust generation from permitted activities during prolonged dry periods e.g. summer months.	SR - fugitive emissions of substances.... SR - the operator shall maintain and implement a fugitive emissions management plan.	Low

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Local human population	As above	Nuisance - dust on cars, clothing etc.	Air transport then deposition	Medium	Low	Medium	As above. Local residents often sensitive to dust.	As above	Low
Local human population, livestock and wildlife.	Litter	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to animal health	Air transport then deposition	Low	Low	Low	Local residents often sensitive to litter, however permitted waste types have low litter potential.	As above. Appropriate measures could include clearing litter arising from the activities from affected areas outside the site.	Very low
Local human population	Waste, litter and mud on local roads	Nuisance, loss of amenity, road traffic accidents.	Vehicles entering and leaving site.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Road safety, local residents often sensitive to mud on roads.	As above. Appropriate measures could include clearing waste, litter and mud arising from the activities from affected areas outside the site.	Low
Local human population	Odour	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport then inhalation.	Low	Low	Low	Local residents often sensitive to odour, however permitted waste types have low odour potential.	SR - emissions shall be free from odour.... SR (if required) - odour management plan.	Very low
Local human population	Noise and vibration	Nuisance, loss of amenity, loss of sleep.	Noise through the air and vibration through the ground.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Local residents often sensitive to noise and vibration	SR - emissions shall be free from noise and vibration..... SR (if required) - noise and vibration management plan.	Low
Local human population	Scavenging animals and scavenging birds	Harm to human health - from waste carried off site and faeces. Nuisance and loss of amenity.	Air transport and over land	Low	Medium	Low	Permitted wastes unlikely to attract scavenging animals and birds but may become nesting / breeding sites.	Can be dealt with by management system required by SR	Very low
Local human population	Pests (e.g. flies)	Harm to human health, nuisance, loss of amenity	Air transport and over land	Low	Medium	Low	Permitted waste types unlikely to attract pests.	As above	Very low

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Local human population and local environment	Flooding of site	If waste is washed off site it may contaminate buildings / gardens / natural habitats downstream.	Flood waters	Low	Low	Low	Permitted waste types are inert /soils so any waste washed off site will add to the volume of the local post-flood clean up workload, rather than the hazard.	SR - accident management plan (will include flood risk management).	Very low
Local human population and / or livestock after gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation	All on-site hazards: wastes; machinery and vehicles.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	Low	Low	Permitted waste types are inert/soils therefore only a low magnitude risk is estimated	SR - activities shall be managed and operated in accordance with a management system (will include site security measures to prevent unauthorised access).	Low
Local human population and local environment.	Arson and / or vandalism causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff, fire fighters or arsonists/vandals. Pollution of water or land.	Air transport of smoke. Spillages and contaminated firewater by direct run-off from site and via surface water drains and ditches.	Medium	Low	Low	Permitted waste types are predominantly inert so only a low magnitude risk is estimated.	As above. SR - accident management plan (will include fire and spillages).	Low
Local human population and local environment	Accidental fire causing the release of polluting materials to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Respiratory irritation, illness and nuisance to local population. Injury to staff or fire fighters. Pollution of water or land.	As above.	Low	Low	Low	As above.	As above (excluding comments on access to waste). Permitted activities do not include the burning of waste.	Low

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All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	Spillage of liquids, leachate from waste, contaminated rainwater run-off from waste e.g. containing suspended solids.	Acute effects: oxygen depletion, fish kill and algal blooms	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc.	Low	Low	Low	No point source emissions to water are permitted, but there is potential for contaminated rainwater run-off from wastes stored outside buildings especially during heavy rain.	SR - All liquids shall be provided with secondary containment.... (applies to non- wastes such as fuels). Run-off restricted by SR on fugitive emissions of substances .... , with appropriate measures. Wastes from potentially contaminated sites require analysis. Storage & spreading has distance limitations from watercourses.	Very low
All surface waters close to and downstream of site.	As above	Chronic effects: deterioration of water quality	As above. Indirect run-off via the soil layer	Low	Low	Low	Waste types are non-hazardous and inert so harm is likely to be temporary and reversible. Excavated wastes from potentially contaminated	As above	Very low
Abstraction from watercourse downstream of facility (for agricultural or potable use).	As above	Acute effects, closure of abstraction intakes.	Direct run-off from site across ground surface, via surface water drains, ditches etc. then abstraction.	Low	Low	Low	Watercourse must have medium / high flow for abstraction to be permitted, which will dilute contaminated run-off.	As above. Activities must be more than 250 metres from any water abstraction point	Very low
Groundwater	As above	Chronic effects: contamination of groundwater, requiring treatment of water or closure of borehole.	Transport through soil/groundwater then extraction at borehole.	Low	Low	Low	Permitted wastes unlikely to contaminate groundwater.	As above . The activities must also be outside groundwater protection zones 1 (inner) or 2 outer. Excavated wastes from potentially contaminated sites require analysis. Total quantity limited to 50 000T	Very low
Local human population	Contaminated waters used for recreational purposes	Harm to human health - skin damage or gastrointestinal illness.	Direct contact or ingestion	Low	Medium	Low	Unlikely to occur, but might restrict recreational use.	SR - fugitive emissions of substances....SR - the operator shall maintain and implement a fugitive emissions management plan.	Very low

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Protected sites - European sites and SSSIs	Any	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Any	Medium	Medium	Medium	Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	SR - fugitive emissions of substances....SR - the operator shall maintain and implement a fugitive emissions management plan. At 500 metres or above, the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a low risk to the broad sensitivity of species and habitats groups. The standard permit only applies at this distance or more. It is also a requirement of SR.	Low