

**Appendix 9-1**

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**Mineral Dust Risk Assessment**

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# Disamentiy Dust Risk Assessment

The IAQM Guidance aims to provide advice on robust and consistent good-practice approaches that can be used to assess the operational phase dust impacts from quarry activities. [1]

## Identification of Sensitive Receptors

For the sensitivity of people and their property to dust soiling, the IAQM recommends the use of professional judgement to identify where on the spectrum between high and low sensitivity a receptor lies. The following classification was used to define a receptor with High, Medium or Low sensitivity to dust soiling:

**High Sensitive Receptor**

* Users can reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity; and,
* The appearance, aesthetics or value of their property would be diminished by soiling; and,
* The people or property would reasonably be expected to be present continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods, as part of the normal pattern of use of the land.

Indicative examples of a high-sensitivity receptor included dwellings, medium- and long-term carparks and car showrooms.

**Medium Sensitive Receptor:**

* Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but would not reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home;
* The appearance, aesthetics or value of their property could be diminished by soiling; and,
* The people or property wouldn’t reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land.

Indicative examples include parks, and places of work.

**Low Sensitivity Receptor**

* The enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected;
* There is a property that would not reasonably be expected to be diminished in appearance, aesthetics or value by soiling; and,
* There is transient exposure, where the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land.

Indicative examples include playing fields, farmland (unless commercially sensitive horticultural), footpaths, short-term car parks and roads.

## Determining the Residual Source of Emissions

The following examples show the residual source emissions for a number of activities, illustrating the factors that may be considered when determining the potential impact.

Figure 1‑1: Site Preparation / Restoration

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from site preparation/restoration may include factors such as a working area >10ha, bunds >8 m in height, >100,000 m3 material movement, >10 heavy plant simultaneously active, bunds un-seeded, fine grained and friable material. Conversely, a small potential dust magnitude may include a site with a working area <2.5ha, bunds <4m in height, <20,000 m3 material movement, <5 heavy plant simultaneously active, all bunds seeded, material with a high moisture content.

Figure 1‑2: Mineral Extraction

Table

Description automatically generated

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from mineral extraction may include a working area >100 ha, drilling and blasting frequently used, dusty mineral of small particle size and/or low moisture content, 1,000,000 tpa extraction rate. A small potential magnitude may include working area <20 ha, hydraulic excavator, coarse material and/or high moisture content, <200,000 tpa extraction rate.

Figure 1‑3: Materials Handling

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from materials handling may include factors such as >10 loading plant within 50m of a site boundary, transferring material of a high dust potential and/or low moisture content on dry, poorly surfaced ground. Conversely, a small potential dust magnitude may include <5 plant, more than 100 m of a site boundary, within the quarry void or clean hardstanding, transferring material of low dust potential and/or high moisture content.

Figure 1‑4: Onsite Transportation

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from on-site transportation could include >250 movements in any one day on unpaved surfaces of potentially dusty material. A small potential magnitude may include the employment of covered conveyors used for the majority of the on-site transportation of material, <100 movements of vehicles per day, with surface materials of compacted aggregate, <500 m in length and a maximum speed of 15 mph.

Figure 1‑5: Mineral Processing

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from mineral processing may include factors such as a mobile crusher and screener with a concrete batching plant on-site, processing >1,000,000 tpa of material with a high dust potential and/or low moisture content e.g. hard rock. Conversely, a small potential dust magnitude may include a site with a fixed screening plant with effective design in dust control, processing <200,000 tpa of material with a low dust potential and/or high moisture content e.g. wet sand and gravel.

Figure 1‑6: Stockpiles / Exposed Surfaces

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from stockpiles and exposed surfaces could include a stockpile with a total exposed area >10 ha in an area exposed to high wind speeds located <50 m of the site boundary. Daily transfer of material with a high dust potential and/or low moisture content. Stockpile duration >12 months and quarry production >1,000,000 tpa. A small potential magnitude may include stockpile duration of <1 month with a total area <2.5 ha in an area of low wind speeds, located >100 m from the site boundary. Weekly transfers of material with a low dust potential and/or high moisture content. Quarry production <200,000 tpa.

Figure 1‑7: Offsite Transportation

Table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

An example of a large potential dust magnitude from off-site transportation could include total HDV >200 movements in any one day on an unsurfaced site access road <20 m in length with no HDV cleaning facilities. No road sweeper is available. A small potential magnitude may include <25 HDV movements per day, a paved surfaced site access road >50 m in length, with effective HDV cleaning facilities and procedures, and the employment of an effective road sweeper.

## Estimation of the Pathway Effectiveness

The site-specific factors considered to determine the Effectiveness of the Pathway were the distance and direction of receptors relative to prevailing wind directions. Receptors were identified within 400m of the dust emission source. Table 1-1 shows the categorisation of the frequency of potential dust winds based on the meteorological data from a nearby weather station.

Table 1‑1: Categorisation of Frequency of Potential Dust Winds

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency Category** | **Criteria** |
| Infrequent | Frequency of winds (>5 m/s) from the direction of the dust source on dry days are less than 5% |
| Moderately Frequent | The frequency of winds (>5 m/s) from the direction of the dust source on dry days are between 5% and 12% |
| Frequent | The frequency of winds (>5 m/s) from the direction of the dust source on dry days are between 12% and 20% |
| Very Frequent | The frequency of winds (>5 m/s) from the direction of the dust source on dry days are greater than 20% |

Table 1-2 below shows the categorisation of receptors, based on their distance to the dust emission source.

Table 1‑2: Categorisation of Receptor Distance from Source

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Distance Category** | **Criteria** |
| Distant | Receptor is between 200m and 400m from the dust source |
| Intermediate | Receptor is between 100m and 200m from the dust source |
| Close | Receptor is less than 100m from the dust source |

Table 1-3 below shows the determination of the Pathway Effectiveness based on the frequency of potentially dusty winds and the distance of the receptor from the dust emission source.

Table 1‑3: Classification of the Pathway Effectiveness

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Receptor Distance Category** | **Frequency of Potentially Dusty Winds** | | | |
| **Infrequent** | **Moderately Frequent** | **Frequent** | **Very Frequent** |
| **Close** | Ineffective | Moderately Effective | Highly Effective | Highly Effective |
| **Intermediate** | Ineffective | Moderately Effective | Moderately Effective | Highly Effective |
| **Distant** | Ineffective | Ineffective | Moderately Effective | Moderately Effective |

## Estimation of the Dust Impact Risk and Effects

Table 1-4 shows the estimation of the Dust Impact Risk based on the Residual Source of Emission and Pathway Effectiveness classifications.

Table 1‑4: Estimation of Dust Impact Risks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pathway Effectiveness** | **Residual Source Emission** | | |
| **Small** | **Medium** | **Large** |
| **Highly Effective Pathway** | Low Risk | Medium Risk | High Risk |
| **Moderate Effective Pathway** | Negligible Risk | Low Risk | Medium Risk |
| **Ineffective Pathway** | Negligible Risk | Negligible Risk | Low Risk |

Table 1-5 below shows the estimate of the likely magnitude of Disamenity Effects based on the receptor sensitivity and the risk of dust impacts.

Table 1‑5: Descriptors for magnitude of Dust Effects

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Receptor Distance Category** | **Receptor Sensitivity** | | |
| **Low** | **Medium** | **High** |
| **High Risk** | Slight Adverse Effect | Moderate Adverse Effect | Substantial Adverse Effect |
| **Medium Risk** | Negligible effect | Slight Adverse Effect | Moderate Adverse Effect |
| **Low Risk** | Negligible effect | Negligible effect | Slight Adverse Effect |
| **Negligible Risk** | Negligible effect | Negligible effect | Negligible effect |

# References

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| [1] | IAQM, “Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning,” Institute of Air Quality Management, London, 2016. |