ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Oaktree Environmental Ltd have been instructed by Scanlan's (Plant Hire) Ltd (the Operator) to prepare this Odour Management Plan (OMP).

1.1.2 This OMP assesses the risk of odour associated with the storage and treatment of waste at The Old Mill, Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 6PZ and sets out the mitigation and control measures implemented in relation to odour from the waste operations undertaken at the site.

1.1.3 The permit boundary is illustrated in green on Drawing No. TRIC-263-02 Permit Boundary Plan. All reference to 'the site' in this OMP refers to the associated operations, infrastructure, plant, and equipment within this boundary.

1.1.4 The site is operated in accordance with Environmental Permit (EP) ref. EPR/WP3298CH (the Permit). This OMP has been produced to accompany an application to vary the permit from SR2022 No.4 to a bespoke permit. The variation is required because the waste-transfer building is open-fronted and some sorted and processed wastes are stored externally within designated containers and bays.

1.1.5 The site is operated as a non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste transfer station with treatment facility. The following ttreatment activities / operations are undertaken on site:

a) Compacting (by loading shovel/360° excavator)
b) Sorting (with loading shovel/360° excavator or by hand)
c) Separation (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment)
d) Manual/mechanical sorting/separation with plant/machinery or by hand
e) Screening/trommeling (by using appropriate mechanical screening plant and equipment i.e. trommel screen).
f) Storage (prior to removal).

1.1.6 Crushing and shredding will not be undertaken at the site.

1.1.7 It is considered some HCI wastes have the potential to emit odour, a small quantity of processed HCI waste is stored externally in containers and therefore it is considered to have potential for detectable odour to be released from site beyond the permit boundary. This OMP has been developed with the specific aims of ensuring:

a) All potential odour sources are identified.
b) Odour impact is considered as part of routine inspection.
c) The minimisation of the risk of unplanned odour releasing incidents or accidents that could result in offsite annoyance / complaints.
d) Odour is primarily controlled at source by good operational practices, the correct use and maintenance of storage areas and operator training.

1.1.8 This OMP has been produced in accordance with the following guidance:

a) Environment Agency's guidance: Develop a management system: environmental permits (updated April 2023).
b) Environmental permitting: H4 odour management (published April 2011).

1.1.9 In addition to this OMP, an 'Environmental Risk Assessment' has been prepared which considers potential risks (including odour) from operations on site, see document ref. TRIC-263-D.

1.1.10 The site is also managed and operated in accordance with a fully comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS).

1.2 Site Location & Infrastructure

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

1.2.2 The site is situated in a predominantly semi-urban area, the immediate land surrounding the site comprises of other commercial / industrial units, a handful of residential dwellings and open / agricultural fields.

1.2.3 The closest residential receptors are houses located 20m south of the site on Dairyfields Road. A full list of receptors within 1km of the site is provided in section 2.4, a sensitive receptor plan has also been included in Appendix I of this OMP illustrating the location of the site including surrounding receptors, see Drawing No. TRIC-263-04 Receptor Plan.

1.2.4 The site infrastructure includes an open-fronted waste-transfer building containing the tipping, sorting and mixed-waste holding bays identified as AREAS 1-4. The external impermeable operational surface is used for the storage of containers comprising sorted waste and other authorised activities. Surface water from the waste operational area passes through an NSFA30 full-retention interceptor before entering an underground 50,000-litre sealed storage tank. There is no discharge to surface water, ground or sewer.

1.3 Hours of Operation

1.3.1 The site will be open during the following hours for the delivery, receipt, and processing of waste:

Monday to Friday	07:30 – 18:00
Saturday	08:00 – 12:00
Sundays, Bank/Public holidays	Closed

1.3.2 The only activities on site which will be permitted outside of these hours are onsite maintenance works, emergency deliveries of waste/plant/machinery and general office use.

1.3.3 During times where the site is closed or not in operation, the site will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorised access.

1.4 Reviewing and monitoring this OMP

1.4.1 This OMP will be reviewed bi-annually (once every two years) or in the event of the following:

a) If a change in operation is deemed to potentially increase risk of odour emissions.
b) Following a report or incident of odour.

1.4.2 It is the site managers responsibility for monitoring and implementing the requirements of this OMP.

1.4.3 Reference should be made to Section 4.10 which details procedures for staff training in the event of any changes in relations to the OMP.

1.5 Waste Types and Quantities

1.5.1 The waste types handled on site will be household, commercial and industrial wastes as defined in the Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 and Section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

1.5.2 The maximum amount of waste to be stored on site at any one time is shown on Table 1.2 with residence times for each waste type.

1.5.3 If the maximum storage capacity on site is reached or approaching 90% capacity, no further waste will be accepted until waste can be removed from the site and taken to a suitably permitted or exempt site.

1.5.4 The majority of wastes that have the potential to produce odour will be accepted under the following EWC codes and stored in the following areas on site:

- 17 08 02 – Gypsum / plasterboard (**AREA 10**)
- 20 02 01 – Green/biodegradable waste (**AREA 11**)
- 20 03 01 - Mixed municipal waste (**AREA 1 – 4 & 5-7**)

1.5.5 Prior to hiring out a skip to the customer, the operator will request confirmation of the contents to be placed in the skip so in the event that any of the below wastes with odour potential are accepted the operator can monitor for odour.

1.5.6 Table 1.1 below details the EWC codes accepted at the site, each row is highlighted to indicate the level of odour risk associated with that waste type using a **high**, **medium**, **low** risk basis.

Table 1.1 - Permitted Wastes with Odour Potential

Waste Code	Description
01	**WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS**
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
02	**WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING**
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 01	soil from cleaning and washing vegetables
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 01	soil from cleaning and washing vegetables
02 04	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
03	**WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE PULP, PAPER, AND CARDBOARD**
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture

03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
07	**WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
10	**WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES**
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	wastes from the manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles, and construction products
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles, and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime, plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
15	**WASTE PACKAGING: ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport [including off-road machinery] and waste from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicles maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 02	Wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 51
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03

16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)**
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	Road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar) only
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	Insultation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	Insultation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	gypsum-based construction materials
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
17 09 04	restricted to non-hazardous soil, bricks, stones and concrete
19	**WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE**
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)

19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sands, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	restricted to crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Does not include fines from the treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard
19 12 12	soil substitutes other than those containing dangerous substances only
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	**MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS**
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	bulky waste

1.5.7 Table 1.2 overleaf details a summary of the main waste types which are accepted and stored on a daily basis at the sit which have the potential to cause odour. It is considered that odorous waste will not be stored for longer than the maximum durations shown.

Table 1.2 – Waste Storage Table

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 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

1.6 Site Management

1.6.1 Ultimately the site manager is responsible for the implementation of the OMP and for ensuring the mitigation strategies outlined are in place and adhered to. Where the site manager is unavailable to oversee the implementation of odour prevention and mitigation strategies, a suitably experienced site operative or the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) is delegated responsible and will act as the competent person.

1.6.2 The Operator, will ensure that all site operates are sufficiently trained and familiar with all site management documentation (which includes this OMP) in addition to all relevant company procedures.

2 Odour Risk Assessment

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 This OMP has been completed to identify where the likely risks are in relation to surrounding land uses. This assessment has been used to inform Section 5.0 of this OMP with regard to specific odour monitoring procedures.

2.2 Odour Intensity

2.2.1 Table 2.1 – Odour Intensity. Table 2.1 highlights the intensity of the odour and provides a description by which to measure the intensity:

Table 2.1 – Odour Intensity

Odour Intensity	Criteria
Negligible	No detectable odour
Low	Faint odour (barely detectable)
Moderate	Moderate odour easily detected while walking, possible interference)
High	Strong odour (bearable, but offensive)
Severe	Very strong odour (this is when you really wish you were somewhere else)

2.3 Receptor Sensitivity

2.3.1 Table 2.2 outlines the receptor sensitivity to odour which will be used when determining nearby odour sensitive receptors:

Table 2.2 – Receptor sensitivity

Sensitivity of Receptor	Criteria
Low	Industrial workplaces
Medium	Industrial workplaces / Residential >250 m
High	Residential areas <200m

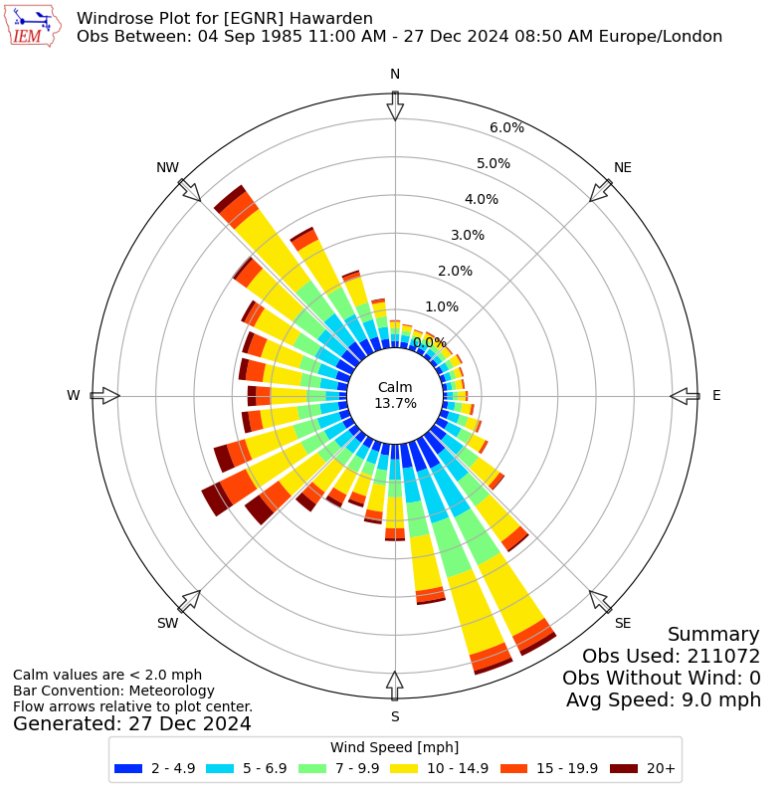
2.4 Sensitive Receptors

2.4.1 Receptors will have a varying sensitivity to odour depending on the receptor type. It is considered human receptors will have the highest sensitivity to odour, this includes receptors within close proximity to the site <250m where people spend a significant amount of time i.e. residential dwellings, workplaces, hospitals, schools and care homes.

2.4.2 It is considered that receptors downwind of the site will be particularly sensitive to odour as the transfer of odours off-site occurs through the release of odour to air and subsequent atmospheric dispersal of the odour. Fugitive emissions of odour are likely to be affected by the local microclimatic conditions, in particular wind direction. Odour will be transported in the direction of the prevailing wind direction at the time of the odour occurring.

2.4.3 Wind speed and direction data has been obtained from the nearest weather station (Hawarden Weather Station), located approximately 35km to the northwest of the site and are considered to be representative of the typical conditions at the site.

Figure 2.1 – Wind rose from Hawarden weather station



2.4.4 In accordance with the wind rose data recorded daily for the period between September 1985 – December 2024, it indicates the predominant wind direction is from the south / southeast towards the north/northwest which his away from the nearest sensitive receptors i.e. properties located on Dairyfields Road and Trickets Mews.

2.4.5 A list of receptors within 1km of the site that are considered to be sensitive to odour are outlined in Table 2.3 below. A Receptor Plan has been prepared illustrating the location of all receptors within 1km of the site, see Appendix I, Drawing No. TRIC-263-04.

Table 2.3 - Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Direction from Site	Approx distance from the site 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 Pre-school	West/Southwest	300
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

2.4.6 It is considered the further the distance of the receptor from the site boundary the lower the risk of odour detection.

2.4.7 It is important to note the site has been operating in excess of 20 years and has had no history of previous substantiated complaints relating to odour.

2.5 Risk Matrix

2.5.1 The odour risk in any particular event can be established using the risk assessment matrix given in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 – Risk matrix

		Sensitivity		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
INTENSITY	**Negligible**	**NEGLIGIBLE**	**LOW**	**LOW**
	Low	**LOW**	**LOW**	**MEDIUM**
	Moderate	**LOW**	**MEDIUM**	**MEDIUM**
	High	**MEDIUM**	**MEDIUM**	**HIGH**
	Severe	**MEDIUM**	**HIGH**	**VERY HIGH**

3 Potential Sources of Odour

3.1 General waste - storage prior to processing

3.1.1 Mixed waste will be deposited within the purpose-built concrete-walled tipping and sorting bays identified as AREAS 1-3 inside the open-fronted waste-transfer building. AREA 4 provides additional short-term mixed-waste holding capacity. The locations are shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03.

3.1.2 Waste accepted consists of mixed HCI and construction and demolition waste (soil, concrete hardcore etc). Whilst these wastes are not commonly associated with odorous emissions, they can contain some fine organic materials which can, in some cases, be attributed to a general “musty” odour. This smell is exacerbated following ingress of rainwater which occurs predominantly whilst the wastes are resident in skips/containers at the sites of production and prior to receipt at the site.

3.1.3 Although its not frequent, these wastes have the potential to contain materials of a putrescible nature which are not identifiable until the load has been tipped at the site.

3.1.4 Waste within AREAS 1-3 will be stored for less than 12 hours and cleared by the end of each working day. Waste within AREA 4 will be stored for less than 48 hours. These short storage periods, together with routine stock rotation and monitoring, minimise the potential for odour to develop.

3.2 General Waste - Residual Wastes

3.2.1 These wastes are essentially the lighter, non-recyclable fraction of the “general waste” input which is residual following any treatment/sorting of wastes on site. These wastes will be transferred to the general waste skips (**Area 5 -7**) to be removed from site to a permitted facility.

3.2.2 The finer organic material will have been separated via the initial hand sorting and any putrescible materials (such as ‘black bag’ wastes) will have been identified, isolated, and

rejected during the tipping and sorting process. Therefore, these residual wastes have less potential to cause odour than the original mixed waste input described in Section 3.1 above.

3.3 Foul Surface Water

3.3.1 Surface water arising within the impermeable and kerbed waste operational area is collected by the drainage system shown on Drawing No. TRIC-263-03. Water passes through an NSFA30 full-retention interceptor before entering an underground 50,000-litre sealed storage tank.

3.3.2 The sealed drainage system has no discharge to surface water, ground or sewer. Tank levels will be monitored and the contents removed before the volume reaches 40,000 litres, maintaining sufficient capacity for rainfall and operational runoff. The interceptor and storage tank will be inspected and serviced to prevent the accumulation of stagnant or potentially odorous water.

3.3.3 During prolonged or heavy rainfall, the tank level will be checked more frequently. If necessary, the contents will be removed by vacuum tanker and taken by an appropriately registered carrier to a suitably permitted facility.

3.3.4 Skips may contain foul-smelling water when received from a customer’s premises. Skips will be tipped directly into AREAS 1-3 within the open-fronted waste-transfer building. Any water released during tipping will be retained on the impermeable surface and captured by the sealed drainage system. Any load giving rise to significant odour will be rejected or isolated for prompt removal.

3.4 Plasterboard/gypsum

3.4.1 Due to the nature of gypsum, it can react with water to produce an odorous/toxic gas, hydrogen sulphide. Also, under the waste hierarchy it is incumbent on producers/holders of controlled waste to recycle, the reaction of water with plasterboard will impact the recovery

of the waste. Plasterboard will be segregated during the initial sorting within the tipping shed and transferred to a container with a lockable lid to ensure the material is contained.

3.4.2 Storing plasterboard within a closed container significantly reduces the potential for the waste to come into contact with water producing hydrogen sulphide.

3.4.3 Plasterboard will typically be removed from site within 1 month (this accounts for any delays in collections etc), minimising the potential for hydrogen sulphide developing.

3.5 Wood / Green Wastes

3.5.1 Separated wood / green waste have the potential to give rise to odorous emissions. It is important to note that the site is not a dedicated green waste handling facility – green waste produced at the site comprises predominantly of either clean or potentially contaminated wood i.e. branches with or without leaves, tree trunks, internal doors etc. from householder skips, it is unlikely that this will contain grass cuttings. The waste is sorted and transferred to a container for storage prior to offsite removal.

3.5.2 As mentioned above in section 3.5.1, it is unlikely the green waste will comprise grass cuttings which typically harbour the greatest potential for odour due to their susceptibility to aerobic compositing and decomposition while in storage (particularly if wet). Any loads containing grass cuttings or other malodorous green waste would be rejected from the site or the unauthorised waste picked out and put in the quarantine area or rejected container for removal to a suitably permitted site.

3.5.3 Separated wood is considered clean as any potential contaminants will have been removed prior to storage within the designated container pending collection / removal off site.

3.6 Processing of Waste

3.6.1 The processing of waste may result in odorous emissions; however, the risk is considered low because of the short storage periods and the controls applied to potentially odorous

waste. Crushing and shredding will not be undertaken. Potentially odorous waste will only be subject to sorting and separation by hand or using the onsite excavator or loading shovel.

3.6.2 Should non-conforming and potentially odorous wastes be discovered during the sorting of waste, these will be rejected in accordance with the waste rejection procedure included in the EMS. The site also has strict pre-acceptance procedures which are detailed in the EMS.

Table 3.1 - Waste Treatment Activities Odour Potential

Activity	Level of Risk	Remedial Action / Comments
Sorting (with loading shovel / 360^{o} excavator or by hand)	Low	Mixed waste with odour potential is initially tipped into one of the available tipping areas for temporary storage within the tipping shed prior to being segregated and transferred into the relevant container. The sorting of waste with a loading shovel, 360^{o} excavator or by hand has the potential to disturb waste and release odour. The building will provide a degree of containment and screening from any prevailing winds. Waste is stored in the temporary tipping/sorting areas for <12 hours (cleared by end of working day) and mixed waste holding area for less than 48 hours; it is considered due to the short storage time odour is unlikely to develop following tipping meaning the manual sorting of waste has a low risk of causing odour release.
Screening/Trommel (by using appropriate mechanical plant and equipment).	Low	Considered to be a low risk level as this plant is only utilised for inert/CDE materials which are not considered odorous.

3.7 Background Odour Sources in the Area

3.7.1 There are several industrial and commercial premises situated in close proximity to the site which will all have wheelie bins and/or skips stored externally which could generate a smell if not emptied regularly. There are also numerous agricultural fields in the vicinity which may release odour due to certain fertilisers being used.

3.7.2 Odour release could also be the result of abnormal weather conditions, machinery breakdowns and human error.

3.7.3 In order to determine whether complaints are the result of activities from the site or from other nearby sites an odour complaints form will need to be completed in line with the company's complaints procedure which is attached in Appendix II.

4 Odour Control

4.1 Pre-acceptance checks

4.1.1 Rigorous control of wastes accepted for collection to the site is required. Waste arising from domestic sources have the potential to contain materials which can generate odour. Prior to any skips being sent out for domestic purposes, customers will be informed of what materials can be disposed of within a skip.

4.1.2 Waste assessment comprising stringent pre-acceptance checks will be carried out on all loads upon collection and prior to them entering the site, this will include, but is not limited to, visual and olfactory checks of the load for any signs of contamination/non-conforming materials. If during the inspection there is evidence of visual or olfactory contamination, the material may be rejected and may result in the customer being subject to a penalty. If the customer continues to not comply with the requirements, the operator will no longer hire out skips to them.

4.1.3 All loads will be inspected again upon entering the site using the same visual and olfactory checks as previously mentioned. It is difficult to inspect a load prior to tipping so material will be inspected during tipping activities so that any non-conforming materials resulting in odour can be identified, removed and transferred into the rejected waste container and recorded on the rejected waste form.

4.1.4 Any waste arising from the waste producer/contractor will be assessed and subject of a visual inspection and examination on reception. If there is visual or olfactory evidence, the waste is quarantined in a sealed area pending further testing or removal from site to a suitably authorised facility for further recovery / disposal.

4.1.5 It is worth noting that all waste will be initially hand sorted onsite and therefore materials can be identified and segregated accordingly.

4.1.6 Any deviation from the procedures or problems with any loads will result in tipping facilities being suspended for the offending company/producer. Loads which are not acceptable within the above terms will be rejected

4.1.7 The above procedures should prevent any odorous wastes being accepted at the site.

4.2 Waste Acceptance Procedure

4.2.1 Strict waste acceptance procedures are implemented on site as detailed below.

4.2.2 Every load will have the following details recorded at pre-acceptance:

a) Vehicle Registration and drivers name and signature.
b) Waste haulier name and valid waste carriers' registration number.
c) Name address (of source site) and signature of transferor.
d) Name, address (of destination site) and signature of the person receiving the waste (transferee).
e) Permit number or exemption reference of person receiving the waste (if applicable).
f) Description of waste including waste type, waste source, waste containment and waste quantity.
g) List of Waste (LoW) code.
h) SIC code of the waste holder.
i) Date and time of waste transfer and waste transfer note number.
j) Confirmation that the waste hierarchy has been considered.

4.2.3 The operator predominantly uses their own vehicles to collect skips from customer sites. Upon collection of a load pre-acceptance checks will be undertaken (see section 4.1) the skips content will undergo an initial visual and olfactory inspection to ensure that the load is acceptable. Following the initial inspection, if the load is deemed acceptable by the driver it will be brought to the site.

4.2.4 Loads will undergo a further inspection upon arrival and when being tipped at the site. Any wastes identified during these inspections which do not conform to site acceptance criteria

will be rejected and removed/quarantined from loads immediately to await safe removal from site. The EA will be contacted (where necessary) if the non-conforming waste discovered is likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions.

4.2.5 If loads are heavily contaminated with non-conforming or malodorous waste the load will be rejected.

4.2.6 If small levels of contamination are noted, the waste would still be tipped, and the small amount of odorous material would be handpicked and placed in a quarantine/rejected waste skip prior to removal off site.

4.3 Site Operations

4.3.1 Limiting odour release from the site can best be achieved through employing effective site management and good general housekeeping practice. It is much easier to minimise odours in the first instance rather than dealing with problems when they develop.

4.3.2 The next section addresses the general site management guidelines and identifies specific procedures to mitigate against odorous emissions.

4.4 Receiving Wastes

4.4.1 Rigorous control of wastes delivered to the site is required, with contaminated or odorous wastes rejected in line with the procedures in the EMS and Permit.

4.4.2 Staff undergo training to recognise odorous material and to inspect incoming wastes as it is deposited at the site. Malodorous waste will be returned to the producer or sent to another permitted facility for treatment. Waste suppliers and HGV skip vehicle drivers are required to ensure that only acceptable material is brought to site to minimise the incidence of rejection. If staff continually bring odorous waste to the site, the operator will initiate their three-strike rule:

a) Additional waste type recognition training (see EMS).

b) A verbal and written warning.

c) Refused entry into the site or potentially disciplinary.

4.4.3 **Age of wastes** – the operator typically hires out skips to customers for a maximum of 14 days meaning that the waste received is unlikely to generate significant odorous emissions. If unauthorised waste is discovered by trained staff following tipping, then actions shown in sections 6.1 and 6.2 will be followed.

4.4.4 All deliveries of mixed waste or directed to the relevant tipping areas where they will be tipped immediately to prevent over storing therefore receiving wastes will not present an odour nuisance due to their storage duration.

4.4.5 Incoming mixed waste will then be processed sorted and processed on arrival. The waste is immediately sorted to ensure that any malodorous (or potentially malodorous) wastes contained within the incoming mixed waste can be sorted and disposed of in sealed rejected waste containers. This waste would be black bin bag waste or putrescible waste left inside a skip which would not generate a lot of recyclable material.

4.4.6 Following deposit of a load, skips will be checked to ensure all waste has been removed from the skip. If there is any evidence of malodorous material left within the skip this will be removed to ensure there is no residual waste build up within the skip prior to storage / issue to another customer.

4.4.7 If residues are left within the skip that cannot be handpicked out, the skip will be manually cleaned using brushes and or hoses. It is not considered feasible to clean / wash all skips following deposit, nor will all skips be required to be cleaned.

4.4.8 Skips have drainage holes in the base so that rainwater does not remain stagnant within the waste. Once on site, any water draining from skips or arising from skip cleaning will be retained on the impermeable operational surface and directed to the sealed drainage system.

4.5 Storage of Wastes

4.5.1 Table 4.1 below highlights the wastes accepted / stored on site with the highest potential to produce odour and the mitigation measures implemented.

Table 4.1 - Waste storage / monitoring for odorous wastes on site

AREA 1-3 AREAS 1-3 – Mixed waste tipping areas within the open-fronted waste-transfer building	• This area comprises the temporary mixed waste tipping area awaiting sorting. It is worth noting that not all of these areas will be in use concurrently as access will still be required to Area 4. • No food wastes are accepted at the site which are considered to be particularly malodorous. • The operator implements strict waste acceptance procedures on site including pre-acceptance checks at a customer premises, any waste considered to be malodorous will not be accepted. Further information on the waste acceptance procedure can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2. • Skips are typically only stored at customer premises for a maximum of 14 days, the age of waste is considered to not be susceptible to developing odour. These are temporary areas so waste is then only stored on site in one theses areas for a maximum of 12 hours and cleared by end of the working day. • If odorous waste is identified during monitoring, the site will investigate, find the root cause, and quarantine the odorous load in sealed containers which will be removed from site as soon as practicable. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the strict pre-acceptance checks and waste acceptance procedures, it is considered the waste in this pile will present a relatively low risk of odour.
AREA 4 Mixed waste holding area within the open-fronted waste-transfer building	• This area comprises the mixed waste holding area which comprises material sorted from Areas 1-3 above. • No food wastes are accepted at the site which are considered to be particularly malodorous. • Any non-conforming materials will have already been removed during the tipping/sorting activities detailed above. • The operator implements strict waste acceptance procedures on site including pre-acceptance checks at a customer premises, any waste considered to be malodorous will not be accepted. Further information on the waste acceptance procedure can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2. • This area acts as a holding area and waste is only stored in this area for a maximum of 48 hours. • If odorous waste is identified during monitoring, the site will investigate, find the root cause, and quarantine the odorous load in sealed containers which will be removed from site as soon as practicable. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the strict pre-acceptance checks and waste acceptance procedures, it is considered the waste in this pile will present a relatively low risk of odour.

AREA 5-11 Sorted waste containing mixed/general waste, wood, metals, green waste and plasterboard	• These containers are used to store processed wastes which have been segregated via hand sorting or using the loading shovel/excavator. • Waste will have been sorted prior to storage in containers so any malodorous waste will have been rejected and removed prior to storage. • Waste storage times range dependent on the type of material (see table 1.2 for storage durations) Waste will be stored in containers for less than <1 month comprising plasterboard and metals; wood waste will be stored for <1 week, green waste for <2 weeks and general waste will be stored for 72 hours. • If odorous waste is identified during monitoring, the site will investigate, find the root cause, and quarantine the odorous load in sealed containers which will be removed from site as soon as practicable. • Site operatives will all be trained to recognise odour. • Due to the fact that wastes have been processed and will not contain any contaminated material, the short storage time and the secure storage, the risk of odour is considered to be low.

4.6 Loading and Transport of General Wastes

4.6.1 In all cases, the drop heights of mixed waste will be kept to a minimum. All waste vehicles entering/leaving the site containing light and/or potentially malodorous wastes will be securely sheeted or enclosed at all times to ensure that odour pollution is not caused beyond the site boundary via queuing collection/delivery vehicles.

4.7 Housekeeping

4.7.1 Regular cleaning of operational areas (i.e. minimum once daily) will be carried out using mobile plant and water supplies to discourage odour generation from residual wastes. Other than the use of a road sweeper (which would be hired in) which may be used to remove finer particles, all mobile plant is available to the site, additional plant can be sourced. The odorous materials will then be placed in a sealed rejected waste skip. This skip will be removed/emptied every 48 hours or sooner if staff detect odorous emissions following daily inspections. Site management will delegate these tasks to operational staff and seek radio or written confirmation that the tasks have been complete and whether any odours have been detected.

4.7.2 Site management will monitor the condition of the impermeable surface, kerbs, gullies, drains, interceptor and sealed storage tank. Any damage, blockage or defect that could

result in the accumulation of waste or potentially odorous water will be recorded and rectified promptly.

4.7.3 A housekeeping schedule has been produced below and site management will train operational staff via toolbox talks every 6 months or sooner if site operations change to ensure the following housekeeping schedule is strictly adhered to.

a) Avoid fugitive odorous emissions through good housekeeping.
b) Maintain a clean, well-organised site.
c) Clean equipment that has been in contact with odorous materials.
d) Carry out a deep clean of the waste transfer building including the waste reception area and storage containers / bays once a quarter and record this in the site diary.
e) Concrete floors draining appropriately, and drainage is functioning.
f) Floors are sealed to prevent absorption and adsorption of odour producing residues.
g) Solid waste storage containers shall be robust, easily cleanable, designed for safe handling, and constructed to prevent loss of wastes from the equipment during storage. If such equipment is used to store other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles, such equipment shall in all cases be non-absorbent and leak resistant.
h) Periodically treat drainage systems with bacteria-inhibiting solution

4.8 Site Infrastructure

4.8.1 The site deploys the following measures ensuring odours do not escape beyond the site boundary.

- **Monitoring** – The site will carry out Olfactory/Sniff assessments which have been outlined further in Section 5 of this OMP.
- **Stock rotation** – All potentially odorous wastes stored on site are within skips or within the tipping building which undergo continuous monitoring. The site follows the first in, first out principle which ensures that the oldest wastes are removed from the site first and aren’t left to stand for a long period of time.

- **Housekeeping** – The site will carry out regular cleaning (minimum once daily) of all operational areas at the site paying special attention to storage areas for odorous wastes. The site has a housekeeping schedule shown in section 4.7.
- **Storage procedures** – All odorous wastes are contained within skips or within the building in accordance with the storage duration listed in table 1.2. Any wastes which are resulting in significant odour release will not be stored for longer than usually 48 hours and 5 days only in extenuating circumstances ensuring that wastes are not left to stagnate.
- **Drainage** - The impermeable and kerbed waste operational area drains through an NSFA30 full-retention interceptor to an underground 50,000-litre sealed storage tank. The system has no discharge. Tank levels are monitored and the contents are removed before capacity is exhausted.

4.9 Liaison with Neighbours

4.9.1 In the event of significant but temporary odour releases outside normal operations, immediate neighbours within 200m will be contacted via phone call or face to face to advise them of the situation and the action being taken. The EA will also be notified by a telephone call or email to the inspecting officer, or this person is on leave, the local area team.

4.9.2 An open-door policy will be encouraged by the operator to enable any complaints from neighbouring premises (if received) to be dealt with immediately. The complainant will then be supplied with remedial actions taken and any procedures or measures put in place by the operator to reduce or ideally eradicate the likelihood of a subsequent complaint.

4.9.3 If any odour complaints are received, the complaint will be assigned to an operative familiar with the sites operation who will complete a 'complaints and events log' and detailed individually on the complaints form (in Appendix II), both of which will be kept for inspection on request by the EA. Details of information to be completed are dates, nature of complaint, weather conditions at the time of the complaint, investigation details, action taken and a signature (as a minimum). Odour complaints will be investigated and responded to within 24 hours and suitably reviewed by the site manager who is ultimately responsible.

4.9.4 The operator would also be required to make a note of any unavoidable events plant/equipment malfunctions in the site diary, rather than just actual complaints received. This will ensure that if complaints are received retrospectively from either the Council/EA or directly, any circumstances which led to that complaint as a result of elements outside of the operator's control would be able to be attributed to the cause of the complaint. If there are significant odour releases outside normal operations, the operator will cease operation, investigate, and resolve the issue before continuing.

4.10 Training

4.10.1 All employees and sub-contractors of the operator who are involved with storage and handling of potentially odorous materials will receive sniff test training (including office/admin workers allocated to undertake the Sniff test) and complaint reporting (management and operations staff). Site management comprising the director/TCM/site manager will be responsible for delivering the training to employees within the company.

4.10.2 A full test (drill) of the procedures in this document will be carried out every 12 months to test that the plan works. The first test will take place within one month of the agreement of this document with the EA. The outcome and any follow up training for staff will be documented in the site diary and relevant forms in the EMS and this OMP. The OMP checklist will also be used during the drill. Site management will be responsible for completing the drill.

5 Monitoring

5.1 Monitoring Odorous Releases

5.1.1 The operator has identified the following process trigger levels which could result in an odour release at the site:

i) The waste reception and tipping area being at capacity potentially resulting in incoming skips not being tipped and stored for longer than necessary.
ii) The storage containers being full.
iii) Plant/machinery breakdowns resulting in the inability to sort/process waste efficiently and being stored longer than necessary. This could also lead to excessive fumes or leakages of diesel / oil.
iv) Standing surface water, a blockage within the drainage system or the sealed storage tank approaching its maximum operating level.
v) High winds i.e. >35mph in the direction to residential receptors.
vi) Staff illness, negligence or no shows meaning waste acceptance is failing, waste is not being processed as it should be, and housekeeping/daily checks may reduce or not taking place.
vii) Transport failures leading to excessive storage of waste and for longer than necessary.
viii) Drought/warm periods which causes the waste to stagnate and produce odour.

5.1.2 If any of the above trigger levels are experienced on site, the site manager can choose to cease operations until operations / odour is under control.

5.1.3 **On-site** – It is considered at least one staff member would be able to detect if any odour is present on site, this would be usually office staff who are not continually exposed. If a non-operational staff member identifies an odour, they will report this to site management and then the procedure shown in section 5.5 will be followed. This would ensure the odour problem can be investigated on site prior to a potential odour complaint.

5.1.4 In the event of one of the scenarios in shown in Section 5.1.1 occurs on site, site management will carry out odour management monitoring immediately using the procedures shown in the next sections of this OMP.

5.1.5 The operator will use the following techniques to monitor odorous releases if a complaint has been made to the company:

a) Olfactory Monitoring.
b) Complaints Monitoring.
c) Odour Diaries (when necessary).

5.2 Odour Monitoring

5.2.1 Sniff testing will be carried out weekly or as necessary (i.e., increased regularity should the management have reason to suspect odorous emissions from the site). Sniff testing will be carried out both routinely, to ensure odour is under control, and in response to specific complaints.

5.2.2 Continuous monitoring will be undertaken by site operatives while undertaking their regular duties on site. This continuous monitoring is not recorded unless in the event of an odour emission being detected.

5.2.3 It is not considered necessary to have fixed odour monitoring points due to infrequent weather conditions. Monitoring will be completed with due regard of meteorological conditions on the day, forecasted conditions, potential odour sources and the location of sensitive receptors. Extreme weather conditions (high winds, increased temperatures etc) may affect potential odour pathways and increase odour emissions. Therefore, weather conditions will also be recorded as part of the monitoring.

5.2.4 The results of monitoring exercises and any remedial action taken will be entered into the site diary or daily inspection form, see EMS Appendix II, which is available for the EA to inspect upon request. The name of the site supervisor will be stated in the site's diary / inspection form for each day of operation.

5.2.5 Should the monitoring conclude that a certain activity/waste is giving rise to odour, which is migrating offsite, steps will be made to reduce the impact of this activity, which may include, but is not limited to; removal offsite to a suitably permitted facility, faster processing/lower storage rates, pumping and removal of standing surface water, removal of waste to a more suitable area of the site etc.

5.2.6 Should odour controls fail, the site manager may make the decision to cease the acceptance of further wastes until the odorous material is taken off site for disposal at a suitably permitted facility.

5.2.7 Should the failure be identified due to a procedure failure, the OMP will be reviewed and updated to account for any necessary changes.

5.3 Monitoring Procedure

5.3.1 To prevent odour adoption (or odour 'fatigue'), a suitably trained member of staff will undertake monitoring at the beginning of the working day. Monitoring will be carried out immediately upon arrival to the site at locations dependent on the climatic conditions and receptor locations.

5.3.2 The assessor will ensure they do not:

a) Smoke or consume strongly flavoured food or drink for at least 30 minutes before the assessment.
b) Consume confectionary or soft drinks immediately before the assessment.
c) Apply scented toiletries, such as perfumes or aftershave immediately before an assessment.

5.3.3 If multiple monitoring is required to be undertaken within the middle of the working day. Prior to carrying out the odour check, the relevant member of staff will vacate the site for a period of 30 minutes (in addition to 5.3.2 above) and then carry out the assessment on their return to ensure they are not desensitised to the odour.

5.3.4 Starting points of assessments should be downwind of the site, progressing towards the site boundary and then away from the site in an upwind direction. The person carrying out the assessment should walk slowly and breathe as normal. The points have not been provided on the site plan due to the regular variations in wind speed and direction.

5.4 Process Monitoring

5.4.1 Process monitoring will be undertaken by site operatives to ensure procedures are being carried out effectively.

5.4.2 Following removal of waste from a container, a visual inspection will be undertaken to ensure all material has been removed before refilling. This ensures no residual material is left behind that could develop odour from being stored in excess of the limits stated in Table 1.2.

5.4.3 To ensure the site doesn't reach capacity and is unable to accept further waste loads, visual monitoring will be undertaken of all potentially odorous storage areas. If it is evident containers are full or near full, and have not been emptied this indicates the site is nearing full capacity and the operator will arrange for waste to be removed or delay acceptance of loads until there is sufficient capacity available.

5.5 Complaints Monitoring/Procedure

5.5.1 All odour complaints will be investigated promptly, and appropriate remedial action will be taken if the complaint is validated e.g. remove odorous materials off site as soon as reasonably possible. Complaints will be recorded on the form found in Appendix II.

5.5.2 Complaints to the EA will also be recorded and taken into account. An olfactory assessment survey will be carried out from where the complaint was made and from any convenient locations between the complainant/receptor and the site so that the complaint can be validated or rejected.

5.6 Odour Diaries

5.6.1 If members of the local community are frequently reporting odour issues in the vicinity, then they will be asked (if agreeable) to keep an odour diary. This will help to build up an account of when the odour occurs, their location and the site operations that were being carried out at the time, as well as the duration of the activities taking place. Any obvious problems can then be addressed.

6 Contingency Plans

6.1 Contingencies and Emergency Plans

6.1.1 In accordance with the EA's guidance on OMPs, the operator will develop contingency plans to react to situations 'where monitoring indicates that a potential odour source is not completely under control, meteorological conditions are unfavourable or that adverse impact has occurred'. Odours will be based on a 1 – 5 scoring scheme as shown below and also in the odour diary shown in Appendix II:

- 1 = No detectable odour
- 2 = Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale facing into the wind)
- 3 = Moderate odour (odour easily detected while walking & breathing normally)
- 4 = Strong odour
- 5 = Very strong odour (possibly causing nausea depending on the type of odour)

6.1.2 If odours based on 3-5 are detected at the site boundary, other monitoring point or a complaint is received, the following remedial procedures will be taken:

a) Firstly, identify the odour source; is it from:

i) Site operations; or,
ii) An off-site source (e.g. agricultural spreading operation)

b) If on site:

i) Report incidence to the site or technically competent manager;
ii) Identify the point of release of the odour;
iii) Identify the cause if the release i.e. machine breakdown, leakage, etc.;
iv) Identify a solution;
v) Implement a solution;
vi) Carry out olfactory tests to check if fix is working;
vii) Record actions taken on relevant forms and site diary as required by this plan

6.1.3 Then actions taken if odour is being produced on site will be:

a) **Normal Operations**: The offending odour will be traced and the reason for the cause of the problem will be investigated. Once solutions are in place, olfactory monitoring will be carried out to ensure the solutions put in place are having the desired effect.

b) **Abnormal Conditions**: Adverse weather conditions can promote generation of odour and inhibit its effective dispersion e.g. hot weather with little wind, resulting in increased risk of odour to receptor locations. If this happens odour causing operations will cease until more favourable meteorological conditions return.

6.2 Corrective Actions for Various Situations

6.2.1 Table 6.1 below summarises the various problems likely at the site and the standard responses available, which will assist in reducing odour potential.

Table 6.1 - Corrective Actions

Process	Problem	Corrective Action
Waste Delivery (tipping)	Deposit of odorous load	Isolate material. Reject material giving rise to odour.
Stored wastes (general)	Odorous emissions detected	Olfactory/sniff test required to pinpoint source. Ensure procedures outlined in Section 5 are adhered to in full. Remove malodorous waste to a suitably permitted facility. Implement liaison programme if risk deemed HIGH or VERY HIGH i.e. strong or severe as shown in Table 2.1.

6.3 Staff shortages/human error

6.3.1 In the event of unforeseen staff shortages arising from illness, suspension or no shows, the operator will make a judgement whether to reduce the number of incoming loads, thus reducing processing frequency and storage of potentially odorous wastes. The operator will then seek further employment within a timely manner to ensure the site can continue to operate at its required capacity.

6.3.2 All staff are trained and undergo toolbox talks every 6 months (or sooner if operations change) to reduce the impact of human error. In instances where a human error has caused to an odour issue, the site may suspend operations until the issue has been rectified, and the member of staff will be warned and re-trained accordingly.

6.4 Weather Conditions / Emergency Situations

6.4.1 The operator will set up a notification alert system with the Met Office to receive updated weather information for the following weather conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site odour issue:

a) High winds >45mph which could exaggerate an odour.
b) Droughts or periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive odour.
c) Flooding.

6.4.2 The operator would install the following preventative/contingency measures at the site (in addition to control measures in Section 4) to avoid serious odour issues as a result of the above weather conditions or odour/fire incident:

a) Stockpiles or containers containing any odorous waste may be covered with tarpaulin in the event ongoing procedures are not considered effective.
b) During prolonged or heavy rainfall, the level within the sealed storage tank will be checked more frequently. If sufficient capacity cannot be maintained, waste acceptance will be reduced or temporarily suspended and a vacuum tanker will be arranged to remove the contents
c) Contact an additional haulier to help remove the waste on site.
d) Suspend any further waste deliveries to the site.
e) Contact the EA to agree a suitable course of action
f) Contact members of the public or any other persons who could be affected by the odour and advise of the contingency measures the site has employed and timescales when the odour is likely to be reduced.

6.5 Operational Failure

6.5.1 The site manager will be contacted by staff in the event of any operational failure such as the breakdown of plant, systems or equipment and will decide whether operations are to continue or be suspended prior to corrective action being taken. Serious operational failures, which result in the closure of the site, will be recorded in the site diary.

6.5.2 All repairs to site security will be made within on the discovery of the damage if possible and the site will be made secure until the repair has been carried out.

6.5.3 Any major defects found during the daily site inspection which are likely to lead to a breach of permit conditions will be repaired by the end of the working day in which they are found, where possible. If a repair is not possible by the end of the working day and a potential breach of permit conditions may occur, the EA will be contacted to agree a suitable timescale for repair.

6.5.4 All defects and problems likely to give rise to odour will be recorded with repairs/solutions being carried out immediately; neighbours will be alerted if the problem cannot be rectified immediately and provided a timescale when the problem will cease.

Appendix I

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

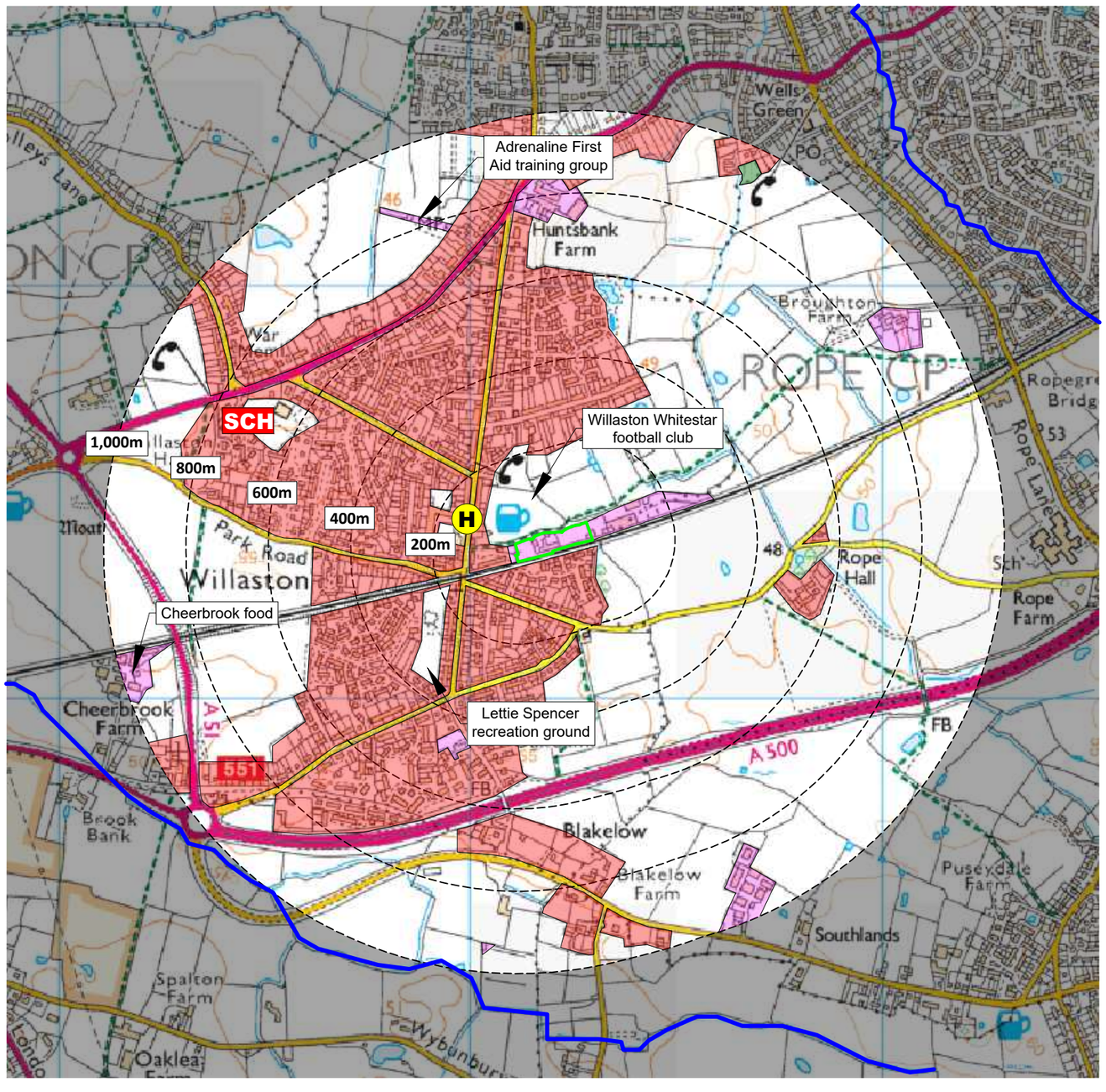
PROJECT/SITE:
Tricketts Lane, Willaston, Nantwich CW5 6PZ

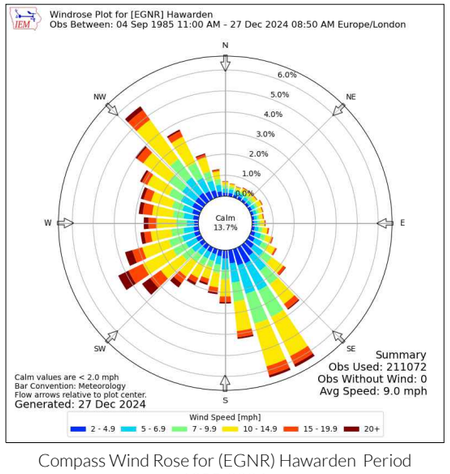
SCALE @ A2:	CLIENT NO:	JOB NO:
1:500	0263	004
DRAWING NO:	REV:	STATUS:
TRIC-263-03	D	Issued
DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
25.08.26	JH/CP	TR

Oaktree Environmental
Waste, Planning & Environmental Consultants

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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Appendix II

Record Forms

Odour Diary				**Sheet No**
Name: **Telephone Number:**	**Address:**			
Date of odour:				
Time of odour:				
Location of odour, if not at above address:				
Weather conditions (dry, rain, fog, snow etc):				
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):				
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):				
Wind direction (e.g. from NE):				
What does it smell like? How unpleasant is it? Do you consider this smell offensive?				
Intensity – How strong was it? (see below 1-5):				
How long did go on for? (time):				
Was it constant or intermittent in this period:				
What do believe the source/cause to be?				
Any actions taken or other comments:				

Intensity (Detectability)

1 No detectable odour
2 Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale facing into the wind)
3 Moderate odour (odour easily detected while walking & breathing normally)
4 Strong odour
5 Very strong odour (possibly causing nausea depending on the type of odour)

SCANLAN'S (PLANT HIRE) LTD
COMPLAINTS REPORT FORM

Date Recorded:	**Reference Number:**
Name and address of caller	
Telephone number of caller	
Time and Date of call	
Nature of complaint (noise, odour, dust, other) (date, time, duration)	
Weather at the time of complaint (rain, snow, fog, etc.)	
Wind (strength, direction)	
Any other complaints relating to this report	
Any other relevant information	
Potential reasons for complaint	
The operations being carried out on site at the time of the complaint	
Follow Up	
Actions taken	
Date of call back to complainant	
Summary of call back conversation	
Recommendations	
Change in procedures	
Changes to Environmental Management System (EMS)	
Date changes implemented	
Form completed by	
Signed	
Date completed	

COMPLAINT RECORDING PROCEDURE:

Any complaints received will be recorded on the complaints form. This form will normally be completed, signed and dated by the Site Manager; if they are not available the Office Manager will complete the form.

1) The name, address and telephone number of the caller will be requested.

2) Each complaint will be given a reference number.

3) The caller will be asked to give details of:

    a) the nature of the complaint;
    b) the time;
    c) how long it lasted;
    d) how often it occurs;
    e) Is this the first time the problem has been noticed; and
    f) what prompted them to complain.

4) The person completing the form will then, if possible, make a note of:

    a) the weather conditions at the time of the problem (rain, snow, fog etc.);
    b) strength and direction of the wind; and
    c) the activity or activities taken place on the site at the time the noise was detected, particularly anything unusual.

5) The reason for the complaint will be investigated and a note of the findings added to the report.

6) The caller will then be contacted with an explanation of the source of the complaint if identified and the action taken to prevent a recurrence of the problem in future.

7) If the caller is unhappy about the outcome or unwilling to identify themselves the caller will be invited to contact the Environment Agency and or the Local Authority.

Note: Following any complaint the relevant management plan(s) will be reviewed to ensure appropriate actions are in place to counter any problems.