

Non Technical Summary Fornax (North) Ltd

High Temperature Thermal Treatment Facility

On land off Heighington Lane, Merchant Park, Newton Aycliffe

March 2025



Olive Compliance Ltd Planet House, Northumbrian Way, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 6EH www.olivecompliance.com Company No: 12861220

BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use Fornax Environmental Solutions Ltd; no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent Olive Compliance Ltd

Olive Compliance Ltd disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by Olive Compliance Ltd, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. The data has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in Olive Compliance Ltd unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.





CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION2
1.1	The Site 2
1.2	Environmental Agency Pre Application Discussion 3
2.0	APPLICATION6
2.1	Application Forms
2.2	Application Charges
2.3	Development and Overview 7
2.4	Request to consider the facility as Critical Infrastructure
2.5	Waste Types (LOW / EWC List) & Quantities9
2.6	Drawings Listed within the Application9
2.7	Operating Techniques/ Management System10
2.8	Flood Risk Assessment
2.9	Environmental Risk Assessment
2.10	Odour Management
2.11	Fire Prevention Plan
2.12	Noise Impact Assessment 12
2.13	Emissions Management
2.14	Habitats Risk Assessment
2.15	Emergency Plan (Accident Prevention Management Plan)
2.16	Site Conditioning Report
2.17	Decommissioning
3.0	KEY TECHNICAL STANDARDS15
4.0	CONCLUSION15

APPENDIX 1 – PRE- APPLICATION DISCUSSION



1.0 Introduction

Fornax (North) Ltd (Fornax Environmental Solutions) has instructed Olive Compliance Ltd to prepare an application for an Environmental Permit application for a High Temperature Thermal Treatment Facility (the installation) under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

The application is for bespoke permit which will allow the installation to accept, store and treat (via high temperature incineration) waste clinical and hazardous wastes. The total quantity of waste that can be stored and subsequently treated at the site shall be no more than 10,500 tonnes per year.

This non-technical summary provides a summary of the regulated facility, an explanation of exactly what is being applied for, and a summary of the key technical standards and control measures that will be implemented at the site.

1.1 The Site

The site (centred at NGR NZ2670622077) is located at:

On land off Heighington Lane, Merchant Park, Newton Aycliffe DL5 6UG

The site location and environmental site setting is shown on Drawings 001 and 002 shows the Permit Boundary.







1.2 Environmental Agency Pre Application Discussion

The Installation will additionally comprise an on-site waste storage and transfer operation during shutdown of the incinerator.

Waste operations at the site are intended to be authorised by bespoke environmental permit for:

- **D15:** Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)
- **R13**: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)
- D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13
- **D9:** Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12
- **R3:** Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R5:	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials Treatment consisting only of manual sorting, separation, screening or crushing of waste into different components for disposal, (no more than 50 tonnes per day) or recovery.
R1	Section 5.1 Part2 Schedule 1 Incineration of hazardous waste with or without
	non-hazardous waste, and including high temperature or clinical waste
	incineration. (Less than 3t/h)
R12	Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to
	R11 (repackaging) D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the
D10	Section 5.1 Part2 Schedule 1 Incineration of hazardous waste with or without non-hazardous waste, and including high temperature or clinical waste incineration. (Less than 3t/h)

The Installation will consist of a single Schedule 1 installation activity (as defined in the Environmental Permitting Regulations) and directly associated activities.

Table 1: Environmental Permit Activities

Type of	R&D Codes	Schedule Activity	Description of Activity
Activit			
у	D4 D40		
Installation	R1,010	Section	incineration of nazardous waste with or
		5.1	without non-hazardous waste, and
		Part2	including high temperature or clinical
		Schedul	waste incineration. (Less than 3t/h)
		e 1	
	Directly Associated Activi	ties	
DAA 1	R13: Storage of waste		The receipt, screening and storage of non
	pending any of the		Hazardous Waste waste prior to
	operations numbered R1		combustion.
	to R12 (excluding		
	temporary storage,		
	pending collection, on the		
	site where it is produced).		
	D15 Storage pending any		
	of the operations		
	numbered D1 to D14		



	(excluding temporary		
	storage, pending		
	collection, on the site		
	where the waste is		
	produced)		
DAA 2	R12 Exchange of waste for		Repackaging of non-hazardous waste.
	submission to any of the		
	operations numbered R1 to		
	R11 (repackaging) D14		
	Repackaging prior to		
	submission to any of the		
	operations numbered D1 to		
	D13		
DAA 3	R13: Storage of waste	S5.6 A(1)(a)	The receipt, screening and storage of
	pending any of the operations	Temporary	Hazardous Waste waste prior to
	numbered R1 to R12	storage of	combustion
	(excluding temporary	hazardous	
	storage, pending collection, on	waste with a	
	the site where it is produced).	total capacity	
	D15 Storage pending any of	exceeding 50	
	the operations numbered D1	tonnes	
	to D14 (excluding temporary		
	storage, pending collection, on		
	the site where the waste is		
	produced).		
DAA 4	R12 Exchange of waste for		Repackaging of hazardous waste.
	submission to any of the		
	operations numbered R1 to		
	R11 (repackaging) D14		
	Repackaging prior to		
	submission to any of the		
	operations numbered D1 to		
	D13		
DAA 5	Cleaning and		Washer that cleans and disinfects.
	disinfection of		
	containers and carts		



DAA 6	The export of heat via a district	Export of Hot water to a district heating
	heating network from the	scheme
	installation.	
DAA 7	From the receipt of waste to	The handling, storage and transfer off-
	the emission of exhaust gas,	site.
	storage of untreated	
	Incinerator bottom ash ("IBA")	
	and disposal of Air Pollution	
	Control Residue ("APCr")	
	waste arisings transfer of	
	residues for	
DAA 8	Chemical adjustment via	
	pH and Chemical	
	Flocculants to site water	
	in holding tank	

2.0 **Application**

2.1 Application Forms

Parts A, B2, B4, and F1 of the EA's EP application forms have been completed in support of this EP application

2.2 Application Charges

In accordance with the EA's enhanced pre-application advice included as Appendix 1 to this NTS, the application fee is as follows

£19,724 Bespoke installation £3984.50 Hazardous Waste Transfer Station £3965 Clinical Waste Transfer Station £1241 Fire Prevention Plan Total to pay - **£28,914.50** Paid By Fornax on 03/10/2023 date using payment Reference Number PSCAPPFORNA001.

Additional Payment to the EA will be required:

Odour Management Plan £1246

Advertising £500 (a formal submission will be required as part of the site becoming a high public interest site)



2.3 Development and Overview

The facilities will consist of the following infrastructure:

WTS building, housing designated warehouse shelving up to 6 racks high, and Euro bin containers for the storage of waste including clinical waste materials, and hazardous waste. (A flammable storage bay will be provided and a locked mobile refrigeration unit will be provided at a date when required). There will be a designated storage area for each waste type depending upon its properties. Waste will be stored as per the requirements of Sector Guidance Note HSG 71 Chemical warehousing: The storage of packaged dangerous substances.). Clinical waste will be stored within designated fully enclosed containers inside the WTS building.

A maximum of 200 tonnes of waste will be accepted per day, with a maximum of 2000 tonnes stored on site at any one time.

Based on the facility

Proposed on-site infrastructure will include:

- Office and welfare facilities, including car park:
- Weighbridge and office;
- Vehicle parking and manoeuvring operational area;
- Enclosed WTS and High Temperature Incinerator building;
- Rotary Kiln
- Stack
- Bin Washing Facilities
- Drainage and water management system,
- Skip Storage Area
- Perimeter fencing.

Once received on-site, waste is weighed and then stored until transferred or used as feedstock for the HTI.

The plant, on average, deals with 1 ton of waste per hour which is around 19 - 30, 770ltr bins per hour. The waste is placed into the loading chamber via an automatic bin tipper which is regulated by the programmable control system (PLC); waste will not be loaded via RAM into the until the PLC identifies the conditions are ideal in the furnace. The primary burning chamber, configured as a rotary kiln system, is designed to reduce the waste mass to a fine ash.

A secondary after-burning chamber provides a turbulent and high-temperature environment for thorough treatment and oxidation of the partially burnt flue gases that are produced during the incineration process. The chamber is built for the high-temperature operation that is required and has sufficient volume to ensure that all treated products are resident for at least two seconds during normal operations.



Bottom ashes are discharged to a quench pit, transferred to a skip and are subsequently sent to a landfill/treatment.

Gases are then subjected to abatement by lime and activated carbon injection to neutralise any pollutants entrained within, followed by bag filtration before discharge through a 30m high stack. The exhaust system is fitted with an M-Certs accredited and WID/IED compliant continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), which is linked to the PLC system so as to provide operation control, a permanent and constant record of all flue gas emissions to the atmosphere and direct communication to The Environment Agency.

2.4 Request to consider the facility as Critical Infrastructure to provide capacity for healthcare waste and Hazardous wastes requiring High Temperature Incineration.

Please find attached a letter of support from Sharpsmart in relation to the lack of capacity in the market for Clinical Waste High Temperature Incineration.

Please find a letter of support from Cactus which outlines the need to provide additional high temperature Hazardous waste incineration capacity in the UK and local capacity for the area.

Also included in a letter from Sharpsmart who provide healthcare waste services to the NHS. The letter outlines the critical need for additional capacity for HTI provision for the area for healthcare waste.

Due to the demand for the facility as a critical infrastructure project Fornax would like to apply for the application to be fast tracked by the environment agency to provide additional capacity in the UK market for the HTI treatment of clinical and hazardous waste.



2.5 Waste Types (LOW / EWC List) & Quantities

A full list of waste types and EWC codes to be accepted on site is provided in section 3.6.1.1 of the Fornax Operating Technique and BAT document in Section 5 of the Application Pack.

Waste for Incineration – The tonnage for Waste Incineration 10,500T per annum made up of Clinical and Hazardous Waste

Waste Transfer - The tonnage for waste acceptance and transfer is required to mirror the 10,500T per annum to allow for acceptance and transfer of waste from site

2.6 Drawings Listed within the Application

Olive Drawing No Reference	Drawing Ref	Title	Date/Version
1	Fornax 001	Location Plan	0
2	Fornax002	Site Boundary	0
3	Fornax004	Site Receptor	0
4	Fornax006A	Warehouse (T/S) Fire Detection and Prevention	0
5	Fornax006b	Office - Fire Detection and Prevention	0
6	21002_SK40d	Proposed Site Layout - Fornax Design Changes	June 2023
7	L046 -ASA -30 -01.00 -D - A -003001 _ (S4 -C04	HNA-ASA-30-VS.00-D- A-3001_(S2- T01)_Proposed Site Layout Plan	25/07/24 -CO4
8	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C- 00210 P03	Drainage Layout	
9	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C- 00221 P02	Drainage and External Details Sheet 1 of 4	
10	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C- 00221 P02	Drainage and External Details Sheet 1 of 4	
11	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C- 00223 P03	Drainage and External Details Sheet 3 of 4	
12	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C-	Drainage and External	



	00223 P03	Details Sheet 3 of 4	
13	21002_SK51b_	Proposed Entrance and Weighbridge Plan - Fornax Design Changes	June 2023
14	21002_SK52b_	Proposed Weighbridge Details - Fornax Design Changes	June 2023
15	21002_SK41c_	Proposed Ground Floor Layout - Fornax Design Changes	June 2023
16	21002_SK41c_	Proposed Mezzanine Layout - Fornax Design Changes June 2023	June 2023
17	3D_View_NH	3D Layout of plant	RevC
18	22242-BGL-XX-XX-DR-C- 00200	Fire Water Containment Plan	Rev 1
19		Hydrant Arrangement	

2.7 Operating Techniques/ Management System

Document OT_FNX contains OT & BAT Assessment

The site will run is accordance with an ISO accredited Integrated Management System covering Environment ISO 14001, ISO Quality 9001 and ISO 45001 Health and Safety.

The Installation will consist of a rotary kiln Incinerator capable of generating a nominal 6.2 Megawatt hours thermal ("MWH") of zero carbon rated renewable energy in the form of hot water to be distributed via a district heat main to local based consumers on the estate.

Through detailed design, it is estimated that 6.2MWh can be generated through the thermal treatment of up to 10,500 tonnes per annum of clinical, commercial and industrial hazardous wastes at an average of 19 Megajoules/Kilogram ("MJ/kg").

The heat recovered from the combustion of the waste streams incinerated is captured in a 4 drawer water tube boiler at approximately 130 degrees and then cooled before passing through the heat plate exchanger (HPE), and then exported into the district heating main.

The bin wash machine, the cabinet washer and manual washer will all take 95 degree hot water directly from the pipework between the water boiler and the HPE...and the balance of the energy recovered and generated will be sent directly into the district heat main via the HPE.



In addition to waste materials that be accepted on site for destruction the site permit will also allow for waste transfer activities from the site. Waste that is not suitable for incineration in the facility or capacity issues or during periods of shut down will be transferred off site to an alternative facility.

2.8 Flood Risk Assessment

The FRA has been undertaken using the EA Planning screening tool. The site is not at risk of flooding.

Flood Risk Assessment and drainage management strategy document (Burrows Graham Ref 20032-BGL-xx-xx-RP-D-01001 V3) is included within the application

2.9 Environmental Risk Assessment

An Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) has been undertaken and submitted with the permit application (Document reference: ERA_FNX V2) to assess and mitigate risks associated with the proposed site. There will be no point source emissions to groundwater, surface water or air resulting from the waste activity and site point source emissions from the stack have been assessed for impact to the environment and human health.

Therefore only 'Amenity and Accidents' remains applicable for assessment in this instance, and includes the consideration of odour, noise and vibration, fugitive emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests) and accidents.

The ERA concludes that with the implementation of risk management measures, as described in the ERA, potential hazards from the facility are unlikely to be significant.

2.10 Odour Management

The Odour Management Plan (OMP_FNX V2) has been written to provide clarification on management of all potential odour sources, pathways and receptors at the facility. The OMP provides details of monitoring requirements, investigations and reporting of odour emissions from site and management for the control of emissions.

A full technical report detailing Fornax HTI Extract and Abatement Requirements was undertaken by Ask Piearcey on April 2024 (Ref BR0923-OLV-01) and concludes that there is adequate abstraction designed within the building as that the proposed system would operate without causing impact off site.

2.11 Fire Prevention Plan

The Fire Prevention Plan (FPP-FNX V1) has been prepared in accordance with EA's Fire Prevention Guidance.

The FPP details the required mitigation and management methods to prevent a fire of combustible materials stored on site.

The FPP identifies measures to be employed to reduce the likelihood of fires at the site. In addition, the plan identifies measures to be employed in the event of a fire to limit the impact to the environment or human health.



The system has adequate containment to store fire water for the designated time period as specified by the Environment Agency. The site benefits from a dedicated hydrant and water storage which provides adequate availability of fire fighting water. The building is designed as a compartmentalised building with zoned sprinkler system in place.

2.12 Noise Impact Assessment

A Noise Impact Assessment was completed in 2021 by Sol acoustics (Document P1911-REP02-REV D-BDH). The impact assessment has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 4142:2014 and compared the background noise against operational noise received at noise-sensitive receptors. The information from this assessment was reviewed by Olive Compliance in August 2023 in order to produce a Noise Management Plan (NMP_FNX V1) aims to identify all noise mitigation measures, prevent exposure of people to noise and minimise the risk of unplanned noisy events. The findings of the report are that there is no perceived impact from the site.

2.13 Emissions Management

The purpose built High Temperature Incineration plant has been designed in compliance with all applicable Environment Agency Clinical and Hazardous Waste Guidance requirements.

By necessity and in accordance with the Sector Guidance Requirements and BAT, the plant has been designed with a sealed building with all activities carried out under controlled extraction. With forced draft air fans and abatement systems located internally within the main processing building.

The local extraction is routed through the main combustion systems of the rotary kiln and thermally oxidized in accordance with the requirements under BAT

All emissions from the rotary kiln are treated through the use of hot gas treatment system that uses lime reagents and sorbents carbon to abate all harmful emissions. All emissions for the plant are filtered through a single site wide hot gas treatment system to remove any particulate and to ensure that there are no visible emissions.

The study has been conducted to determine the impact of emissions to air from the proposed Installation's emission point i.e., the main stack of 3om (A1), on both human health and local environmentally sensitive sites.

An assessment has been carried out to determine the local air quality impacts associated with the emissions from the proposed HTI. Please refer to the Air Dispersion Modelling Study (Document Ref OCLO.01.01ADM).

Detailed air quality modelling using the ADMS dispersion model has been undertaken to predict the impacts associated with stack emissions from the Installation. As a worst-case, emissions have been assumed to be released at the maximum ELVs twenty-four hours a day, 365 days of the year. This represents a conservative assessment of the impact since the actual emissions from the site are likely to be significantly lower during normal operation.

Predicted maximum GLCs ("PCs") are within the long-term and short-term air quality objectives and are assessed as not significant for most pollutants assessed. For pollutants with potentially significant impacts, further screening has demonstrated that it is unlikely that any AQSs will be exceeded as a result of emissions from the proposed Installation at the maximum point of GLC or at any of the potentially significant human receptors.



For the sensitive habitat sites assessed there are no predicted exceedances for either the critical levels or critical loads.

An assessment of plume visibility was also undertaken which included daytime and night-time hours. Visible plumes would remain well within the Installation's boundary 100% of the time – with a maximum visible plume length of approximately 2m and an impact regarded as 'insignificant'.

An assessment was also made of the impact of the proposed plant when operating under the abnormal conditions permitted under Article 46(6) of the IED. The results of the assessment indicated that it would be unlikely that any AQSs would be exceeded under such abnormal operating conditions.

In summary, therefore, it can be concluded that the proposed HTI plant will not have a detrimental impact on local air quality, human health or sensitive habitat sites.

An assessment of the possible effects on the health of humans due to emissions of dioxins and furans, and dioxin like PCBs from the proposed Installation has been undertaken. The assessment was based on an individual's exposure to the worst-case emission level of dioxins and furans over a lifetime and consuming a proportion of locally grown food. This is demonstrated by the Farmer scenario at the maximum point of ground level concentration of emissions. Please refer to Human Health Impact Assessment (Document Ref OCLO.01.01HHRA) included within this application

To identify the level of potential risk from exposure to each COPC in all relevant pathways of exposure, a site conceptual model was produced, and potentially sensitive human receptors identified.

Using a combination of ADMS and IRAP-h View, modelling has demonstrated that the total dioxin intake is substantially less than the health protective level of 2pg/day – the highest concentration being only 5.54% of the COT TDI for dioxins and furans, and 0.0005% for dioxin like PCBs.

This conclusion is considered robust as it is based on the worse-case approach both in terms of the emissions from the Installation considered and the maximum ground level concentration used regardless of scenario.

Consequently, it can be concluded that potential exposure to emissions from the proposed Installation will not pose unacceptable risk to receptors identified in the assessment.

The Air Quality Assessments above have concluded that it can be concluded that potential exposure to emissions from the proposed Installation will not pose unacceptable risk to receptors identified in the assessments and that that the proposed HTI plant will not have a detrimental impact on local air quality, human health or sensitive habitat sites.

An Emissions management plan is not considered necessary as it is not flagged as a risk within the Environmental Risk Assessment.

2.14 Habitats Risk Assessment

During consultation with OS Ecology a Habitats and Ecological Risk assessment Ref 23140 EA v1May23) was required as there would be no negative impacts identified.



2.15 Emergency Plan (Accident Prevention Management Plan)

The site Emergency plan has been written to identify and assess the potential for onsite issues in order to establish appropriate control measures (Doc Ref EP_FNX)

2.16 Site Conditioning Report

The Site Condition Report (SCR) in support of this EP application to establish the baseline environmental conditions within the proposed EP boundary. Groundsure Report dated 09/042023 is included in the application. The SCR has been prepared in accordance with EA guidance H5 (version 3), April 2013.

2.17 Decommissioning

Prior to decommissioning all vessels, aboveground tanks, bunds and pipework will be drained and cleaned out prior to dismantling.

The site infrastructure will be decommissioned on site and the component parts will be removed individually and if still in working order sold as operational equipment or disposed of to a suitably licenced facility.

For larger components they will be removed from the site by, removing of a number of roof panels and the components will then be craned out through the roof. They will then be removed off site via low loaders.

The Decommissioning plan will be included in the site Environment Management System EMS and will include details on

Fornax will maintain a decommissioning plan to demonstrate that:

- plant will be decommissioned without causing pollution
- the site will be returned to a satisfactory condition

The decommissioning plan will include details on:

removing or flushing out pipelines and vessels (where appropriate) and how these will be emptied, including identification of any potentially harmful contents. site plans showing the location of all underground pipes are available. The method and resources needed to clear any on-site lagoons

No asbestos or other potentially harmful materials are identified as being used in the building.

Methods for dismantling buildings and other structures, and for protecting surface water and groundwater at construction and demolition sites any soil testing needed to check for any pollution caused by the site activities, and information on any remediation needed to return the site to a satisfactory state, as defined by the initial site report the measures proposed, once activities have definitively stopped, to avoid any pollution risk and to return the site of operation to a satisfactory state (including, where appropriate, measures relating to the design and construction of the plant) the clearing of deposited residues, waste and any contamination resulting from the waste treatment activities

3.0 Key Technical Standards

The key technical standards which will be employed to ensure that the proposed activities do not give rise to a significant environmental impact are summarised below:

- The Incinerator Sector Guidance Note EPR5.01
- EPR SGN S5.07 on clinical waste management.
- EA Guidance, Healthcare Waste: Appropriate Measures for Permitted Facilities, December 2021
- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016;
- Develop a management system: environmental permits, April 2023;
- Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit, November 2022;
- Risk assessments for your environmental permit, August 2022; and
- Sector Guidance Note S5.06: recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, May 2013.

In summary, the rules and operating procedures employed at the site will ensure that:

- All waste is managed in accordance with the Environmental Permit and legal requirements;
- Any tanks or containers used for the storage of any liquid fuel oil or other potentially polluting liquids/materials shall at all times be labelled as to the contents, and will be fit for purpose;
- Vehicles and plant will be appropriately maintained to ensure that operation will not give rise to unacceptable noise or vibration levels; and
- The risk of fugitive emissions (dust, noise, odour, pest and litter) is minimised;

Procedures are in place for the regular inspection and maintenance of storage areas and associated infrastructure, including site surfacing, drainage systems, containment and abatement measures. Records will be maintained detailing any action taken to repair infrastructure and faults. Critical spares are identified and kept in stock. An Accident Management Plan is maintained and regularly reviewed to assess and minimise environmental risks and hazards of accidents and their consequences.

4.0 **Conclusion**

The overall conclusion from the studies undertaken in support of the permit variation application is that there is unlikely to be a significant environmental impact upon potentially sensitive receptors as a result of the proposed Environmental Permit installation for the Fornax

Fornax (North) Ltd are fully committed to ensuring the highest standards are met and will undertake its activities in a manner consistent with best industrial practices and with the implementation of the company's management system.



APPENDIX 1

Environment Agency Advanced Pre-Application Advice – Enhanced

Olive Compliance Ltd

