

Site:	Gorst Energy O&M Ltd
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TITLE:	Odour Management Plan
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Doc Ref:	EC-OMP-E
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Site Address:	Enfield Farm Anaerobic Digester,
	Oil Mill Lane,
	Exeter,
	EX5 1AF

Environmental Permit reference:	EPR/PP3903BY
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Abbreviations

AD – Anaerobic Digester

CHP – Combined Heat and Power

FYM – Farm Yard Manure

IE – Ixora Energy

NGR – National Grid Reference

OMP – Odour Management Plan

SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (software application program for process control / the gathering of data in real time from remote locations in order to control equipment and conditions)

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1. Introduction

The following document outlines the odour management procedures that will be put in place to control odorous emissions from Enfield Farm AD plant at Exeter, to ensure the risk of adverse odour impact on nearby sensitive receptors is minimised as far as possible.

The purpose of the OMP is to:

- Establish the likely sources of odour arising from the AD facility
- Set out the procedures followed at the AD plant in order to prevent or minimise odour emissions
- Formalise the procedures for dealing with any odour complaints

It is designed to:

- Employ appropriate methods, including monitoring and contingencies, to control and minimise odour pollution;
- Prevent unacceptable odour pollution at all times; and,
- Reduce the risk of odour releasing incidents or accidents by anticipating them and planning accordingly.

2. Site Location

The site is located at Enfield Farm, Oil Mill Lane, Clyst St Mary, Exeter EX5 1AF at NGR: SX 985 907 approximately 6 km from the centre of Exeter. It is within the jurisdiction of East Devon District Council.

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3. Process Description with Controls

3.1. Feedstocks – storage and loading

The plant will be fed with approximately 67,000 tonnes of feedstock per annum comprising of maize silage, grass silage, beet, farm yard manure (FYM), poultry manure and slurry.

FYM is sourced from nearby farms and delivered to site by tractor and trailer. Poultry litter will be delivered via HGVs to the site. Manures are fed into the digester via the feed hopper.

Arable feedstocks are delivered to the site by tractor and trailer and stored within the concrete silage clamp. They are compacted and sheeted ensuring as little contact with the air as possible. All purpose grown crop are fed into the digester via the feed hopper.

The silage will produce effluent, which is beneficial for the AD process. This effluent is diverted by effluent channels alongside the clamps into an effluent tank which then pumps into the buffer / reception tank for re-use within the digester. The operator undertakes daily checks to ensure the effluent channels are clear and running correctly this will ensure no collection of effluent due to blockage which could then become a source of odour.

Due to the presence of storage clamps on site we will not need to have deliveries of arable feedstock on site regularly. For a few weeks on the year there will be regular movements of arable crops on to site in order to fill up the clamps. Further deliveries would not be required unless we were to use up our store of arable feedstock. This means the silage is not continuously exposed and can be sheeted which will reduce the odour potential of arable feedstocks on site.

Slurry is pumped directly into the buffer tank from the adjacent pig farm. The tank is stirred occasionally, and this can be timed to when the wind is blowing away from sensitive receptors if necessary. The pump is submerged reducing the agitation of the surface and therefore potential odour emissions. Furthermore, the buffer tank has been fitted with an odour abatement unit so that displaced air is treated through an activated carbon filter.

Controls

Only pre-arranged, scheduled deliveries will be accepted on site.

Feed stocks will be transported in appropriate vehicles and will be sheeted if necessary.

All deliveries will be inspected upon arrival to ensure they contain the specified product. If deliveries contain the incorrect product and/ or unscheduled they will be rejected.

FYM will be stored on site for a maximum of 1 week prior to being fed to the plant. Poultry litter will be stored on site for a maximum of 3 weeks before being fed to the plant.

Any spillages will be cleaned up as soon as practicably possible (see spill response procedures (see relevant appendices in EMS - SOPGS3 Managing Digestate Spills, SOPGS4 Managing Oil Spills, SOPGS6 Managing Chemical Spills).

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3.2 Digestion

The feed stocks enter the digester in the form of a finely macerated (<20mm) pumpable slurry formed from the solid and liquid feed stocks (and recycled liquid digestate if more liquid is required). The digesting material moves around the circumference of the outer ring before flowing into the inner tank through an overflow system. The digester has a fixed roof to prevent odour emissions.

In the case of a gas pressure increase, the gas system is fitted with a pressure vacuum release valve on both the inner and outer tanks, the relief valve is designed to release should the gas pressure rise above 12mb, and should the tank experience a vacuum the valve will release at -5mb. This is a safety feature common to all AD plants.

Controls

The process is carried out under anaerobic conditions in a sealed vessel and under normal operating conditions there will be no releases from the system. The process system is set up to carefully control the rate of input of the various feed stocks. In addition to this the SCADA system continually monitors gas quality, gas pressure and temperature. Observation of the SCADA system and the associated telemetry system will ensure that any changes in the critical parameters will be picked up and the feeding rate and / or other parameters altered to prevent any release from the pressure release valves. In addition to this samples are taken from the digester at regular intervals to give information about the health of the digester, levels of micronutrients and whether the feeding rate is appropriate.

3.3 Digestate

The digestate is separated into liquid and solid digestate via two screw press separators.

The solid fraction is then processed through the drier before being dropped out into a bunker. The drier is a continuous flow drier; and is similar in set up to a traditional agricultural grain drier, the main difference being that the hot air used as the drying 'media' will be heated with a heat exchanger by hot water from the adjacent digester rather than by the use of imported oil or gas as the heating fuel.

The liquid fraction of the digestate will be piped to the storage tanks.

Digestate (both solid and liquid fractions) will be spread on nearby agricultural land as a soil conditioner and organic fertiliser. This replaces the current method of spreading slurry, farm yard manure, poultry manure and inorganic fertilisers. Digestate has a lower odour potential than manure and slurry.

Controls

Due to the ring in ring design of the Biogest plant and the long hydraulic retention time, there will be very little undigested material in the final digestate; this significantly reduces its odour potential from the release of volatile fatty acids.

Tankers are typically fitted with their own odour abatement to treat displaced air. In circumstances where tankers do not have abatement though, the site will connect our own activated carbon filter to prevent odours being released during this process.

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3.4 Gas use

The gas produced in the anaerobic digestion process will be contained within the gas holder located above inner tank of the digester. The CHP units will draw off gas and burn it to produce electricity for the site, Biogas will be exported to the grid via the gas upgrade. During maintenance, or in the event of the breakdown, gas will be burned off in the fully enclosed flare. Flare use will be recorded.

The only gases routinely released in to the environment as a result of the process are the exhaust gases from the CHP unit. The exhaust gas comprises mainly of carbon dioxide and water vapour, with traces of nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.

Annual monitoring will be undertaken to check if the emissions to air from the CHP are within permitted limits; if they are not action will be taken to bring emissions within limits and resampling will take place.

Emissions to air from CHP and the flare are not considered to be odour sources.

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4. Odours and Mitigation

Sources of Odour

The key potential sources of odour on site are:

- Waste delivery and associated vehicle movements, the risk being represented by the use of unsuitable feedstock delivery vehicles, or delivery of non-specified feedstock leading to odour release;
- Feedstock storage and transfer; silage clamps, including the storage of manures, exposed crop feedstock during transfer from clamp to feeder, buffer tank including stirring
- Anaerobic digestion process, lack of monitoring or feeding the digester beyond its organic loading rate may result in the need to use the emergency flare or pressure release valves, causing an odour release;
- Digestate separation and storage, agitation of the digestate may lead to odour release.
- Digestate drier
- Filling of tankers

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Inventory of odorous materials

Potentially odorous material	State (i.e. solid, liquid, gas)	Waste description	EWC	Location	Source	Quantity (max at any one time)	Storage	Duration
Silage (maize, whole crop)	solid	Ensiled purpose grown crops (maize, whole crop, barley)	NA	Silage clamp	Purpose grown crops stored on site	8,500 tonnes	Crops are ensiled and are stored on the silage clamp	1 year
Leachate	Liquid	Liquid seeping from ensiled crops and liquid that, passing through silage extracts potentially environmentally harmful soluble and suspended solids	NA	Silage clamp perimeter drainage channels	Liquid draining out of ensiled feedstock	2 m ³	Leachate passes through the open perimeter drains of the clamp and then into the sealed digester system	1 day
Farm Yard Manure (FYM)	Solid	Manure, predominantly from cattle	020601	Silage clamp	Storage of FYM on the silage clamp.	50 tonnes	Stored in piles on the silage clamp	1 week

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Poultry Manure	Solid	Poultry manure	020601	Silage clamp	Storage of poultry litter on the silage clamp.	300 tonnes	Stored within a building adjacent to the silage clamp	2 weeks
Slurry	Liquid	Pig slurry	020601	Reception tank	Storage of slurry prior to digestion.	200 m ³	Storage within the sealed reception tank prior to being fed into the digester	1 week
Digestate	Liquid	Liquid digestate	NA	Digester, storage tanks	Anaerobic digestion of various feedstocks on site.	9,500 m ³	Stored within designated storage tanks	5 months
Digestate fibre	Solid	Separated solid fraction of the digestate	NA	Separator bunker	Source	300 tonnes	Stored within a bunker below the separator	2 weeks
Biogas	Gas	Biogas gas generally containing: Methane (CH ₄) - Odourless Carbon Dioxide	NA	Digester, domed storage tank	Anaerobic digestion of various feedstocks on site.	3000 m ³	Stored within the gas dome that covers the primary storage tank	1 week

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		(CO2) - Odourless in low concentrations Hydrogen Sulphide (H2S) - Pungent odour.						
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5. Sensitive Receptors

The site is shown in the map in Appendix 1. The site is highlighted in dark blue, with the sensitive residential receptors in red. These receptors are detailed in the table below.

Receptor	Type	Distance (m) and direction from closest site boundary	NGR
Greenslade	residential	Approx. 100m south	SX 98471 90481
Enfield	Residential	Approx. 78m West	SX 98375 90775
Groveley	Residential	Approx. 105m west	SX 98345 90772
Little Orchard	Residential	Approx. 135m west	SX 98326 90800
Two Oaks	Residential	Approx. 250 west	SX 98244 90628
Linden Lee	Residential	Approx. 100m north	SX 98427 90869
Denbowe	residential	Approx. 125m north	SX 98606 90847
Hurst Cottages	Residential	Approx. 250m north east	SX 98801 90900

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6. Prevailing Meteorological Conditions

The potential for odour to impact sensitive receptors does depend significantly on the meteorology, particularly wind direction, during times of odorous activities on site.

The closest weather station is situated at Exeter Airport. Wind data from this station shows just below average wind speeds for the UK and the annual wind direction is dominated by south – south westerly winds and north westerly winds.

7. Odour Management in Abnormal Circumstances

Loss of Power Supply/Availability to the Site

In the event of such an occurrence a back-up power source is available in the form of a back-up generator. This is capable of operating the entire site and is operated automatically by the site's control system (SCADA) on loss of mains power. We also have a secondary generator which will be started manually and powers critical plant, including the flare and dome blower. This generator is used should there be any failure that affects the SCADA and prevents the automatic generator from starting.

Digester Tank Failure

The AD process itself will be continually monitored by the manager / operator using the SCADA system. This system uses a wide variety of telemetry and will send out an alarm if there are any issues for concern. It is in the operator's interest to run the plant efficiently and optimise biogas production. Gas quality will be checked regularly; and is a very good indicator of whether the plant is being fed at the right rate.

The SCADA system will monitor temperature and ensure that temperature is optimum for the various phases of digestion. The contents of the digesters can be sampled via a sampling port and will be regularly analysed for a range of parameters including nutrient levels, alkalinity and volatile fatty acids. In order to prevent foaming within the digester tanks inspection hatches exist for visual inspection of the digester contents, these inspections will be part of a daily routine inspection of the site. Foaming is a sign of bad digestion and so is not a standard operational situation. If foaming were to occur, the first control would be to halt feeding of the digesters after which vegetable oil would be added to the digesters if it were required.

In the unlikely event of catastrophic failure, the Accident Management Plan will be followed. The site has an impermeable bund in which material will be contained should any tanks fail; this material would then be removed from site as quickly as practicably possible.

Process Tank Failure

All tanks on site will be subject to a maintenance and inspection regime to ensure their integrity. This will be carried out as specified by the manufacturer's requirements.

Restricted Staff Availability

Staff will be trained to operate the loading machinery and other mobile plant; all other equipment will be automated.

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Plant Breakdown

A supply of critical spares will be maintained on site. Repairs will be carried out as a priority where possible by onsite staff. Contractors will be used where necessary. Repairs will be carried out on specific equipment as soon as is practicably possible. Where any repairs have a negative influence on throughput capacity, feeding will be reduced until such a time as it is safe and or practical to recommence.

Fire

A fire risk assessment and subsequent response plan will be carried out and followed. Any repairs where equipment has been damaged will be carried out as a priority. Where necessary operations will be suspended.

Flooding

The flood risk of the site is low as it does not lie within a designated flood zone, as specified by the Environment Agencies- "*what's in your backyard pages*". The site has a comprehensive drainage system which has the capacity to handle extreme weather events. In the unlikely case that surface water flooding leads to the submergence of any feedstocks on site resulting in anaerobic degradation, the feedstock will be removed from site.

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8. Risk Assessment

Consideration of:

- Receptor – what is at risk? What do I want to protect?
- Source – what is the agent/ process with potential to cause harm?
- Harm – consequences if things go wrong?
- Pathway – how might the receptor come in to contact with the source?
- Probability of exposure – how likely is contact?
- Consequence – how severe will the consequences be if it occurs?
- Magnitude of risk – what is the overall magnitude of the risk?
- Justification for magnitude – on what did I base my judgement?

Receptor - identifying receptors that may be affected: including people, properties and the natural and physical environment.

Probability of exposure - the likelihood of exposure of specific receptors to the source, based on several factors: Distance between source and receptor

- Dispersion potential of emission
- Duration of emission
- Frequency of emission

Harm: - the severity of harm from a risk depends on:

- How much a person or part of the environment is exposed
- How sensitive a person or part of the environment is

Magnitude of risk – level of risk is a combination of:

- How likely a problem is to occur
- How serious harm may be

The risk assessment of potential odour impact is shown in the table below.

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<u>Data and information</u>				<u>Control Measures</u>	<u>Judgement</u>			
<u>Receptor</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Harm</u>	<u>Pathway</u>		<u>Probability of exposure</u>	<u>consequence</u>	<u>Magnitude of risk</u>	<u>Justification of magnitude</u>
<u>What is at risk? What do I want to protect?</u>	<u>What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?</u>	<u>What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?</u>	<u>How might the receptor come into contact with the source?</u>		<u>How likely is this contact?</u>	<u>How severe will consequences be if this occurs?</u>	<u>What is the overall magnitude of the risk?</u>	<u>On what did I base my judgement?</u>
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site.	Odour from slurry, FYM and poultry litter deliveries and storage.	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	Slurry pumped directly into a sealed tank from adjacent farm. Poultry litter in sealed HGVs and stored within a building. FYM is sheeted, if necessary.	Low – due to distance between source and receptor	Medium - Poultry litter has an unpleasant odour	Medium – The overall magnitude of risk is deemed to be medium	Potentially odorous feedstock will be appropriately transported, discharged and stored.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site.	Odour emissions from silage clamp	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	Silage will be stored under sealed sheeting Clamp management will ensure a tightly packed clamp face to control odour	Low – due to distance between source and receptor and the proposed control measures.	Medium – if odour can be detected regularly at receptor locations. Odour will be agricultural in nature, reducing the impact severity due to	Low – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be low.	Odours from silage clamps can be easily minimised through good site management.

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				and material decomposition		the existing agricultural odour throughout the area.		
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour emissions from feed hopper	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	Feed hopper will only be loaded for a short period of time, twice a day. Full training provided for the tractor operative to ensure spillages are kept to a minimum.	Low – due to distance between source and receptor and the short exposure activity period.	Medium – If odour can be detected regularly at receptor locations. Consequences potentially more severe with more odorous material.	Medium – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be medium.	The probability of exposure is low due to the control measures in place but the material in question, if exposed, has a strong odour.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour from buffer tank in particular stirring	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	The liquid buffer tank has a submerged stirring mechanism reducing odour emissions. It also has a carbon filter fitted to treat displaced air.	Low – due to distance between source and receptor and the short exposure activity period.	Medium – agitating odorous feedstock can cause increased emissions.	Medium – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be medium.	The liquid in the buffer tanks will have a low dry matter content so stirring will not need to be constant to prevent crusting. The tank is fitted with a carbon filter to treat displaced air.

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Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour release from the AD process	Loss of amenity	Wind- blown emissions	The AD process is a sealed process and should not be a source of odour under normal operation. Pipes are pressure tested and any leaks fixed immediately when detected.	Low – due to the distance between source and receptors as well as the fact the AD process doesn't allow for odour release under normal operation.	High – if odour can be detected at receptor locations. Consequences potentially more severe if the odour is from this source as biogas odour is distinct from agricultural odours and receptors more likely to be sensitive to it. Biogas is an odorous substance due to trace gas elements.	Medium – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be medium.	If the sealed system has a leak the consequences could clearly be severe. However, the continual monitoring and alarm systems result in any potential leak being sourced; allowing for immediate detection of a leak, Replacement parts are kept locally.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour emissions from pressure release valves	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	Gas production is carefully regulated via telemetry and process monitoring to ensure correct feeding rate.	Low - due to the control measures making it unlikely to occur except in cases of absolute emergency.	High – if odour can be detected at receptor locations. The odour of biogas is distinct from an agricultural odour and receptors may	Medium – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be medium.	The control measures in place means that any rise in gas pressure can be detected before the pressure release valves

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						be more sensitive to it as a result. Biogas is an odorous substance due to trace gas elements.		have to be used and appropriate measures taken to control gas pressure increase can be taken.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site.	Odour emissions from the digestate separators	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	The digestate will contain a low level of odorous compounds due to the design of the Biogest plant and the near complete digestion of feedstocks through sufficient retention times in the plant.	Low – due to the control measures in place as well as the distance between source and receptor.	Low – If detectable at receptor locations.	Low – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be low.	It is not anticipated that the digestate will be particularly odorous
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour emissions from the digestate driers	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	The driers are a closed system and have very low odour potential.	Low – due to the control measures in place as well as the distance between	Low – If detectable at receptor locations	Low – The overall magnitude of risk is considered to be low.	It is not anticipated that the digestate driers will be a significant odour source. Further abatement will

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					source and receptor			be installed if they are shown to be an odour source.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour release from the digestate stores	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	Due to the long retention time of the digestate the material is stable and has reduced odour impact potential. If odour can be detected regularly from this source other control measures can be explored.	Low – the source and receptor are some distance apart and the stores are fitted with gas storage domes.	Low – if detected digestate odour is not very unpleasant	Low – the overall magnitude of risk is considered to be low.	The material does not have an unpleasant odour due to it being well digested. Tanks are covered.
Residential properties in the vicinity of the site	Odour emissions during filling of digestate tanker from displacement air as tanker is filled with digestate.	Loss of amenity	Wind-blown emissions	The Digestate will only be removed at particular times of year when it is suitable to spread on fields. Emissions can also be affected by what was previously stored in the tanker before the digestate.	Low – short activity periods only at particular times of the year, also due to the distance between source and receptor.	Medium – if odour can be detected regularly at receptor locations.	Low – the overall magnitude of risk is considered to be low	Emissions can also be affected by what was previously stored in the tanker before the digestate. Tankers have own abatement or use sites own carbon filter to treat displaced air.

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				Tankers fitted with odour abatement or site's own activated carbon filter attached to treat displaced air.				
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9. Odour Monitoring and Assessment

All site personnel contributing to odour assessments will be familiar with the contents and implementation of the Odour Management Plan. On conducting odour assessments, personnel will endeavour to identify and characterise the odour and source. Intensity is based on the following definitions of a scale of 0-6 provided in the EA H4 Odour Management Guidance.

Intensity (Detectability)

0. No odour
1. Very faint odour
2. Faint odour
3. Distinct odour
4. Strong odour
5. Very strong odour
6. Extremely strong odour

Daily Checks

Daily checks are made around the site perimeter for odour and any issues noted in the site diary along with daily weather conditions as well as any unusual activities. Should odour be noted that is likely to travel off site, off site checks will be carried out. These checks will be conducted upwind and downwind of the site, the location of the monitoring points will be determined with reference to wind direction at the time. Reference daily check sheets.

Observations should also be carried out at times when there are any activities being carried out which might cause increased odour emissions, such as abatement plant or containment equipment repairs.

Should odour be detected off-site, this will be investigated and measures put in place to ensure emissions do not cause adverse effect at any sensitive location in the vicinity of the site. These measures may include removal or covering of material, changes to operating procedures, cessation of activities when the wind is blowing in a particular direction and other appropriate measures. All of this will be recorded in the site diary. The Odour Management Plan will be reviewed as a result of any changes. Reference QMSPOLD1 Document Control Procedure.

The Environmental Compliance Manager will be made aware of any circumstances where operatives have noted odour off site, complaints and any other related issues that may have occurred. This is to allow effective procedural changes following any issues with odour.

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10. Odour Complaint Procedure

This section deals with the procedure to be followed in the event of an odour complaint or increased odour reported by personnel assessment. The primary aim of this process will be to ascertain whether the odour observed is associated with the site operations and what action may be taken to prevent or minimise the probability of any recurrence.

Any odour complaint received will be dealt with firstly by the AD plant manager who will investigate the incident to determine the nature of the complaint. Where such an investigation identifies an odour issue, remedial action will promptly be implemented. Any complaint will be logged in the site diary.

Information will be collected by visiting the complainant or contact may be made by telephone. On receipt of a complaint, site personnel will conduct an odour monitoring route. This will involve attending the location of the complaint, upwind and downwind locations and other potential sources of odour. The findings of the odour route will be recorded on the Odour Monitoring Form.

After details of the complaint have been compiled, the cause(s) will be investigated, with reference to:

- The activities taking place on the plant and farm
- The timing of the complaint
- The prevailing meteorological conditions
- Findings from a reactive odour monitoring route
- Likely reasons for the complaint will be added to the form and the complainant will be contacted as appropriate
- The feasibility of making changes to the activities responsible for the complaint will be considered.

At the conclusion of the investigation the compliance manager will be responsible for ensuring that feedback is provided to the complainant and that the Environmental Compliance Manager is made aware of the complaint.

If changes are made, improvement programmes will be recorded in the format shown on the complaints form and the OMP will be amended accordingly.

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11. Related and supporting documents

Environmental Permit Reference EPR/FB3604HT

Environmental Policy Statement

Daily Check Sheets

QMSPOLD1 Document Control Procedure

CPR3CP Complaint Procedure

CPR3CRF Complaint Record Form

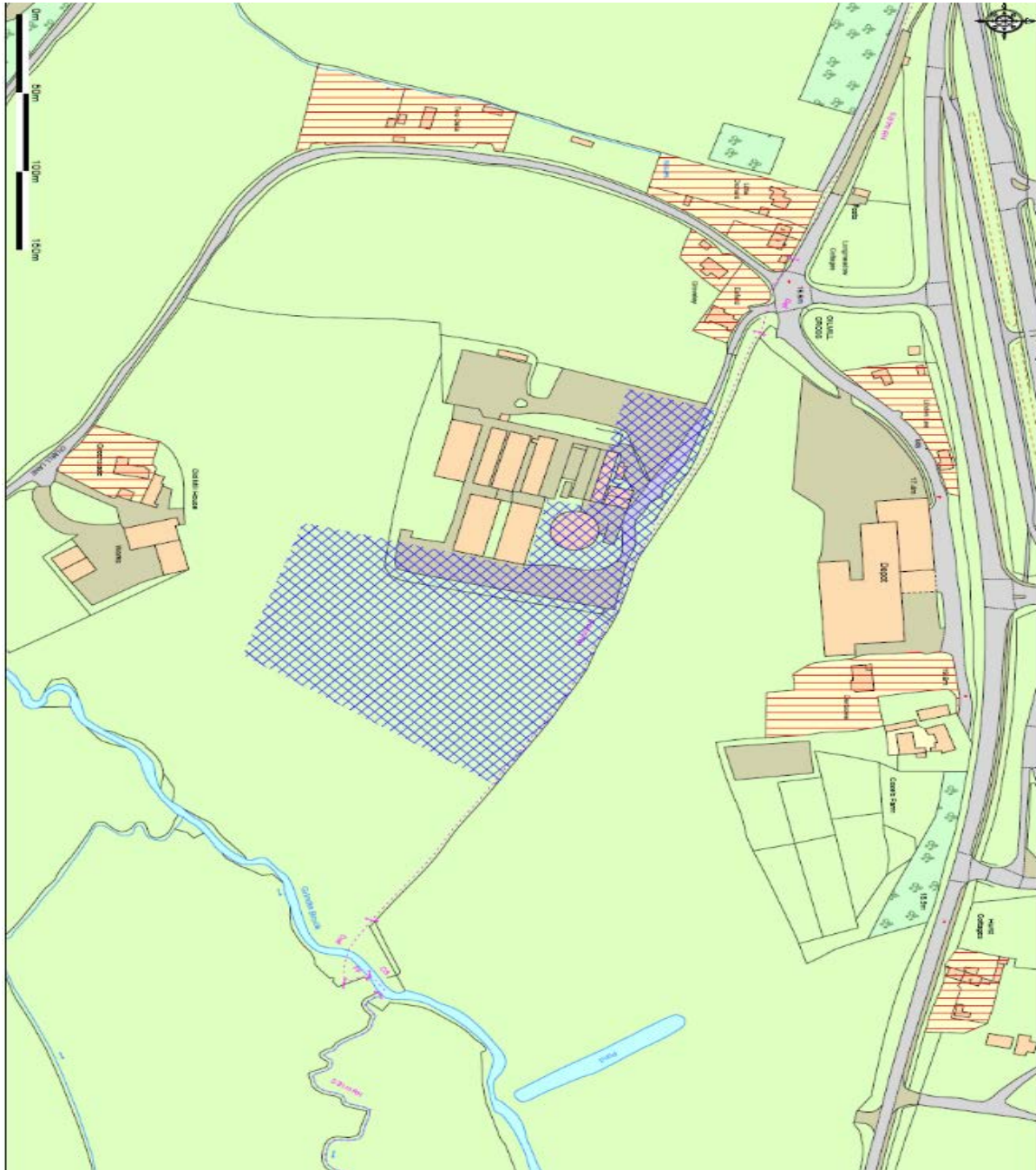
Environmental Management System (including appendices).

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12. Appendices

Appendix A:

Map of Enfield Farm site farm showing the site in blue and the residential receptors in red



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Appendix B

Odour Monitoring Form					Date:
Site Address:					
Time of Test					
Location of test e.g. street name etc					
Weather conditions (dry, rain, fog, snow etc):					
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known)					
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting) Use Beaufort scale if known					
Wind direction (e.g. from NE)					
Intensity (see below)					
Duration (of test)					
Constant or intermittent in this period or persistence					
What does it smell like?					
Receptor sensitivity (see below)					
Is the source evident?					
Any other comments or observations:					

Intensity 0 No odour 1 Very faint odour 2 Faint odour 3 Distinct odour	4 Strong odour 5 Very strong odour 6 Extremely strong odour	Receptor sensitivity Low (e.g. footpath, road) Medium (e.g. industrial or commercial workplaces) High (e.g. housing pub/hotel etc)
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DOCUMENT CHANGE RECORD

<p>Issue No: 4 Revision No: 1 Issued By: Iain Kerr Issue Date: 30/1/2020</p>	<p><i>Reason for issue/Changes to document</i></p> <p><i>Revised to cover changes included in permit variation.</i></p>
<p>Issue No: 4 Revision No: 0 Issued By: Iain Kerr Issue Date: 29/03/2018</p>	<p><i>Change of company name and permit number.</i></p>
<p>Issue Number: 3 Approved By; Alice Trelawny Issue Date: 17/03/17 Issued By: J Parslow</p>	<p><i>Revised to cover permit variation. Updated format and new GfLE logo.</i></p>
<p>Issue Number: 2 Issue Date: 5/11/2015 Changed by: Alice Trelawny</p>	<p><i>Periodic Review</i></p>
<p>Issue Number: 1 Issue Date: 29/05/2015 Changed by: Emily Pitts</p>	<p><i>Initial document.</i></p>

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