



ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING LTD

East Cramlington Industrial Estate

Old Stone Road

Cramlington

NE23 6XW

BASIS OF REPORT

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Issue and Revision Record

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DRAWING 004	SENSITIVE RECEPTOR PLAN

1.0 Introduction

This Odour Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared to support the current permit variation (2025) and will be implemented as part of the Environmental Management System (EMS) for their Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Waste Transfer and Treatment Facility that includes asbestos storage at East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Old Stone Road, Cramlington, NE23 6XW.

1.1 Scope

The Environment Agency guidance for odour management is provided by Technical Guidance Note H4, Odour Management: Environment Agency Guidance for H4 Odour Management.

This Odour Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared in accordance with the principles set out in this technical guidance document.

This OMP is designed to outline management system arrangements to:

- Identify potential sources of odour, receptors and pathways;
- Assess the risks of odour pollution having a negative effect on local amenity;
- Detail appropriate methods of odour control that are being employed, including monitoring and contingencies to control odour risk;
- Prevent unacceptable odour pollution effecting amenity both on, but particularly offsite;
- Reduce and minimise the severity of any odour releasing incidents by anticipating them and planning accordingly.

Appendices are included in line with recommended formats for odour reporting, complaints and an odour diary are included which are taken from the H4 document.

2.0 Site Location and Activities

The site is located at East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Old Stone Road, Cramlington, NE23 6XW.

The site receives non-hazardous HCI wastes brought to the facility in skips, containers and tippers for treatment and bulking up and temporary storage prior to recovery and disposal elsewhere.

All biodegradable wastes are accepted and treated in a building. There is one waste separate waste reception areas where once wastes have meet JMC Waste Acceptance Criteria is stockpiled into one bay (Bay 1) prior to processing. Loads comprising single waste types shall be placed directly in the designated bay beneath the picking line.

Additionally residual waste and recyclable materials, including segregated plastic, paper and card may be stored temporarily inside the building.

Within the building there is a manual picking line, a C & D picking line to effectively separate recyclable materials from the residual waste.

Non-hazardous trommel fines are stored temporarily in a bay under the C&D line before they are transferred off site.

Externally soils, stone, UPVC, wood and metal are stored externally post treatment.

Image 1 – Site Location and Immediate Surroundings



2.1 Environmental Permit Conditions

Permitted waste site operations and EWC wastes codes permitted are shown in the permit.

Table 1 – Permitted Activities

Description of activities for waste operations
Household commercial and industrial waste transfer and treatment station • R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents • R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds • R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials • R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced) • D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to 012 • D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13 • D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered 01 to 014 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced) Waste treatment activities - sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing and compaction. All waste acceptance, sorting, treatment will be carried inside a building with exception of soils and aggregates. With additional external storage in designated areas of the yard.

2.1.1 Air Emissions

There are no point source air emissions from site activities to either air, water, sewer and land.

2.1.2 Permit Odour Conditions

Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.

2.2 Site Management

The site will be supervised overall by the Operations Manager supported by the qualified Technically Competent Front-Line Manager. They, along with the competent management team, are responsible for the general management of the site including the acceptance and handling of any potentially odorous wastes. Support is provided by the addition of trained nominated site personnel.

The Standard Operating Procedures for the site include considerations of emissions to the environment in all site activities, and site employees are made aware of their responsibilities under the Environmental Permit and the consequences for compliance of any incidents or abnormal releases. The OMP and the Environmental Management System are stored in the site office accessible to all staff and stored securely electronically.

Odour management training is provided for all operational employees via formal training sessions which are provided by internal trainers and external training companies as and when required.

Nominated employees will be trained on the odour scoring system and the monitoring point locations, to ensure that odour monitoring is scored on a consistent basis and trigger levels are understood.

The site management are committed to ensure that all relevant employees will be trained on the requirements of the OMP and follow-up refresher toolbox talks will be held periodically, no later than annually. The individual training plans for employees on site must record all training on the aspects of the OMP.

3.0 Odour Risk Assessment and Sensitive Receptors

3.1 Methodology

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 7.0 of this OMP with regard to specific odour monitoring procedures.

3.2 Receptor Sensitivity

The below table (Table 2) shows the receptors that could potentially be affected by an odour impact within 2km of the site boundary.

Sensitive receptors considered include:

- Local schools, hospitals, nursing and care homes, residential areas, workplaces
- Local protected sites and species
- Local factories and other businesses
- Footpaths, public green space
- Homes, or groups of homes (such as villages or housing developments)
- Playing fields and playgrounds

The site is located within a largely open space area with neighbouring industrial estates and agricultural activities.

3.3 Sensitive Receptors

Table 2 below identifies key sensitive receptors within 2km of the site.

The closest residential receptor is located approximately 160m north of the site. Sensitive receptors identified within this document are shown on Drawing 004.

Table 2 – Local Receptors

Receptor	Distance from site (m)	Phone Number
East Cramlington - Local Nature Reserve	240m (North)	Natural England - 0300 060 3900
Lanercost - Local Nature Reserve	996m (West)	Natural England - 0300 060 3900
Watercourse	1m (South)	Environment Agency - 03708 506 506 Emergency - 0800 807060
Equine Facilities	80m (West)	N/A
Industrial Estate	45m (North)	N/A
Northumbria Specialist Emergency Care Hospital	1000m (West)	0344 811 8111
Residential Properties	160m (North)	N/A
Astor Court Care Home	470m (North West)	01670 751166
Seaton Burn Water Course	927m (South)	Environment Agency - 03708 506 506 Emergency - 0800 807060

4.0 Review of potential sources of odour

An assessment of all incoming waste types and odour risk has been conducted with the below management controls in place to reduce and mitigate against the risk of odour arising (Table 3).

Wastes are stored in accordance with Table 3 correspond with the Site Layout Plan and maximum storage times, for consistency between the other key management documents such as the Fire Prevention Plan and the EMS.

The site aims to store waste in line with the below timescales referenced to reduce the risk of amenity and odour issues occurring.

Table 3 details EWC codes and the risk odour assessment of each waste type. These are colour coded as per the below:

- Green – low risk
- Amber – medium risk
- Red -high risk

Table 3 – Potential Odour Sources from wastes accepted

Waste type	Site controls
Plasterboard 17 08 02 Medium Risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Remove contaminates into a building upon material been deposited if items are found within the load. Material kept dry and contained within a building to prevent water damage and risk of odour arising. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Record bay capacity in bay records sheets. Duty of care paperwork inspection. 1 month (due to low level amounts if accepted) Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO).
Mixed Packaging 15 01 06 Plastic Paper Cardboard Medium Risk of odour – Contaminated	Monitor waste acceptance and waste quality inc duty of care. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Ensure adequate rotation. Keep material at designated stockpile capacity. Neutraliser to be used when necessary. Consider weather when loading out. Remove any contaminates if found during inspections. Operational planned storage time Aim 5- 14 days

plastics/paper and cardboard only	Any contaminated packaging waste (waste with food/liquid residues) is rejected if detected upon receipt and inspection on site, or if found within loads, it is removed within 48 hrs (In line with Rejection Procedure).
Soils and Stones, Bricks,Tiles 17 05 04 17 01 07 Low Risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Dust suppression used where required. 6 months storage time.
Wood 17 02 01 19 12 07 20 01 38 Low Risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Deposited in a building, with contaminants removed if items are found within the load then stored externally. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – aim 30 days
Mixed Metals 17 04 07 17 04 01 - 06 19 12 02 19 12 03 Low Risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Deposited in a building, with contaminants removed if items are found within the load then stored externally. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Aim 14 days - Max 3 months
Green Waste Medium Risk 20 02 01 / 20 02 02	Monitor waste acceptance and waste quality inc duty of care. Deposited and stored in a building. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Ensure adequate rotation – moved weekly. Keep material at designated stockpile capacity. Neutraliser to be used when necessary. Consider weather when loading out. Remove any contaminants if found during inspections. Max storage time – 1 week
Rubber Wastes 16 01 03 19 12 04 (Rubber)	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Deposited in a building, with contaminants (eg: metals/plastic) removed if items are found within the load. Daily visual checks.

(eg:Tyres)	Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Max 3 months
Plastics Hard plastics (arising from household/commercial/industrial sources) 17 02 03 Low Risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Deposited in a building, with contaminants (eg: metals/paper) removed if items are found within the load, then stored externally (UPVC) Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Aim 5-14 days - Max 3 months
Mixed municipal or contractor arising wastes (C&D) 20 03 01 or 17 09 04 Waste arising from householders (20 code) or builders (17 code) Low risk	Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the bay. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Aim 5-14 days This waste stream is a mix of household wastes from arising mixed wastes such as plastics (toys/garden furniture) , wood (household furniture ,fencing), ceramics (from house renovation),packaging (cardboards), metals (furniture, tools, garden furniture/toys). The waste received is not black bin bag (putrescible) waste, clothing or food wastes. At the time of initial contact with the customer the site acceptance and permitted waste types are discussed. Upon collection of skip it is inspected by driver where any anomaly with the acceptance procedure are discussed and skip not collected should it not conform, and upon receipt the waste is visually inspected and the Duty of Care transfer note ensure conformity. Upon tipping a further inspection is made with any non-conforming wastes removed, segregated and quarantined in line with the site waste rejection procedure (48 hrs)
Fines 19 12 12	Could give rise to odour Deposited in a secondary covered area in a bay, no treatment. Daily visual checks. Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the container. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Aim 1 week – Max 2weeks
WEEE Batteries	Not odourous Waste acceptance monitoring. Duty of care paperwork inspection. Deposited in a secondary covered containers, no treatment. Daily visual checks.

Fridges/Large White Appliances	Daily monitoring for volumes not to be exceeded and contained within the container. Ensure adequate rotation (FIFO). Storage time – Aim 14 days - Max 3 months
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4.1 Odorous Materials and Activities

The site does not accept odorous materials or carry out activities that may give rise to odour.

4.2 Pathways

Odours emitted from the sources identified would be released as a fugitive emission. They are then dispersed to atmosphere where they have the potential to be dispersed to nearby receptors. This dispersion is predominantly controlled by meteorological conditions (wind).

4.3 Odour Inventory

The below table (Table 4) identifies all potential odorous activities in use on site covering the below:

- Quantity limits (waste reception, in treatment and product if applicable)
- Source/s of waste/s produced on site.
- Age of waste stored on site.
- Storage / treatment method and location of waste produced on site.
- Associated monitoring and records for all of the above.

Odorous and potentially odorous process / material	Control measures (Appropriate Measure / BAT)	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring procedure and optimum process parameters	Action taken if outside optimum process parameters
Potential odour from vehicle upon entry/exit	Wastes are transferred in covered/enclosed/secure vehicles. Waste is not odorous	Constant – ongoing through site acceptance and loading (removal of waste off site)	Visual inspection by trained staff to ensure vehicles are secure and provide containment of waste	Site rules in place for all waste acceptance, action taken against any third party hauliers not controlling/securing incoming/outgoing waste streams accordingly.
Potential odour from onsite waste acceptance	Wastes are accepted directly into the site in vehicles by the Operator/3 rd Parties Waste is not odorous	Constant – ongoing through site acceptance procedures	Olfactory assessments by trained staff during waste acceptance and rejection procedure in place should non-conforming waste arise	Refer to SOP_3.3 Non-Conforming Waste Procedure. Wastes have not previously produced an unacceptable odour upon receipt.
Potential odour from storage of waste	Wastes stored in allocated areas awaiting treatment or post sorting and segregation Waste is not odorous	Constant – ongoing through waste storage	Olfactory assessments by trained staff daily when wastes are stored awaiting treatment or post treatment	Wastes have not previously produced an unacceptable odour when stored on site. If odour is detected, the reason for odour identified and investigated with mitigation such as odour neutraliser applied to waste streams
Potential odour from treatment of waste – picking station	Waste is treated in an enclosed building to continue the risk of any odour/dust arising	Constant – ongoing throughout treatment activity	Olfactory assessments by trained staff during waste treatment processes	Wastes have not previously produced an unacceptable odour when treated on site.

	Waste is not odorous Treatment activity/process does not give rise to odour			If odour occurs, waste treatment will be ceased until process back under control and reason for odour identified and investigated
Potential odour from treatment of aggregates	Potential risk of odour from treatment carried out externally Waste is not odorous Treatment activity/process does not give rise to odour	Constant – ongoing throughout treatment activity	Olfactory assessments by trained staff during waste treatment processes	Wastes have not previously produced an unacceptable odour when treated on site. If odour occurs, waste treatment will be ceased until process back under control and reason for odour identified and investigated

5.0 Other considerations

5.1 Meteorological

Fugitive odour releases are minimised by effective odour management procedures to lower the risk of significant nuisance at receptor locations in the vicinity of the site. However, certain circumstances (as discussed elsewhere in this plan) can cause an increase in the intensity, offensiveness, frequency and duration of any odorous release. The risk of such releases causing a nuisance to local receptors can be increased where local atmospheric conditions fail to dilute and disperse the emissions.

Extreme meteorological conditions that can promote the generation of odour and inhibit its effective dispersion (i.e. high temperatures and stable conditions) may result in an increased risk of impact at receptor locations.

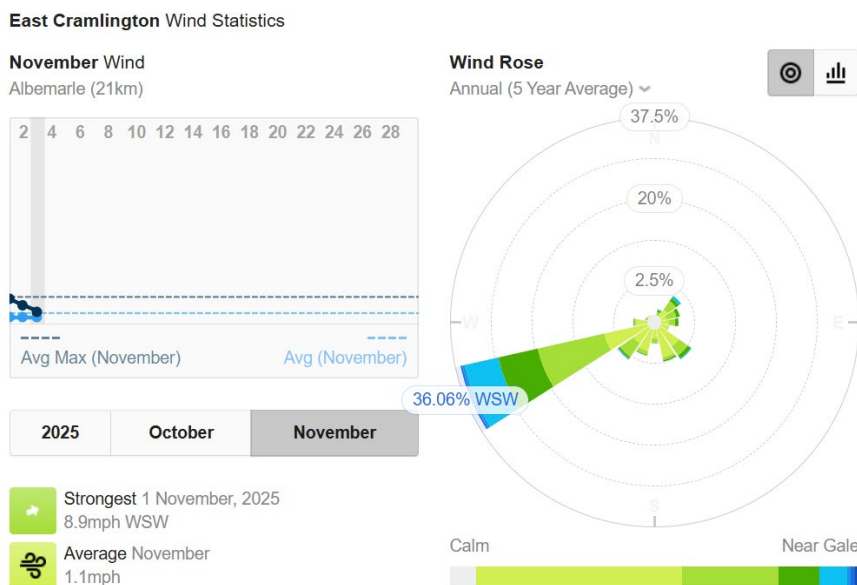
5.1.1 Prevailing Wind Direction

Wind data demonstrates that the prevailing winds are largely from the west. Predominately WSW/W/WNW and thus odours would be expected to be transported out to sea in the majority of cases. Therefore, significantly reducing risk to both residential and industrial/municipal receptors. However, while risks are significantly reduced, they are not eliminated, and data demonstrates that risk maybe higher in the early winter period.

Wind data does however demonstrate that localised odours may cause temporary nuisance in the nature reserve and beach area frequented primarily for leisure purposes.

The below diagram below shows the prevailing wind direction.

Diagram 1
Prevailing Wind Direction – West South Westerly



5.2 External local odour sources

There are other potential odour sources outside and within 2km radius of the site, which can produce unpleasant odours, which could be detectable within the vicinity of the site and the surrounding industrial and agricultural areas.

Table 5 – Other odour sources (off site)

Company	Type of Business	Distance from site boundary (m)
Industrial Estate	Daily heavy traffic usage to businesses surrounding site	Borders site
Transport routes	Daily heavy traffic usage to businesses surrounding site	Northern border of site
Rural / Agricultural Use	Land management activities	Southeast of site

Offensive odours arising from external sources will be noted in the site diary. If a significant odour is noted as coming from any external facility, a decision will be made by the Technically Competent Manager or Operations Manager whether to report the odour to the Environment Agency and/or local authority.

6.0 Odour management and control measures

The site does not deal with odorous waste types; the sites geographical location (distance from residential properties) and the prevailing winds reduce significantly both the potential for amenity affecting odours and their severity at sensitive receptors.

Food waste, biodegradable municipal and putrescible waste is not received.

Odours are likely to result in temporary minor nuisance to these receptors on any rare occasions of abatement failure coinciding with wind in the necessary direction and at the right strength.

That said, the site without robust controls in place does pose the potential for odour nuisance to the locality (local residents and the gliding centres) posing the highest risk of nuisance. As receptors are transitory i.e., working hours, enjoying leisure activities and are likely to be exposed for limited periods, risks are assessed as a possible moderate loss of amenity in the vicinity of the site should outlined layers of abatement fail.

6.1 Odour Risk Reduction

The development, implementation and continual improvement of process control measures and good working are seen as the key requirements to minimise the generation of odours likely to cause a nuisance and, for those which are unavoidable to minimise their release to atmosphere in a manner likely to cause nuisance.

The site Environmental Management System and procedures are seen as the vital tool to reduce environmental risks, including odours.

6.2 CONTROL MEASURES

Limiting odour from the installation can best be achieved through employing effective site management and good general practice. It is much easier minimising odours in the first instance than dealing with problems once they occur.

This section addresses the general site management guidelines and identifies specific controls and procedures implemented to mitigate against odorous emissions in further detail.

6.2.1 Physical Control Measures

A comprehensive range of physical control measures are implemented at the site.

The site has one buildings. Buildings are steel framed structures with a metal cladded roof and walls and internal concrete walls.

All buildings are enclosed, with no external opening doors, except for alarmed fire escapes. This assists with the attenuation of odour generated within the building.

The roller shutter doors of the building will be closed during tipping of wastes, with there being minimal potential for odour emissions from this part of the process.

The processing building encompassing waste reception, storage and processing is enclosed with roller doors to contain any emissions.

All site infrastructure will be regularly inspected for damage and leaks as part of the sites preventative maintenance programme.

6.2.2 Receipt and Management of Odorous Materials

The primary odour control measure on site is the strict adherence to the waste acceptance procedures. The below waste acceptance procedures will result in a significant reduction in the likely odour potential of waste accepted then treated and stored on site.

Pre-Acceptance of Waste

In order to prevent the acceptance of unsuitable wastes at the facility which may lead to adverse reactions or uncontrolled odours and emissions, the following systems and procedures are in place to ensure that wastes are suitable for treatment at the facility.

These checks will be carried out before any decision is made to accept a waste and are the responsibility of the Operations Manager and the Contracts Team.

The initial stage, a pre-acceptance procedure, involves the provision of information and representative photographs and samples (where required). Information gathered during the pre-acceptance phase will be used to determine the suitability of the waste for the site before arrangements are in place to accept the waste.

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At this waste pre-acceptance stage, the Operations Manager / Contracts Team will ensure that information is obtained in writing to confirm:

- The type of process producing the waste;
- The specific process from which the waste derives;
- The quantity of waste;
- The form the waste takes;
- Hazards associated with the waste; and
- Description of the waste.

The Operations Manager/TCM will assess the suitability of the waste for processing through the process based on the information gathered. At the initial assessment of new waste streams, waste which is considered too malodorous by the JMC Site Management, will not be accepted at the site.

Acceptance of Waste

The EMS details the sites acceptance procedures to ensure that no excessively malodorous waste is accepted on site.

A check shall be made that the waste type and source meet the company pre-acceptance agreements. The vehicle will be then directed from the weighbridge to the designated offloading area, where it will unload the waste and undergo visual inspection.

Where waste has not been agreed at the pre acceptance stage the Operations Manager/TCM shall be contacted and the waste assessed on specification.

Any non-conforming material will be segregated, covered and disposed of as soon as possible in accordance with the sites waste rejection procedure (SOP3.3).

Waste Rejection

All wastes will have undergone an assessment for suitability during the pre-acceptance stage, which includes an assessment on the potential for the waste to cause odour. Agreements with waste suppliers/customers will clearly set out that loads that are very malodorous and likely to cause odour at the site boundary will not be accepted.

If a malodorous load arrives on site, the Operations Manager will be informed immediately. The Site Manager will assess the load and decide if it should be rejected. The criteria for rejection is whether the load is likely to cause offense at the site boundary or cannot be processed through the plant without causing adverse impacts.

If waste is found to be non-conforming, the following procedure is to be followed;

1. Notify the relevant EA officer(s) of significant loads as soon as is practicable;
2. If the carrier's vehicle is still present, the waste should, wherever possible, be reloaded back onto the carrier's vehicle/ or refused and returned to the member of the public;
3. If the material is reloaded onto the carrier's vehicle: the office of the carrier should be notified by telephone; the details including time of call and contact name are to be recorded in the Site Diary (or other recording system); and a copy of the Waste Rejection Record is to be retained;
4. If the carrier or customer has departed the site, and if it is considered safe to do so, the waste is to be photographed where possible, placed in the quarantine area pending the outcome of further investigations;

5. If the waste is of unknown composition, it is to be isolated at the operational area pending further investigations. This is to be achieved by the placement of cones or other barriers around the waste;
6. Further investigations may include contact with the carrier/customer and the producer to seek to determine the likely composition of the waste. These investigations are to be undertaken by the Operations Manager or other designated person;
7. If the waste is confirmed as not being permitted for recovery at the site, the waste is to be directed to an alternative, suitably licensed facility; and
8. For odorous waste, all rejected waste is to be removed from the site within 24 hours of receipt at the site.

Waste Rejection Note

The Waste Rejection Record (Form 4.3) to be completed and cross referenced in the Site Diary. It should include the following details:

- Date and time;
- Producer/Customer details;
- Carrier/Customer details;
- Transfer note reference number;
- Description of waste;
- Volume of waste;
- Photographs of the waste;
- European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code;
- Non-conforming waste; and
- Actions agreed and taken.

6.2.3 Abatement

Mobile systems

Mobile atomisers and water bowser are also available to apply water or neutralisers during temporary works, non-conforming odorous waste is received pending removal, emergency situations, or operations where odour and dust sources change location over time.

During daily operations and waste receipt these systems are typically used from 07:00hrs to 17:00hrs.

Odour neutraliser product fragrances will be rotated to prevent outdoor fatigue both on and off site.

Odour shall be monitored daily at points around the site boundary and observations shall be noted in the site diary and/or on a daily monitoring document.

If odorous materials are detected on site, then the odour neutraliser can be delivered via a portable spray backpack system, directly to affected wastes within bays/stockpiles/containers by staff with appropriate training, prior to removal off site. This product can also be utilised for cleaning storage areas.

Product support is given by the manufacturer, with a 10lt Container x 6 kept in stock onsite. Supplies of this product can be sourced within 48hrs.

Product Information

Airborne10 is the proprietary name for Surfactant Induced Absorption Technology (SIAT).

Airborne10 is a sophisticated blend of surfactants that when introduced into the flow of water alters the effective area or interface of the water droplet by something in the order of 500,000%, making the water droplet highly absorbent.

It achieves this by their hydrophilic (water-loving) ends drawn into the water droplet, while their hydrophobic (water-repelling) ends project outwards into the surrounding air. This is what draws particulates out of the atmosphere and absorb them within the water droplet. As a result of this absorption the droplet increases in weight and eventually falls to the ground where it naturally bio-degrades.

Airborne10 is a non-selective technology which means when atomised into the atmosphere in its water/chemical mix it will look to draw into the water droplet any airborne particulate.

Gas will be absorbed into the solute and bio-degrades when the droplet eventually drops to the ground.

Dust will be removed from the air and brought down to the ground. Bacteria and virus are put into status and rendered harmless.

Stock control of Airborne10 is checked weekly.

The data sheet for Airborne 10 is included within the OMP in Appendix 5.

6.2.4 Management Control Measures

A comprehensive range of management control measures are implemented at the site.

The site Environmental Management System and Risk Assessments underpin all site activities.

Process control and safety management inspections and programmes managed by the Operations Manager.

Daily site inspections cover various aspects of daily site management such as:

- Operational plant capability
- Buildings and surfacing
- Drainage inspections
- Plant and equipment
- Breakdowns (critical processing plant/mobile plant)
- Complaints
- Amenity checks (dust/litter/noise/odour/pests and noise)
- Waste management
- Environmental impact prevention
- Pollution Prevention Equipment (spill kits/dust netting)
- Fire Prevention Measures
- Accidents
- Security Measures (eg: fencing/cctv)
- Reporting

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- Recording (e.g.: non conformances)
- Staff levels
- Storage of product/hazardous materials
- TCM cover
- Weather conditions

If there are any issues identified not in the scope of the inspection checklist, these comments will also be recorded and reported to the Operations Manager (or other nominated person).

EMS Audits are conducted monthly, with actions and non-conformances record with a planned corrective action plan produced and implemented.

All plant and equipment are recorded on a preventative maintenance programme so that all plant and equipment is regularly maintained.

Emergency response plans are in place to manage incidents and accidents on site in line with company H&S procedures.

The Operations Manager and/or designated responsible person(s) has responsibility for ensuring that nuisances and hazards arising from site operations due to odour are minimised.

Regular meetings will be instigated to discuss current and planned site operations that have the potential to generate odour emissions.

All key management controls are underpinned by the company Environmental Management System.

The company shall maintain records of all monitoring required by this permit including records of the taking and analysis of samples, calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys and any assessment or evaluation made on the basis of such data.

Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the emissions monitoring programme shall have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation (as appropriate), where available, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

Any findings will be reported immediately and further investigation undertaken.

Any non-conformances will be recorded and recorded on the non-conformance and actions registers.

Any abnormal emissions recorded/identified will be reported to the Environment Agency via a Schedule 5 report.

6.2.5 Waste management

Management of waste materials are collected on a regular scheduled basis to prevent malodours.

All waste is stored in a building enclosed or in dedicated storage areas, located away from site boundaries.

Wastes that could be odorous (packaging/cleaning residues) are removed from site within 48hours.

All waste collection and storage containers are subject to frequent deep cleaning to ensure that any dropped or spilt waste materials are not able to accumulate and cause malodours.

All waste is contained in enclosed, sealed or covered containers and/or vehicles when leaving site.

Competent waste management contractors are contracted to manage the waste collection and recovery/disposal process.

6.2.6 Training

All new employees are inducted, the induction program includes (but not limited too) an overview of the site, the environmental permit and site compliance history.

Relevant staff will receive training on the OMP and Environmental Management Procedures including the environmental policy and emergency procedures.

Employees receive refresher training throughout their employment on different subjects as required, these can be delivered via toolbox talks, briefs or formal training.

Visitors are supervised whilst on site. At the visitors sign in area, there is an instruction sheet to the site that makes them aware of the correct safety and site instruction procedures whilst on site.

Contractors are inducted before permitted to enter site and this induction includes environmental awareness and odour prevention on site. The company operates a Permit to Work system to control contracted activities and manage potential risks to the environment.

6.2.7 Accident and Incident Management

The site maintains an accident management plan as required by the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

The accident plan sets out the actions to be taken and measures required to prevent incidents and where an incident occurs the appropriate mitigation action to be taken.

The plan considers the following scenarios:

- Any spillage / leaks or loss of containment;
- Any vandalism which could cause damage to the plant and equipment resulting in spillage of waste;
- Storage and containment of failure;
- Flooding;
- Fire due to plant malfunction or electrical equipment causing an ignition source;
- Production failures;
- Failure of main services;
- Failure of major plant and equipment; and
- Failure or unavailability of any environmentally critical plant.

6.2.8 Equipment and Maintenance

The site has a supply of critical spares will be maintained onsite for the immediate repair of key plant.

The site will employ skilled fitters / contractors to promptly repair any faults.

All plant and equipment will be maintained and regularly serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and planned maintenance procedures to minimise breakdowns.

In the event that repairs cannot be promptly carried out relevant activities will be suspended were there is an increased risk of odour emissions or offsite impact.

Operations will be ceased until the plant has been repaired.

If necessary, the facility will remain closed until the breakdown is complete.

6.2.9 Housekeeping

Daily inspections of plant and equipment are made as part of the daily vehicle checks, ensuring that they are kept free of any wastes and litter. Vehicle operatives will clean up such material on identification, placing material in the correctly designated storage areas. Daily plant inspection forms are used to record these checks.

Daily site inspections and general housekeeping of the site is also undertaken in order to minimise the potential for the build-up of waste and litter. These checks are recorded in the site inspection record.

At the end of each shift a full clean down and blowout is conducted on all internal fixed plant. This is recorded on the cleaning checklist, signed off by the Operations Manager or TCM on duty.

Waste bays ideally are rotated, and bays fully cleaned out before allowing more waste to be deposited, jet-washing the bays may be necessary.

6.2.10 Monitoring of metrological data

The use of the meteorological data will be applied at the site for the following reasons:

- To identify wind direction, as the site may be impacted by other industrial processes ie maintenance, processing or waste collection operations when the wind is in a particular direction.
- To predict when periods and conditions for the dispersion of odour are likely to be poor, enabling additional monitoring to be scheduled or cessation of site activities.
- To identify times when plant conditions need to be adjusted to account for adverse conditions.
- In the investigation of odour complaint.

6.2.11 Emergency and contingency measures

In accordance with the EA's guidance on OMPs, contingency plans have been prepared 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'.

These further control measures are detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Scenarios involving abnormal events, emergency and remedial actions

Problem / Scenario	Issue	Action
Power Failure	Loss of power can cause uncontrolled odour release points	Consultation with has control of the electricity supply. All vessels/ equipment/ buildings shutdown cooled & secured to minimise odour.
Fire on Site	Management of the fire is the priority	A Fire Evacuation Plan is in place if serious, refer to Emergency Response Plan
Failure of odour equipment	Plant breakdowns	Temporary site shut down. Critical infrastructure analysis has been carried out and the site stores critical parts on site Service agreement with plant/equipment supplier to support with repair requirements.
Employees issues	Shortage of responsible employees to deal with odour	Implement holiday booking procedures to ensure that a trained member of employees responsible for odour issues is always on site during working hours. Training for nominated employees on odour issues to allow for stand-in, in the event of sickness of a designated odour controller. Provide a call-out register so that employees are aware of who will be on stand-by in the event of sickness or emergency. Implement agency support for long term staff absences.
Environmental Incidents	An environmental incident either Chemical Spillage, Loss of Containment or Environmental Releases that could result in an odour impact off site.	If an environmental incident occurs, depending on the nature of the spill / release it may be necessary to raise the site alarms to safely protect site personnel from harm, the alarm raised will be decided by the Operations Manager and appropriate actions will be taken. If a watercourse is contaminated, a large amount of a substance is released or the incident involves actual or potential damage to property, death of animals or danger to public health, the incident should be escalated, and this procedure followed. These would encompass the following: ➤ Minor oil spill in bunded area or hard standing. ➤ Minor chemical spill in bunded area or hard standing. ➤ Minor spill from substance container (i.e. IBC or Drum).

Problem / Scenario	Issue	Action
		The localised drains must be protected with covers to prevent any spillage from working its way into the water course. Spillage Kits are strategically placed throughout the site and training in their use is given to emergency response team personnel. All Spill Kits are provided with a copy of the Spill Response Procedure. An odour assessment will also be conducted off site to assess the impact of the release during and post the incident using the forms in Annex 1.

7.0 Monitoring

7.1 Operational monitoring

The operator will monitor the emissions at source (on site) to ensure releases do not result in odour nuisance at sensitive receptors.

Monitoring includes both emissions monitoring, monitoring of odour and inspections of the process, to check that any potential odour emissions are being contained and controlled to meet the accepted standards of good practice in relevant guidance.

Monitoring can include the following:

- Proactive inspections and maintenance of plant equipment;
- Process monitoring;
- Daily sniff test;
- Meteorological data monitoring;
- Complaints monitoring; and
- Odour diaries from local residents.

7.2 Olfactory Monitoring

The company will employ the following monitoring techniques to ensure that the Key Control Measures are maintained, and effective, operational procedures are followed and that good practices are being implemented:

- Site inspections by the Shift Manager or delegated personnel;
- Site audits and inspections by the Environmental Agency;
- Site Inspections by the Planning Authority; and
- Third party audits.

7.2.1 Proactive Monitoring

The following systems of proactive monitoring will be undertaken in addition to other EHS management system monitoring arrangements.

Daily walk arounds are conducted by trained shift managers during site operations. This will be undertaken usually once per shift by (see appendix 1).

Parameter	Monitoring Technique	Frequency
Meteorology	See Section 7.3	See Section 7.3
Odour	Olfactory monitoring	Daily site and perimeter checks. Increased frequency in response to complaints.
	External Olfactory Monitoring	Quarterly site odour monitoring by competent third party

	Complaint monitoring	Continuous
Complaints	Corrective action monitoring	Post-implementation of a corrective action (see 6.2.3)

The following scales will be used to assess odour impact.

Odour Intensity Scale	
Score	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
Hedonic Tone Scale	
Score	Intensity
+4	Very Pleasant
+3	Pleasant
+2	Moderately Pleasant
+1	Mildly Pleasant
0	Neutral Odour / No Odour
-1	Mildly Unpleasant
-2	Moderately Unpleasant
-3	Unpleasant
-4	Very Unpleasant

Daily walk arounds are conducted by the Operations Manager/TCM or trained shift managers during site operations.

The walk around covers the full site. This includes an assessment of odour in the key locations specified below.

- All internal waste storage areas
- External storage areas

The company have a robust PPM programme in place for all manufacturing equipment, odour abatement plant and critical infrastructure. Operatives responsible for the daily management of PPM duties will report any pipe, tank or containment failures where there could be a risk of odour arising through remediation and repair.

Reports will be submitted to the Operations Manager for follow up and investigation as necessary. All reports of onsite odour will be investigated by the nominated persons (TCM/OM) and entered onto the Odour Log

(Appendix 2). Where investigations reveal that reports are justified these will be entered onto the actions system as incidents, where they will be investigated and managed as part of wider management systems.

Sniff testing will be carried out by trained competent staff.

The assessor should 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; and
- c) Apply scented toiletries, such as perfumes or aftershave immediately before an assessment.

Should the monitoring conclude that the site is giving rise to odour which may migrate offsite, steps will be made to reduce the impact of this activity, which may include but is not limited to:

- cessation of site activities;
- quarantine and removal of waste products/material offsite to a suitably licensed facility;
- removal of product, storage areas or waste to a more suitable area of the site prior to removal; and
- applying odour neutraliser to mitigate until removed off site.

Daily shift reports are produced detailing any odour incidents, or environmental incident either chemical Spillage, loss of Containment or environmental releases with the recorded corrective actions taken and reference to incident/complaint recording.

Additional monitoring will be conducted in the event the following weather conditions which could cause a potential on or off-site odour issue.

- High winds >30mph which could exaggerate an odour and wind direction northeast;
- Periods of hot weather exceeding 3 major dry days which could lead to water shortages, hosepipe bans and excessive odour;
- Flooding.

7.2.2 Offsite Odour Monitoring

This will be undertaken on an ad hoc basis when deemed required by management (i.e., non-routine plant activities posing potential significant risk, or following incidents involving losses of containment etc.). Reports will be submitted to the Operations Manager for follow up and investigation as necessary. All reports of onsite odour will be investigated by the nominated persons (TCM/OM) and entered onto the Odour Log (Appendix 2). Where investigations reveal that reports are justified these will be entered onto the actions system as incidents, where they will be investigated and managed as part of wider management systems.

Planned off-site monitoring will be undertaken by persons who have not been on site that day to ensure there are not accustomed to potential odours. The site will endeavour to do this also, for unplanned off- site monitoring (i.e., following complaint) i.e., utilising Office Staff, or staff working from home. However, under no account will off-site monitoring be undertaken by persons having recently accessed operational areas.

Additional external support can also be arranged to conduct odour monitoring by competent third party (Consultants).

7.2.3 Reactive Monitoring – Odour Complaints

7.2.4 Onsite Odour Complaints

Any onsite odour complaints will be investigated by the (TCM/OM) and entered onto the Actions Log. Where investigations reveal that reports are justified these will be entered onto the Actions system as incidents, where they will be investigated and managed as part of wider environmental management systems.

8.2.2.1 External Odour Complaints

Any external odour complaints will be investigated by the (TCM/OM) and entered onto the Odour Log. Where investigations reveal that reports are justified these will be entered onto the Q-Pulse system as incidents, where they will be investigated and managed as part of wider environmental management systems.

7.3 Weather conditions

Meteorological forecasts and conditions are monitored using most recent information from the met-office website, to enable remedial actions to be taken, such as increased monitoring.

Meteorological data will be recorded in the daily diary as per the table below.

Table 7 - Meteorological data

Monitoring Requirements	Frequency
Observed description of conditions: precipitation, drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, temperature, winds, etc	Recorded daily
Wind direction	Recorded daily

7.3.1 Investigation and monitoring records

Daily records shall be maintained and include the following detail if applicable:

- Results of inspections and odour monitoring carried out by site personnel;
- If odour is identified what is the extent of odour – how long has it been apparent? Is it arising from site operations;
- Weather conditions including wind speed and wind direction;
- Operational problems including date, time, duration, prevailing weather conditions and problem loads;
- Complaints received including address of complainant (if available);
- Details of corrective action taken, and any subsequent changes to operational procedures; and
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of control and abatement techniques used.

7.4 Trigger level actions

All odour complaints will be investigated promptly, and appropriate remedial action will be taken if the complaint is substantiated e.g. remove odorous materials off site as soon as reasonably possible. Complaints will be recorded on the form found in Appendices 1.

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

If odour is detected during daily routine olfactory monitoring and is judged to be moderate (Odour Intensity Rank 3) then the TCM (or nominated representative) is notified immediately and the olfactory survey will continue and attempt to determine the scope and extent of the odour, as follows:

- A suitable location downwind of the facility and potentially sensitive receptor at which the odour plume is unlikely to extend will be selected for assessment;
- Survey continues toward the site until an unpleasant odour is perceived; and
- Where odour is detected, this point is recorded, and reported to the TCM, who must take steps to reduce or prevent the odour spreading.
- If the source of the odour is anticipated to be from an external source, the survey will also progress away from the site boundary towards the potential source until an unpleasant odour is perceived (this will be carried out if the odour detected is unusual for the site e.g. an agricultural foul odour or smells from adjacent sites burning waste).

This will involve as necessary:

- A review of the site activities at the time of the olfactory survey;
- A review of the meteorological conditions at the time of the olfactory survey; and
- A review of the effectiveness of process operations and odour control procedures.

Investigation of the need for additional controls will be triggered if any of the following occurs:

- More than three validated complaints from different locations being received over a one-week period.
- Routine odour monitoring carried out by staff indicates levels of odour are present at sensitive receptors are likely to result in complaint.
- Period where the average ambient temperature exceeds 27°C for more than five days.
- Equipment breakdown on the site that leads to treatment process becoming more odorous.

7.5 Corrective Action

The outcome of an investigation will trigger the corrective actions to be implemented, they will consider, but not be limited to:

- Alteration to waste reception procedures and odour control measures employed;
- Review of all processes on site; and
- Update of OMP if new procedures are created.

7.5.1 Complaint investigation procedure

Once a complaint has been received and the details collected the matter will be reported to the appointed-on site odour controller, either the TCM on duty or Operations Manager/or nominated site personnel.

As part of the site's environmental management system, the site has robust complaints procedures which are used to investigate all complaints received, including complaints in relation to

environmental performance and the environmental permit.

Internal and external communications and complaints are managed in accordance with the below procedures.

- Incident and Accident Plan
- Communications and Complaints Procedure

The odour controller will carry out an investigation in accordance with the trigger level actions in section 7.4 to identify potential sources, where sources are identified, will request a rectification.

The site would normally consider the following as part of an incident investigation:

- Is the process under control? (Have we received exceptionally odorous wastes, for example? Have we had any breakdowns?)
- Have odour containment measures failed? (Has a door been left open, for example? Have odorous materials been stored outside a containment area? Have adverse conditions, such as weather, overwhelmed containment structures?)
- Have atmospheric conditions concentrated an odorous plume?

The odour complaint data will then be reviewed to assess the magnitude of exposure, to identify any patterns, which may help to identify likely cause of the problem.

7.6 Review

After the complaint has been resolved, there will be a review to identify whether the site procedures and OMP were effective in dealing with the issue.

Once confirmed as justified, odour complaints will be classified as incidents for management via the EHS management arrangements. This will include the determination and control of corrective and preventative actions and review, where necessary, at operational management meetings.

Please note – where the odour has resulted from another incident i.e., such as a loss of containment (Spillage), the incident will be recorded against the most appropriate definition (i.e., Non Conformance). Records specific to odours will be traceable via the actions log and the odour log.

Valid odour complaints will be considered a lagging indicator as part of the PPM Management System and will be reviewed, as necessary, at the monthly management meetings. Reviews will be aimed at continual improvement.

Where there are any improvements to be made, these will be identified to the Environment Agency and the any relevant procedures and OMP will be updated accordingly.

8.0 Complaints and External Liaison

The company recognises the importance of engaging with the people who may be affected by site activities. If an issue occurred where neighbours were affected by the activities, then the company would like to propose to use the following community outreach activities to engage with local community in order to understand the issues and provide detailed information about actions taken to mitigate any problems.

8.1 JMC community outreach activities

8.1.1 Newsletter / leaflet

We may from time to time publish a Leaflet explaining about site activities, remedial actions and information about complaining procedures. The company may choose to communicate with residents regarding any incidents or issues via this media.

8.1.2 Website Information

Website update explaining about site activities, remedial actions and information about complaint procedures. The company may choose to communicate with residents regarding any incidents or issues via this media.

8.1.3 Meeting with residents

In the event of a major incident or an issue which may lead to complaints regarding odour, the company will carry out a formal letter drop to inform local residents about the OMP and future improvements to the site and invite residents to contact us through the appropriate methods and/or to attend a public meeting regarding the issues on site.

This OMP will be updated to include actions and outcomes from any community engagement meetings.

The company will issue the odour diary form to residents who wish to participate in recording odour issues. A copy of the Odour diary is provided in Appendix 3. This information will be used to form the basis of discussion at community group meetings. Copies of the completed forms will be retained in the site records. A list of scores from residents participating in odour diaries will be summarised in future revisions of the OMP.

8.2 Site contact information

Members of the public are able to contact the company with any odour complaints about the facility by the following means.

- By telephone (0191 622 0528) the contact number is manned 24 x 7; or
- By email enquiries@jmcwastedisposal.co.uk

These methods of contacting the site are displayed at the site entrance and on the company's website.

9.0 Document Review

This Odour Management Plan is considered to be a 'working' document that will be reviewed and updated annually as part of the company's management system ISO accreditation process or as required should any of the following occur:

- the results of any testing of this OMP indicate that changes are required;
- changes to processes and equipment on site;
- a change or review of legislation or regulatory guidance ; or
- if the site is instructed to do so by the EA.

The document if required will be updated accordingly, unless a profile of complaints is received in which case the OMP will be updated as appropriate to account for any such issues. Any changes in relation to site operations and abatement methods will be sent to the Environment Agency for review and comment.

Any updates to this OMP, either as a result of specific incidents or identified during its testing/review, will be submitted to the EA for its approval prior to implementation of the proposed changes at the site.

10.0 Closure

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Limited (OCL) 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 of JMC 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 from OCL.

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

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1
ODOUR MONITORING REPORT FORM

Odour report form				Date	
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)					
Wind direction (e.g. from NE)					
Intensity (see below)					
Duration (of test)					
Constant or intermittent in this period					
What does it smell like?					
Location sensitivity (see below)					
Is the source evident?					
Any other comments or observations					

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)
- 6 Extremely strong odour (likely to induce vomiting due to strength)

Location sensitivity (where odour detected)

Low (e.g. footpath, road)

Medium (e.g. industrial or commercial workplaces) High (e.g. housing, pub/hotel etc)

Appendix 2 – ODOUR COMPLAINT FORM

Odour Complaint Report Form		
Time and date of complaint:		Name and address of complainant:
Telephone number of complainant:		
Date of odour:		
Time of odour:		
Location of odour, if not at above address:		
Weather conditions (i.e., dry, rain, fog, snow):		
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):		
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):		
Wind direction (e.g. from NE):		
Complainant's description of odour: What does it smell like?		
Intensity (see below):		
Duration (time):		
Constant or intermittent in this period:		
Does the complainant have any other comments about the odour?		
Are there any other complaints relating to the installation, or to that location? (either previously or relating to the same exposure):		
Any other relevant information:		
Do you accept that odour likely to be from your activities?		
What was happening on site at the time the odour occurred?		
Operating conditions at time the odour occurred (e.g. flow rate, pressure at inlet and pressure at outlet):		
Actions taken:		
Form completed by:	Date	Signed

Appendix 3 – ODOUR DIARY

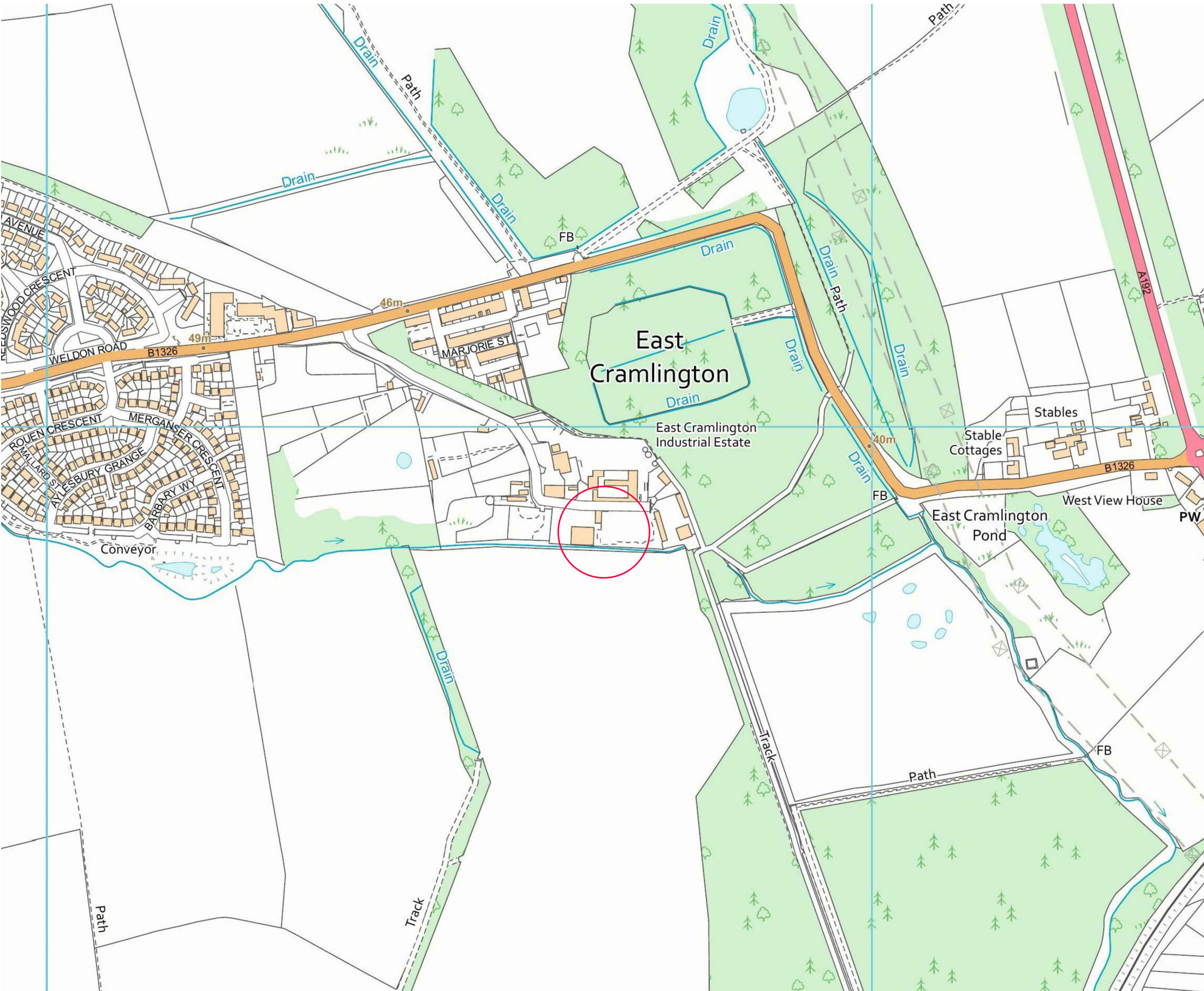
Odour Diary					Form version 110319	Sheet No
Name:		Address:				
Telephone Number:						
Date of odour:						
Time of odour:						
Location of odour, if not at above address (indoors, outside):						
Weather conditions (dry, rain, fog, snow etc):						
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):						
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):						
Wind direction (eg 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

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

Appendix 4 – RAW PRODUCT INVENTORY

Associated Documents



0m 50m 100m 150m 200m 250m

NOTES

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LEGEND

THE SITE

N
W
E
S

SITE
JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING
OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT
EA Permit Application

DRAWING TITLE
LOCATION PLAN

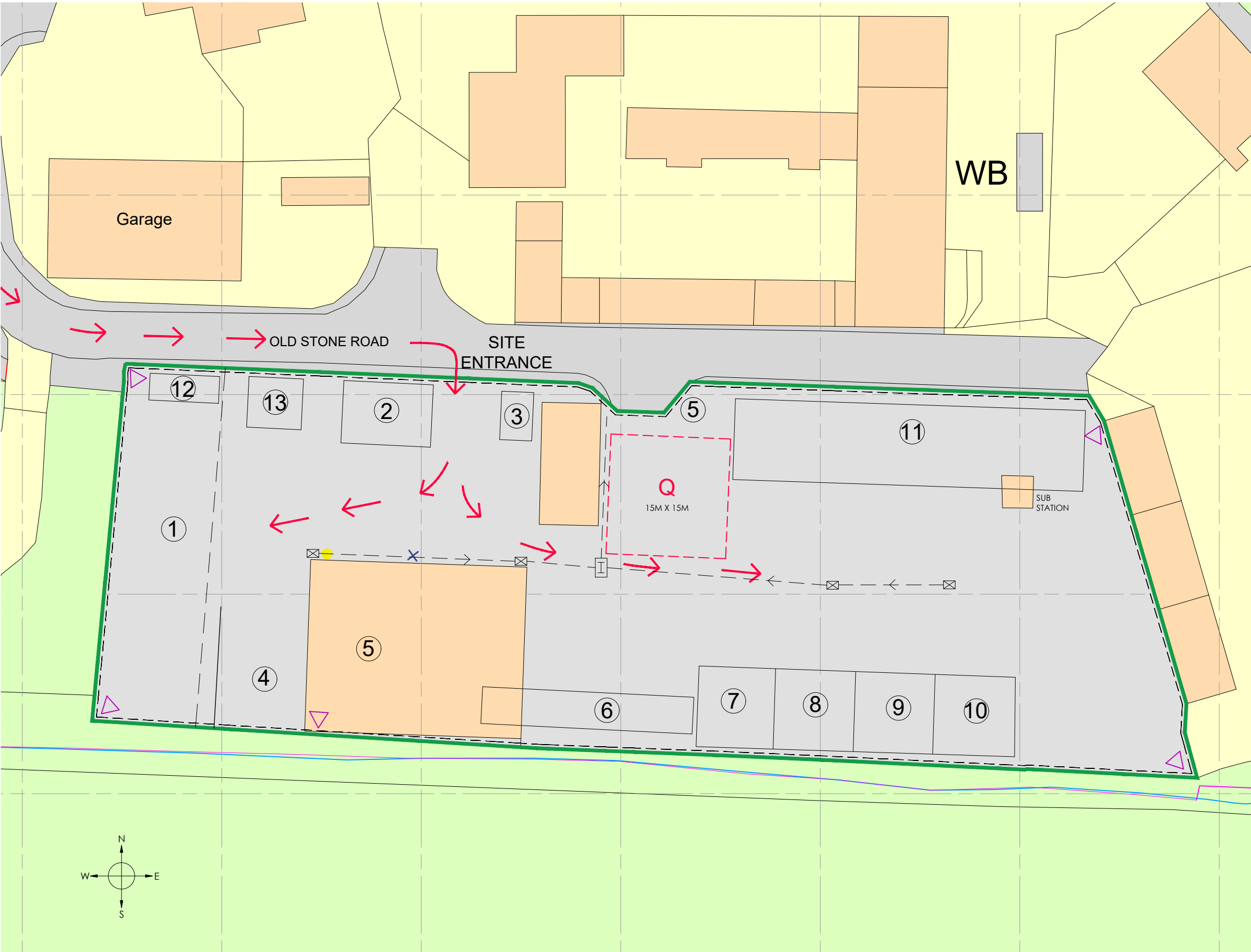
DRAWING NUMBER
001

SCALE
1:5000 @ A3

REVISION
0

DATE
20.10.25

OLIVE
Compliance



NOTES

DRAWING IS A SITE SCHEMATIC

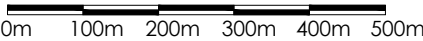
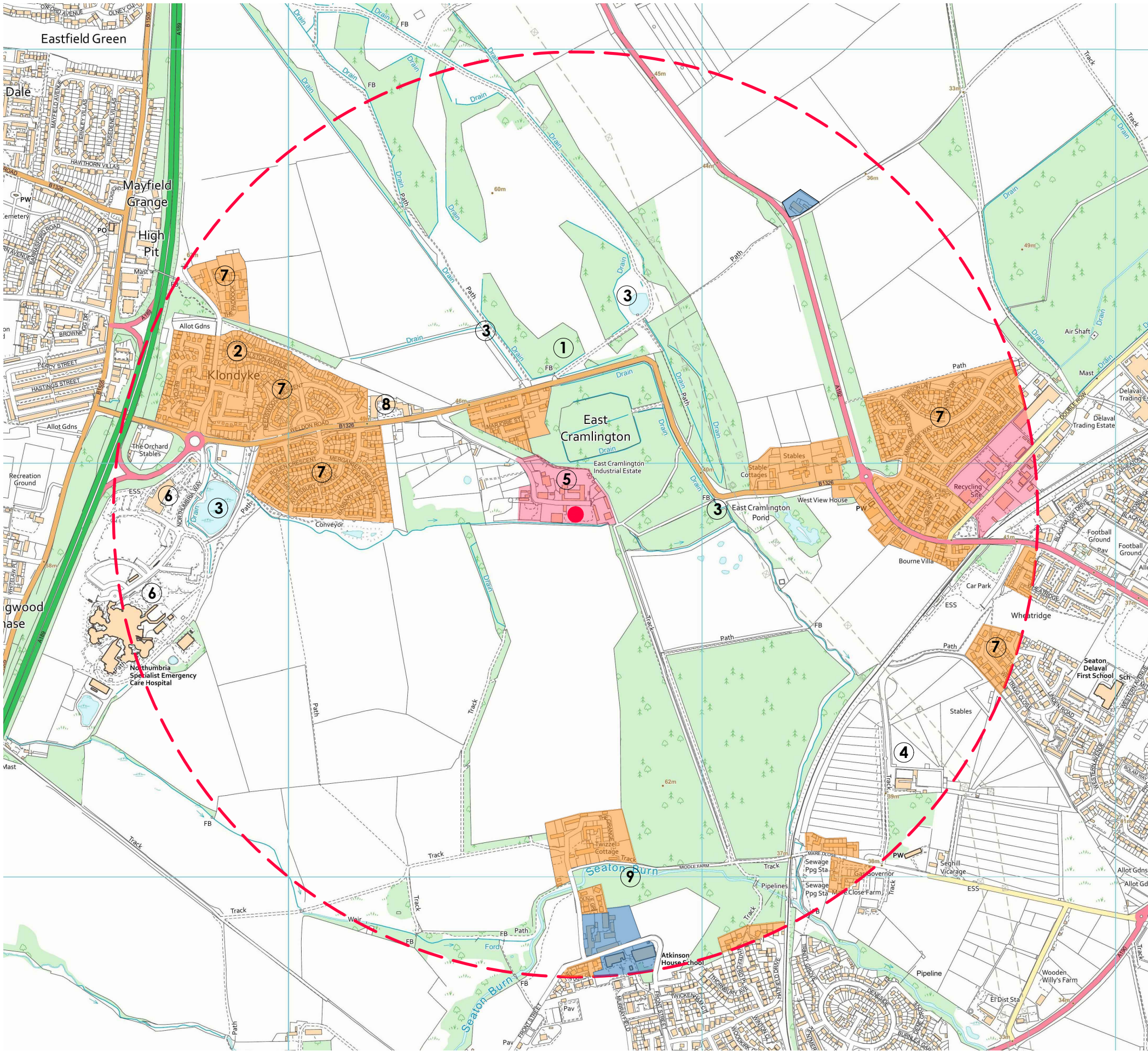
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LICENCE NUMBER 100022432

- LEGEND
- PERMIT BOUNDARY
 - 1. VEHICLE STORAGE
 - 2. WEIGHBRIDGE
 - 3. OFFICE
 - 4. METAL BAY
 - 5. TIPPING SHED
 - 6. PICKING LINE
 - 7. RUBBLE BAY
 - 8. SOIL BAY
 - 9. PVC BAY
 - 10. WOOD BAY
 - 11. SKIP STORAGE (EMPTY)
 - 12. FUEL STORAGE
 - 13. LIQUID STORAGE
 - KERBING
 - SPILL KITS
 - WATER SUPPLY
 - CCTV
 - ACCESS TO SITE
 - Q QUARANTINE AREA (15M X 15M)
 - CONCRETE SURFACES ON SITE
 - INTERCEPTOR
 - DRAINS

SITE JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW	
PROJECT EA PERMIT APPLICATION	
DRAWING TITLE SITE LAYOUT PLAN	
DRAWING NUMBER 003	REVISION 2 - 11.11.25
SCALE 1:500 @ A3	DATE 20.10.25





NOTES

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LEGEND

SITE / SITE BOUNDARY

1KM OFF SET BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

INDUSTRIAL / INDUSTRIAL PARK

SMALL BUSINESS / GENERAL BUSINESS

1.

EAST CRAMLINGTON - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

240M (NORTH)

2.

LANERCOST - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

996M (WEST)

3.

WATERCOURSE

1M (SOUTH)

4.

EQUINE FACILITIES

80M (WEST)

5.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

45M (NORTH)

6.

NORTHUMBRIA SPECIALIST EMERGENCY CARE HOSPITAL

1000M (WEST)

7.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

160M (NORTH)

8.

ASTOR COURT CARE HOME

470M (N - WEST)

9.

SEATON BURN WATER COURSE

927M (SOUTH)

East Cramlington Wind Statistics

November Wind

Albemarle (21km)

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

Avg Max (November)

Avg (November)

2025

October

November

Strongest 1 November, 2025

8.9mph WSW

Average November

1.1mph

Wind Rose

Annual (5 Year Average)

37.5%

20%

2.5%

36.06% WSW

Calm

Near Gales

N

W

E

S

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING

OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBRLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

EA Permit Application

DRAWING TITLE

SITE RECEPTOR PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER

004

REVISION

0

SCALE

1:10000 @ A3

DATE

03.11.25

OLIVE

Compliance