AC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Odour Management Plan

Site Clear Solutions

12-13 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock, WS11 9TJ

January 2025

Ref: SCS.PT.OMP.2501.v4

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Reference & Revision	Issue	Prepared	Checked
SCS.PT.OMP.2009	First Issue	LS	DA
SCS.PT.OMP.2302.v2	Second Issue	LS	DA
SCS.PT.OMP.2304.v3	Third Issue	LS	DA
SCS.PT.OMP.2501.v4	**Fourth Issue**	**LH**	**DA**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

This Odour Management Plan has been developed to manage and mitigate the potential impacts of odour from site operations. It identifies the possible receptors of odour and control measures in place and available to deal with any issues arising.

The site is located on an industrial estate and is bordered to the north, south and west by additional industrial and commercial businesses with residential areas beyond. The east of the site is bordered by woodland and open fields with residential areas beyond. The site currently operates as a treatment and storage facility for non-hazardous and hazardous waste in the Cannock area and has done so for several years. Previous uses of the site were for industrial/commercial purposes. There are no records/evidence of any pollution incidents on the site or near the site. The site is in the local authority of the Cannock Chase District Council. The Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) map from DEFRA has been checked and the site is located in a Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) Air Quality Management Area.

1.2 Purpose of the OMP

This Odour Management Plan has been developed to manage and mitigate the potential impacts of odour from site operations. It identifies the possible receptors of odour and advises the control measures to put in place that are able to deal with any issues arising. The position of the sensitive receptors is shown in Appendix 4.

Routine monitoring for odour is a central part of the plan and forms part of the Site Inspection Procedure. The response to complaints is key and these shall be dealt with promptly in accordance with the Complaints Procedure. In all cases a review of odour events and complaints shall form part of the ongoing management review and shall be discussed at management meetings.

The company operates the site under the ISO9001 Quality system and the ISO14001 Environmental system.

Currently, Site Clear Solutions Ltd operate as a recycling and storage facility for non-hazardous and hazardous waste under Environmental Permit reference EPR/WE4296AB/A001, which was obtained in August 2023. The site handles up to 21,800 tonnes of waste per annum, of which no more than 3,050 tonnes per annum will be hazardous waste.

Site Clear Solutions Ltd are seeking to vary the environmental permit to include the operation of 1 Nr Advetec XO22 aerobic digestion unit for the treatment of non-hazardous clinical waste. These wastes have primarily been getting sent to landfill, and occasionally for EfW incineration. However, installing an Advetec aerobic composting machine that utilises bio-stimulants, will enable rapid aerobic digestion of the organic matter found within the non-hazardous clinical waste, which will considerably reduce its volume and mass. The expected output (known as floc – a loosely clumped mass of particulate material) will be fit to use as Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF). The maximum quantity of waste proposed for treatment by aerobic digestion is up to 8 tonnes per day, 2,440 tonnes per annum. The permit variation application seeks to allow the treatment of no more than 8 tonnes of non-hazardous waste per day, equating to 2,440 tonnes per annum.

1.3 Implementation of the OMP

This Odour Management Plan is necessary for the Site Clear Solutions site to effectively control and mitigate the risk of odour occurring from site activities and operations. The Site Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the OMP, and will exercise day-to-day control of the site, either personally or by delegation to suitably trained and responsible staff.

1.4 Maintenance and Review of the OMP

Staff at all levels will receive the necessary training and instruction in their duties relating to all operations and the potential sources of odour. Staff are trained on induction and given refresher training at least annually via toolbox talks by the Site Manager.

The OMP will be reviewed annually to ensure it is up to date or following a dust incident caused by the ineffectiveness of the plan. The OMP will also be reviewed in response to an incident.

The audience of this document is the Environment Agency for approval, and the operational staff on site. The document will be made available to the on-site staff and Environment Agency by being stored in the site office and online.

The training requirements for key staff at Site Clear Solutions Ltd are displayed in Table 1.1:

Staff Position	Key Training
Site Management	Induction Training COTC Training
Site Operative	Induction Training Toolbox Talks Refresher Training

Table 1.1 – training requirements for key staff

1.5 Relevant Sector Guidance on which this OMP is Based

The following guidance and technical standards have been used to construct this OMP:

- Odour Management Plan Template V2 05/05/2021.
- H4 Odour Management Guidance.
- Sector Guidance Note S5.06: recovery and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste 10/10/2018.
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities 12/07/2021.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities 13/07/2022.
- Healthcare waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities 13/07/2020.
- Clinical Waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities 18/11/2020.

1.6 Operating Hours

The site's operating hours are as follows:

Monday – Friday: 06.00 – 18.00

Saturday: 06.00 – 13.00

Sundays: Closed

2. RECEPTORS

Details on the nearby sensitive receptors are provided within the table below. Further detail on the receptors is shown on the sensitive receptor plan Drawing Ref: 230327SCS103, given within Appendix 4. The table below details in the various receptor's sensitivity to odour and highlights whether they are of low, medium or high risk. The sensitive receptors plan also identifies industrial / commercial properties, housing, farms, roads, and railways, within 1km of the site.

2.1 Receptor List

Table 2.1 – Receptor List

Receptor	**Land use e.g. house, school, hospital, commercial**	**Direction from site (North, South, East, West)**	**Approximate distance to site boundary (m)**	**Sensitivity to odour** Low (e.g. footpath / road) Medium (e.g. industrial / commercial workplace) High (e.g. housing / pub / hotel etc.)
Norton Canes Primary School - Reference (1)	School	North-east	770m	High
Jerome Primary School – Reference (2)	School	North-west	530m	High
Honeybuns Nursery – Reference (3)	School	North-west	443m	High
Norton Canes Medical Centre – Reference (A)	Medical Centre	North-east	335m	High
Chase Water SSSI – Reference (A) SSSI	SSSI	East	877m	Low
Chase Water – Local Nature Reserve – Reference (A)	Local Nature Reserve	East	612m	Low
Norton Canes Protected Habitats	Protected Habitats	East and South-east	0m	Low
JSW Uniwear	Commercial	South-west	30m	Medium
WP Transmission	Industrial	South-east	43m	Medium
HLB Plastics	Industrial	South-east	51m	Medium
Chase Tyres Autocentres	Industrial	West	60m	Medium
Rimac Fabrications	Industrial	North-west	65m	Medium
TGI Corporation	Commercial	North	73m	Medium
Yazoo Personalised Clothing	Commercial	North	75m	Medium
Marcote UK Ltd Industrial Coatings	Industrial	South	89m	Medium
Shire Travel International	Commercial	South-west	91m	Medium

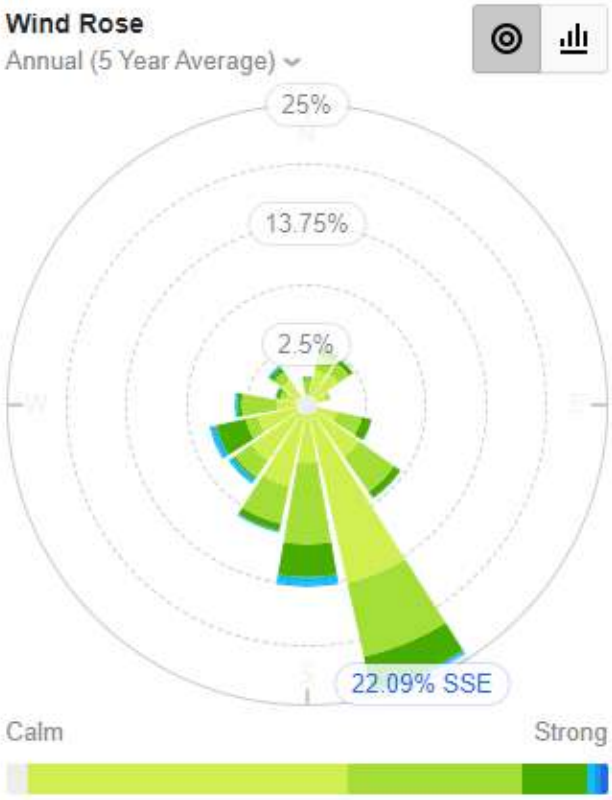
Cannock Windows and Doors	Industrial	South-west	95m	Medium
Hill & Wood	Industrial	South-east	96m	Medium
DG Automotive	Industrial	South	108m	Medium
Joyce & Reddington	Commercial	North	119m	Medium
T S Wholesale	Commercial	West-northwest	121m	Medium
VMTP Midlands	Commercial	North-northwest	125m	Medium
Reliance Manufacturing	Industrial	South-east	125m	Medium
Autosmart International Ltd	Commercial	West	126m	Medium
The Army Sports Club	Commercial	South-west	127m	Medium
RA Auto Repairs	Commercial	North	130m	Medium
Redmore (UK)	Industrial	South	139m	Medium
Midlands Nautique	Industrial	South-west	140m	Medium
QC Signs & Graphics	Commercial	North	145m	Medium
Bas Engineering	Industrial	North-west	147m	Medium
Cannock Dairy Ice Cream	Commercial	South-west	148m	Medium
Residents on Red Lion Crescent	Residential	East	149m	High
Stakapal Limited	Industrial	South-southeast	154m	Medium
The Café	Commercial	South-southwest	162m	Medium
Trust Automotive	Commercial	West-northwest	167m	Medium
Nemacom Ltd	Commercial	South-southwest	167m	Medium
EDCO	Commercial	South-southwest	168m	Medium
T M A Property Maintenance Ltd	Commercial	North-west	173m	Medium
Jointing Technologies Ltd	Commercial	North	175m	Medium
H&V	Commercial	South-southwest	175m	Medium
Ranton Building Suppliers	Commercial	South	181m	Medium
B4154 / Walsall Road	Road	West	183m	Low
SKD Tapes	Commercial	South-west	186m	Medium

GXO	Commercial	North-west	191m	Medium
Wiltshire Farm Foods	Commercial	South-southwest	196m	Medium
A & J Designs (Staffs)	Commercial	West-northwest	198m	Medium
Canine Capers	Commercial	West-northwest	201m	Medium
Actemium	Industrial	South-southwest	217m	Medium
Residents on Walsall Road	Residential	West	225m	High
Labcyte Ltd	Industrial	South-west	229m	Medium
AER Stafford Ltd	Commercial	North-west	232m	Medium
Zunsport	Commercial	South-southwest	232m	Medium
Tension Pro	Commercial	South-west	234m	Medium
AJ Autos	Commercial	North	241m	Medium
Residents on Lock Keepers Close	Residential	West	241m	High
Sitech	Industrial	South-east	241m	Medium
Sunstore Ltd	Commercial	South-east	260m	Medium
Residents on Braemar Road	Residential	South-east	263m	High
Residents on Beaumont Way	Residential	East	282m	High
John Horton Plant Hire Ltd	Commercial	South-west	285m	Medium
Residents on Red Lion Lane	Residential	South-west	320m	High
Affordable Fencing	Commercial	West	320m	Medium
Industrial Coating Services	Industrial	South	330m	Medium
Stainless Metal Services	Commercial	South-west	330m	Medium
Edmondson Racing	Industrial	South	345m	Medium
The Yew Tree	Commercial	North	346m	Medium
Norton Canes M6 Services	Commercial	South	348m	Medium
The Brock Metal Co Ltd (REAZN UK)	Commercial	South-west	350m	Medium
Local Wildlife Site	Local Wildlife Site	South	367m	Low
Central Milled Lead	Industrial	South	380m	Medium
Residents on Chapel St	Residential	North-west	381m	Low

Premier Platforms	Commercial	South	380m	Medium
Residents on Brownhills Road	Residential	North-east	387m	High
Norton Aluminium Ltd	Commercial	South-west	390m	Medium
G Mech Fabrications Ltd	Industrial	South-west	400m	Medium
Residents on North E Road	Residential	North-east	436m	High
Victoria Club Norton Canes	Commercial	North-east	472m	Medium
Norton Canes Community Centre	Commercial	North-east	482m	Medium
One Stop	Commercial	North-east	509m	Medium
The Woof Shack	Commercial	North-east	527m	Medium
Norton Local	Commercial	North	529m	Medium
Kings Wok	Commercial	North	535m	Medium
Owen Autobodies Ltd	Commercial	South-west	575m	Medium
Co-op Food Norton Canes	Commercial	North	580m	Medium
The Bridge Fish Bar	Commercial	North	596m	Medium
Roochie's	Restaurant	North	609m	Medium
Pawtastic Paws	Commercial	North-east	611m	Medium
Residents on Burntwood Road	Residential	North	661m	High
M6 Toll Motorway	Road	South	670m	Low
Pro-Spark Electrical Contractors	Commercial	West	751m	Medium
Timberwolf Tree Services	Commercial	North	779m	Medium
ABS Skip Hire	Commercial	South-east	785m	Medium
Toby Carvery Norton Canes	Restaurant	South	879m	Medium
A5 / Watling Street	Road	South	947m	Low
Moss Farm	Commercial	South	985m	Medium
Cannock Extension Canal SSSI and SAC	SSSI and SAC	South	1000m	Low

2.2 Wind Rose and Source of Weather Data

A wind rose for Norton Canes has been obtained. This wind rose data is from Coleshill weather station, located 28.8km from the site. The weather station is located at an elevation of 98m and is located rurally, with prevailing winds coming straight across fields. The elevation of the site is 149m, and the site is situated in an industrial estate, where the prevailing wind will encounter resistance from buildings, therefore the wind conditions at the weather station is comparable to those at the site. The wind rose indicates prevailing winds from the south-southeast, indicating that any potential odour will be dispersed predominantly to the north-northwest towards the industrial and commercial properties, and the residential housing beyond.



3. POTENTIAL SOURCES

Waste accepted on site will mainly originate from commercial and industrial customers such as demolition operations and as a result, the waste on site is not expected to be odorous. However, there is the potential for offensive odour to arise from stockpiles of hazardous waste consisting of solvents, paint, and resins. Similarly clinical wastes can present an odour which are stored within clinical waste bins or assigned containers within the clinical waste transfer station.

Clinical waste will be transferred from the clinical waste transfer station to the Advetec XO22 aerobic digestion unit, which will first be shredded, before being fed into the aerobic digestion plant which is located externally, on the yard. Further detail on the odour sources is shown in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2.

An identification of the possible sources of odour, pathways taken by odour and receptors affected by odours produced on site have been displayed in Table 3.3.

The potential for odour is linked to the inspection procedure on arrival and the length of storage of wastes on site. The site will accept up to 21,800 tonnes per annum, of which no more than 3,050 tonnes per annum will be hazardous waste. The daily tonnages will vary but on average this will be around 114.

Table 3.1 Solvents, Paint, Resin, and Biodegradable Odour Sources

Parameter	Site Details
Source Description	Hazardous waste storage
Odorous materials	Solvents, paint and resin, biodegradable waste
Containment/release point	Within the enclosed building, external bays
Odour description	Solvents, paint and resin, biodegradable waste
Intensity at or near the point of release (0 not detected to 6 extremely strong)	Variable due to weather conditions and ventilation within building. External odour minimal when doors closed, initially high on opening but diminishing rapidly. (4 to 0)
Pattern of release	Expected to peak during waste receipt, other waste activities and during certain weather conditions.
Potential for problems	Equipment failures or excessive waste inputs may result in extended holding times of accepted waste or the insufficient containment of odorous air produced on site.

Table 3.2 Clinical Waste Odour Sources

Parameter	Site Details

Source Description	Non-hazardous clinical waste storage
Odorous materials	Clinical waste
Containment/release point	Within the clinical waste transfer station / shredding of the infeed material / use of the Advetec XO22 unit itself / dry storage of the floc.
Odour description	Clinical waste
Intensity at or near the point of release (0 not detected to 6 extremely strong)	Variable due to weather conditions and ventilation within building. External odour minimal when doors closed, initially high on opening but diminishing rapidly. (4 to 0)
Pattern of release	Expected to peak during waste receipt, other waste activities and during certain weather conditions.
Potential for problems	Equipment failures or excessive waste inputs may result in extended holding times of accepted waste or the insufficient containment of odorous air produced on site.

Table 3.3 Source-Pathway-Receptor routes

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Type of impact	Where relationship can be interrupted
Storage	Evaporation of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties, SSSI Chase Water and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths, Cannock Extension Canal SSSI and SAC, Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Unpleasant odour for surrounding receptors	Maintain the integrity of the covering of the stockpile with a container lid or tarpaulin to prevent odours from escaping the wastes. Maintain sufficient humidity and surface temperature in the immediate environment to

				reduce evaporation rates.
Spillages	Evaporation of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties, SSSI Chase Water and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths, Cannock Extension Canal SSSI and SAC, Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Odour extremely localised	Thorough inspection of the waste prior to unloading. Maintain containers for different waste types, ensuring they are sturdy, leak-proof, and properly labelled. Maintain secondary containment measures, like drip trays or bunds are used to capture any spills, and maintain the presence of spill kits to ensure spills can quickly be cleaned up.
Tipping and loading	Contamination of odorous wastes. Disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties, SSSI Chase Water and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths, Cannock Extension Canal SSSI and SAC, Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Unpleasant odour for surrounding receptors	Thorough inspection of the waste prior to tipping and loading. Reduce drop heights to reduce the disruption of possible odorous chemicals within the waste.

Shredding of clinical waste	Disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties, SSSI Chase Water and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths, Cannock Extension Canal SSSI and SAC, Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Unpleasant odour for surrounding receptors	Thorough inspection of the waste prior to shredding. The low storage time of the waste minimises the amount of time it is kept in storage, therefore reducing the chance for odours to build up before it is shredded. Shredding speed and particle size should be adjusted to be optimal to minimise the release of volatile compounds. Reduce drop heights to reduce the disruption of possible odorous chemicals within the waste.

In addition to the general tables above, there is a table within Appendix 6 which details the risk of each odorous waste on site, maximum quantities, maximum retention times, location on site and the EWC codes of the waste with the highest risk of odour.

A source-pathway-receptor table with further detail on the individual EWC codes and descriptions of the wastes accepted on site with the highest risk of odour is provided within Appendix 5. The waste accepted on site with the highest risk of odour are considered to be the clinical waste. Any potentially odorous waste that has not been individually included in the table has been screened out due to the risk of becoming an odour issue being significantly less due to factors including the waste stream itself, and containment and storage methods. For example, all clinical waste is sealed in bags

and enclosed either within containers inside the building, which reduces risk of the spread of odour to nearby sensitive receptors as the structure of the building and the RoRos will act as a barrier.

Odorous waste / potentially odorous waste is received on site within containers consisting of 240l / 820l wheelie bins, 205l steel or plastic drums.

The permit variation seeks to allow for the treatment of clinical waste in an Advetec XO22 aerobic digestion unit. This process consists of loading the clinical waste into a hopper which connects to a shredder, both of which will be located externally, in the yard. The shredder will be located parallel to the Advetec XO22 aerobic digester. The Untha RS40-1000 shredder will shred the waste into 50mm particle size, the shredded waste is then augered into the digester, where bacteria and bio-stimulants are automatically dosed into the waste. The XO22 digester will be located on the yard.

In most composting operations, the sources of odour are ammonia and Volatile Sulphur Compounds (VSCs) (including hydrogen sulphide). These are usually produced where oxygen is in limited supply. The Advetec XO22 maintains the presence of oxygen throughout the treatment, and the production and subsequent release of ammonia and VSC's is reduced.

Importantly, bacteria also play an important role for the digestion process within the Advetec XO22 unit. Raw materials contain various sulphur-containing proteins, amino acids and thiamine, as well as other compounds. As the digestion process progresses within the unit, under the action of enzymes, such as arylsulphatase, these organic sulphides are mineralised.
Composting can usually lead to the growth of sulphate-reducing bacteria due to the formation of anaerobic zones that do arise in aerobic composting. These bacteria degrade the organic matter to generate hydrogen sulphide. It is usually during the formation of hydrogen sulphide, that other reduced sulphur compounds are produced, such as methanethiol (MeSH), which is malodorous.

The waste fed into the Advetec unit is continuously turned (24/7), in a large rotating drum that has four chambers, which the waste is moved through, for digestion. Movement is by a centralised shaft with engineered paddles that rotate according to pre-programmed algorithms. The paddles allow the system to stay aerobic while ensuring residence, and index mass throughout the process. This constant agitation ensures that the process remains entirely aerobic. As the process is reliably aerobic, odour generation is low for this reason alone.

Within the regulated chambers of the XO22, data is collected at regular intervals for temperature, humidity, rotational speeds and emissions.
There is also an in-line gas monitoring system which continuously monitors levels of methane (CH4), carbon dioxide (CO2), volatile organic compound (VOCs) and Hydrogen sulphide (H2S). Preset levels

of detection are set on the system and in the event of detection of any of these parameters, an alarm is raised. In conducting this monitoring, this means that maintaining an oxygen rich environment in all zones is achievable, and growth of the sulphate-reducing bacteria will not become present.

The only by-products of the aerobic digestion system are water vapour, carbon dioxide and condensate, which are vented to the air, and a post-process residue (floc). There are no pumps or pipework associated with this process other than the outlet vents which are stainless steel 304 attached to external plastic vent stacks. There will be two point source emissions to air from the aerobic digester, which are these vents. The process uses exothermic aerobic respiration; therefore, it generates its own heat, which is channelled internally back into the process, using a closed loop heating system. The process does not use water.

The 2 vent stacks on the XO22 are located at the outfeed end of the process. Each vent is 150mm diameter, the top of the vent is at a height of approximately 4.4M above the adjacent ground level. Fresh air is introduced into the aerobic process by a pair of externally mounted fans on the infeed end of the XO22. These fans run in a Duty/Standy configuration where they switch over from fan to fan at a predetermined set point of typically 1-hour intervals. The operation of the fan is monitored by the system and a fan failure is sent out as an alert condition through the cloud-based monitoring system.

The entire process takes approximately 72 hours to complete. Post process floc will be directly augered into a 40 cubic yard compactor, where it will be collected and stored, externally, which, when nearing capacity, arrangements will be made for the compactor to be swapped with an empty one, and the full one will be transported off site. The floc within the compactor will be dry, and there will be no opportunity for putrefaction. The collected floc will be suitable for onwards recovery off-site as Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF).

There are no proposals for any odour abatement to be fitted to the Advetec unit. Based on Advetec unit operations elsewhere, and due to the low odour potential of the floc, odour abatement will not be required.

A study was completed at the EA permitted site which uses an Advetec aerobic digester, at Cribbs Causeway, Bristol, where emissions were monitored from the unit. The waste infeed for that unit, however, comprised mostly of restaurant waste, which does have a higher organic content that the proposed clinical waste. Higher organic content leads to higher odour potential. It was observed at Cribbs Causeway, that the average exit odour concentration was 13,695 ouE/m3 (down from 16,863 ouE/m3 at the inlet).

Section 5 details the monitoring and response measures that will be carried out. Routine checks are conducted daily within the storage areas and site perimeter for any unacceptable levels of odour. To prevent olfactory adaptation, and understanding that staff might become desensitised to odours, a designated person will conduct a weekly odour check on their way into work. Their check focuses on specific receptor locations. Any odours identified are recorded in the site diary and investigated by the Site Manager and addressed promptly.

The retention time for the potentially odourous waste types is also one month compared to the non-odorous waste on site which is retained for a maximum of 3 months. With these mitigation measures in place, the risk of the potentially odorous wastes on site becoming an issue is significantly reduced. The potentially odorous wastes have been grouped together in the table in Appendix 5 according to waste stream.

4. CONTROL MEASURES

The nature of the waste types accepted at site mean that odour is unlikely to become an issue. However, specific control measures are in place to minimise the risk of odour becoming an issue. Implementing control measures to minimise the risk of odours arising is the key to odour management. This is done by ensuring site operations are conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management System. An action plan for odour triggers and information on who the action is instigated by is provided in Section 4. Stockpiles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 20 and 29 contain odorous and potentially odorous waste that includes, but is not limited to, solvents, paints, resins, mastics, expanding foam, oil and oil contaminate wastes, and clinical waste.

Table 4.0 Control Measures and Process Monitoring

Stockpile	Process undertaken	Control measures (Appropriate Measure / BAT)	Process monitoring procedure
1: IBCs hazardous waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within IBCs at all times, first in/first out, retained within a bunded area uncover in bays, maximum retention time of 1 month	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
4: Non-conforming waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within containers at all times, first in /first out, stored undercover in bay, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.

5: Flammable hazardous waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within containers at all times, first in/first out, stored in IBCs undercover in bays, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
6: Flammable hazardous waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within containers at all times, first in/first out, stored in IBCs undercover in bays, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
7: Aerosols and expanding foam	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within containers at all times, first in/first out, stored in IBCs undercover in bays, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
15: Flammable hazardous waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within containers at all times, first in/first out, stored in IBCs undercover in bays, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
20: General waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	First in/first out, maximum retention time of 1 month	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.
29: Clinical waste	Receipt of waste, storage, dispatch	Enclosed within sealed bags at all times, stored in locked wheelie bins indoors, first in /first out, stored undercover in bay, maximum retention time of 1 month.	Visual checks. The site manager carries out daily checks to ensure that older waste containers stored in the bays are removed first.

4.1 Managing Inventory

Odour control begins on receipt of loads with each load being inspected on arrival. All vehicles delivering waste to site are fully enclosed rigid vans / trucks. Waste will be received and tipped in the receiving area where it is then sorted by hand and relocated to the appropriate treatment areas within

the building. Loads are further inspected on tipping and any non-conforming waste is rejected and sent off site within 24 hours. Processing operations within the building includes granulation, stripping and dismantling of WEEE, and baling. In the external yard, the hazardous processing area is located to the northwest of the yard, where hazardous wastes and laboratory smalls are repackaged. This is within a covered bay.

Odorous and potentially odorous wastes will be delivered in a variety of containers including paint tins, mastics etc within 240l / 820l wheelie bins, 205l steel or plastic drums, and liquids within wheelie bins, drums or palletised. All liquids will be sealed in containers upon arrival. Waste will be inspected on collection by the driver and on receipt to ensure that the waste meets the following criteria:

i) EWC Code on the waste transfer note conforms to the waste inside the container.
ii) Permit waste acceptance criteria – waste meets with the criteria of the environment permit and planning permission for example, waste accepted would be within the permissible tonnage and waste type acceptance criteria.
iii) The waste is not odorous – waste is likely to be odorous if it has elements of putrescible waste and food residue.

If an issue is identified at the site with non-conforming waste, the load shall be transferred to the non-conforming waste bay and site management alerted. Action taken may be to segregate and remove the non-conforming waste to a secure area or to sort the load, removing acceptable waste to recycling and to invite suitable qualified contractors to collect the non-conforming waste.

A driver induction will be conducted, and this briefing includes information on odour mitigation. Waste will only be accepted on site where the waste has been pre-booked with the office staff. All waste will be visually inspected upon reception to the site in order to ensure that the waste is compliant with the site's permitted waste types and EWC Code description given by the produce/holder as listed on the waste transfer description.

Odorous and potentially odorous wastes will be delivered daily using the site's own vehicles and 3rd party contractor vehicles that have been pre-booked. These wastes will arrive in containers including 240l / 820l wheelie bins and 205l steel or plastic drums and be delivered to the receiving area to be assessed prior to processing. The receiving area will be cleared daily.

Any wastes that do not comply with the site's permitted waste types shall be reloaded, rejected, and recorded in the rejection log. Any waste that is identified as odorous upon arrival, regardless of it being within the permitted EWC codes, will be reloaded, rejected, and recorded in the rejection log.

In terms of records, Duty of Care notes, Waste Transfer notes are all kept within the office at all times. Additionally, input records consisting of EWC Codes as well as the source and quantity of the waste received will also be kept. The site operates a First in First Out system for waste to ensure that the wastes are not inadvertently stored for long periods of time. This ensures that wastes are normally processed within 48 hours of receipt which is not long enough for the hazardous waste to start to degrade and produce foul odours. The site is designed to accept a maximum of only 3,050 tonnes of hazardous waste per annum which demonstrates that such processing is tightly controlled, and waste will only be on site for no longer than a month.

This greatly reduces the potential for odour. All waste will be stored on an impermeable concrete surface within the storage bays and 40 ft enclosed RoRos . Also, it is crucial to note that the majority of the waste bays are covered.

Deodorising equipment will not be used on the site. Potential odours arising from the stockpiles containing solvents, paint, and resins can be treated using alternative measures such as placing lids on stockpile containers and covering the stockpiles with tarpaulin will be appropriate in preventing the escape of any odour considering the size of the stockpile and the low risk of odour. Potential odours from the clinical waste will be within sealed bags when it is being loading into the hopper for shredding, which will help to contain odours. Keeping the shredder and surrounding area clean can help to prevent the buildup of odours. Proper waste handling of the clinical waste, i.e. not overloading the hopper / shredder, can also minimise the odours at this source.

4.2 Retention Times

The maximum annual throughput and the capacity for storage of wastes indicates that materials cannot be stored on site for long periods of time. Non-hazardous waste on site will be held on site for no longer than one month with the site aiming to turnover waste in a shorter period following a First in First Out system. However, on occasion waste will be stored on site for an extended time period of 6 months. Hazardous waste will be processed and held on site for no longer than 14 days.

4.3 Controlling Evaporation

Reducing the rate of evaporation of odorous chemicals is a valuable control measure in limiting the risk of foul odours being produced on site.

With the acceptance of solvents, paint and resins not being one of the main waste streams on site and the stockpiles remaining small, the potential for odour, evaporation control will not be required. The stockpile will be stored at all times within a storage bay with a corrugated steel cladding roof.

Individual containers will be enclosed using a lid and tarpaulin will be placed over the stockpile if the odour is identified.

Clinical wastes will be stored in the industrial building. These wastes are sealed in bags and enclosed within containers inside the building, which reduces risk of evaporation, and consequently reduces the spread of odour. Temperatures and humidity in the building in the immediate environment of the clinical waste will be maintained to further reduce evaporation rates.

4.4 Containment and Abatement

There is the potential for odour to be produced from the limited waste stream of solvents, paint, and resins. There is also the potential for odour from the green waste accepted on site. Therefore, containment methods are necessary to treat emissions. Clinical wastes are stored within the industrial building, sealed in bags and enclosed within containers. The building does not have an air ventilation system as it is not deemed necessary due to odorous and potentially odorous material arriving enclosed within sealed containers such as wheelie bins and drums.

Odorous and potentially odorous waste is stored on site for bulking purposes only, except the clinical waste, and is then removed after a maximum of 1 month, adhering to the First In First Out Principle, to a suitable permitted facility.

Keeping the containment at a local level through the placement of lids on containers and placing tarpaulin over the stockpile during adverse weather conditions will contain any potential odour produced. Enclosing the external stockpiles withing bays, the majority of which are covered with a steel sheeting roof, will also act as an effective containment measure by reducing the impact that weather conditions may have on disrupting possible odorous chemicals within the waste.

Clinical waste will be stored to be treated in the Advetec XO22 aerobic digestion unit. The digestion unit is a fully enclosed system, however, shredding of the bagged clinical waste does take place on the external yard, prior to it being fed into the digestion unit.

4.5 Housekeeping

4.5.1 Storage Bays

The storage bays are visually inspected, and per the site housekeeping measures generally, routine sweeping is carried out, along with hosing of the surfaces. This is to ensure the bays do not retain any odour producing residues.

4.5.2 Site Surfaces

It is crucial to note that all site surfaces are constructed from impermeable concrete and are therefore sealed in the areas within which waste is stored. Site surfaces will be inspected regularly by site management to ensure the concrete remains sealed to prevent absorption of odour producing residues.

4.5.3 Inspections

The site will be inspected once a week by the COTC holder. The site will be inspected at the end of each working day by the site manager which will include a sniff test as detailed in Section 5.

4.6 Transport and Dispersion

The site design has considered potential impacts on neighbours and the storage bay for the solvents, paint and resin stockpile is protected from adverse weather conditions by the concrete firewalls and the corrugated steel cladding roof. There is also a concrete panel wall reaching 4m in height along the eastern boundary which will further protect any potentially odorous stockpiles. The site will also be considerate of strong winds and monitor whether the prevailing winds are directed towards the nearest sensitive receptors to the northwest during waste deliveries and processing.

The site will be sensitive to the timings of operations, e.g. the shredding of bagged clinical waste, meaning that the site will avoid peak impacts through operating during adverse weather condition such as temperature inversions. Operations will also be suspended during times of strong winds that are blowing in the direction of the surrounding sensitive receptors in order to prevent the impact of foul odour.

Weather forecasts will be monitored regularly so that swift action can be taken to prevent odour impacts.

4.7 Engaging with Neighbours

Site Clear Solutions Ltd understand the importance of open communication with their neighbours. If an issue arises that may impact the surrounding community, a committed, proactive approach is taken, through the following outreach activities:

Website:

There is a dedicated website section that provides detailed information about the site, including ongoing activities, remedial actions, and a clear complaints channel.

Meetings:

In the event of a significant incident or issue that might cause odour concerns, additional steps will be taken to keep the community informed. This will include:

- A formal letter drop informing local residents about the issue, any actions being taken to address it, and planned improvements for the site.
- An invitation to residents and neighbours to contact Site Clear Solutions directly or attend a public meeting to discuss the issue in more detail.

4.8 Responding to Complaints

In the unlikely event that there is a complaint relating to odour produced on site, various procedures are in place. All complaints will be recorded in a complaint register, a copy of which is attached in Appendix 2, and reported to the Site Manager, who will investigate the circumstances and ensure that the necessary corrective measures are taken.

A prompt response will be made to the complaint and a record, including copies of all correspondence and telephone file notes, will be made in the complaints register. All complaints will be engaged with and responded to directly. Neighbouring businesses will be reassured that any complaints will be dealt with immediately through direct engagement with site management and a follow up phone call once the nature of the complaint has been resolved.

Relevant authorities e.g. Cannock Chase District Council and the Environment Agency, will be notified by e-mail or phone call on the day that the complaint is made, and will be informed on the identity/location of the complaint, the type of odour and the details of the findings of the Site Clear Solutions Ltd management investigations as regards to the source of the odour and what corrective action has been taken.

If it is necessary to substantiate the odour, a sniff test and walkover will be taken by site management / trained staff. In the event of any substantiated complaint, the effectiveness of the Odour Management Plan will be reviewed.

4.9 Ceasing or Reducing Operations

The small scale nature of the potentially odorous stockpile of solvents, paint and resins, and clinical and green waste will not cause an issue severe enough to cease or reduce operations. The control measures stated above will suitably maintain the low risk of odour. However, the site will reduce operations in the event of weather conditions or a mechanical failure relating to containment in order to prevent an adverse impact on the surrounding environment and receptors.

In the event that reception storage of odorous / potentially odorous waste is reaching capacity, material will be processed immediately, and waste deliveries will be ceased until site activity is back under control.

4.10 Accident Management Plan

The odour risk assessment below will guide the action to be taken in response to any odour event. The only odour expected to occur on site is from the small stockpiles of solvents, paint, resin, and clinical waste.

5. MONITORING AND RESPONSE

5.1 Meteorological Monitoring

This form of simple, low risk monitoring will be undertaken regularly on site through observation methods and the positioning of a data-logging instrument. This will allow the site to alter operations accordingly depending on the weather conditions in order to avoid foul odour impacts on the surrounding receptors.

5.2 Complaints Monitoring

Former complaints will be used to assess the level of impact that on-site odours have on surrounding receptors. These complaints will consist of those made directly by the local community as well as those made to the Environment Agency or a third party such as the Cannock Chase District Council.

5.3 Sniff Tests

Sniff tests will be carried out at the end of each operational day by the site manager in line with the daily inspections of the site. They will also occur after any heavy rain in order to identify any pools leading to odour pockets. The sniff tests will occur at every stockpile consisting of waste with any level of risk of potential odour. Therefore, any potential odours will be identified within an operational day and the odorous waste can be segregated and removed from site within 24 hours. To prevent olfactory adaptation, and understanding that staff might become desensitised to odours, a designated person

will conduct a weekly odour check on their way into work. Their check focuses on specific receptor locations.

5.4 Walkover

The walkover will be undertaken by site management and will consist of a walkover across the site. The walkover will occur once an odour has been identified by site management during the sniff tests. Site management will patrol the entire site, consisting of an inspection of the stockpiles, site surfaces, vehicles, skips, bays, and processing plant in order to identify the source of the odour. The offsite walkover will be undertaken in response to a complaint from a neighbouring property. Further detail on responding to complaints is provided within Section 4.8.

The site will keep complete and accurate records of such monitoring.

5.5 Monitoring Records

Monitoring by sniff test will be recorded as part of the routine site inspections and also in response to issues identified by site staff and via community and regulator complaints.

All records shall be held on site and made available for inspection by the Environment Agency.

6. ACTION PLAN

The following table details in the numerous actions that can be taken on site to control odour, their triggers and who will undertake such actions.

The following table details in the numerous actions that can be taken on site to control the unlikely event of odour, their triggers and who will undertake such actions. Permanent actions in place include the storage bays with the solvent, paint and resin bay being covered by a corrugated steel cladding roof and individual containers being closed with sealed lids.

Monitoring records, from both sniff tests and offsite walk over surveys, shall be held on site and made available for inspection by the Environment Agency.

Table 6.1 - Odour Control Action Plan

Monitoring Method	Trigger	Action	Instigated by
Meteorological data-logging instrument	Prevailing winds blowing towards residential housing detected.	On site and off site sniff test	COTC holder, site management or suitably trained site staff.
Sniff test	Odour detection through sniff test	Identify the source of the odour. If it is a process that is leading to the odour, immediately stop the process. If a waste storage stockpile is the source, carry out temperature monitoring, in the case of green waste, it can be turned to cool it down, or it can be covered temporarily to stop the odour dispersion. A mobile mister may be employed to limit the potential for any odour emissions. In the case of clinical wastes being odorous, they can be temporarily covered to stop the odour dispersion, or if they are odorous due to	Site management

		temperature conditions or humidity, the building temperature and humidity can be adjusted to reduce the potential for any odour emissions. Where possible malodorous waste should be removed to a suitably licensed facility. Implement liaison programme if risk deemed HIGH or VERY HIGH.	
Offsite walk over survey	Site regime or odour detection complaint	Identify the source of the odour. If it is a process that is leading to the odour, immediately stop the process. If a waste storage stockpile is the source, carry out temperature monitoring, in the case of green waste, it can be turned to cool it down, or it can be covered temporarily to stop the odour dispersion. A mobile mister may be employed to limit the potential for any odour emissions.	Site management

7. ABNORMAL EVENTS

The OMP assumes that the site will be running under expected operational conditions. There are however a number of circumstances which could result in an odorous emission from the site if not appropriately considered in advance.

Table 7 - Abnormal events

Abnormal event	Recovery steps
Equipment Breakdown	A high level of equipment redundancy is included in the design of the facility such that abnormal events due to equipment breakdowns are not anticipated. Where redundancy is not provided, critical spares will be held onsite, and equipment will be repaired and returned to service as soon as possible.

Fire	The site will activate actions in accordance with the site Fire Prevention Plan.
Flood	The site will activate actions in accordance with the site Flood Emergency Management Plan. Should the site be surrounded by flood water no new waste will be able to access the site on the national road network.
Receipt of particularly odorous wastes	The Site Manager or appropriately appointed person will assess the load and decide on whether or not the load in question should be accepted. If the load is rejected, Site Clear Solution's load rejection procedure will be followed. Waste streams that are consistently very odorous will be stopped from entering the site.
Misdescribed odorous / potentially odorous waste received	Non-conforming wastes immediately transferred to the non-conforming waste bay upon identification and removed from site as soon as is practicable.
Poorly packaged odorous / potentially odorous waste received	Any poorly packaged liquids to be immediately transferred to a bunded area. Repackaging of waste immediately upon arrival into sealed containers consisting of wheelie bins and drums.
Damaged packaging of odorous / potentially odorous waste received	Any damaged liquids packaging to be immediately transferred to a bunded area. Repackaging of waste immediately upon arrival into sealed containers consisting of wheelie bins and drums.
Weather (snow / ice)	Severe cold weather may result in disruption to waste deliveries and removal of materials from site, however due to the nature of the wastes it is unlikely to cause an increase in odour.
Hot Weather	The warmer the waste the greater the potential to generate odour therefore an increase in ambient air temperature may result in increased odour from wastes with organic content, such as the clinical waste, due to the promotion of the biodegradation process. Stockpile temperatures will be monitored and if wastes are found to be heating, cooling

	measures, such as dampening down stockpiles with the onsite hose will commence. Tarpaulins could also be used to cover the stockpiles. A mobile mister may be employed to limit the potential for any odour emissions.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Sniff Test Form

Appendix 1 - Sniff Test 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) 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					

Sketch a plan of where the tests were taken, the potential source(s).

Intensity		**Receptor sensitivity**
0 No odour	4 Strong odour	Low (e.g footpath, road)
1 Very faint odour	5 Very strong odour	Medium (e.g. industrial or commercial workplaces)
2 Faint odour	6 Extremely strong odour	High (e.g. housing, pub/hotel etc)
3 Distinct odour	Ref: German Standard VDI 3882, Part 14	

Appendix 2 – Odour Complaint Report Form

Appendix 2 - Odour Complaint Feport 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 (eg from NE):		
Complainant's description of odour: o What does it smell like?		
o Intensity (see below):		
o Duration (time):		
o Constant or intermittent in this period:		
o 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 (eg flow rate, pressure at inlet and pressure at outlet):		
Actions taken:		
Form completed by:	Date	Signed

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

Appendix 3 – Odour Diary

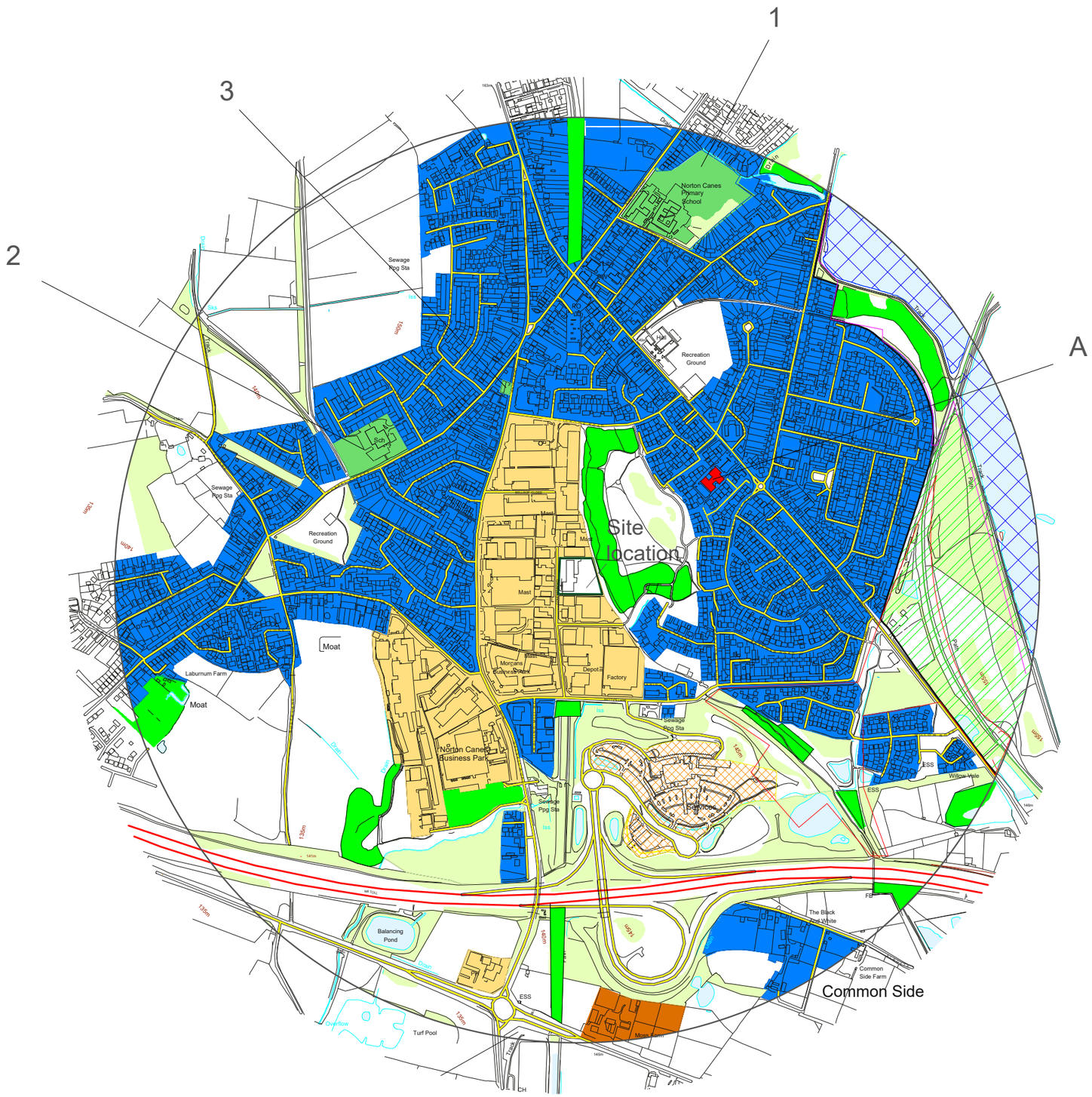
Appendix 3 - Odour Diary

Odour Diary						
Name: Telephone Number:	Address:					
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
1 Very faint odour
2 Faint odour
3 Distinct odour
4 Strong odour
5 Very strong odour
6 Extremely strong odour

Appendix 4 – Key Receptors Plan



0 100 250 500

Scale (meters)

SCHOOLS

1. Norton Canes Primary school
2. Jerome Primary School
3. Honeybuns Nursery

Medical Facilities

A. Norton Canes Medical Centre

SSSI

A. Chase Water

Local Nature Reserve

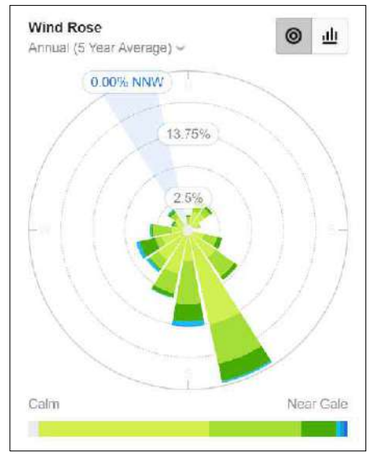
A. Chase Water

Protected Habitats

A. Chase Water

AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF

N



- Local Nature Reserve
- SSSI
- Motorway service station
- Educational Facilities
- Industrial/ Commercial
- Residntial
- Medical Facilities
- Motorway
- Roads

CLIENT

SITE CLEAR SOLUTIONS

SITE 12-13 Conduit Road
Norton Canes
Cannock
WS11 9TJ

REV	DATE	DETAIL

PROJECT

PERMIT APPLICATION

TITLE

KEY RECEPTOR PLAN

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:10000	Mar 2025	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO	REVISION
230327SCS103	

Appendix 5 – High Risk Odorous Waste Source Pathway Receptor Table

Source (storage, tipping and loading)		Pathway	Nearest sensitive receptor	Direction	Distance (m) to receptor
EWC code	**Description**				
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 03*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220

		atmospheric dispersion.			
18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for examples dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 06*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 08*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220

		atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.			
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 01 10*	Amalgam waste from dental care	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02)	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220

		odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.			
18 02 02*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 02 03	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 02 05*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220

18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 02 07*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	60 - 220
19 08 09	Grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion,	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220

		contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.			
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
20 01 26	Edible oil and fat	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220

		subsequent atmospheric dispersion.			
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Inert	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Paint, varnish, solvents	Odorous chemical evaporation,	Norton Canes protected habitats,	East and west	35 - 220

		subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	residential properties		
n/a	Sludges / aqueous sludges	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Ink	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Oils and oil contaminated wastes	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes,	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220

		disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.			
n/a	Adhesives and sealants	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Acids	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Resins	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220

n/a	Emulsions	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Chemicals	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220
n/a	Pesticides	Odorous chemical evaporation, subsequent atmospheric dispersion, contamination of odorous wastes, disruption of odorous chemicals and subsequent atmospheric dispersion.	Norton Canes protected habitats, residential properties	East and west	35 - 220

Appendix 6 – Odorous and Potentially Odorous Wastes Table

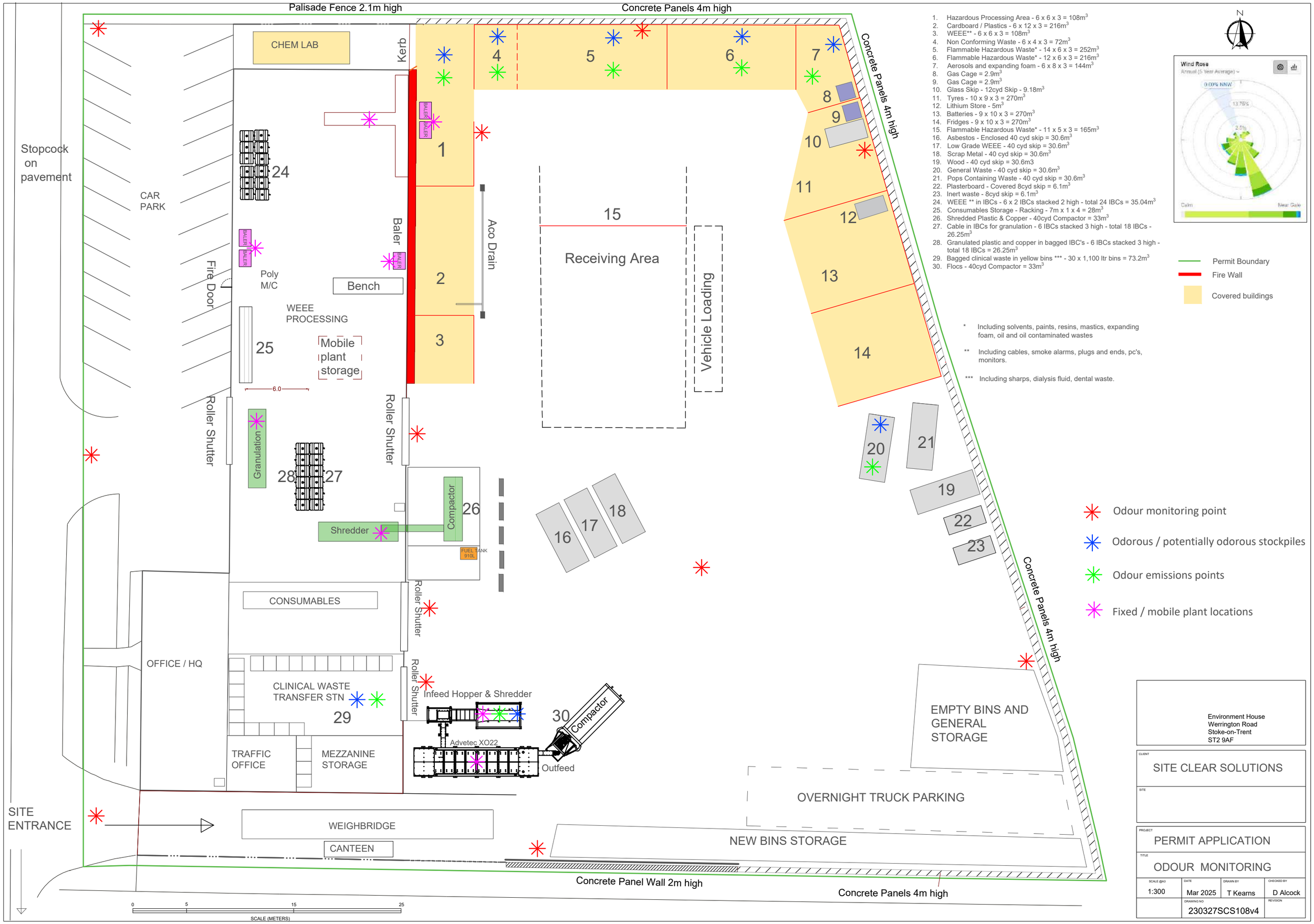
Odorous / potentially odorous waste		Odour risk	Maximum quantity (tonnes)	Maximum retention time	Location
EWC code	**Description**				
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 03*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 04	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for examples dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 06*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 08*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 01 09	Medicines other than those	High	0.5 tonnes per	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station

	mentioned in 18 01 08		wheelie bin		
18 01 10*	Amalgam waste from dental care	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02)	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin		Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 02*	Wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 03	Wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 05*	Chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 07*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
19 07 02*	Landfill leachate containing hazardous substances	High	10	1 month	Covered bays
19 07 03	Landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays

19 08 09	Grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays
20 01 26	Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
20 01 99	Other fractions not otherwise specified	High	0.5 tonnes per wheelie bin	1 month	Clinical waste transfer station
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste	High	4 tonnes	1 month	8 cyd skip
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays
20 03 06	Waste from sewage cleaning	High	Within 43 tonnes of IBCs / 45 tonnes in covered bay	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Inert	Low	4 tonnes	1 month	8 cyd skip
n/a	Paint, varnish, solvents	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Sludges / aqueous sludges	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Ink	Low	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Oils and oil contaminated wastes	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Adhesives and sealants	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays

n/a	Acids	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Resins	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Emulsions	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays
n/a	Chemicals	Medium	10	1 month	Covered bays

Appendix 7 – Potentially Odorous Wastes Locations and Emissions Points Drawing Ref: 230327SCS108



1. Hazardous Processing Area - 6 x 6 x 3 = 108m^3
2. Cardboard / Plastics - 6 x 12 x 3 = 216m^3
3. WEEE** - 6 x 6 x 3 = 108m^3
4. Non Conforming Waste - 6 x 4 x 3 = 72m^3
5. Flammable Hazardous Waste* - 14 x 6 x 3 = 252m^3
6. Flammable Hazardous Waste* - 12 x 6 x 3 = 216m^3
7. Aerosols and expanding foam - 6 x 8 x 3 = 144m^3
8. Gas Cage = 2.9m^3
9. Gas Cage = 2.9m^3
10. Glass Skip - 12cyd Skip - 9.18m^3
11. Tyres - 10 x 9 x 3 = 270m^3
12. Lithium Store - 5m^3
13. Batteries - 9 x 10 x 3 = 270m^3
14. Fridges - 9 x 10 x 3 = 270m^3
15. Flammable Hazardous Waste* - 11 x 5 x 3 = 165m^3
16. Asbestos - Enclosed 40 cyd skip = 30.6m^3
17. Low Grade WEEE - 40 cyd skip = 30.6m^3
18. Scrap Metal - 40 cyd skip = 30.6m^3
19. Wood - 40 cyd skip = 30.6m3
20. General Waste - 40 cyd skip = 30.6m^3
21. Pops Containing Waste - 40 cyd skip = 30.6m^3
22. Plasterboard - Covered 8cyd skip = 6.1m^3
23. Inert waste - 8cyd skip = 6.1m^3
24. WEEE ** in IBCs - 6 x 2 IBCs stacked 2 high - total 24 IBCs = 35.04m^3
25. Consumables Storage - Racking - 7m x 1 x 4 = 28m^3
26. Shredded Plastic & Copper - 40cyd Compactor = 33m^3
27. Cable in IBCs for granulation - 6 IBCs stacked 3 high - total 18 IBCs - 26.25m^3
28. Granulated plastic and copper in bagged IBC's - 6 IBCs stacked 3 high - total 18 IBCs = 26.25m^3
29. Bagged clinical waste in yellow bins *** - 30 x 1,100 ltr bins = 73.2m^3
30. Flocs - 40cyd Compactor = 33m^3

* Including solvents, paints, resins, mastics, expanding foam, oil and oil contaminated wastes

** Including cables, smoke alarms, plugs and ends, pc's, monitors.

*** Including sharps, dialysis fluid, dental waste.

Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF

CLIENT: SITE CLEAR SOLUTIONS

SITE:

PROJECT: PERMIT APPLICATION

TITLE: ODOUR MONITORING

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:300	Mar 2025	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO: 230327SCS108v4

REVISION:

Appendix 8 – Protected Habitats Drawing Ref: 230327SCS106

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SSSI

Local Nature Reserve

Protected Habitats

Local Wildlife Sites

0 100 250 500

Scale (meters)

AC ENVIRONMENTAL
Environment House
Werrington Road
Stoke-on-Trent
ST2 9AF

N

CLIENT

SITE CLEAR SOLUTIONS

SITE

REV	DATE	DETAIL

PROJECT

PERMIT APPLICATION

TITLE

PROTECTED HABITATS

SCALE @A3	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:10000	Mar 2025	T Kearns	D Alcock

DRAWING NO

230327SCS106

REVISION