



Connon Bridge Refuse Transfer Station, Waste Reception Facility and Clinical Waste Facility

Odour Management Plan

February 2021



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No.	Drawing	Reference
1	Site Location	E05284-CNB-100-P04

This Odour Management Plan (OMP) is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for operational staff on a day-to-day basis. SUEZ will implement the plan to ensure that all reasonable measures are taken to control odour emissions and in the event that an adverse impact is caused, prompt action will be taken to identify the source and apply corrective measures. It provides a schedule of actions that will be taken to minimise odour impact and details site management procedures for the management and monitoring of odour.

The OMP has been produced with reference to the Environment Agency *Horizontal Guidance Note H4: Odour Management, How to Comply with your Environmental Permit* (April 2011) (hereafter referred to as 'H4').

The remainder of this document is structured according to aspects of the operation and management of the site, which are categorised as follows:

- Roles & responsibilities
- Waste acceptance procedures
- Handling and storage procedures
- Monitoring
- Complaints procedure
- Contingency procedures

All measures contained in this report will be implemented in the daily operation of the site. Additional measures that will be adopted in response to incidents or one-off events are detailed in the contingency procedures section.

1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Connon Bridge Transfer Station (the site) is located at East Taphouse, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 4NP at National Grid Reference (NGR) SX 17700 62106.
- 1.1.2 The site currently holds an Environmental Permit (EPR/LP3596HX) that was issued to SUEZ UK on 17 December 2014.
- 1.1.3 This Odour Management Plan (OMP) is written to support an application to develop a new Waste Reception (WR) facility. The OMP applies to all activities under the site's environmental permit and therefore also includes the existing refuse transfer station (RTS) and clinical waste storage.
- 1.1.4 The proposed new building would be located to the north west of the RTS separated from it by 4 metres. The new building would match the existing RTS building in terms of height and appearance although would be much smaller in footprint at approximately 23metres x 34metres. The new building would be fitted with fast acting doors that would be vehicle activated such that the doors would always be closed, apart from when a vehicle approaches or when a vehicle exits. No vehicle would be unloaded / loaded without the doors having been shut. Vehicular access into the building would be through the doors on its northern elevation.
- 1.1.5 All SUEZ operations are certified to ISO 14001 and as such operate under documented management procedures. All SUEZ operations are controlled by an Integrated Management System (IMS) comprising quality, environmental and health and safety requirements. The IMS procedures are detailed within the 'Policies and Procedures' section of the SUEZ internal intranet system.
- 1.1.6 An IMS summary is provided in Appendix A.
- 1.1.7 The OMP is to be reviewed as a minimum on an annual frequency by the Site Manager and the Environment and Industrial Risk (EIR) Manager to ensure it reflects the latest guidance and legislation.

1.2 Guidance

1.2.1 The Odour Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared in accordance with the following guidance document:

- H4 – Horizontal Odour Guidance.

1.2.2 The OMP will adopt a Source → Pathway → Receptor model with an emphasis on implementing effective and robust controls for odour abatement at the earliest stages possible (i.e. at source). The guidance acknowledges that assessment and control of odour can be difficult due to dispersal and the episodic nature of odour events.

1.2.3 The 'H4' guidance provides a regulatory framework by which a permitting officer can ensure compliance by the provision of specific conditions.

1.2.4 This document provides a summary of the physical and management controls that will be employed to minimise odour release. It provides a site-specific assessment of the potential sources of odour, the pathways odour can take from the site and the receptors it is likely to impact. The potential release points of odour and the management systems to prevent and control fugitive odour emissions are identified. Monitoring and reporting systems are described in addition to emergency contingency plans.

2 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE ACTIVITIES

2.1 General Overview

- 2.1.1 The site operates as a Refuse Transfer Station with a planning condition annual waste acceptance limit of 49,000 tonnes. This site also operates storage and treatment of non-hazardous waste prior to disposal or recycling and accepts some hazardous wastes for storage and bulking prior to removal off site.
- 2.1.2 The site provides a facility for the storage and 'bulking up' of household, 'black bag' waste and fly tipped waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), certain healthcare wastes plus residual waste from household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) in the south east of the county (primarily Saltash (Tamar View), Liskeard (Connon Bridge) , Bodmin (Prosper), & St Austell.
- 2.1.3 The proposed WR building is required to manage the new food waste stream which results from the new service design. It is anticipated that it would receive and transfer in the region of 8,000 -10,000 tonnes (in 2036) of food waste each year.
- 2.1.4 The proposed new building would be located to the north west of the RTS, separated from it by 4 metres. The new building would match the existing RTS building in terms of height and appearance although would be much smaller in footprint.
- 2.1.5 This document provides the detail on measures associated with the prevention of odour for the activities undertaken on site.

2.2 Permitted Wastes

- 2.2.1 The accepted waste types permitted at the site are detailed in Appendix B.
- 2.2.2 The site is designed to receive the following wastes. These may be received in the RTS or WR Facility; however, the WR facility is to be used for the storage of food waste.
- Household and commercial waste collected by WCAs, including

- General street sweepings and general beach waste
- Bulky waste (excluding fridges and freezers)
- Animal carcasses (subject to stipulated delivery conditions)
- Gully washings (subject to limited water content)
- Food waste
- Residual waste from HWRCs
- Bulky waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) requiring segregation for separate treatment (e.g. fridges and display screen equipment's waste)
- Healthcare waste
- Fly tipped waste

2.2.3 Non-hazardous and inert waste can be treated at the site. Treatment activities on site may consist of manual sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing or compaction of waste for disposal or recovery. All waste treatment activities will be undertaken within the main RTS. Any residual waste will be transported to the CERC or landfill for final disposal.

2.2.4 No treatment of hazardous waste will be undertaken on site. A lockable shed will be used to store hazardous healthcare waste.

2.2.5 Food waste will be accepted at the new WR building.

Process Description

2.2.6 The storage arrangements for all potentially odorous waste streams are as follows:

Storage Area	Waste stored under normal circumstances
Inside RTS building (main waste reception area)	Municipal waste and commercial non-recyclable waste. Mixed general household waste from HWRC sites and other potentially recyclable waste. Non-hazardous offensive waste.
Clinical Waste building	Clinical waste
Inside new WR building	Food waste

2.2.7 The key aspects of the process of accepting, handling, treating, storing and removing biodegradable wastes which may lead to odour emissions are identified in the odour inventory table below.

Process	Location	Activity & materials	Possible Release point(s)	Control Measures
Transportation (importation to site)	Roads on approach to site, site entrance and weighbridge	Emissions from surface of biodegradable and putrescible wastes being transported. This includes some green waste. Quantities will vary, but there will be no more than 20 tonnes in any one vehicle.	Fugitive emissions from bodies and trailers of vehicles, particularly if they are inadequately enclosed or covered.	The wastes detailed in Section 2 will be delivered to site in vehicles that are contained, netted, covered or sheeted. Incoming loads will be weighed and deposited as soon as possible (in line with the waste acceptance procedure).
Unloading of waste	Waste storage Buildings	Uncovering of loads and tipping of biodegradable and putrescible waste into designated tipping areas.	Emissions generated by agitation of waste during tipping. Possible escape from the reception building through open doors, or other points of air exchange.	All potentially odorous waste will be tipped inside a building. The site's odour/dust suppression system will be used to minimise odour emissions from this process. An oscillating misting suppression system covers the inside of the building and is operated as required or on a timer. Fast-acting roller shutter doors are present on the exit to the tipping hall and will be closed unless vehicles are exiting the building.
Waste storage	Waste Storage Buildings	Some emissions may be generated from the surface of tipped biodegradable and putrescible waste.	Possible escape into the atmosphere through open doors or other points of air exchange.	Under normal circumstances, potentially odorous waste is removed from site within 48 hours of receipt.

				<p>Any particularly odorous waste will be removed from site by the end of the working day on Friday where possible.</p> <p>The site's odour/dust suppression system will be used to minimise odour emissions from this process. An oscillating misting suppression system covers the inside of the building and is operated as required or on a timer.</p> <p>Fast-acting roller shutter doors are present on the exit to the tipping hall and will be closed unless vehicles are exiting the building.</p> <p>Hardstanding cleaned as necessary using site plant/equipment and external road sweeper as required</p>
Loading of waste	Waste Storage Buildings	Loading of biodegradable and putrescible waste into vehicles ready for despatch from site.	Emissions may be generated by the physical agitation of the waste during loading. Odours generated may escape from the reception building through open doors or other points of air exchange.	<p>The site's odour/dust suppression system will be used to minimise odour emissions from this process. An oscillating misting suppression system covers the inside of the building and is operated as required or on a timer.</p> <p>Fast-acting roller shutter doors are present on the exit</p>

				to the tipping hall and will be closed unless vehicles are exiting the building.
Transportation (dispatch from the site)	Site entrance and weighbridge. Roads around the site.	Emissions from surface of biodegradable and putrescible waste being transported. Quantities will vary, but there will be no more than 25 tonnes (or the maximum capacity of the haulage vehicle) in any one vehicle.	Fugitive emissions from bodies and trailers of vehicles, particularly if they are inadequately enclosed or covered.	<p>The wastes detailed in Section 2 will be removed from site in vehicles that are contained, netted, covered or sheeted.</p> <p>Outgoing loads will be weighed and removed from site as soon as possible.</p> <p>Vehicles exiting the site are instructed not to stop on the access or public roads adjoining the site.</p> <p>The site access and internal roads will be swept to collect debris from vehicle wheels as necessary.</p>

SOURCE, PATHWAY, RECEPTORS CHARACTERISATION

3.1 Odour Source

3.1.1 This section provides an inventory of all potential odour sources and the odour generating sources at the site are identified as follows.

Food Waste

3.1.2 Food waste will be collected daily over a rolling weekly period as per the WCA Contract specification and will include putrescible components. Food wastes will be stored within covered bays with roller shutter doors for a maximum of 48 hours (72 hours over a bank holiday) and is considered a medium risk in terms of odour generation.

Road Sweeping Materials

3.1.3 Street sweepings will be delivered to the site by road sweeper or via roll on roll off vehicle carrying a container in which road sweepings have been 'bulked up' and will be stored within the shed in a separate bay for a maximum of 48 hours (72 hours at weekends). The odour risk from such waste is considered to be low.

General Municipal

3.1.4 General municipal waste will be collected on a fortnightly basis as per the waste collections contract. General municipal wastes will be stored within the shed in a separate bay for a maximum of 24 hours (48 hours at weekends) General municipal waste will contain a certain percentage of putrescible waste but the odour generation from this source is considered to be medium.

Recyclable and Bulky Wastes

3.1.5 Dry recyclates and bulky wastes may be lightly contaminated with residual waste, however it is considered that the potential for an odour source is negligible and as such is not discussed further in this OMP.

3.2 Odour Pathway Characterisation

Overview

3.2.1 The principle mechanism for the transit of odorous emissions from site operations to adjacent sensitive receptors is via ambient air. The distance and direction that these emissions will be carried is determined by the following factors:

- source related pathways
- meteorological conditions
- topography

Source Related Pathways

3.2.2 The pathway that an odorous emission takes from a site may depend on the specific source term and/or location it arises from. The nature of the source related pathway could also influence the scale of the resulting impact on a sensitive receptor.

Meteorological Conditions

Wind Direction

3.2.3 The main controlling factor in determining the pathway of odour is the ambient meteorological conditions. This is fundamental to the transportation of odour to sensitive receptors.

3.2.4 Wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency.

Wind Velocity

3.2.5 Wind velocity will affect the distance an odour emission will travel. Conversely, increased wind speed could also beneficially improve dispersal. However, those receptors closest to the site are still at the highest risk of a negative impact.

Air Temperature

3.2.6 Warm air may carry odours upwards by convection for their dispersal away from the site. However, warm weather will encourage the onset of biodegradation of exposed or temporarily stored wastes and therefore increase odour potential.

Adverse Weather Conditions

- 3.2.7 Unusual weather conditions may increase the risk of odour emissions from the site. Site staff will be vigilant to unusual trends in the meteorological data or forecasts which may indicate strong winds or extremes of temperature which may cause a potential problem. The types of weather conditions that may impact on odour generation and emissions and appropriate contingency actions are detailed in section 5 below.

3.3 Odour Receptor Characterisation

- 3.3.1 The Connon Bridge site is located within a predominantly rural area of Cornwall, around 1km south of East Taphouse and 5.5km south-west of Liskeard.
- 3.3.2 The site is located within a valley leading down to Connon Stream to the east, with the natural fall of the valley running down towards the east. The land is surrounded by agricultural fields set to pasture and enclosed by hedgerows on the northern and eastern sides and trees on the southern and western sides. The site is bounded to the northern side by a ridge of high ground and agricultural pasture stretching between the site and East Taphouse.
- 3.3.3 The site is accessed via an unclassified road from the B3359 Pelynt and Looe road which runs to the immediate west of the site and adjoins the A390 St Austell – Liskeard Road. To the west of the B3359 lie two further residential properties Hojen and Kilmansag (Calamanzag). A public right of way runs from west to east through the application site, between the northern boundary of the landfill site and Bodithiel fields to the north and bounded on either side by outgrown hedgerows.
- 3.3.4 Isolated residential properties and farm buildings are located to the east and south of the site including Penhole Farm, Penhole Cottage and West Trevilis farm.
- 3.3.5 The wider site does not lie within an area of any statutory or non-statutory landscape designations. The nearest Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are some 5km and 10km from the site (to the north and south west) and have no strong spatial relationship with the site, nor any material inter-visibility. The site lies in close proximity to two Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLVs), whose boundaries lie within 1km to the east and west. Herodsfoot Woods County Wildlife Site (CWS) lies immediately to the east of the site boundary, comprising a significant area of broadleaf woodland.

Designations

3.3.6 The site is not subject to any ecological or historic environment designations.

3.3.7 Sensitive receptors within 1km of the site have been identified within Table 1.

Table 1 – Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance from planning application boundary (m)	Distance from RTS (m)	Distance from WR facility (m)	Direction from site
1	Penhole Farm and Cottage	Residential	387	481	528	SE
2	Hojen & Kilmansag (Calamazag) Nursery	Commercial / Residential	260	390	350	NW
3	Higher Penhole Farm	Agricultural / Residential	445	530	600	SE
4	West Trevillis	Residential	580	618	665	E
5	East Lodge	Residential	630	820	765	NW
6	Wilton Farm	Agricultural / Residential	855	975	1035	SE

3.4 Risk Assessment

Odour Source

3.4.1 The odour potential of the putrescible waste stored on site is low. All putrescible wastes are stored either within bays with roller shutter doors or are stored within the shed. The waste will be a maximum

of 1 week old when it arrives on site as the waste is collected on a weekly basis. This will reduce the odour potential of the waste. Putrescible wastes will be stored for a maximum of 48 hours (72 hours during bank holiday) also limiting the potential for odour to be released. Should the situation occur where a load does contain particularly odorous wastes, the waste will be immediately placed in a quarantine area and removed by the end of the working day.

Pathways

- 3.4.2 The prevailing wind direction relative to the activity undertaken on site is from the south west. Areas most at risk from an odorous emission, should it occur, are therefore located north east of the site which is predominately open grass land.

Receptors

- 3.4.3 The closest properties to the operational area itself are Penhole Farm and Cottage approximately 387m south east of the site and Kilmansag (Calamazag) Nursery approximately 260m north west of the site. These receptors are unlikely to be affected by odour nuisance given the prevailing wind direction.

4 ODOUR MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

- 4.1 Vehicles arriving on site containing waste will be directed from the weighbridge to the waste deposit area. Vehicles will tip the waste in the permitted areas designated for the storage of the materials. Waste acceptance and procedures will comply with the site permit and associated environmental legislation. Only waste types detailed in Appendix B will be accepted at the site (RTS, WR facility and clinical waste storage building).
- 4.2 The documentation accompanying the load shall be checked at the weighbridge, and shall include, but not be limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.
- 4.3 The information recorded in respect of each load as provided by the Waste Transfer Note will be:
- Ticket Number
 - Vehicle Registration Number and Type
 - Time and date (or date range) of transfer
 - Waste description and quantities including all EWC codes
 - Container type
 - Where the transfer(s) took place
 - Category of Transferor and Transferee (i.e. producer, WDA, registered carrier, permit holder, EPR etc)
 - Names and addresses of all parties involved in the transfer and their roles (i.e. producer, carrier, disposer)
 - Details of relevant permit/exemptions
 - Signatures of all parties involved
- 4.4 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspections of the wastes at the weighbridge where possible. All loads will be visually inspected on site as the waste is discharged from the delivering vehicle.

Waste Quantity Measurement Systems

- 4.5 The quantity and types of materials passing through the facility will be recorded using the weighbridge situated on site. The records will be kept in the form of weighbridge tickets and Duty of Care paperwork. These will be kept at an office of SUEZ convenience, and will be available for inspection upon request.

- 4.6 The weighbridge is subject to an annual calibration by an external contractor. A record will be kept of all checks of the accuracy of the weighbridge.
- 4.7 Summary returns of the site throughputs will be sent to the Environment Agency as required by the Environmental Permit.

Waste Discharge

- 4.8 Waste deposition will generally be undertaken by those delivering the waste. Site staff will direct and assist drivers as necessary.
- 4.9 There will be no external reception or storage of biodegradable household waste. All of this waste type will be handled within the RTS / WR facility and all associated loading and unloading of vehicles will take place within the enclosed building.
- 4.10 External areas associated with the RTS or WR Facility may be used for storage of non-biodegradable waste such as display screen equipment in appropriate containment. No treatment of waste will be undertaken outside.
- 4.11 The hazardous healthcare waste shed will be used only for clinical waste. Hazardous healthcare waste is delivered into the secure area directly by the WCA and transferred off site by a specialist subcontractor. Under normal circumstances, SUEZ employees will not be directly involved in the transfer process. Disinfection facilities will be available to clean the storage area as required. All hazardous healthcare waste will be stored in lockable, rigid, leak proof containers.

Rejection of Waste

- 4.12 Should any load, either upon entry to the site, or upon tipping, be discovered to contain waste types not permitted at the site, the load will be rejected and removed from site by the delivering vehicle. A load rejection form will be completed in all cases and a record kept.

- 4.13 If wastes not permitted by the site permit are discovered amongst a load after deposit, the waste will be isolated to prevent the processing of this waste. The waste will be placed in a quarantine area or container. Arrangements will be made for the disposal of such wastes at a suitably permitted disposal facility as soon as practicably possible.

Hazardous Waste

- 4.14 Any hazardous wastes delivered to site will be segregated and consigned appropriately for disposal at a suitably permitted facility.
- 4.15 All hazardous wastes apart from asbestos will be segregated and stored securely within the building prior to consignment offsite. Hazardous waste types that may be dangerous to store together will be placed in separate containers/skip to prevent any risk of contamination.
- 4.16 All hazardous wastes will be removed from site at the earliest opportunity.

Waste Dispatch Control

- 4.17 The removal of materials and waste from the site will be subject to Duty of Care legislation. A record will be kept of:
- Vehicle registration number
 - Time of departure
 - Type of waste
 - Other records (weight and carrier registration)
- 4.18 Prior to setting up any new contract, the agreed procedures will determine the acceptability of the waste based on the information supplied by the customer. The customer should complete a Waste Enquiry Form and return it to the Site Administrator.
- 4.19 Before the waste arrives at site, a copy of the completed Waste Enquiry Form should be made available to the site so that the Site Manager is aware of, and can make provision for, any special handling requirements (including odour) as detailed in the form.

- 4.20 A contract request form should be completed by the Sales Co-ordinator and forwarded to the relevant Site Administrator so that the correct contract can be set up before the waste arrives on site. This ensures the weighing exercise will be very quick to reduce the period of time incoming vehicles spend on site before depositing waste.
- 4.21 As the waste received at the site is done under a long term contract, a high level of operator experience in handling the feedstock has been developed.

Waste Acceptance

- 4.22 The site operators will ensure that capacity is available on-site before accepting waste. In particular, if the waste storage area is full, all inbound loads of waste must be diverted until the quantity of waste on site has been reduced. If loads are turned away, then this will be recorded in the site diary.
- 4.23 Only waste types detailed within the environmental permit will be accepted at the site.
- 4.24 Upon arrival, all documentation accompanying the load shall be checked at the weighbridge, and shall include, but be limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.
- 4.25 Staff will carry out ongoing visual inspections of the wastes at the weighbridge where possible. All loads will be visually inspected on site as the waste discharged from the delivery vehicles.
- 4.26 Should the situation occur where a load does contain particularly odorous wastes, the waste will be immediately placed in a quarantine area and removed by the end of the working day. A load rejection form will be completed and a copy of this form will be kept on site.
- 4.27 Recording of load rejection information will allow the site to identify any sources of waste which persistently do not meet acceptance requirements enabling remedial action to be taken,

Waste Handling

- 4.28 Material will be delivered to the site in RCV's, RRV stillage type vehicles, RRV self-ejecting vehicles, cage tipping vehicles, vans or similar vehicles utilised by the WCA Contract and defined within the Authorised Vehicle List, and either end tipped directly into the bays or deposited on the hardstanding in front of the bays, where a loading shovel, forklift or appropriate mechanical plant will be operated to move the material into bays. The material in the bays will be removed from the site using the loading shovel and transferred into bulk haulage vehicles in the yard area or in the shed immediately in front of the bays.
- 4.29 Waste material will be moved in a regular and consistent manner and the site will operate a first in and first out policy on all waste streams to ensure that waste is removed from site as quickly as possible to prevent further degradation and minimise potential generation of odour.

Waste Storage

- 4.30 All putrescible wastes are stored either within bays with roller shutter doors or are stored within the shed. The food waste will be a maximum of 1 week old when it arrives on site as the food waste is collected on a weekly basis. This will reduce the odour potential of the waste. Putrescible wastes will be stored for a maximum of 48 hours (72 hours during bank holiday) also limiting the potential for odour to be released. Particularly odorous waste will not be accepted at the site. Should the situation occur where a load does contain particularly odorous wastes, the waste will be immediately placed in a quarantine area and removed by the end of the working day.
- 4.31 If deemed necessary by the Technically Competent Manager, an odour suppression system will be utilised for the dispersal of odour-neutralising or masking agents.

Housekeeping

- 4.32 The site will be subjected to a good housekeeping regime which assists with the aim of proactive management and associated environmental compliance. Daily inspections will be undertaken at the site via the Daily/Weekly Checklist (Appendix C). The checklist will be completed by the Site Manager or designated staff and signed off at least weekly by the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) for the site.

- 4.33 Regular cleaning will be undertaken in the waste storage areas, including floors and bays to ensure the removal of any residues or debris and reduce the potential for odour.
- 4.34 In addition to operating a first in and first out policy the putrescible waste storage areas will be regularly emptied to allow it to be cleaned thoroughly.

Odour checks

- 4.35 Daily odour checks are carried out to identify any potential odours as detailed in Section 5.2 below. Should any odour be identified, then contingency action shall be followed.

5 MONITORING, REPORTING AND CONTINGENCIES

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 Prevention is viewed as the most effective means of controlling odour before an impact occurs. The Source → Pathway → Receptor model allows for the identification of the critical control points where odour can arise, how it can travel to a receptor and the likely impact.
- 5.1.2 It is intended that the odour management system will mitigate any potential odour impacts of the activity on the identified receptors. Should complaints be received, procedures will be in place to effectively deal with the issue in a sensitive, efficient and auditable manner.
- 5.1.3 The controls for each source term are detailed in previous sections of this report. The management of those controls will be based on the on-going monitoring regime at site. The monitoring regime can work as an early warning system to potential problems (e.g. meteorological monitoring) or a diagnostic tool to establish the cause of an odour event (e.g. perimeter monitoring).

5.2 Monitoring

Olfactory

- 5.2.1 The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that daily inspections are made of the site and its perimeter in order to identify any sources of odour and to establish whether any odours are discernible. Regular odour checks are undertaken on site as detailed below. Odours should be continually assessed by all staff present on site throughout the operational day as part of routine activities at the facility and any odours identified by staff are to be reported to site management for investigation
- 5.2.2 Due to the potential for desensitisation to odours, whenever possible odour monitoring will be carried out by site personnel who do not work closely with handling waste i.e. office or weighbridge staff. Routine odour monitoring shall be undertaken, where possible, during hours of waste acceptance and prior to those assessing the odour have entered operational areas where they may be likely to have been exposed to odours.
- 5.2.3 Those undertaking odour monitoring should try to avoid where possible strong food or drinks, including coffee, for at least half an hour beforehand and strong scented toiletries and deodorisers in any vehicle

used during the assessment. Where possible the use of perfume sprays, cleaning products etc are avoided within the offices to prevent exposure.

- 5.2.4 Should staff have been exposed to odours within the facility or any scented products, food or drinks prior to undertaking odour monitoring then they may request that the monitoring is undertaken by someone else. If this is not possible then the assessor may leave site for a period of time (approximately 15 mins or more) or complete the assessment but ensure that a follow up assessment is carried out after half an hour.
- 5.2.5 Odour monitoring is carried out using sniff testing to check ambient air on or off site. Where possible, this should be undertaken by staff who have undergone odour acuity testing to ensure a suitable detection threshold for odours.
- 5.2.6 Following any identification of significant odour or receipt of an odour complaint, off-site daily olfactory monitoring will be carried out with reference to the H4 Odour Management Technical Guidance Note, with an odour assessment form being completed. All site personnel will be responsible for reporting any odour problems immediately to the Site Manager or the next level of management if the Manager is not available. The form used for such assessments is included within Appendix C.
- 5.2.7 All odour assessments are undertaken using the intensity scale detailed below which is in line with the H4 Odour Management Guidance. This ensures consistency and enables odour assessments taken by Site Management to be compared with odour assessments taken in conjunction with or independently by the Environment Agency.
- 0. None
 - 1. Very Faint
 - 2. Faint
 - 3. Distinct
 - 4. Strong
 - 5. Very Strong
 - 6. Extremely Strong
- 5.2.8 Odour checks are recorded on the daily and weekly QEMS Checklist detailed within the Site Management Plan and included in Appendix D.
- 5.2.9 Any odours identified must be clearly marked on the inspection form.

- 5.2.10 Should a distinct odour be identified during a routine odour assessment then a detailed odour assessment shall be undertaken and be reported to the Site Manager for further investigation.
- 5.2.11 Upon identification of an incident or failure of a control measure then the monitoring frequency will be increased as identified within the contingency measures detailed in Section 5.5.
- 5.2.12 Should an odour be detected at the boundary during routine assessments then an odour inspection shall be undertaken at key sensitive receptors external to the site and recorded on the external odour assessment survey which will clearly indicate whether or not odour was detected.
- 5.2.13 Should an odour be recorded external to the site as detailed above then an investigation shall be carried out and recorded on the odour assessment form.
- 5.2.14 The Site Manager will be informed immediately of any findings of odour attributed to the site and will authorise remedial measures to be taken. Remedial actions may include but be not limited to:
- Checking storage area to identify the source of the odour to a particular wastes.
 - Removal of the odorous waste at the earliest opportunity and within 24 hours.
 - Cleaning of storage area.
 - Use of an odour suppression system for the dispersal of odour-neutralising or masking agents.

5.3 Complaint Management and Reporting

Investigation and Records

- 5.3.1 Any complaints received at the facility or via the regulatory bodies including the Environment Agency and Local Authority, will be recorded and SUEZ will instigate further olfactory monitoring at the location of the complaint and on site to determine the extent and location of the odour and the odour causing materials. Where possible, as much information and detail about the complaint will be recorded, whether this is from the relevant authority or complaint direct to site. This information will assist in the investigation and determining the source of the odour.
- 5.3.2 All complaints and queries will be logged in accordance with the integrated management system as soon as in practicably possible. All complaints logged will be subject to investigation and complainants responded to within 48 hours of receipt. All responses will be through trained and experienced staff.

- 5.3.3 Should the complaint be received out of operational hours then site management shall try to attend site as soon as possible to carry out an investigation dependent upon availability. An investigation shall be carried out at the latest on the following morning after the complaint.
- 5.3.4 The Environment Agency shall be informed of all findings from the investigations so they can relay this back to the complainants where necessary.
- 5.3.5 Should a complaint be made direct to the site then site management shall inform the Environment Agency and carry out a detailed odour assessment as detailed above.
- 5.3.6 SUEZ will ensure that the complainant has all the relevant contact details of the site (i.e. the Site Manager) and the officer responsible at the Environment Agency. SUEZ will be in regular contact with the complainant and the Agency whilst the cause of the odour is being investigated and remediated.
- 5.3.7 An evaluation of the effectiveness of the techniques used will be carried out on completion of any remedial measures or if the complaints persist. Records of the above will be retained by site for future reference.

Non-Conformances and Complaints

- 5.3.8 Corrective action procedures are documented in Section 2.13 of the IMS – Non-conformance, Corrective and Preventive Actions.
- 5.3.9 Each complaint will be reviewed and assessed. If the site is identified as the source of the potential odour nuisance then an assessment shall be carried out in order to determine the source of the complaint and then the cause of the odour.
- 5.3.10 If an odour can be directly related to the site, corrective actions will be identified and programmed for remediation. Actions taken in response to any odour complaint will be recorded on the odour investigation form.

Odour Complaints and Management Review

- 5.3.11 All complaints will be investigated as soon as possible by the Site Management, including but not limited to a review of the number of complaints, weather conditions, investigations and remediation works. If required, the Site Management Plan and Odour Management Plan shall be updated to reflect any changes made to the management procedures on site following the review.

5.3.12 Site Management and the EIR Manager will review all procedures for the facility against other SUEZ operations and management procedures as well as industry practice, guidance and legislation to ensure continued best practice is carried out at the facility. Any amendments to practices on site will be reflected in updates of the Site Management and Odour Management Plans.

5.3.13 All odour complaints are reported to the EIR Department via the Site Manager and where applicable communicated to relevant parties within SUEZ as part of the EIR Department's monthly review.

5.4 Means of Contact

5.4.1 The site will be readily contactable to outside organisations and to members of the public. The site signage board (placed in a readily visible location) contains the necessary contact details for both the site operations and Environment Agency.

5.5 Contingency and Emergency Plans

5.4.2 In the event that odour is proven to be from the site and found to be causing a problem, as determined by the investigation of off-site complaints or during routine on-site monitoring, action will be taken to determine the source, and the following courses of action.

5.6 Abnormal Events

5.4.3 The Odour Management Plan 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.

Temperature Inversions

5.4.4 The conditions that can facilitate a temperature inversion (warm odorous air trapped beneath a layer of cold air under still conditions) can be predicted by simple regard to weather forecasts and/or the site meteorological data. If such conditions look possible olfactory monitoring will focus on the down-flow boundaries of the site to monitor for the early signs of low level odour movement.

Storm Conditions

5.4.5 Severe storms may result in disruption to the removal of materials from site. However severe storm conditions are unlikely to be prolonged. Therefore it is considered unlikely that this will cause a major

odour issue on site as putrescible waste will unlikely be stored for more than 48hours (72 hours during bank holiday).

Hot Conditions

- 5.4.6 There is a greater potential to generate odour during warm weather and therefore an increase in ambient air temperature may result in increased odour. During prolonged periods of hot weather olfactory monitoring frequency may be increased and any wastes identified as generating an odour will be prioritised for removal from site.

Implementation of the Contingency Plan and/or Emergency Plan

- 5.4.7 If a load received at the site contain particularly odorous materials, then the waste will be immediately placed in a quarantine area and removed by the end of the working day. A load rejection form will be completed and a copy of this form will be kept on site.
- 5.4.8 Should site maintenance be required, for example during emergency situations, for health and safety reasons staff will initially inform the Site Manager who will in turn inform the Environment Agency. Site staff will implement measures to store or divert waste as required.

Table 2. Contingency Plan

Issue	Potential impact on site operations	Contingency measures
Planned plant maintenance	This could potentially mean the site does not have capacity to transfer waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant (shovels/360s etc.) can be hired at short notice from preferred contractor, or brought from one of SUEZ's other facilities.
Unplanned plant maintenance	This could potentially mean the site does not	See above

	have capacity to transfer other waste types.	
Receipt of particularly odorous wastes	This could potentially mean that the storage and processing of waste causes unacceptable odour impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Site Manager or delegated member of staff will assess the load and make a decision on whether or not the load in question should be accepted. If the load is rejected, SUEZ's load rejection procedure will be followed. Waste streams that are consistently very odorous will be stopped from entering the site.
Factors limiting removal of potentially odorous waste streams.	Difficulties in removing these waste streams could lead to waste accumulating on site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative disposal or recovery points within the region will be explored. Waste inputs will be minimised or stopped so that the site remains compliant with the maximum storage capacities and timescales.
Failure of control infrastructure.	Failure in control infrastructure could lead to inadequate containment of waste (i.e. broken roller shutter doors).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors will be appointed to repair the damage as soon as possible. Site operations will continue, but they will be monitored carefully and adapted as necessary to ensure that emissions are managed.
Failure of odour suppression system.	Failure could lead to fugitive emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUEZ Cornwall Helpdesk informed and details logged. Contractors will be appointed to repair the damage as soon as possible. Site operations will continue, but they will be monitored carefully and adapted as necessary to ensure that emissions are managed.

Experience with Contingency/Emergency Situations

- 5.4.9 SUEZ is experienced in developing contingency plans for other long-term contracts which have worked effectively on previous occasions.
- 5.4.10 SUEZ has a policy of continuous review of emergency and contingency procedures and this has allowed experience from these incidents to be used to improve procedures across the operations.
- 5.4.11 SUEZ's experience in operating a significant number of waste facilities, together with managing complex long-term contracts offering similar services, means that SUEZ is able to offer the benefit of experience in and knowledge of logistical planning to ensure that service continues effectively with minimal disruption.

Review and Update of Contingency and Emergency Plans

- 5.4.12 The Contingency Plan and Emergency Plan will be reviewed following any incident where they have had to be followed. They will be updated as necessary with any lessons learned.



Appendices



Appendix A – IMS Summary

Summary of Integrated Management System

1	INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	3.6	Surface Water Management
1.1	Integrated Policy Statement	3.7	Oil & Fuel Storage
1.2	IMS Policy Manual	3.8	Emergency Preparedness & Response
1.3	Management of Change	3.8.1	Serious Incidents Protocol
1.4	Surface Water Discharges from Waste Facilities	3.8.2	Critical Incident Communications Procedure
1.5	Management Roles & Responsibilities	3.9	Control of Contractors and Visitors
1.6	Fair Culture in Health and Safety	3.10	Service Enquiries & Sales
1.7	5 M Rule	3.11	Control & Operation of Vehicles, Plant & Equipment
1.9	Process Safety Management	3.12	Handling & Storage of Hazardous Substances
2	IMS SYSTEM PROCEDURE	3.13	Avery Weighman
2.0	Risk Assessment	3.14	Offices, Premises, & Welfare Facilities
2.0.1	Fire Risk Assessment	3.15	Manual Handling
2.1	Environmental Aspects	3.16	Asbestos Management
2.2	Legal and Other Requirements	3.17	Electrical Safety
2.3	Objectives, Targets & Management Programmes	3.18	Control of Legionella
2.4	Training, Awareness & Competence	3.19	Lifting Equipment
2.5	Customer Focus and Related Processes	3.20	Use of Abrasive Wheels
2.6	Complaints	3.22	Construction Design & Management (CDM)
2.7	Control of Documents	3.23	Provision of First Aid
2.8	Assessment and Approval of Suppliers and Contractors	3.24	Working at Height
2.9	Communication & Consultation	3.25	Work Equipment
2.10	Purchasing & Verification of Products and Services	3.26	Noise
2.11	Accident Investigation & Reporting	3.27	Occupational Health and Wellbeing
2.12	Site Inspection, Audit and Reporting	3.28	Traffic Management
2.13	Managing Non-Conformances, Corrective & Preventive Action	3.29	Mobile Plant
2.14	Control of Records	3.30	Radio Communications
2.15	Audits	3.32	Lone Working
2.16	Management Review	3.33	Control of Ozone and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases
2.18	H&S Specific Responsibilities	3.34	Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Notifiable Wastes)
2.19	Management of Plant and Equipment Change	3.35	Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Annex VII/Green List)
3	IMS OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE ALL SITES	3.36	Amenity Management
3.1	Duty of Care	3.37	Packaging Export Recovery Notes (PERNs)
3.2	Hazardous Waste Administration	3.38	Security Shredding and Destruction Information



Appendix B – Permitted Waste Types (RTS, WR Facility & Clinical Waste Storage)

Schedule 2 – Waste types, raw materials and fuels

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 05	drilling muds and other drilling wastes
01 05 04	freshwater drilling muds and wastes
01 05 07	barite-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06
02	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 02	animal-tissue waste
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 10	waste metal
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	animal-tissue waste
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 03	wastes from chemical treatment
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
03	Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
04	Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 09	wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
05	Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
05 01	wastes from petroleum refining
05 01 17	bitumen
06	Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
06 03	wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides
06 03 14	solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13
06 09	wastes from the MFSU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
06 13	wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified
06 13 03	carbon black
07	Wastes from organic chemical processes
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
07 02 15	wastes from additives other than those mentioned in 07 02 14
08	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks
08 01	wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish
08 01 12	waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
08 01 18	wastes from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17
08 02	wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)
08 02 01	waste coating powders
08 03	wastes from MFSU of printing inks
08 03 18	waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17
08 04	wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including water proofing products)
08 04 10	waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09
09	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity

Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
10	Wastes from thermal processes
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 14	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other sludges and filter cakes
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 07	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
11	Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous hydro-metallurgy
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 01 12	brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11
16 01 17	ferrous metal
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 20	glass
16 01 22	components not otherwise specified
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 09*	transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10*	discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components ¹ other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity

Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 05	gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04
16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08
16 06	batteries and accumulators
16 06 04	alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	other batteries and accumulators
16 08	spent catalysts
16 08 01	spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
16 08 03	spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified
16 08 04	spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07)
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 01*	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
19 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 14	fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified (Microbiological cultures and potentially infected waste from pathology departments and other clinical or research laboratories only)
19 03	stabilised/solidified wastes
19 03 05	stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
19 03 07	solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 06	wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	screenings
19 08 02	waste from desanding
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
19 09 04	spent activated carbon
19 09 05	saturated or spent ion exchange resins
19 10	wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes
19 10 01	iron and steel waste
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
20	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity

Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions	
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	clothes
20 01 11	textiles
20 01 13*	solvents
20 01 14*	acids
20 01 15*	alkalines
20 01 17*	photochemicals
20 01 19*	pesticides
20 01 21*	fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 25	edible oil and fat
20 01 26*	oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25
20 01 27*	paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
20 01 29*	detergents containing dangerous substances
20 01 30	detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29
20 01 32	medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 33*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 01 99	other fractions not otherwise specified (specifically non-clinical human and animal hygiene waste (not arising from healthcare and/or related research i.e. not including waste from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease) which is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection.
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for A1 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer activity	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below, accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 07	bulky waste

Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for A2 Clinical Waste and Healthcare Waste activities	
Maximum quantity	The quantity of wastes listed below accepted at the site for A1 and A2 waste activities shall be less than 160,000 tonnes a year.
Waste code	Description
18	Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
18 01	wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans
18 01 01	sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 02	body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 03*	wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 01 04	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (for example dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 01 07	chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
18 01 09	medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
18 02	wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals
18 02 01	sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 06	chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
18 02 08	medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07



Appendix C – Odour Inspection Form

Odour Investigation - Detailed Assessment Form

To be completed after odour is detected on external assessment form, or following a complaint

ODOUR ASSESSMENT REPORT

CAR Ref

Installation Location

Date

Weather

Wind (strength & direction)

Temperature

Bar Pressure (mbar) if known

Ground Condition

General Air Stability (if known)

General Air Quality

Cloud cover

Time Start

Time Finish

Plan attached showing location and extent of odour

Yes / No

(delete as appropriate)

Complaint Received

Yes / No

Date/Time complaint received

Location of Complaint Area

Number of complaints (related to the same source)

Grid reference (where location is not a property)

Time odour noticed and duration

Test Location	Intensity (0-6)	Extent (0-6)	Severity (0-6)	Offensiveness (0-6)	Sources within facility	External sources

0 - None, 1 -Very Faint, 2 - Faint, 3 - Distinct, 4 - Strong, 5 - Very Strong, 6 - Extremely Strong

Additional Comments

Signed

Persons Contacted Regarding Process

Action Required



Appendix D – QEMS Checklist

DAILY INSPECTION (GENERAL)

Facility Name:



Week Commencing:

Recycling and recovery UK

Performance Standard	Hours to Rectify	Inspected Item	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	TCM	CAR Ref.
		Inspected By (Initial):									
A1	1	Have there been any Health and Safety issues on site?									
A3	3	Have all open top vehicles leaving the site been netted or sheeted before leaving the loading area?									
A5	72	Have all containers and Suez vehicles which carry Contract Waste got the correct logos in a clean and visible condition?									
A6	3	Has the site closed? If so, was the Contingency Plan followed?									
A9	None	RTS and MRF only: Have there been any occasions when the volume of trade waste on site has prevented Contract Waste being accepted or stored?									
A10/D12	24	Is there enough capacity in all containers, cages and storage bays for Contract Waste until your next collection?									
A10/D12	24	At any point in the last 24 hours has there been insufficient capacity for Contract Waste?									
A11	24	Are all permanent staff wearing uniform with a Suez logo?									
B1/B2/B3/B5/B6/D15	1	Did the Weighbridge Operator complete the Weighbridge Inspection Checklist at the end of the last operational day? If so, were all non-conformances reported to helpdesk?									
C3/C4	3	Have there been any accidents involving a member of the public or any accident classed as 'RIDDOR' of which the helpdesk have not been informed?									
D3	24	Are there sufficient working lights on site to provide the Service? Are those lights fully operable with no flickering and in good condition?									
N/A	N/A	Are all handrails on bays/steps undamaged? Are all containers in good condition?									
D4	24	Does the Site Diary contain the printed name of the person responsible for the site today?									
D6	1	Are all perimeter fences and gates in good condition and is the site secure?									
D8	24	Are all signs in place and in a clean and legible condition? Are all signs presented in accordance with the Traffic and Signage Plan?									
D9	72	Is the Site Diary in place, completed and filled in correctly?									
D11	1	Has there been any failure to follow the HWRC Contract Waste Checking Procedure?									
D13 (1)	1	Have any spillages of Contract Waste presenting a health or safety hazard been cleared promptly?									
D13 (2)	3	Have any spillages of Contract Waste been cleared in accordance with the SOP?									
D14	3	Are fridges and freezers stored in compliance with the SOP and is there adequate capacity until the next collection?									
D16	72	Has there been any unauthorised access to the site, if so, have the consequence been dealt with in accordance with the SOP?									
D17	72	Have all required checks and maintenance for plant and equipment on site been completed?									
D18	24	Are all welfare and toilet facilities available and maintained to the standards required by the SOP?									
D19	24	Has Contract Waste waste been removed or treated in accordance with the Environmental Permit for the site?									
D21	72	Is the facility reasonably free of pests and vermin?									
D22	24	Has any fly tipping or litter within the site or 5m of its boundary been removed?									
D23	24	Has any graffiti or unauthorised notice been removed and the area cleaned/repainted?									
D24	24	Have all Authorised Users been made aware of site rules?									
D25	24	Is all Household Hazardous Waste stored safely and securely and in line with the Environmental Permit?									
D26	3	Are there sufficient staff on site?									
E1	None	Has there been any breach of policies and procedures or Good Industry Practice of which you are aware?									

N/A	N/A	Has there been any attempted private trade entry?										
N/A	N/A	Has the site infrastructure (buildings, fencing, yard, tipping floor walls etc) been inspected and found to be satisfactory?										
N/A	N/A	Are all interceptors in good working condition, free from blockage and with adequate capacity until the next scheduled maintenance?										
N/A	N/A	Has there been any breach of waste acceptance procedures, waste transfer or duty of care procedures?										
N/A	N/A	Are all fuel tanks or other bunded storage vessels in good working order, free of visible leakage and damage?										
N/A	N/A	Is the spill kit available and complete?										
N/A	N/A	Is all emergency and fire fighting equipment available, complete and operable?										
N/A	N/A	RTS and Landfill only: Is the odour suppression system operating satisfactorily?										
N/A	N/A	Are all systems and procedures for controlling dust, noise and odour in place, operable and complied with?										
N/A	N/A	Are there any issues with fixed or freestanding structures?										

Key: ✓ Satisfactory; X = Action required; NI = Not Inspected; NA = Not Applicable

Note: Inspection should be completed daily on days when the facility is operational
If non-compliance is minor and resolved the same day, comments to be recorded on this form, in the Site Diary and Helpdesk.
Otherwise a Corrective Action Request (CAR) can be raised with CAR reference recorded in right hand column.

TCM Attendance (hours):

TCM Signature:

Comments:

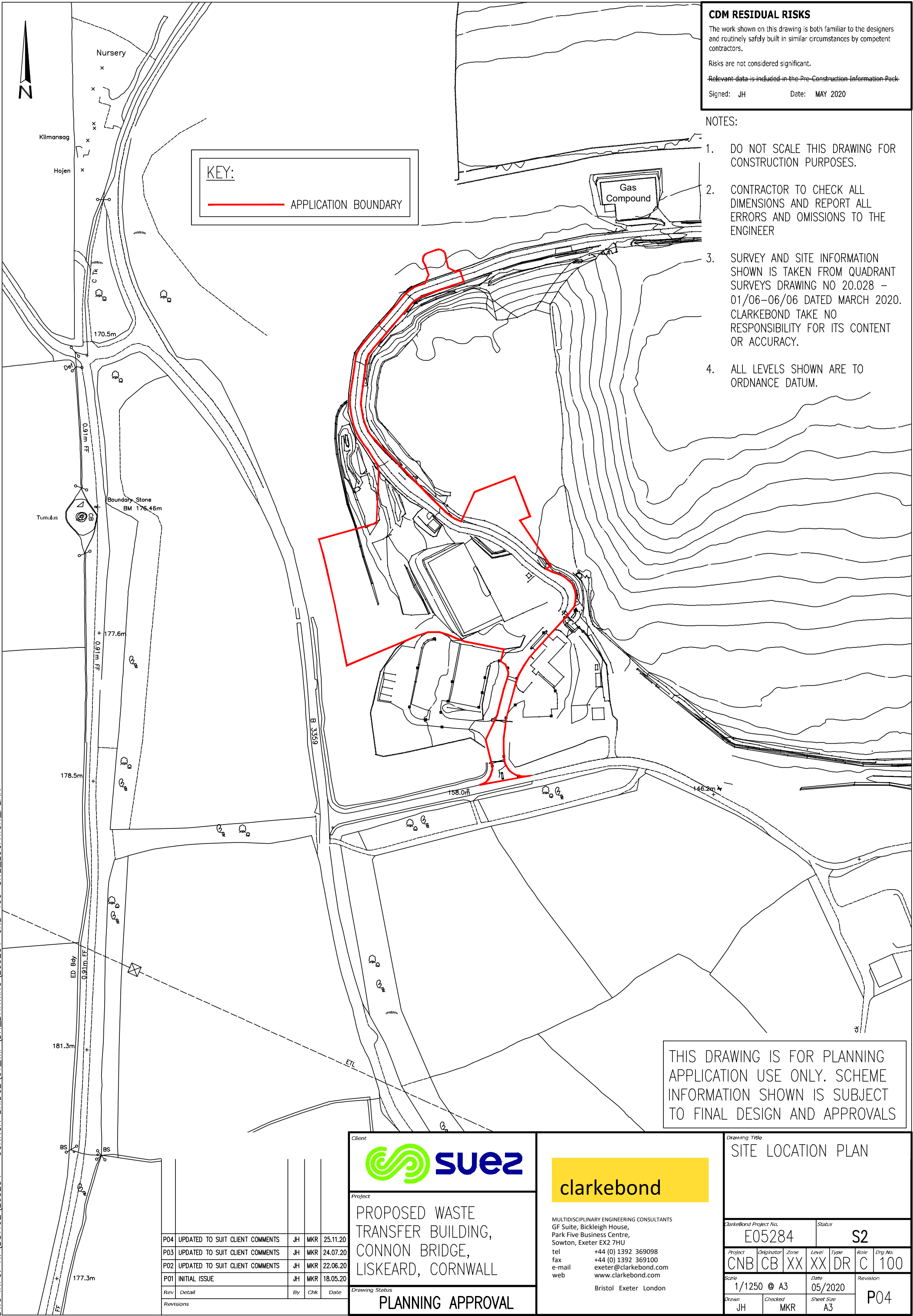
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Other	



Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location

DWG INFO: N: BS1192\E05284 - CONNON BRIDGE\01_WIP\DR_DRAWING\E05284-CNB-100-SITE_LOCATION_PLAN



P04	UPDATED TO SUIT CLIENT COMMENTS	JH	MKR	25.11.20
P03	UPDATED TO SUIT CLIENT COMMENTS	JH	MKR	24.07.20
P02	UPDATED TO SUIT CLIENT COMMENTS	JH	MKR	22.06.20
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	JH	MKR	18.05.20
Rev	Detail	By	Chk	Date
Revisions				

suez

Client

Project

PROPOSED WASTE TRANSFER BUILDING, CONNON BRIDGE, LISKEARD, CORNWALL

Drawing Status

PLANNING APPROVAL

clarkebond

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

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Bristol Exeter London

Drawing Title		SITE LOCATION PLAN					
ClarkeBond Project No.		E05284		Status		S2	
Project	Originator	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Drq No.	
CNB	CB	XX	XX	DR	C	100	
Scale		Date		Revision			
1/1250 @ A3		05/2020		P04			
Drawn	Checked	Sheet Size					
JH	MKR	A3					