enzygo environmental consultants

The Byre, Woodend Lane
Cromhall, Gloucestershire GL12 8AA

Tel: 01454 269237
www.enzygo.com

Our Ref: CRM.0121.001.PE.L.010

Permitting Service (Cardiff)
Natural Resources Wales
Cambria House
29 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0TP

26 November 2019

Sent by email to louise.bailey@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT VARIATION APPLICATION
Site Name: Bryn Pica Waste Operations
Applicant: Cynon Valley Waste Management Ltd.
Permit Application Reference Number: EPR/AP3199FE/V013

Dear Ms Bailey

We have received your 'Notice requiring further information' issued under paragraph 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016, as amended. Please find enclosed our response to all questions in relation to our Environmental Permit Variation Application for the Bryn Pica Waste Operations Facility.

Table 1: Responses to Schedule 5 Questions

Ref	Question	Response
1.	Are batteries treated under this permit?	Batteries may be received as incidental inclusions in the incoming wastes. They are removed during manual sorting processes.
2.	Are hazardous wastes treated under this permit?	The only hazardous waste handled on-site are certain types of waste paint (e.g. those containing solvents). Paint is stored on-site in a dedicated storage container where it is bulked up for treatment elsewhere. No treatment is carried out on-site other than bulking up and short-term storage within the storage times indicated in the Permit Variation Application. No changes to these arrangements are proposed as part of this variation application.
3.	Clarify releases from site	There are no changes to the final water discharge points from the site. There is one discharge point to water which is shown in the northern area of the site which serves the MRF, Mattress Recycling Facility and the site office amenity areas. Water is discharged via a sealed drainage system with an oil interceptor installed. This arrangement is not changing as a result of this variation. There are no direct releases to water from the WTS or physical treatment facility. Releases from both areas are discharged to the landfill effluent treatment facility via a sealed drainage system which also handles leachate from the landfill site. There are no changes to the drainage system associated with the WTS. The physical treatment facility location has been relocated as part of this permit variation as

Ref	Question	Response
		described in the application, however the discharge arrangements into the landfill leachate collection system and treatment processes remains unchanged. This minor change to drainage arrangements from the physical treatment facility is described in the Application Report. See also Drawings Section of Application Report (Drawing titled 'Location and Specification of Upgraded Dewatering Bay (Treatment of Gully Waste)') for drainage route.
4.	Airing damp mattresses	There is no airing of mattresses outside.
5.	Hardstanding	This information is provided in the Permit Application in Table 3.4.1 in relation to the proposed changes to operations.
6.	Physical Treatment System drainage	The Physical Treatment System drains effluent to a sump which is then discharged to the landfill leachate collection system. See also response to Qu3.
7.	SSSIs	Please see attached updated ERA which now includes potential impacts on the additional two SSSIs. SSSIs are both primarily grassland habitats. In summary, the facility has: • no point source emissions to air; • no releases to water which are in hydraulic continuity of either SSSI; and • no impacts in relation to pests or dust which are likely to reach either SSSI. The ERA has been updated to acknowledge the presence of the SSSIs (enclosed with updated sections highlighted in yellow). The Risk Matrix in Appendix C of the Application Report has been reviewed and no changes were required to be made. Therefore, the conclusions of the original ERA remain valid.
8.	Include all new waste types in Odour Management Plan (OMP) and Odour Assessment (OA)	The current Permit Variation application provides information on why the new waste types are not likely to generate any additional risks to the currently accepted wastes as they are similar in nature (Table 3.5.1). During telephone discussions with NRW, it was explained by NRW that additional risks may arise from those wastes which may have been stored at other waste sites for prolonged periods of time and therefore may present a different odour profile compared with household wastes received directly. To take this potential additional risk into account, the following information has been supplied: • Updated OA to include additional waste codes, enclosed with this letter. • Updated Appendix E: OMP – Additional Aspects – Storage of Solid Fraction Digestate and Acceptance and Handling of Wastes from External Waste Facilities, enclosed with this letter with changes highlighted in yellow. With reference to the OMP, wastes from households and wastes from waste treatment facilities arrive onto site and are then tipped together into the MRF. It is not possible to separate wastes from these two different origins beyond this point, therefore, on a conservative basis, the Odour Control Matrix has been produced

Ref	Question	Response
		based on the waste types with the higher odour ratings. This would be the wastes arising from other treatment facilities. Wastes coded as 19 12 10 are no longer proposed to be accepted at the facility. Wastes coded as 19 12 12 are to cover solid fraction digestate only. An updated table of waste codes is also enclosed with this letter with changes highlighted in yellow.
9.	Consider SSSIs in Odour Assessment (OA)	SSSIs have been included as receptors in the updated and revised OA.
10.	Pests Management Plan – SSSIs inclusion	This plan is no longer required as the Operator no longer wants to accept wastes coded as 19 12 10 as agreed with NRW during telephone conversation.
11.	Pests Management Plan – additional waste codes	This plan is no longer required as the Operator no longer wants to accept wastes coded as 19 12 10. As part of the ongoing management of the facility, the Pest Management Plan will be updated accordingly.
12-25	FPMP updates	The facility is not accepting any new wastes which change the fire risk profile of the facility. As shown in Table 2, which is enclosed in this letter, the only new potentially combustible wastes are similar in nature to wastes already accepted at the Facility. This means that a FPMP is not required to be submitted as part of this Permit Variation Application as the only material change is increasing the throughput of wastes. The Operator will continue to develop a compliant FPMP for the Facility and it is understood that an Improvement Condition will be included in the varied Permit to ensure that it is submitted to NRW for approval in due course.

I trust that you now have all the information you require to issue the Environmental Permit.

Yours sincerely

E J Hall

Jane Hall CEnv MIEMA MCIWM
Principal Consultant
Enzygo Limited

Enc: Updated Additional Waste Codes
Application Report Updated Section 4: Environmental Risk Assessment
Application Report Updated Appendix E: OMP
Revised Odour Assessment

4.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

4.1 Scope of the Assessment

4.1.1 This Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) was completed to support the Permit variation application. This ERA was prepared in response to Question 6 on the NRW Application Form Part C2.

4.1.2 This report follows the guidance as described within the EA's Guidance: *Risk assessments for your environmental permits*, updated January 2019. This guidance identifies the following potential risks to the environment, as a result of the proposed changes, which have been be considered and included in this assessment:

- odour impact and effects;
- noise impact;
- accidents and amenity impact from uncontrolled or unintended ('fugitive') emissions, including dust, litter, pests and pollutants that shouldn't be in the discharge; and
- site waste.

4.1.3 Impacts from these aspects are discussed in this section of the report including qualitative assessments. The outcome of these assessments is presented in Appendix C, which presents the results of the qualitative risk assessment been carried out to determine impact from the proposed changes on the environment.

4.1.4 The proposed changes do not increase point source emissions released from the facility. There are no point source emissions to air or land from the waste treatment operations. There are no changes to emissions released to water, other than the relocation of the physical treatment facility (treatment of gully suckings) which does not involve any changes to the nature or volumes of effluent generator, or the discharge or treatment arrangements (see Section 3.5). For this reason, no specific assessments have been carried out as part of this ERA in relation to point source emissions.

4.1.5 The Waste Processing Facility will be operated in compliance with requirements detailed in the relevant technical guidance notes, specifically the EA's *Technical Guidance Note S5.06*, *Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non- Hazardous Waste,* 2013. Techniques to minimise the environmental impacts associated with the facility are Section 3.0 above and in the Risk Assessments presented in Appendix C of this report.

4.2 Nearby Sensitive Receptors

4.2.1 Key receptors that have the potential to be impacted by emissions from the site are summarised in Table 4.2.1 below. Locations of nearby ecological sensitive receptors were investigated using the government's magic.gov website and none of the following types of sites, areas or zones were located within 2km of the facility:

- Nitrate Vulnerable Zone;
- Local Nature Reserve;
- National Nature Reserve;
- Ramsar Site;

- Special Protection Area;
- Special Area of Conservation;
- Nitrate Sensitive Area;
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Environmentally Sensitive Area; or
- National Park.

Table 4.2.1: Sensitive Receptors

Receptor	Type	Distance (m) from MRF	Direction	Distance (m) from WTS	Direction
Biogen AD Facility	Industrial	60m	NNW	730m	N
Unnamed watercourse	Watercourse	140m	SW	640m	SSE
Coedcae Farm	Residential	1250m	S	500m	S
Residential area of Abernant	Residential	1700m	S	1050m	S
Tir-ergyd	Residential	850m	WSW	1050m	WNW
Dylas Cottage	Residential	720m	WNW	1200m	NW
Ysgubor-wen House	Residential	1500m	SW	1050m	SW
Gelli-uchan Farm	Residential	1100m	W	1500m	NW
Dylas Farm	Residential/Agricultural	860m	NW	1540m	NNW
Cwm Glo A Glyndyrys	Ecological	1630m	E	1600m	ENE
Bryncarnau Grasslands	Ecological	1260m	NNW	1900m	NNW

4.2.2 The Operator of the Bryn Pica Landfill Site is the same as the Operator of Bryn Pica Waste Operations (which will include the digestate storage area) and therefore have been excluded as a receptor as they are part of the same organisation and there are shared operations.

4.2.3 The Facility is not located within a flood zone.

4.2.4 The site is over a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone which is a Secondary A aquifer however it is not within a Source Protection Zone.

4.3 Odour Emissions

4.3.1 The odour profile of the MRF is not likely to change. The new waste types are comparable to existing waste types already included in the Permit (see Section 3.5). All operations are carried out within a building and the new plant and equipment is not anticipated to result in any change the odour profile. Whilst the throughput is increasing by increasing the efficiency of the facility through the

installation of processing equipment which operates at high speeds, factors which have the potential to increase odour i.e. the retention time or storage volumes, will not increase. Following improvements to fire prevention measures on-site, retention times and storage volumes will be better controlled and, in all instances, will either remain the same or decrease compared with current levels.

4.3.2 To demonstrate this, a qualitative risk assessment of the impact of odour on the local environment has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk to the environment from odour is low.

4.3.3 The Mattress Recycling Facility and Inert Waste Treatment Facility do not carry out odour generating activities.

4.3.4 The proposed changes to the Physical Treatment Facility do not change the odour profile and provide a higher level of environmental protection.

4.3.5 Within the WTS, the addition of the solid fraction digestate storage has the potential to increase the odour profile. Changes to the MRF operations do not result in any significant changes to the odour profile as the only change is an increase in throughput. The residence time of the waste is unlikely to increase, and the new waste types proposed are comparable with existing wastes accepted onto site. However, as the new waste types are received from other waste sites, it is possible that they may have been stored for prolonged periods of time prior to transfer, which may result in wastes being more odorous when delivered than those transferred to the WTS directly from households and commercial premises.

4.3.6 The potential impact of these changes has been investigated further by carrying out an odour assessment in line with the guidance provided in the following documents:

- Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance on assessment of odours for planning, IAQM, 2014 (termed 'the IAQM Guidance' for the purpose of this report); and
- NRW's 'How to comply with your environmental Permit Additional guidance for: H4 Odour Management' NRW, October 2014 (termed 'H4' for the purposes of this report).

4.3.7 The Odour Assessment is included in Appendix D of this report, which concludes that the overall likely odour effect as a result of the proposed changes is 'not significant,' with an overall assessment output of 'negligible effect'. The waste facility is a considerable distance from any highly sensitive receptors (>500m) and proposed changes are unlikely to result in complaints.

4.3.8 A standalone OMP is in place at the Facility. The OMP will be updated as required to reflect all proposed changes to operations. The operations relating to the storage and transfer of digestate and the acceptance of new waste types are included in Appendix E.

4.4 Noise Emissions

4.4.1 The proposed changes are not likely to result in additional emissions of noise. Whilst there will be new plant and equipment introduced to the site in the MRF, it is all contained within a building and it does not generate any additional noise compared with current operations. Furthermore, the facility is a significant distance from any sensitive receptors (>800m) and has no history of noise complaints.

4.4.2 Whilst the operational times have been amended compared with current operating times, the site is not located near any sensitive receptors and the closest resident is a significant distance away at

over 500m from the WTS and 600m from the MRF. For this reason, it is not considered necessary to carry out detailed noise modelling.

4.4.3 There are no changes to other plant areas which could impact the noise profile for the site.

4.4.4 A qualitative assessment of the impact of noise on the local environment has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk to the environment from noise is low.

4.5 Accidental Releases to Air

4.5.1 The proposed changes are not likely to result in additional fugitive releases to air. However, without controls in place, the increased throughput within the MRF may result in additional generation of dust.

4.5.2 The key sensitive receptors are operatives at the site and operatives of the adjacent Biogen AD Plant. The two SSSIs in Table 4.2.1 are unlikely to be impacted by accidental emissions to air given the significant distance between the Facility and these sites.

4.5.3 As per current operations, all waste material will arrive onto site in enclosed or sheeted vehicles to minimise fugitive releases. Warnings are issued to customers of the site in the event of non-conformance with this measure. All waste delivery vehicles will have their wheels cleaned prior to exiting the reception building if needed to ensure no litter is tracked out of the building from plant areas accessed via unsealed roads (WTS and Physical Treatment Facility).

4.5.4 Following implementation of changes, waste processing will continue to take place inside the MRF building in a controlled environment. The majority of the treated wastes are stored in buildings, containers or bunkers, which serve to minimise the risk of dust, or within compacted bales in designated storage areas. In addition, management controls include good housekeeping practices and undertaking routine visual inspections of the site and its immediate environs to identify any dusty releases or other materials.

4.5.5 Activities on site will be managed in accordance with the operator's management systems. This will include regular inspections and maintenance of equipment, including all point source emissions to air to ensure risks of fugitive emissions from site are kept to a minimum.

4.5.6 As stated in Section 3.6, a standalone AMP is in place at the Facility and will be updated to incorporate the proposed changes to operations. The additional aspects related to the proposed changes are included in Appendix B.

4.5.7 As stated in Section 3.6, a standalone FPMP is in place at the Facility and will include the proposed changes to operations. The FPMP is included as part of this application.

4.5.8 A qualitative assessment of the impact of fugitive releases to air has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk to the environment is low.

4.6 Accidental Releases to Water and Land

4.6.1 The site is over an aquifer but is not within a Source Protection Zone. Receptors identified are the ground and groundwater beneath the site. The two SSSIs in Table 4.2.1 are unlikely to be impacted by emissions to water or land given the significant distance between the Facility and these sites.

4.6.2 The proposed changes are not likely to result in additional fugitive releases to water and the following proposed changes will improve prevention and mitigation of potential impacts to land and water in the event of an incident:

- The Physical Treatment Facility has been relocated to a new area where incoming wastes (gully suckings) are stored on sealed hardstanding, which drains towards the concrete collection sumps with a concrete bund in place around the perimeter of the storage area to prevent spills to land.

- As stated in Section 3.6, a standalone FPMP is in place at the Facility and will include the proposed changes to operations. The FPMP addresses firewater run-off and specifies measures to prevent such releases entering watercourses. This is primarily achieved by the construction of two firewater holding lagoons near the MRF and WTS.

4.6.3 The site has been engineered to provide robust containment to minimise risks of fugitive emissions to groundwater with concrete handstanding installed in the main waste storage areas. There are no new liquids to be stored on-site as a result of the changes.

4.6.4 There is no potential for liquids to be generated within the mattress recycling buildings, and there are no changes which could generate pollutants from this operation.

4.6.5 Solid fraction digestate stored within the WTS building is provided with a concrete storage clamp to prevent release of digestate outside of the building. Digestate is dewatered and has a very low moisture content minimising the potential for leaching off-site.

4.6.6 There are no changes to external waste storage areas which would result in additional generation of pollutants, other than an increase of waste processed in the MRF. Storage areas are situated on concrete hardstanding.

4.6.7 Any liquor generated within the WTS buildings will be directed to foul sewer, via the Byrn Pica Landfill effluent treatment facility, and be regulated by a trade effluent consent by Dwr Cymru.

4.6.8 As stated in Section 3.6, a standalone AMP is in place at the Facility and will be updated to incorporate the proposed changes to operations. The additional aspects related to the proposed changes are included in Appendix B.

4.6.9 A qualitative assessment of the impact of fugitive releases to water has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk is low.

4.7 Pests

4.7.1 The key sensitive receptors identified for pests include the local human population, and users of the site itself. The two SSSIs in Table 4.2.1 are unlikely to be impacted by pests given the significant distance between the Facility and these sites. Potential hazards include vermin and flies attracted to waste delivered and stored on site. Areas which could attract pests are the MRF and WTS buildings and externally stored wastes.

4.7.2 The proposed changes are not likely to result in an increase in the level of pests on-site. Volumes of waste stored on-site, and retention times will be controlled to fixed maximum levels.

4.7.3 Pests can be attracted to food sources which may be present in the incoming waste materials and it is proposed that the input of wastes, and therefore subsequent storage of incoming and sorted/treated wastes will increase.

4.7.4 Waste processing will continue to take place inside the MRF and WTS buildings in a controlled environment. In addition, management controls to be implemented include good housekeeping practices and undertaking routine visual inspections of the site and its immediate environs to identify any signs of pests.

4.7.5 Any issues identified will be noted in the site diary, investigated and appropriate remedial action taken.

4.7.6 The facility has been designed and will be operated in such a way that the attraction of animals, vermin, pests and flies is reduced to a minimum. All waste acceptance activities are carried out within a building. Wastes arriving at the site will be managed using the 'first-in', 'first-out waste handling practice, reducing as far as possible the storage time of untreated materials at the facility.

4.7.7 The site will be carefully managed including good housekeeping procedures and regular checks will be made within and around the site for litter and spillages. In addition, the site access and highway outside will be regularly inspected to ensure the access routes in and out of the facility are kept clean.

4.7.8 The Operator has a vermin/pest control contract set up with a pest control specialist. Monthly pest control inspections will continue to be carried out by the contractor which are recorded along with any actions undertaken. The effectiveness of these techniques will be kept under review and appropriate modifications implemented if required. Records of all vermin and pest control visits and initiatives will continue to be maintained and will be available for inspection by the relevant authorities.

4.7.9 A qualitative assessment of the impact of pests on the local environment has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk to the environment from pests is low.

4.8 Mud and Litter

4.8.1 The key sensitive receptors which may be affected by mud and litter include the local human population, and users of the site itself. The two SSSIs in Table 4.2.1 are unlikely to be impacted by mud or litter given the significant distance between the Facility and these sites

4.8.2 Increased generation of mud is highly unlikely as a result of the proposed changes.

4.8.3 Without controls in place, litter may increase due to the increased throughput of waste. Waste processing will continue to take place inside the MRF and WTS buildings in a controlled environment. Wastes which may generate litter are stored in buildings, containers or bunkers, which serve to minimise the risk of wind-blown litter, or within compacted bales in designated storage areas. In addition, management controls include good housekeeping practices and undertaking daily visual inspections of the site and its immediate environs to identify any litter which are recorded by site supervisors.

4.8.4 Any issues identified will be noted in the site diary, investigated and appropriate remedial action taken.

4.8.5 A qualitative assessment of the impact of litter on the local environment has been carried out considering controls in place to assess the impact of the proposed changes and is included in Appendix C of this report. Based on the output of this risk assessment, the potential risk to the environment from litter is low.

4.9 Waste Recycling, Recovery or Disposal

4.9.1 The purpose of the Bryn Pica Waste Operations site is to provide a recycling service to the Rhondda Cynon Taff district to handle municipal, commercial and industrial wastes. There are no proposed changes to the wastes accepted onto or transferred from the Inert Material Recycling Facility, Physical Treatment Facility or the Mattress Recycling Facility. Changes to the MRF and WTS are described in the sections below.

Materials Recycling Facility

4.9.2 The MRF achieves an already high recyclable material sorting rate of 80% which will be increased to a projected 90% following installation of new high efficiency plant and equipment and increased automation. Recyclable materials are separated into waste streams on-site for recycling off-site.

4.9.3 The high projected efficiency of the MRF demonstrates the Operator's continued commitment to adhering to the waste hierarchy. The improvements to the efficiency of the MRF and the increased throughput at the facility will contribute significantly to the Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council's ambitious recycling targets.

4.9.4 Residual wastes which cannot be recycled are recovered by incineration at a facility which has 'R1 status' (currently Trident Park Incinerator, Cardiff).

4.9.5 There is a small amount of waste (comprising less than 0.5%) of the incoming waste stream, which cannot be recycled or recovered, which is sent to the adjacent Bryn Pica Landfill. Whilst the volume of waste accepted onto site is proposed to increase in volume, the percentage of the material which is recycled will increase.

Waste Transfer Station

4.9.6 The WTS operations will remain the same aside from acceptance of solid fraction digestate, which is a new waste stream. The proposed throughput of digestate is 1000 tonnes per annum which will be transferred off-site and spread to land.

4.10 Conclusions

4.10.1 Qualitative environmental risk assessments have been carried out to determine whether the proposed changes to the Bryn Pica Waste Operations Facility can be carried out with minimal risk to the environment, and without causing significant pollution. All risk assessments have been undertaken in accordance with relevant NRW Guidance and best practice.

4.10.2 The assessments undertaken consider the possible impacts on sensitive receptors from the proposed changes to the waste operations. The risk assessments have considered both the design and operational practices at the Facility and conclude that:

- The overall risk to receptors from odour from the proposed changes is 'not significant' according to the criteria in the IAQM Guidance. The Operator will continue to adhere to the controls in the Facility's OMP which will be updated to include the proposed changes to ensure operation control measures remain appropriate.
- By applying the proposed control measures, the risk of release of fugitive emissions to air and water is low as a result of the proposed changes.
- The overall risks from vermin, pests and litter is low due to the control measures in place and the minimal volume of waste-containing food sources.

- The overall risk to receptors from accidents which may arise due to the proposed changes is low due to the low-risk nature of activities on the site and the control measures in place. Overall, changes to the plant will serve to better protect receptors reducing the risk of accidents.
- The impact from noise emissions as a result of the proposed changes is low as the changes do not materially increase the level of noise generated from the Facility.
- Waste streams produced by the site operators are likely to fall as the new plant and equipment proposed to be installed within the MRF will improve efficiency and increase projected recycling levels from 80% to 90% of the incoming waste streams.

In summary, the proposed changes to the Bryn Pica Waste Operations Facility are not considered to represent an unacceptable risk to the environment.

Updated List of Waste Codes

The wastes to be accepted at the Facility have been updated. Waste codes 19 12 10 and 19 12 12 are no longer required to be accepted at the Facility. For clarity, all the additional wastes to be accepted at the Facility and a comparison with the currently accepted wastes are provided on Table 2 below. Changes are highlighted in yellow.

Table 2: Updated Additional Waste Codes

Waste Code	Description	Similar waste codes included in Permit	Description	Required by Permit Variation?	Waste Facility where new waste codes are accepted
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste	NA	NA	Yes	WTS
19 12 01	paper and cardboard	20 01 01	paper and cardboard	Yes	MRF
19 12 02	ferrous metal	16 01 17	ferrous metal	Yes	MRF
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal	16 01 18	non-ferrous metal	Yes	MRF
19 12 04	plastic and rubber	20 01 39	Plastics	Yes	MRF
19 12 05	glass	20 01 02	Glass	Yes	MRF
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06	20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	Yes	MRF
19 12 08	textiles	20 01 11	Textiles	Yes	MRF
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)	20 02 02	soil and stones	Yes	MRF
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)	Various	Similar to residual wastes from other EWC Chapter 20 codes.	No longer required following review	NA
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	Various	Only required to accept solid digestate onto the WTS.	Waste code is still required however it is only needed to accept solid digestate in the WTS	WTS

Application Report Appendix E (Updated): OMP – Additional Aspects – Storage of Solid Fraction Digestate and Acceptance and Handling of Wastes from External Waste Facilities

Ref	Aspect	Odour Source	Scenario	Odour Rating	Monitoring	Control
MRF						
1.	Vehicle off-loading	Bulk wastes being tipped	Tipping of waste releases trapped odours and exposes new odour surfaces. Wastes may contain residual contamination which may be odorous.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping.	Severely offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. Tipping is only carried out within the building. Wastes are typically stored for 1-2 days.
2.	Waste stored in MRF building	Fugitive emission from MRF building when doors are open	Wastes may contain residual contamination which may be odorous.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping.	Severely offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. If odorous wastes are accepted into the MRF, they will be processed quickly (FIFO) or removed from site. Wastes are typically stored for 1-2 days.
3.	Treatment and separation of waste in MRF	Treatment by sorting, screening, separation, bailing and compaction.	Movement and treatment of waste releases trapped odours and exposes new odour surfaces. Wastes may contain residual contamination which may be odorous.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping. Checked during manual sorting.	Highly offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. If odorous wastes are accepted into the MRF, they will be processed quickly (FIFO) or removed from site. Treatment processes are only carried out within building.

Ref	Aspect	Odour Source	Scenario	Odour Rating	Monitoring	Control
						Wastes are typically stored for 1-2 days.
4.	Transfer from MRF to waste storage areas	From wastes within vehicle	Release of odour whilst waste is moved which exposes new odour surfaces. Wastes may contain residual contamination which may be odorous.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping. Checked during manual sorting. Checked prior to storage.	Highly offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. If odorous wastes are received into the MRF, they will be processed quickly (FIFO). Wastes storage times are minimised. Wastes are not readily degradable and therefore are unlikely to generate odour.
5.	Storage of separated waste recyclable materials	Storage of waste in waste individual storage areas	If stored for extended periods, some wastes may generate odour. Wastes may contain residual contamination which may be odorous.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping. Checked during manual sorting. Checked prior to storage.	Highly offensive wastes are not accepted onto site or will have been removed from site following checks carried out upstream. Wastes storage times are minimised. Plastic wastes are not readily degradable and therefore are unlikely to generate odour.
6.	Storage of residual wastes	Storage of waste in residual waste storage areas	If stored for extended periods, some wastes may generate odour. Wastes may contain residual	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping. Checked during manual sorting.	Severely offensive wastes are not accepted onto site or will have been removed from site

Ref	Aspect	Odour Source	Scenario	Odour Rating	Monitoring	Control
			contamination which may be odorous.		Checked prior to storage.	following checks carried out upstream. Wastes storage times are minimised.
WTS						
7.	Vehicle off-loading (digestate)	Bulk wastes being tipped	Tipping of waste releases trapped odours and exposes new odour surfaces.	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping.	Severely offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. Tipping is only carried out within WTS structure. Wastes are stored for up to 2 weeks within bunker. Limited potential impact on receptors due to location and wind direction.
8.	Transfer from WTS off-site (digestate)	Wastes within vehicle	Release of odour whilst waste is moved exposes new odour surfaces	High	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping.	Highly offensive wastes are not accepted onto site. If highly odorous digestate is accepted into the WTS, it will be removed from site. Wastes are stored for up to 2 weeks. Wastes are not likely to degrade within this timeframe and therefore are unlikely to generate offensive odours. Limited potential impact on receptors due to

Ref	Aspect	Odour Source	Scenario	Odour Rating	Monitoring	Control
						location and wind direction.
9.	Storage of solid fraction digestate	Digestate stored on concrete hardstanding within WTS	If stored for extended periods, wastes may generate odour	Medium	Checked during waste acceptance. Checked during tipping.	Severely offensive wastes are not accepted onto site, solid fraction digestate is typically not severely odorous. Tipping is only carried out within WTS structure. Wastes are stored for a maximum of 2 weeks. Limited potential impact on receptors due to location and wind direction.