

PEMBROKE DOCK RECYCLING FACILITY

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

FEBRUARY 2016

Prepared for:

Sundorne Products Limited
Potters Yard
Severn Road
Welshpool
Powys
SY21 7YE

ExCAL Limited

ExCAL House, Capel Hendre Industrial Estate,
Ammanford, Carmarthenshire. SA18 3SJ
Tel: 01269 831606
Fax: 01269 841867



DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

PROJECT:	PEMBROKE DOCK RECYCLING FACILITY
TITLE:	PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROJECT REF:	240-02-04-15
REPORT No.:	240-02-04.Rev 2

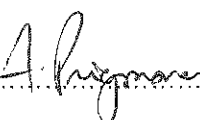
PREPARED BY:

C Gray:



APPROVED BY:

A Prigmore:



Version	Date	Amendments
Original	November 2015	
Revision 1	January 2016	Plan updated to accommodate additional storage area and new waste codes as outlined in section 2.1.4
Revision 2	February 2016	Updated section 5.1.3 and control measures

This report, and information or advice which it contains, is provided by ExCAL solely for internal use and reliance by its Client in performance of ExCAL's duties and liabilities under its contract with the Client. Any advice, opinions, or recommendations within this report should be read and relied upon only in the context of the report as a whole. The advice and opinions in this report are based upon the information made available to ExCAL at the date of this report and on current UK standards, codes, technology and construction practices as at the date of this report. Following final delivery of this report to the Client, ExCAL will have no further obligation or duty to advise the Client on any matters, including development affecting the information or advice provided in this report. This report has been prepared by ExCAL in their professional capacity as Environmental Consultants. The contents of this report do not, in any way, purport to include any manner of legal advice or opinion. This report is prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of ExCAL's contract with the Client. Regard should be had to those terms and conditions when considering and/or placing any reliance on this report. Should the Client wish to release this report to a Third Party for the party's reliance, ExCAL may, at its discretion, agree to such release provided that:

- (a) ExCAL's written agreement is obtained prior to such release and,
- (b) By release of the report to the Third Party, that Third Party does not acquire any rights, contractual or otherwise, whatsoever against ExCAL and ExCAL, accordingly, assume no duties, liabilities or obligations to that Third Party, and
- (c) ExCAL accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage incurred by the Client or for any conflict of ExCAL's interests arising out of the Client's release of this report to the Third Party.

PEMBROKE DOCK RECYCLING FACILITY

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Contents	Page
1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SPECIFIED WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS	1
2.0 SITE LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT	2
2.1 Process Overview	2
2.1.1 <i>Delivery and Removal</i>	2
2.1.2 <i>Treatment</i>	2
2.1.3 <i>Storage</i>	2
2.1.4 <i>Accepted Waste Types</i>	3
3.0 GUIDANCE	4
4.0 SOURCE PATHWAY RECEPTOR	5
4.1 Pest Source Characterisation	5
4.1.1 <i>Delivery of untreated wastes</i>	5
4.1.2 <i>Fugitive odour emissions</i>	5
4.1.3 <i>Storage of waste</i>	5
4.2 Pest Pathway Characterisation	5
4.3 Pest Receptor Characterisation	6
5.0 MONITORING	7
5.1 Fly Monitoring	7
5.1.1 <i>Monitoring Adult Flies at the Source</i>	7
5.1.2 <i>Monitoring Larval Flies at the Source</i>	8
5.1.3 <i>Monitoring Adult Flies at Complainants' location</i>	8
5.2 Bird Monitoring	8
5.3 Rat Monitoring	8
6.0 CONTROL MEASURES	9
6.1 Source - Delivery of Untreated Wastes	9
6.2 Source - Fugitive Odour Emissions	10
6.3 Storage of Waste	10
7.0 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING	11
8.0 CONTINGENCY CONTROL MEASURES	12
8.1 Loss of Process Control	12
8.2 Plant Breakdown	12
8.3 Boat Delayed Resulting in Material Requiring a Longer Storage Period on Site	12
APPENDIX A Drawing	
APPENDIX B Fly Monitoring Record Forms	
APPENDIX C Pest Complaint Form	

1.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SPECIFIED WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Sundorne Products Limited operates a recycling facility at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire.

The site address is: -

Unit 41,
The Dockyard,
Pembroke Dock,
Pembrokeshire,
SA72 6TD.

The hours of operation for the facility are: -

Monday – Saturday	07.30 – 19.30
Sundays and Public Holidays	09.00 – 16.00

Planning Permission with reference 13/1039/PA was granted by Pembrokeshire County Council for a **“Waste transfer station including a reception hall and shredding and bailing facility”** on the 30th May 2014.

A tier 3 bespoke permit for a household, commercial and industrial waste transfer station with treatment has been granted for the facility and has the reference number EPR/PB3490HB.

Treatment can be for either recovery or disposal.

All treatment and storage of waste must take place on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage to foul sewer. Storage may take place either in a building or outside.

The maximum quantity of waste that can be accepted in accordance with the environmental permit is 74,999 tonnes per year.

No hazardous wastes can be accepted at the site.

2.0 SITE LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT

A layout drawing for the Pembroke Dock Recycling Facility is included in Appendix A of this document.

The process machinery that will be utilised on the site are summarised in Table 1 below: -

Equipment	Model	Serial Number
Shredder	SATRIND Shredder	406415
Screener	60MM DRUM SM518	
Baler	Cross Wrap CK TR121/006	1103817

2.1 Process Overview

2.1.1 Delivery and Removal

During site opening hours, waste will be delivered to the site by residual waste collection and bulk transport vehicles. Fines and wastes will exit via suitably enclosed transport vehicles.

Upon entering the site, all vehicles will be weighed at the weighbridge and then directed to unload waste in the enclosed reception hall within the waste reception building.

Safe systems of work will be in place to ensure that loading and unloading of waste into and out of the processing plant is undertaken in an appropriate manner to minimise risk of accident or incident.

2.1.2 Treatment

All waste accepted at the site will be treated to prepare it for onward transport to off-site recycling and incineration facilities.

This will involve shredding, screening, separation and baling processes.

Recyclates will be stored separately within containers before being transported for re-processing.

To prevent dusts and fines resulting from the processing techniques entering the working environment, dust and fines collection systems are incorporated within the treatment equipment.

Additional dust suppression will be implemented by damping down where deemed necessary. All processing will take place within the waste reception building, and therefore, release of dust and fines to the external environment will be minimal.

A de-odourising agent will be sprayed onto the waste prior to baling to minimise odour generation.

2.1.3 Storage

Processed waste will be baled and wrapped in plastic film to ensure environmental protection during transportation. Baled and wrapped waste will be transferred in an appropriate manner to a dedicated external storage area prior to onward transportation to further treatment / recovery facilities.

An inspection of stored wastes for pest infestations or damage of wrapping will be carried out on a daily basis by the site supervisor, and shall be recorded in the site diary.

On detection (or notification) of pest infestation or damage to bale wrapping, immediate repairs will be undertaken, with pest control measures implemented if appropriate.

The incident and the remedial action shall be recorded in the site diary.

There is sufficient external storage capacity for the storage of 4,500 tonnes of baled and wrapped waste. As part of the lease agreement with Milford Haven port Authority, baled waste will not be stored externally on site for longer than 12 weeks.

Baled waste will be stored in accordance with TGN7.1 to reduce the risk of fire.

2.1.4 Accepted Waste Types

Only waste categorised under Environmental Waste Code 20 03 01 can currently be accepted at the Pembroke Dock Materials Recycling Facility. The description of this waste type is given below: -

20 03 01 - Mixed municipal waste (consisting of general 'black bag' waste or Household Waste Recycling Centre residual waste only).

The maximum amount of mixed municipal waste that can be accepted at the site is 74,000 tonnes per year.

An application has been submitted to add the below waste codes to be accepted at the facility.

15 01 02 - plastic packaging;
15 01 04 - metallic packaging;
15 01 06 - mixed packaging;
19 12 12 - other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11;
20 01 01 - paper and cardboard;
20 01 11 - textiles;
20 01 39 - plastics;

The above waste streams will either just be bulked up or baled and wrapped in 8-10 layers to prevent fugitive odour emissions, ready for storage at the facility prior to being loaded on the ship.

15 01 07 - glass packaging;
20 01 02 - glass.

All glass waste will be skipped ready for loading into containers.

20 03 07 - bulky waste.

Bulky waste will be bulked together as far as reasonably practical and stored ready to be loaded onto the ship.

20 01 08 - biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste.

Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste is the most likely additional waste stream to emit fugitive odour attracting pests, and as such the waste will be bulked up in preparation for transport to Withy hedge Landfill, removed every day with no overnight storage.

The waste accepted at the facility will remain non-hazardous, with similar processes, storage and waste acceptance, and as such the current odour monitoring and checks will remain largely applicable. In order to take a conservative approach, olfactory monitoring will be increased from a minimum of twice a week to three times a week, with increased checks of the site and bale conditions.

Processing will still be undertaken within the enclosed building for all new additional waste streams.

3.0 GUIDANCE

This Pest Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with current best practice and consideration has also been given to the guidance 'Environmental Agency - Fly Management: How to comply with your environmental permit'.

This management plan is based on the Source – Pathway – Receptor model which aims to control risks at source by implementing effective and robust control measures.

Assessments are usually based on conservative worst case scenarios and are not a reflection of the preventative measures in place at the site.

The aim of this document is to provide a summary of appropriate physical and management controls that will be employed to minimise problems relating to pests at the site. It provides a site specific assessment of the potential sources of pests, the pathways pests can take from the site and the receptors which could be impacted.

Where a source or pathway has been identified, mitigation measures to prevent or control pests are outlined.

4.0 SOURCE PATHWAY RECEPTOR

The following pests are likely to be associated with the site: -

Pests	Likelihood
Common houseflies (<i>Musca domestica</i>)	High
Blow flies: Bluebottles/Greenbottles (<i>Calliphora/Lucilia</i>)	Medium
Fruit flies (<i>Drosophila spp.</i>)	Low
Flesh flies (<i>Sarcophagidae</i>)	Low
Brown Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	High
Seagulls	Low

4.1 Pest Source Characterisation

Following review of the operational process and the wastes which will be accepted at the site, the following sources for pests are considered to be applicable for the facility: -

4.1.1 Delivery of untreated wastes

Flies are commonly associated with food and green waste (putrescible waste) – eggs are laid on the waste from both domestic and trade waste bins. Fruit fly larvae can also be found in rotting vegetation or vegetable waste, and flesh flies are attracted to meat scraps.

Odour generated from food waste has the potential to attract local rats.

As the MRF accepts black bag waste and biodegradable and canteen waste, which may contain various food wastes, then the delivery of waste is a likely source for fly and rat infestations, particularly during warmer weather.

Common houseflies can cause widespread and severe problems, while bluebottles, flesh flies and fruit flies are likely to cause localised problems only.

As all deliveries will be in suitable covered vehicles, and all processing undertaken in an enclosed building, scavenging birds, such as seagulls, are not expected to be an issue.

4.1.2 Fugitive odour emissions

The unprocessed material that is unloaded, treated and baled at Pembroke Dock recycling facility is done so in an enclosed building, therefore the main pathway for odour release would be via roof vents and doorways when open.

Odours may also be generated from external storage of baled waste prior to onward transport.

Flies and rats could be attracted to the odours generated from the waste.

4.1.3 Storage of waste

Both odour generation and the presence of food waste from damaged bales are likely to attract flies, birds and rats (most commonly the Brown Rat).

4.2 Pest Pathway Characterisation

Most flies will remain near to their breeding sites – in this instance the putrescent waste accepted at the site.

A proportion of the flies however will disperse away; houseflies in particular are capable of dispersing over distances of several kilometres; although problems at distances greater than 3km from the source are rare. Significant impact can occur within 500m of the source.

Factors influencing dispersal vary; but increased levels of breeding at source generally result in higher dispersal levels in the case of fly infestation.

Weather also has the capacity to have an effect; dispersal is greater in calm and warm weather.

Typical bird scavenger species associated with waste activities will fly up to 30 miles between roosting and feeding sites.

Brown Rats are ubiquitous in the UK, and will thrive in the environment at the site, although they will only generally travel up to approximately 100m in search of food; therefore rats are likely to stay near the source.

4.3 Pest Receptor Characterisation

Pests can cause a number of problems for those affected. In all cases, there is a risk of the transmission of disease; rats are frequently responsible for infecting humans with Weil's disease and a variety of the respiratory illness Leptospirosis.

Flies are most likely to transmit disease through contact, for example walking on food after contact with putrescent and microbially contaminated substrates.

Flies are also generally considered an annoyance/nuisance, their continued presence at a person's home or workplace is both irritating and unpleasant.

In rare circumstances birds can also transmit diseases to humans, although they are mainly considered to be an annoyance/nuisance.

Locally sensitive receptors can be characterised as follows: -

- Settlement of Neyland – located 0.8 miles to the North across Milford Haven estuary;
- Settlement of Pembroke Dock – located 0.2 miles to the East;
- South Pembrokeshire Hospital – located 0.15 miles to the South;
- Site operational staff;
- Surrounding industrial estate users;
- Residents of Llanstadwell and Neyland and recreational users of the Haven to the north of the site;
- Public rights of way;
- Locally sensitive sites;
- Dock operations.

5.0 MONITORING

Monitoring pests at source is the primary mechanism by which any impact from the facility will be quantified and recorded.

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring is conducted at the facility, identifying any sources of pest infestation.

The monitoring techniques for flies, birds and rats are outlined below.

5.1 Fly Monitoring

Dependant on the time of the year, and the fly monitoring technique, monitoring will be undertaken either once or twice a week.

Benefits of monitoring: -

- The procedures outlined will help gain an idea of the levels of infestation, and help build up a picture of trends in fly numbers. Trends in fly numbers at the outline sources can be compared with trends in fly numbers at complainants' premises – providing evidence of a link;
- Establishing a 'normal' level will result in rises in numbers becoming noticeable, so early control measures or treatment can be put in place;
- Comparing numbers before and after control measures will indicate the effectiveness of the treatment.

5.1.1 *Monitoring Adult Flies at the Source*

Monitoring at the source within the processing building

The common housefly, most likely to cause a nuisance, readily rest on structural surfaces in the MRF building, therefore resting counts will be used to indicate population size.

Four to six 1 x 1 metre squares will be outlined with white paint on internal wall surfaces, with the centre of the square roughly head-height, in locations where flies are seen to be resting – away from frequent people or vehicle movements, and away from any processing that may obscure the squares.

The operator will count and record the number of flies resting within each square once or twice a week, dependant on the time of the year (April – October once a week, November – March once a week). Fly monitoring record forms for use by operators are contained in Appendix B.

Dust and cobwebs which may effect fly numbers on the white painted squares will occasionally be removed via brushing.

Less than 5 flies per square on each count will be considered to be acceptable; whereas numbers above 20 indicate an issue that requires further investigation.

Monitoring at the source around the bales

30cm wide rolls of adhesive fly papers will be hung up at roughly head height in areas where flies have been noted to monitor lesser housefly numbers around the bales.

A length of the adhesive paper will be pulled down from the roll at weekly intervals. The fly numbers stuck on the exposed paper will be counted and recorded at the end of the week using the fly monitoring record forms.

Counting in this storage location is only required between April and October. Where fly counts of a single species increases to 20 or more suggests that numbers are rising and may cause problems at receptors.

5.1.2 Monitoring Larval Flies at the Source

If elevated levels of adult flies are recorded at the source, then larvae monitoring will be carried out.

The top 5cm layer from the surface of waste over an area of approximately 30cm x 30cm will be scraped. The number of larva is estimated and recorded.

5.1.3 Monitoring Adult Flies at Complainants' location

Where there is a reported incident, and if fly infestation is high at site, then monitoring will be carried out indoors at the complainants' location in an appropriate area.

Long adhesive fly papers will be used to catch flies in weekly intervals. At the end of the week, fly numbers and species will be counted and recorded in the fly monitoring record forms.

Monitoring will be carried out by competent personnel.

5.2 Bird Monitoring

Scavenging birds are not anticipated at the site, however in order to take a conservative approach monitoring will be undertaken.

Their presence will be confirmed through regular visual inspections, if proof exists that birds are at the site and are causing a nuisance, then necessary control measures will be employed.

Results will be recorded in the site diary.

5.3 Rat Monitoring

Rat problems will be assessed by visual inspections, by either seeing the rats themselves or evidence of their presence e.g. droppings, holes in floors and walls or gnawed cables.

If there is proof of the presence of rats then necessary control measures will be put in place.

Visual inspections will be undertaken weekly by a Site Supervisor, with results recorded in the site diary.

6.0 CONTROL MEASURES

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring the potential for pest infestation is monitored and managed effectively.

Prevention will be viewed as the most effective means of controlling pest infestation before any impact occurs. The source-pathway-receptor model outlined in the preceding sections has identified three potential sources from which the site could impact on nearby sensitive receptors.

Periods of warmer weather are high risk times for fly infestations at waste operations; therefore it is critical that proper fly control measures are implemented effectively.

A combination of both non-chemical and chemical control measures will be implemented where appropriate.

The use of insecticides will be explored if necessary, either by a professional contractor, or an in-house operator with adequate instruction, training and guidance in their correct use.

This includes insecticide space treatment utilising a thermal fogging machine producing a dense white fog, a residual insecticide spray applied to surfaces using a hand-held sprayer or insecticide baits.

Larvicides will be used to control fly larvae if necessary.

The following sections outline control measures based on the source characterisation for pest infestations.

6.1 Source - Delivery of Untreated Wastes

Pests associated with the delivery of untreated material will be controlled to an acceptable level by ensuring the following measures are implemented: -

- Wastes will be delivered to the site in covered or sealed vehicles;
- All unloading and treatment of unprocessed material is undertaken within the site building;
- The maximum quantity of unprocessed waste permitted to be stored on the site at any one time is 570 Tonnes, as outlined in the Environmental Permit. The Environmental Management System will ensure it is not exceeded;
- All unprocessed material delivered to the site will be treated as soon as possible, but within a maximum of 48 hours, or same day of arrival with biodegradable waste;
- During processing, putrescible organic material will be removed, which is one of the primary pest generating fractions of the waste. Machinery will be checked weekly to ensure that their efficiency at removing these fractions remains within acceptable limits;
- If a load arrives at the site which is emitting unacceptable odours or has a fly infestation, then this will be rejected, and logged in the site diary for future reference;
- Electric fly killers, glue boards and strips will also be set up indoors if required during warmer months (April – October);
- When the above 'good general management' methods have failed to control fly infestations, as a last resort specialist contractors will be used to manage the infestation via the use of pesticides;
- If there is evidence of the presence of rats, then contracted specialists will be used to deploy bait boxes around the problem areas, and will dispose of the rats appropriately;
- Staff will be fully trained in toolbox talks, identifying pests, and understanding the importance of monitoring/recording pest infested loads;
- Only qualified fly sprayers will be used, utilising FICAM W.

6.2 Source - Fugitive Odour Emissions

Pests attracted by with fugitive odour emissions will be controlled to an acceptable level by ensuring the following measures are implemented: -

- The processing building has PVC flaps on the doors, which will limit the potential for released of fugitive odour emissions. Only 1 door will be open at any one time in order to prevent a through-draft, to further minimise any fugitive odour escaping the facility;
- Prior to baling, the waste will be sprayed with a de-odourising agent to reduce the potential for odour generation;
- The waste will then be baled in a minimum of 8-10 layers of tough waterproof baling plastic. The baling material will limit water ingress which could lead to enhanced odour generation, whilst also limiting odour emissions themselves from the bales;
- Odour suppression will also be utilised in the processing building;
- Staff will be fully trained in using de-odourising agents and identifying the different types of pests.

6.3 Storage of Waste

Pests associated with the storage of waste will be controlled to an acceptable level by ensuring the following measures are implemented: -

- Baled waste will not be stored at the site for longer than 12 weeks where possible. Where this timeline cannot be achieved, the procedure outlined in section 8.3 will be employed immediately;
- Baled wastes will be regularly inspected for damage or pest infestation as outlined in the Environmental Management System for the site. The inspections will ensure that bale integrity is not compromised which could increase the potential for odour emissions. Where damage to a bale identified, the wrapping layer will be repaired if needed;
- During periods of hot weather, the site manager will attempt to limit as far as practicable, the amount of baled waste stored at the site;
- Weekly site inspection checklists are in place, which include subjective assessments by the site manager regarding any pest infestation at the facility. Any observations are noted in the site diary and checklists along with the meteorological data for each day;
- Staff will be suitably trained in identifying pests, and how to implement control measures if necessary;
- Good housekeeping will be in place – spillages and accumulations of waste will be cleaned up as soon as possible (including difficult to reach areas), ensuring waste does not accumulate in corners, minimising the time in which doors are left open and using fly papers and specialised spray (FICAM W) where appropriate;
- If the above measures outlined are employed correctly, but there is still the presence of scavenging seagulls, then a contracted falconer will be used when required. Due to the proximity of receptors, the use of a traditional LPG-fuelled bird-scarer is not the preferred measure for the site due to the potential for noise nuisance;
- If there is evidence of rats then contracted specialists will be hired to deploy bait boxes around the problem areas.

7.0 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Following the receipt of any complaints, the Site Manager will complete a Pest Complaint Form and implement the site Pest Investigation Plan.

A copy of the pest complaint form is included in Appendix C. The site pest investigation plan is discussed below.

Step 1 – Complaint received

The issue will first be discussed with the complainant by a competent person to determine the history of the problem, the quantity, the species and the impact the pest in question is having.

If a problem occurs frequently at a particular location, or if there is an area where several complaints have been received, then a suitably trained person will visit the complainant's premises to collect samples and take photographic evidence.

Advice will be offered to the complainant regarding appropriate control measures if appropriate.

Step 2 – Identify potential sources

The sources outlined in section 4.1 will be investigated initially to determine whether or not there is an infestation at the facility.

If a pest problem is present at the facility then the pathways will be looked at to ascertain whether or not the site could be the source of the pests at the complainants' location.

Step 3 – Monitoring at complainant location

Once a pest problem as a result of the activities carried out at the facility is established at the complainant's location, appropriate monitoring will be undertaken by a capable person.

The monitoring methods outlined in section 5 of this document will be utilised and continued until the problem is resolved.

Step 4 – Resolve problems

If the root cause of the pest problem is identified as being caused by the facility, and where unacceptable levels of pest infestations are identified, corrective and preventative actions will be implemented where possible.

NRW will be notified of all complaints received and provided with copies of the investigation forms.

8.0 CONTINGENCY CONTROL MEASURES

The primary incidents that could impact pest infestation at the site are outlined below: -

- Loss of process control;
- Plant breakdown;
- Boat delayed resulting in material requiring a longer storage period on site.

8.1 Loss of Process Control

The machinery at the site could malfunction and result in a loss of process control.

Daily and weekly inspections will be undertaken at the site to ensure that machinery is running correctly. All machinery will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.

If a fault is not rectified within 48 hours after the initial malfunction, then the Site Manager will arrange for the unprocessed material to be collected and removed from site.

The risk of loss of process control resulting in a pest impact is therefore low, with any impact likely to be minor and short term.

8.2 Plant Breakdown

The machinery at the site could break down resulting in the need to halt processing of waste at the site.

Daily and weekly inspections will be undertaken at the site to ensure that machinery is running correctly. All machinery will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.

Where machinery is unlikely to be fixed within an appropriate timeframe, waste deliveries to the site will be diverted.

If 48 hours after the initial breakdown, the machinery has not been repaired, Mobile plant will be brought in if necessary to continue processing the waste while the machinery is repaired.

If the waste cannot be processed, or if the breakdown is not resolved within 48 hours, the Site Manager will arrange for the unprocessed material to be collected and taken from the site.

NRW will be informed of any process machinery breakdowns and kept informed of monitoring results, any complaints received and progress with fixing the machinery.

8.3 Boat Delayed Resulting in Material Requiring a Longer Storage Period on Site

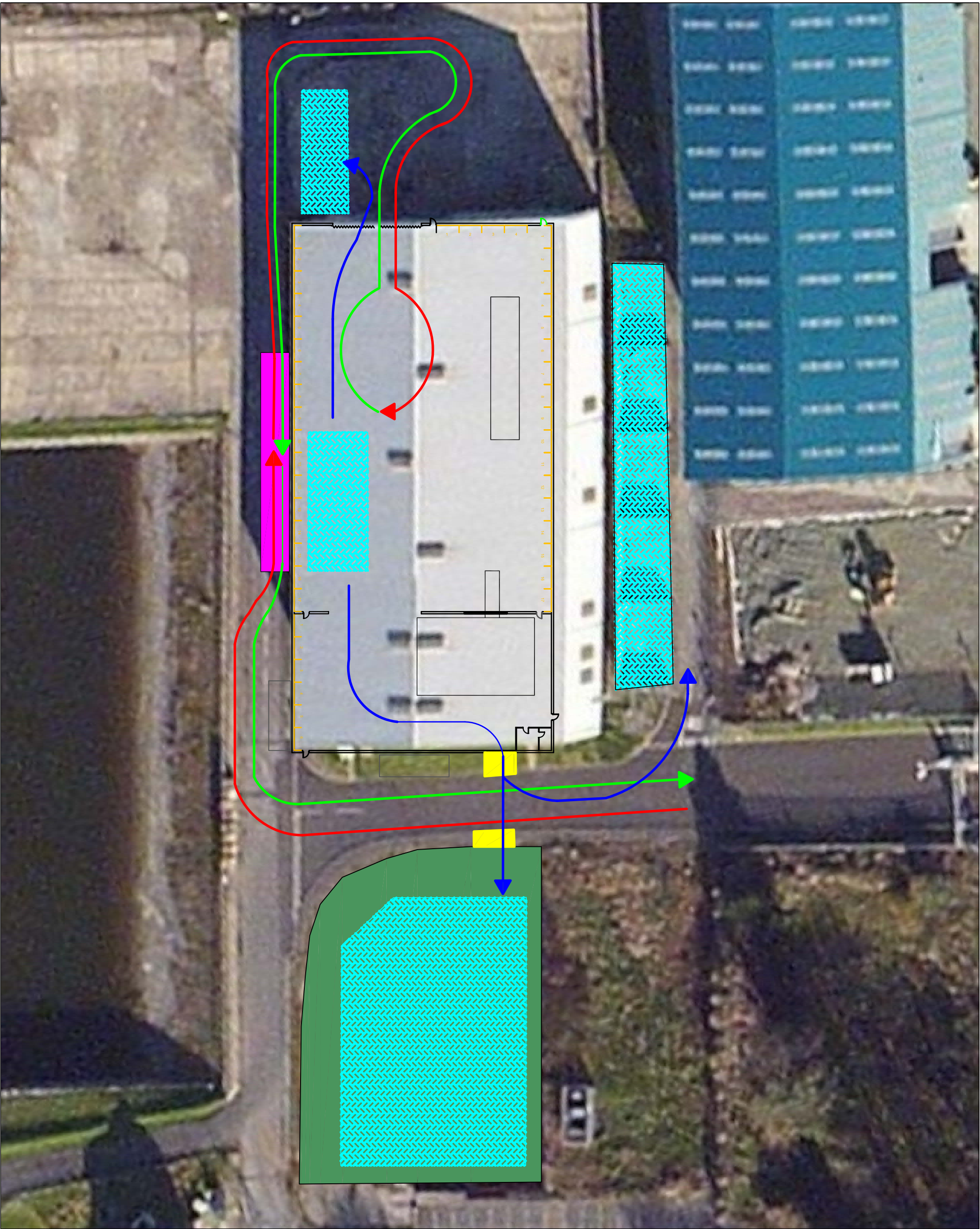
Where the boat collecting the baled waste is delayed, or where otherwise the time baled waste is required to be stored at the site for longer than 12 weeks, NRW will be informed.

Older baled wastes will be relocated within the site to storage areas furthest from the sensitive receptors to extend the odour pathway length. De-odourising agents will be employed where possible.

In the event that the bales cannot remain on site beyond the 12 week storage time then the waste will be promptly diverted to a different site for disposal. The disposal site would also have to be agreed by the producer.

APPENDIX A

Drawing



- Route In
- Route Out
- Internal Movements
- Tarmac
- New Drop Curbs
- Bale Storage
- Weighbridge

Job:
240-01-04

Title:
Pembroke Dock Traffic Management Plan

Date: March 2015

Scale: NTS




Drawn by: DS

Checked by: SW

E.CAL House,
Capel Hendre Ind. Est.,
Ammantford,
Carmarthenshire,
SA18 3SJ
Tel: 01289 831606
Fax: 01289 841607
Website: www.ecaluk.com
E-mail: info@ecaluk.com

Drawing No: 240-01-04.D02

Revision No: Date:

-  Proposed Additional Storage Location
-  Bale Storage
-  Weighbridge



Job: 240-02-05

Title: Pembroke Dock Storage Locations

Date: December 2015

Scale: NTS

Drawn by: CG

Checked by: SW



ExCAL
Limited

ExCAL House,
Capel Hendre Ind. Est.,
Amanford,
Carmarthenshire,
SA18 3SJ

Tel: 01269 831606
Fax: 01269 841867
Website: www.excaluk.com
E-mail: info@excaluk.com

Drawing No: 240-02-05.d01

Revision No: Date:

APPENDIX B

Fly Monitoring Record Forms

Site name:
Date:
Operator:
Monitoring method:
Main species assessed:

[illegible]

Adults

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

APPENDIX C

Pest Complaint Form

Pest Complaint Report Form

Time and date of complaint:	Name and address of complainant:
Contact number of complainant:	

Date(s) of problem:	
Time(s) of problem:	
Location of pest(s), if not at above address:	
Weather conditions (e.g., dry, rain, fog, snow):	
Temperature (very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known):	
Wind strength (none, light, steady, strong, gusting):	
Wind direction (eg from NE):	
Complainant's description of pest(s):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What pest? (eg housefly): 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration (time): 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant or intermittent in this period: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuisance/problem caused: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the complainant have any other comments about the pest(s)? 	
Are there any other complaints relating to the installation, or to that location? (either previously or relating to the same exposure):	
Any other relevant information:	
Do you accept that the presence of the pest(s) is a result of your activities?	
What was happening on site at the time the problem occurred?	
Actions taken:	
Form completed by:	Date
Signed	