

EASTSUFFOLK

C O U N C I L

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|----------------------|--|
| Operator | V.C. Cooke Ltd |
| Installation Address | Ellough Energy Recovery Facility Ellough Road Beccles Suffolk NR34 7TQ |
| Permit Reference | 23/00009/SCH13 |
| Grid Reference | 644059/288416 |
| Registered Address | V.C. Cooke Ltd Ellough Road Beccles Suffolk NR34 7TQ |
| Company Number | 06693252 |

V.C. Cooke Limited ("The Operator") is hereby permitted by East Suffolk Council ("The Regulator") to operate a small waste incineration plant (SWIP) as defined under Schedule 13 of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("The Regulations"), to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this Permit and to operate within the installation boundary outlined in red as detailed in Appendix A.

Signed

Dated 20.12.23

Fiona Quinn

Head of Environmental Services and Port Health

Authorised to sign on behalf of East Suffolk Council

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Introductory note: (This introductory note does not form a part of the Permit)

This Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (EPR), to operate an installation carrying out activities covered by the description in Schedule 13 of the Regulations, to which Chapter IV and article 44 of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) applies to the extent authorised by the Permit, namely **‘the operation of a Small Waste Incineration Plant (SWIP)’** (non-hazardous waste - less than 3 tonnes per hour). SWIPs are only regulated under EPR Schedule 13 (IED Chapter IV) and are not subject to Chapter II IED, (Best Available Techniques (BAT) provisions do not apply) and the Regulator will be the local authority.

This permit has been produced with consideration of:

- The Environmental permitting draft technical guidance PG13/1(21) Reference document for the operation of small waste incineration plants (SWIPs); and
- The Environment Agency “EA – Industrial Waste Management - Guidelines for SWIPs Combustion Assessment”.

A full description of the installation is given in the Application and the main features of the installation are as follows:

Brief description of the installation regulated by this Permit.

V.C. Cooke Ltd currently hold environmental permits (CBDU227927 & DP3098LD) with the Environment Agency for the operation of a waste transfer facility and Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility at the V.C. Cooke site. The existing permits allow the storage of up to 20,650 tonnes of waste and the treatment consisting of manual sorting, separation, screening, crushing and compaction of up to 75,000 tonnes per annum non-hazardous and inert waste.

The SWIP

The single waste fired Combined Heat and Power plant, will process up to 24 369 tonnes of non-hazardous refuse derived fuel (RDF) per annum produced at the adjacent V.C. Cooke permitted waste transfer station. The proposed plant will receive no more than 24,369 tonnes of waste per annum. The plant will accept feedstock defined within Article 3.1 of the Waste Framework Directive (non-hazardous RDF) and will be limited to processing no more than 2.89 tonnes per hour of material based upon an operational run time of up to 8432 hour per annum to allow for downtime for planned maintenance.

The plant is anticipated to run 24 hours/day for 7 days a week, with a maximum throughput of 2.89 tonnes per hour. The plant has an electrical output of 2.5MWe.

As the main purpose of the plant is to thermally treat waste with the production of energy it is regulated as a co-incineration plant.

The Draft Environmental Permitting Technical Guidance Note PG13/1(21), Reference document for the operation of small waste incineration plants, states:

“In determining whether a SWIP is an incineration or a co-incineration plant, the Regulator will have regard to the main purpose of the plant. Where the main purpose of the plant is the generation of energy or the production of material products, the SWIP shall be considered to be a co-incineration plant.”

The proposed development consists of the following:

- Reception and processing building;
- Walking floor and conveyor system;
- Metering bin;
- Hurst RDF Fired BHP Hybrid Boiler combustion chamber;
- Production of steam through a steam boiler;
- Use of steam in a turbine to produce electricity;
- Bottom and fly Ash removal conveyor and storage;
- Deaerator;
- Flue gas treatment system;
- Continuous Emissions Monitoring System;
- Site Drainage.

The Status Log provides information relating to Permitting process and future variations and reviews of the permit.

| Provenance | Date | Permit Reference |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Application for Permit | 24 th August 2023 | - |
| SWIP Permit issued | 20 th December 2023 | 23/00009/SCH13 |

End of Introduction

Extent and limit of the installation

The Operator is authorised to carry out the activities and/or associated activities specified in Table 1 below, within the installation boundary.

| Table 1 - IED Activities | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Listed Activity | Description of Specified Activity | Limits of Specified Activity | Specified Waste Management Operations |
| Schedule 13 SWIP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A waste incineration plant or waste co-incineration plant with a capacity less than or equal to 10 tonnes per day for hazardous waste or 3 tonnes per hour for non-hazardous wastes. | The receipt of fuels. The thermal treatment (by combustion) of RDF feedstocks to produce heat, for use in a boiler to produce steam for a turbine to produce electricity. Air-pollution control (APC) of gases. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D10: incineration (with energy recovery). • D15: Temporary storage of wastes pending D10 activities. • D9: Physicochemical Treatment resulting in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by any of the operations numbered D1 to D12. • R13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12. |
| Directly Associated Activities (DAA's) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel reception and storage. • Raw material reception and storage. • Fuel feeding system. • Gas conditioning, including cleaning and cooling. • Residue handling. • Controls and monitoring. • Storage and handling of wastes generated by Process. | | |

Detailed Description of Permitted Activity:

Fuel Storage and Transportation

The RDF will be stored on the adjacent V.C. Cooke waste site, which is permitted by the Environment Agency (EA). Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) will be brought into the SWIP facility by a covered articulated lorry and deposited into the fuel reception building onto the walking floor. The building will have a rapid opening/closing door and the vehicle will reverse into the building and tip the RDF. Nominally 20 tonnes of RDF will be delivered per load which will feed the plant for 8.3-8.65 hours at a rate of 2.89 tonnes per hour. RDF will be weighed as it's transferred from the EA permitted site to the SWIP and records will be kept.

The RDF will be transported by the walking floor to the metering bin which will feed the RDF into the combustion furnace at a specified rate. The metering bin uses a pneumatically actuated damper system to evenly distribute the RDF from the conveyor into each of the metering tubes which in turn spread the RDF onto the sloped metal reciprocating furnace grates, ensuring a continuous even spread.

The fuel reception building and the other buildings housing the furnace, boiler, baghouse will be kept under a negative pressure as air will be extracted and used as combustion air for the furnace.

Boiler

Once the RDF has been transferred from the metering bin into the furnace, it is dispersed upon a series of metal grates and the combustion process begins.

The reciprocating grate technology of the Hurst boiler is sloped to facilitate the movement of the RDF through the combustion zones of the furnace at a rate which ensure the most efficient heat transfer to the water in the boiler.

After initial ignition of the RDF followed by heating and drying, volatile gases start to be released. The remaining RDF continues to travel along the reciprocating grate and continues to be processed.

The furnace is divided into multiple zones, each zone incorporates an under-fire combustion air supply to ensure complete combustion. Each zone also incorporates an under-grate air plenum that will supply a prescribed quantity of air to ensure complete combustion of the RDF. Once the heated fuel reacts with the under-air fire, volatile gases are released and rise towards the top of the furnace where over fire combustion air is introduced. The over fire air mixes with the volatile gases causing a complete combustion reaction that releases the maximum amount of heat from the fuel, which in turn ensures a more efficient heat transfer to the boiler.

The Industrial Emissions Directive and PG13/1(21) require plants to be designed, equipped, built and operated in such a way that the gas resulting from the incineration or co-incineration of waste is raised in a controlled and homogenous way and even under the most unfavourable conditions, to a temperature of 850°C for at least two seconds. The boiler is also equipped with an auxiliary liquid fuel fired boiler to ensure full combustion of RDF and maintenance of the minimum 850°C temperature required by the IED. The auxiliary burner is used to heat the furnace to achieve the minimum 850°C before the interlock on the RDF fuel bin allows the RDF to be fed into the furnace. The Hurst RDF Fired BHP Hybrid Boiler combustion chamber will reach a temperature of 873°C for at least two seconds as demonstrated by Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) modelling. Temperatures within the combustion chamber will be controlled and monitored by Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) which is a system to ensure this temperature is consistently met. The SCADA system controls and data logs key operating parameters for combustion air input, fuel input rate, flue gas recirculation, temperature, and damper control. The boiler will be fitted with flue gas recirculation and a Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) system for reducing NOx by injecting urea solution.

Afterburner

The open area of the furnace necks down allowing a lesser volume of combusted fuel into the afterburner zone of the system. This necking down of volume provides a distinct separation of the combustor zone from the afterburner zone. At the base of this transition (lower portion of the neck area) is refractory material that reflects heat down onto fuel thereby enhancing full separation (dissociation) of the fuel components (volatile matter and char on the

reciprocating grate). This process drives the remaining volatiles, air, and carbon into the afterburner zone.

Afterburner to Boiler for Steam Generation

Air is introduced above the refractory section of the neck area and creates a turbulent vortex of gases that flow into the afterburner zone. The introduction of air at this location provides a second stage of combustion and fully oxidizes the remaining volatiles and carbon monoxide to release all remaining heat available from the fuel into a gaseous state at the base of the water tube boiler. In this way, steam is generated at the desired conditions—temperature and pressure. The steam is then available to drive the steam turbine generator.

After complete combustion of the volatile gases all that remains is an ash residue. The ash is pushed off the end of the grate into a waterfilled ash bed, and then disposed of by the ash conveyor system as described below.

Treatment and Storage of Ash

The last level of the reciprocating grates is to push the ash into a water trough that quenches the remaining embers and saturates the ash so that no dust escapes. The saturated ash sinks to the bottom of the water trough where it is pulled by a chain to outside of the furnace. The design of the ash removal system is such that the combustion of RDF can continue to operate while ash removal is occurring.

Once the ash exits the furnace the chain travels up an inclined slope to drain the water, the ash is then discharged onto a separate conveyor and deposited within a collection bin. The ash is transported off site and, following approval under end of waste determination, will be used in the production of aggregate. In the interim time all ash will be classified and sent to landfill until a determination has been submitted and approved.

It is estimated that the Facility shall produce approximately 2,730 tonnes of ash per annum.

Release of Exhaust Gases

The flue gases which exit the stack contain energy in the form of heat that can be further utilised, increasing the overall efficiency of the process. An economiser will be utilised to harness this extra heat, for use in pre-heating the water in the feed water storage device. The economiser, (a convection design heat exchanger), will be mounted directly on top of the exhaust stack of the boiler, to allow the maximum amount of heat transfer.

Before the flue gas is released into the atmosphere it's directed through the flue gas abatement system. There will be no detectable odours associated with the discharge from the stack.

The 36m high exhaust stack will include test ports to enable gas sampling with a ladder and platform to ensure safe access. This meets with the requirements of the Environment Agency's Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS) guidance.

Flue Gas Cleaning

Flue gases from the boiler are directed through a flue gas abatement cleaning system. The system comprises of:

- A multi-cyclone to remove particulate matter. This is collected in a hopper and deposited in a bin before removal off site by an appropriately authorised contractor.
- A Bag house filter for separation of dust and chemical/ physical bound pollutants from the waste gas. A powder injection system of sodium bicarbonate and a separate system for activated carbon will be used in the bag filtration system to reduce HCl, SO₂, dioxins and heavy metals. The bags will be continuously cleaned using a compressed air jet pulse cleaning system with the air pollution control residues (APCR) (finer ash particles) collected in a 40m³ silo.

Continuous Emissions Monitoring

A continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) measures key pollutant emissions exiting the stack, along with temperature and moisture. The CEMS system will automatically control the dosing level of sodium bi-carbonate and activated carbon to ensure emission levels meet the half hour averages and daily averages.

Energy Generation

A Siemens condensing turbine set will be used to generate electricity from the steam produced by the boiler. The condensed steam will go to an air-cooled condenser. The turbine will drive a generator of 2.5MW. Power will be used at the site for operation of the waste transfer facility and additional business on the industrial estate. It is anticipated that 1MW of electricity will be exported to grid via an existing on-site grid connection.

Site Boundary

The operator is authorised to carry out the activities as specified within the boundary known as *V.C. Cooke Limited, Ellough Energy Recovery Facility, Ellough Road, Beccles Suffolk NR34 7TQ*, as shown edged in red on the site plan at Appendix A of this permit and not beyond.

Permitted Waste Types

The operator shall only use permitted waste types in the SWIP, these are specified in Table 2 below.

| Table 2 – Waste Codes | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Waste Code | Description |
| 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 12 | Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified. |
| 19 12 10 | Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel). |

Pre-operational Conditions

Table 3 below details time related conditions for pre-operational, commissioning and performance of the SWIP.

| Table 3 – Commissioning | |
|---|--|
| Commissioning conditions | Date |
| <p>The submission of data and calculations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the combustion unit achieves compliance of the 2 second residence time and temperatures (plug flow calculation). • Minimum temperature of waste gases at the outlet from the combustion chamber. <p>The oxygen content of waste gases at the outlet from the combustion chamber.</p> | At least 1 calendar month before commencement of commissioning. |
| <p>At least one calendar month before commencement of commissioning, the Operator shall provide a written commissioning plan, including timelines for completion, for approval by the Regulator. The commissioning plan shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected emissions to the environment during the different stages of commissioning. • The expected durations of commissioning activities. • The actions to be taken to protect the environment. <p>Commissioning shall be carried out in accordance with the commissioning plan as approved.</p> | At least 1 calendar month before commencement of commissioning. |
| <p>Stack emissions shall be tested for the pollutants listed in Table 4 and Table 6 within 3 months of commissioning of the boiler to demonstrate compliance. Where the emission parameters are not met then operations will cease and be re-tested until all parameters are met.</p> | Within 3 calendar months of completion of commissioning. |
| <p>Prior to determining the routes for the disposal or recycling of the residues, appropriate tests shall be carried out to establish the physical and chemical characteristics and the polluting potential of the residues so that a suitable and safe means of disposal is implemented. The tests shall concern the total soluble fraction and heavy metals soluble fraction within the residues. Assessment should be based on several samples taken.</p> | Within 1 calendar month of completion of commissioning. |
| <p>The Operator shall submit a written report to the Regulator on the commissioning of the installation. The report shall summarise the environmental performance of the plant as installed against the design parameters set out in the Application. The report shall also include a review of the performance of the facility against the conditions of this permit and details of procedures developed during commissioning for achieving and demonstrating compliance with permit conditions and confirm that the Environmental Management System (EMS) has been updated accordingly.</p> | Within 6 calendar months of completion of commissioning. |
| <p>The Operator shall submit a written summary report to the Regulator to confirm the results of calibration and verification testing that the performance of Continuous Emission Monitors for parameters as specified in Table 6 complies with the requirements of BS EN 14181, specifically the requirements of QAL1, QAL2 and QAL3.</p> | Initial calibration report to be submitted to the LA within 3 calendar months of completion of commissioning. Full summary evidence compliance report to be submitted within 18 |

| | |
|--|---|
| | calendar months of completion of commissioning. |
| Prior to the commencement of operations (post commissioning), the EMS to the Regulator and make all documents and procedures that form part of the EMS available for inspection. | Prior to the first operation following the completion of commissioning. |
| Prior to commencing operation of the permitted process, a Site Condition Report, following the guidance set out in document H5 published by the Environment Agency, shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Regulator in order to establish ground conditions at the commencement of operations. | Prior to the first operation following the completion of commissioning. |

Permit Conditions

The conditions contained within this Permit are based upon the draft Environmental Permitting Technical Guidance PG13/1(21) reference document for the operation of small waste incineration plants (SWIPs).

1.0 Emission Limits and Process Controls

- 1.1 All emissions to air, other than steam or water vapour, shall be colourless and free from persistent mist.
- 1.2 All emissions to air shall be free from persistent fume, smoke and free from droplets.
- 1.3 The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission concentration limits contained within this permit is not allowed.
- 1.4 The Operator shall not incinerate any hazardous waste in the SWIP.
- 1.5 The maximum input of waste that may be incinerated in the SWIP shall not exceed 3 tonnes per hour.
- 1.6 The emission limits in Table 4 below shall not be exceeded. The frequency of extractive emission monitoring shall comply with the requirements set out in the table. All emissions sampling, testing and laboratory analysis shall be to MCERTS standards.

| Table 4. Emission limit values for small waste co-incineration plants - periodic monitoring (ref 6 vol-% O₂) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Substance/ Parameter | Emission Limit Value | Averaging / Sampling period | Monitoring Frequency |
| Sulphur dioxide | 75 mg/Nm ³ | Average over the sampling period i.e. the average of three consecutive measurements of at least 30 minutes each. | Every 3 calendar months in first year and then every 6 calendar months thereafter. |
| HCl | 15 mg/Nm ³ | | |
| HF | 3 mg/Nm ³ | | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Cd and Tl | Total: 0.05 mg/Nm ³ | Average emission limit values ⁽¹⁾ over a sampling period of a minimum of 30 minutes and a maximum of 8 hours. A minimum sampling period of one hour is recommended. | Every 3 calendar months in first year and then every 6 calendar months thereafter. |
| Hg | 0.05 mg/Nm ³ | | |
| Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni and V | Total: 0.5 mg/Nm ³ | | |
| Dioxins and furans ⁽²⁾ | 0.1 ITEQ ng/Nm ³ | Average emission limit value over a sampling period of a minimum of 6 hours and a maximum of 8 hours. | Every 3 calendar months in first year and then every 6 calendar months thereafter. |
| Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls | No limit specified | | |
| Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) ⁽³⁾ | No limit specified | Average over the sampling period – a minimum sampling period of 1.5 hours is recommended. | Every 3 calendar months in first year and then every 6 calendar months thereafter. |

(1) These average values cover also the gaseous and the vapour forms of the relevant heavy metal emissions as well as their compounds.

(2) The emission limit value refers to the total concentration of dioxins and furans calculated in accordance with the toxic equivalence factors shown in Table 5.

(3) The term PAHs refers to the sum of the following PAH compounds: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

| Table 5 - Equivalence factors for dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans | Toxic equivalence factor |
| 2,3,7,8 — Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD) | 1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzodioxin (PeCDD) | 0.5 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 — Hexachlorodibenzodioxin (HxCDD) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 — Heptachlorodibenzodioxin (HpCDD) | 0.01 |
| Octachlorodibenzodioxin (OCDD) | 0.001 |
| 2,3,7,8 — Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF) | 0.1 |
| 2,3,4,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF) | 0.5 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF) | 0.05 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF) | 0.1 |
| 2,3,4,6,7,8 — Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF) | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 — Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF) | 0.01 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 — Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF) | 0.01 |
| Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF) | 0.001 |
| 2,3,4,7,8 — Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF) | 0.5 |

- 1.7 The Regulator may decide to require one measurement every 2 years for heavy metals and one measurement per year for dioxins and furans in the following cases:
- (i) the emissions resulting from co-incineration or incineration of waste are under all circumstances below 50 % of the emission limit values; or the waste to be co-incinerated or incinerated consists only of certain sorted combustible fractions of non-hazardous waste not suitable for recycling and presenting certain characteristics; and
 - (ii) the Operator can prove on the basis of information on the quality of the waste concerned and the monitoring of the emissions that the emissions are under all circumstances significantly below the emission limit values for heavy metals and dioxins and furans.

| Table 6. Emission limit values for small waste co-incineration plants - continuous monitoring (ref 6 vol-% O₂) | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------|---|--|
| Substance/ Parameter | Emission Limit Value (mg/Nm³) | | | | Backstop ELV ⁽⁴⁾ (mg/Nm³) Half-hour average |
| | Daily average | Half-hourly average ⁽²⁾ | | 10-Minute average ⁽³⁾ | |
| | | 100% | 97% | 95% | |
| Carbon Monoxide ⁽¹⁾ | 75 | 150 | N/A | 225 | 150 |
| Total Dust | 15 | 45 | 15 | N/A | 225 |
| Oxides of Nitrogen | 300 | 600 | 300 | N/A | N/A |
| Sulphur dioxide | 75 | 300 | 75 | N/A | N/A |
| TOC | 15 | 30 | 15 | N/A | 30 |
| HCl | 15 | 90 | 15 | N/A | N/A |
| HF | 1.5 | 6 | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| <p>(1) The Regulator may apply a single ELV of 150 mg/Nm³ as an hourly average for incineration plants using fluidised bed technology.</p> <p>(2) The Regulator should choose which limit to apply, either 100% compliance with the higher value or 97% compliance with the lower value.</p> <p>(3) In the case of CO emissions, 95% compliance with the 10-minute average of 225 mg/Nm³ is an alternative to 100% compliance with the half hour limit of 150 mg/Nm³. In which case, this will also be the backstop ELV.</p> <p>(4) The backstop ELV applies during periods when the half-hourly ELV is exceeded.</p> | | | | | |

- 1.8 The emission limits are based on normal operating conditions and load, temperature: 0°C (273K); pressure: 101.3 kPa; and 6% oxygen (dry gas).
- 1.9 The temperatures of the primary and secondary combustion chambers shall be continuously monitored and recorded. The location of the temperature probes shall be representative of the combustion chamber size, gas flow and burner locations.
- 1.10 The Operator shall not operate the SWIP unless the abatement methods used to control emissions are functioning correctly and the continuous emission monitoring

system (CEMS) is fully functional and recording; temperature, pressure, oxygen concentration, moisture and emissions, in accordance with Table 6.

- 1.11 The co-incineration combustion plant shall be fitted and operated with air emissions abatement plant to remove acid gases (i.e. hydrogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride (HF), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)) and particulate matter.

The emissions abatement unit shall be continuously monitored for pressure and temperature and sorbent dosing. An alarm shall interrupt the feed system of the sorbent if the pressure and/or temperature exceeds the range set for the operation of the SWIP.

- 1.12 The SWIP shall be operated and controlled by an effective Programmable Logic Circuit (PLC) system with full Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control and recording. The system shall utilise alarms at key critical points to ensure that the process is always running at normal operating conditions.

- 1.13 The Operator shall produce a risk-based operating system plan based upon Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and Operator work instructions. The plan shall be made available to the Regulator for inspection.

- 1.14 Continuous monitoring probes associated with the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) system for monitoring emissions shall be serviced and calibrated in line with the manufacturers recommendations and calibration certificates retained for at least 3 years.

- 1.15 Waste gases from the SWIP, shall only be discharged from the 36m high chimney stack as indicated on site plan detailed in Appendix A.

- 1.16 The emissions to air from the extract chimney stack shall be designed to achieve an efflux velocity of 15 m/sec during normal operation conditions. No restriction shall be placed on the final opening of the stack discharge to cause any aerodynamic down wash or loss of dispersion.

- 1.17 There shall be no offensive odours emitted from the SWIP and associated waste fuel storage and handling operations beyond the site boundary as perceived by the Regulator.

- 1.18 Incineration may only take place without contributing towards climate change by release to the atmosphere of carbon dioxide, as follows:

- (i) Incineration may only take place beyond 6 months (or such longer period as the Council may agree) of the grant of this permit if by then the Operator has provided to the Council for its approval proposed measures for ensuring that future permitted incineration will take place without release to the atmosphere to the extent that is reasonably practicable of carbon dioxide;

- (ii) Any incineration beyond 6 months (or such longer period as the Council may agree) of the Council's approval of the proposed measures must be in accordance with the approved measures.

2.0 Waste Acceptance and Raw Materials

- 2.1 The Operator must have procedures in place to ensure that only the permitted types of waste described in Table 2 are accepted for incineration. Waste acceptance and pre-acceptance procedures shall be documented in the Operator's EMS and appropriate SOP's.
- 2.2 The Operator of the waste incineration plant or waste co-incineration plant shall take all necessary precautions concerning the delivery and reception of waste to prevent or to limit as far as practicable the pollution of air, soil, surface water and groundwater as well as other negative effects on the environment, odour and noise, and direct risks to human health.
- 2.3 The Operator shall:
 - (i) Take appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials and water are used efficiently in the activities.
 - (ii) Maintain records of raw materials and water used in the activities.
 - (iii) Review and record at least every four years whether there are suitable alternative materials that could reduce environmental impact or opportunities to improve the efficiency of raw material and water use; and
 - (iv) Take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

3.0 Combustion Conditions

- 3.1 The SWIP shall be designed, equipped, built and operated in such a way that the gas resulting from the incineration or co-incineration of waste is raised in a controlled and homogeneous fashion and even under the most unfavourable conditions, to a temperature of at least 850 °C for at least two seconds. The requirement to achieve the minimum temperature and residence time set out above, shall apply after the last injection of combustion air.
- 3.2 The temperatures shall be measured continuously near the inner wall of the combustion chamber.
- 3.3 Each secondary combustion chamber shall be equipped with at least one auxiliary burner. This burner shall be switched on automatically when the temperature of the combustion gases after the last injection of combustion air (i.e., at the start of the secondary combustion zone) falls below the temperatures set out in paragraph 3.1.

The auxiliary burner shall also be used during plant start-up and shut-down operations to ensure that the minimum combustion temperature is maintained in the secondary combustion chamber at all times during these operations and as long as unburned waste is in the primary combustion chamber.

- 3.4 The auxiliary burner shall not be fed with fuels which can cause higher emissions than those resulting from the burning of the liquid fuel.
- 3.5 The SWIP shall operate an automatic system to prevent waste feed in the following situations:
- (i) At start-up, until the temperature set out in condition 3.1 has been reached.
 - (ii) Whenever the temperature set out in condition 3.1 is not maintained.
 - (iii) Whenever the continuous measurements show that any emission limit value is exceeded due to disturbances or failures of the waste gas cleaning devices.

4.0 **Monitoring of emissions**

- 4.1 Monitoring of emissions, where required, shall be carried out according to the method specified in Table 7 or by an equivalent method agreed by the Regulator. Where reference is made to a British, European, or International Standard (BS, CEN or ISO) in this section, the standards referred to may be subject to revision.

Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the emissions monitoring programme shall have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation (as appropriate). MCERTS is the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-emissions-to-air-land-and-water-mcerts>

| Table 7 - Emission Monitoring Standards (air) | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Substance / Parameter | Standard ⁽¹⁾ | |
| | Continuous | Periodic |
| Carbon monoxide | EN 15267-1, -2 & -3 and EN 14181 | Not applicable |
| Dust | | Not applicable |
| Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO ₂ , expressed as NO ₂) | | Not applicable |
| Total organic carbon (TOC) | | Not applicable |
| Sulphur dioxide | | EN 14791 |
| Hydrogen chloride | | EN 1911 |
| Hydrogen fluoride | | ISO 15713 CEN TS 17340 ⁽³⁾ |
| Dioxins and furans (PCCD/F) | Not applicable | EN 1948 parts 1, 2 and 3 |
| Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) ⁽²⁾ | Not applicable | EN 1948 part 4 |
| Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) ⁽²⁾ | Not applicable | ISO 11338 Parts 1 and 2 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| Metals | Not applicable | EN 14385 and EN 13211 |
| <p>(1) The standards referred to are correct at the date of publication. (Users of this note should bear in mind that the standards are periodically amended, updated or replaced. Further information on monitoring can be found in the Environment Agency publication https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-stack-emissions-environmentalhttps://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-stack-emissions-environmental-permits.</p> <p>(2) In the case of hazardous waste incinerators accepting waste streams that could include dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.</p> <p>(3) CEN TS 17340 will eventually replace ISO 15713. Either standard can be used in the interim.</p> | | |

- 4.2 The plant shall be operating under stable conditions at a representative even load and waste types when extractive monitoring is being conducted.
- 4.3 The Operator shall ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling that comply with EN 15259.
- 4.4 The sampling shall be undertaken from a stack sampling location, which shall have a suitably located platform with sufficient space to sample. The sampling shall be undertaken during normal operating conditions and the results of all such sampling emission testing shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 4 weeks of the completion of the sampling.
- 4.5 The Regulator shall be notified 14 days prior to any extractive emission monitoring exercise taking place with the site-specific protocol for the monitoring that will be undertaken.
- 4.6 The operation, maintenance and calibration of the CEMS shall be undertaken in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. The Operator shall have the necessary maintenance contracts in place for the CEMS system with the ability to respond to any malfunction whether remotely or at site.
- The operation, calibration and reporting of continuous emissions shall be as detailed in Appendix C of this permit.
- 4.7 CEMS readings shall be on display and readily available to trained operating staff. The Operator shall check the monitoring display during the charging of the incinerator and at periodic intervals thereafter. Records shall be kept of checks.
- 4.8 The CEMS shall be fitted with audible and visual alarm triggers to warn of emission limits which are close to or above the set AEL.
- 4.9 Where the CEMS alarm is triggered, the Operator shall carry out an investigation to identify the cause and shall record the outcome of the investigation in the logbook.
- 4.10 Continuous emissions results shall be made available to the Regulator to inspect and review at each inspection.

5.0 **Residues**

- 5.1 Residues from the small waste incinerator process including ash from the combustion plant (bottom ash) and fine particulate matter from the flue gas abatement unit (APCR) shall be stored in enclosed silos to prevent dispersal prior to its removal from site.
- 5.2 Transport and intermediate storage of dry residues shall be carried out in such a way as to prevent dispersal of those residues in the environment.
- 5.3 Bottom ash, fly ash and APCR shall not be mixed and shall be disposed in accordance with their hazard risk rating by permitted waste management facilities.
- 5.4 The SWIP shall be operated in such a way that the total organic content of bottom ashes is less than 3%, or their loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight of the material. If necessary, waste pre-treatment techniques shall be used.

6.0 **Emissions to water**

- 6.1 There shall be no discharges of waste waters (other than boiler blow down water) from the process. All storage, handling and treatment of waste shall be undertaken on an impermeable pad and all drainage from the pad shall be to sealed drains.
- 6.2 All contaminated water which might arise from any firefighting on site shall be collected and where possible directed into the sealed drains to prevent the pollution of surrounding land or surface water drainage systems.
- 6.3 Storage capacity shall be provided for contaminated rainwater run-off from the site of the waste incineration or co-incineration plant or for contaminated water arising from spillage or fire-fighting operations. The storage capacity shall be adequate to ensure that such waters can be tested and treated before discharge where necessary.

7.0 **Emissions to Land**

- 7.1 The installation shall be operated in such a way as to prevent the unauthorised and accidental release of any polluting substances into soil, surface water and groundwater.
- 7.2 The storage of waste shall be within a secure building on an impermeable surface, with appropriate secondary containment and a sealed drainage system.
- 7.3 All areas of the SWIP installation must have an impermeable surface.

8.0 **Heat Recovery**

- 8.1 The SWIP shall be designed, equipped, built and operated in such a way that any heat generated shall be recovered as far as practicable, e.g. through the utilisation of heat, steam or power.

- 8.2 The Operator shall keep appropriate records of energy/heat recovery from the SWIP and make available at inspection reports/summary of recovery performance. Heat recovery and usage meters shall be installed for this purpose.

9.0 **Management and Training**

- 9.1 The Operator shall ensure that the management and operation of the SWIP facility is undertaken by a competent person(s) who have been trained and certified by the plant installer and are experienced in the safe operation of the plant.
- 9.2 The SWIP shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturers operating standards and procedures. An Accident management plan shall be produced and implement for the operation of the SWIP.
- 9.3 Effective management is central to environmental performance; and of achieving compliance with permit conditions.

The Operator shall provide a structured environmental management system that addresses the following areas or to a published standard (i.e. ISO 14001),

The procedures shall include:

- Delivery and receipt of waste
- Operating techniques
- Incidents, accidents and breakdowns
- Permissible period of abnormal operations.
- Heat recovery
- Residues
- Maintenance
- Emissions and pollution
- Monitoring.
- Reporting.
- Training.
- Odour/noise/ pest management.
- Record keeping

10.0 **Maintenance**

- 10.1 The SWIP shall be maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's standards and procedures.
- 10.2 All plant and equipment used in the process which may fail and could lead to an adverse impact on the environment, shall be maintained in a good operating condition.
- 10.3 A master list of all relevant plant and equipment, including part numbers and specifications shall be maintained on site together with a written or electronic maintenance programme, detailing when such plant and equipment should be cleaned, serviced, calibrated, and replaced.

- 10.4 Essential spares and consumables shall be held on site or shall alternatively be available at short notice from a contractor or supplier so that plant breakdowns can be rectified within 48 hours.
- 10.5 The plant, associated ductwork and stack shall be kept in a clean condition to ensure that sensitive monitoring and electrical equipment is free from dust and particulate matter.
- 11.0 **Abnormal operation and breakdowns**
- 11.1 The SWIP shall under no circumstances continue to incinerate waste for a period of more than 4 hours uninterrupted where the half-hour emission limit values in Table 6 are exceeded. This applied to emissions of Total Dust and NO_x, and to SO₂, HCL, and HF where measured continuously. It applies where exceedences occur due to disturbances or failures of the waste gas cleaning system and malfunction of the CEMS.
- 11.2 The cumulative duration of operation in such conditions over one year shall not exceed 60 hours. This time limit shall apply to those furnaces which are linked to one single waste gas cleaning device.
- 11.3 Under no circumstances shall the backstop ELV for CO, Total Dust, and TOC in Table 6 be exceeded.
- 11.4 The operator shall record:
- (i) The beginning and end of each permissible period of abnormal operation.
 - (ii) The reason for the permissible period abnormal operation.
 - (iii) The continual monitoring data of emissions released during the permissible period abnormal operation.
 - (iv) The action taken to restore the operations to normal operations.
- 11.5 In the event of any incident or accident which may significantly affect the environment, the Operator shall;
- (i) Immediately inform the Regulator.
 - (ii) Immediately take the steps to limit the environmental consequences and to prevent further accidents or incidents.
 - (iii) Take complementary measures as required by the Regulator to limit the environmental consequences and to prevent further accidents and incidents.
- 11.6 In the event of any breach of permit conditions the Operator shall;
- (i) Immediately inform the Regulator.
 - (ii) Immediately take the measures required to ensure that compliance is restored in the shortest possible time;
 - (iii) Take such complementary measures as required by the Regulator, to restore compliance.

11.7 In the event of a breakdown the Operator shall reduce or close down the plant operation as soon as practicable until normal operations can be restored.

11.8 The Operator shall maintain and implement written procedures for: -

- (i) Taking prompt remedial action, investigating, reporting actual or potential non-compliance with operating procedures or emission limits, if such events occur.
- (ii) Investigating incidents, (including any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant, equipment or techniques, down time, any short term and long-term remedial measures and near misses) and prompt implementation of appropriate actions.
- (iii) Ensuring that detailed records are made of all such action and investigations.

12.0 **Record keeping and Reporting.**

12.1 The Operator shall keep written records of the following as detailed in Table 8 below:

| Table 8- Records | | |
|--|---|---|
| Matter to be recorded | Type of record | Time of Retention |
| Waste types and quantities accepted. | Consignment notes. | Statutory period of 2 years. |
| Monitoring of emissions (both continuous and periodic monitoring). | Electronic records including all monitoring parameters required by permit conditions. | 2 years. |
| Abnormal conditions and any complaints made about the process. | All relevant records including paper reports, emails and other electronic records. | 2 years. |
| Training for each person employed at the installation. | Training given to relevant staff, with dates and reviews | 1 year following exit from the company. |
| Maintenance and breakdowns. | All relevant records including Paper or electronic. | 2 years. |
| All inspections and audits both by external bodies and internal employees. | All relevant records including Paper or electronic. | 2 years. |

12.2 The Operator shall notify the Regulator at least 14 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limits within this permit. The Operator shall state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.

12.3 All monitoring results from any periodic monitoring exercise required by this permit shall be checked by the Operator and sent to the Regulator within 8 weeks of the monitoring being undertaken.

- 12.4 The Operator must inform the Regulator immediately if continuous emissions monitoring demonstrates:
- (i) Any daily average emission limit value for emissions to air is exceeded.
 - (ii) Any half-hour average emission limit value for emissions to air is exceeded for more than 4 hours uninterrupted or for more than 60 hours in total.
- 12.5 The Operator must inform the Regulator immediately if the periodic emission monitoring demonstrates any emission limit value is exceeded.
- 12.6 All monitoring results must be recorded, processed and presented in such a way as to enable the Regulator to verify compliance with the operating conditions and emission limit values which are included in the permit.
- 12.7 The Operator shall report their emissions monitoring data to the Regulator within one month at the end of each quarter. The Operator must report all results.
- 12.8 The Operator shall report the number of cumulative hours, where the half hour ELVs were exceeded for the quarter and for the year to date.
- 12.9 Where monitoring is not in accordance with the main procedural requirements of the relevant standard, deviations shall be reported as well as an estimation of the error involved.

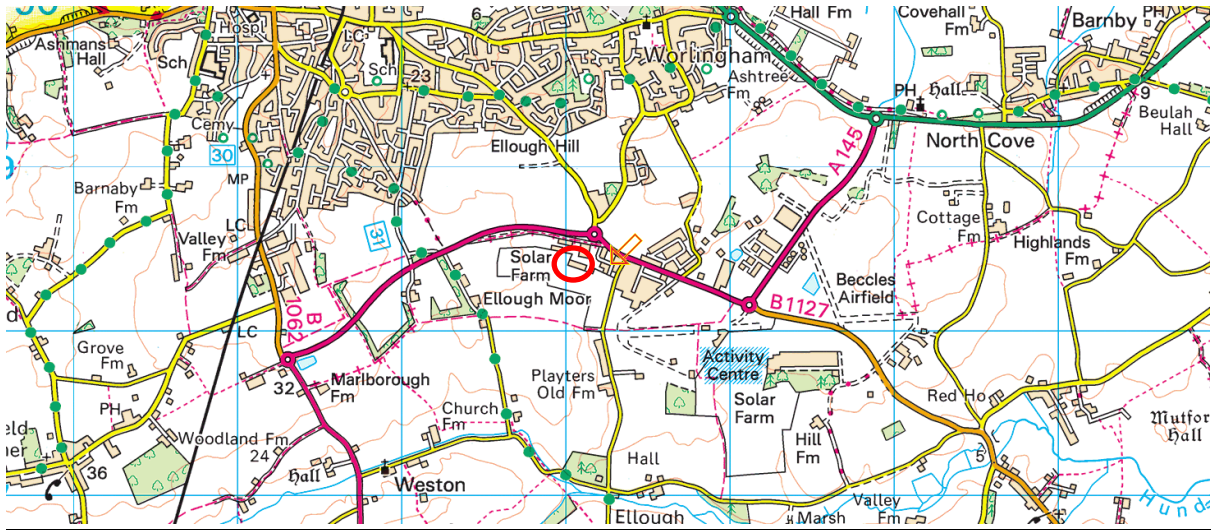
13.0 **Noise Control**

The operator of the SWIP shall take all necessary precautions concerning the delivery and reception of waste to limit as far as practicable the emission of noise beyond the boundary of the installation, as perceived by the Regulator.

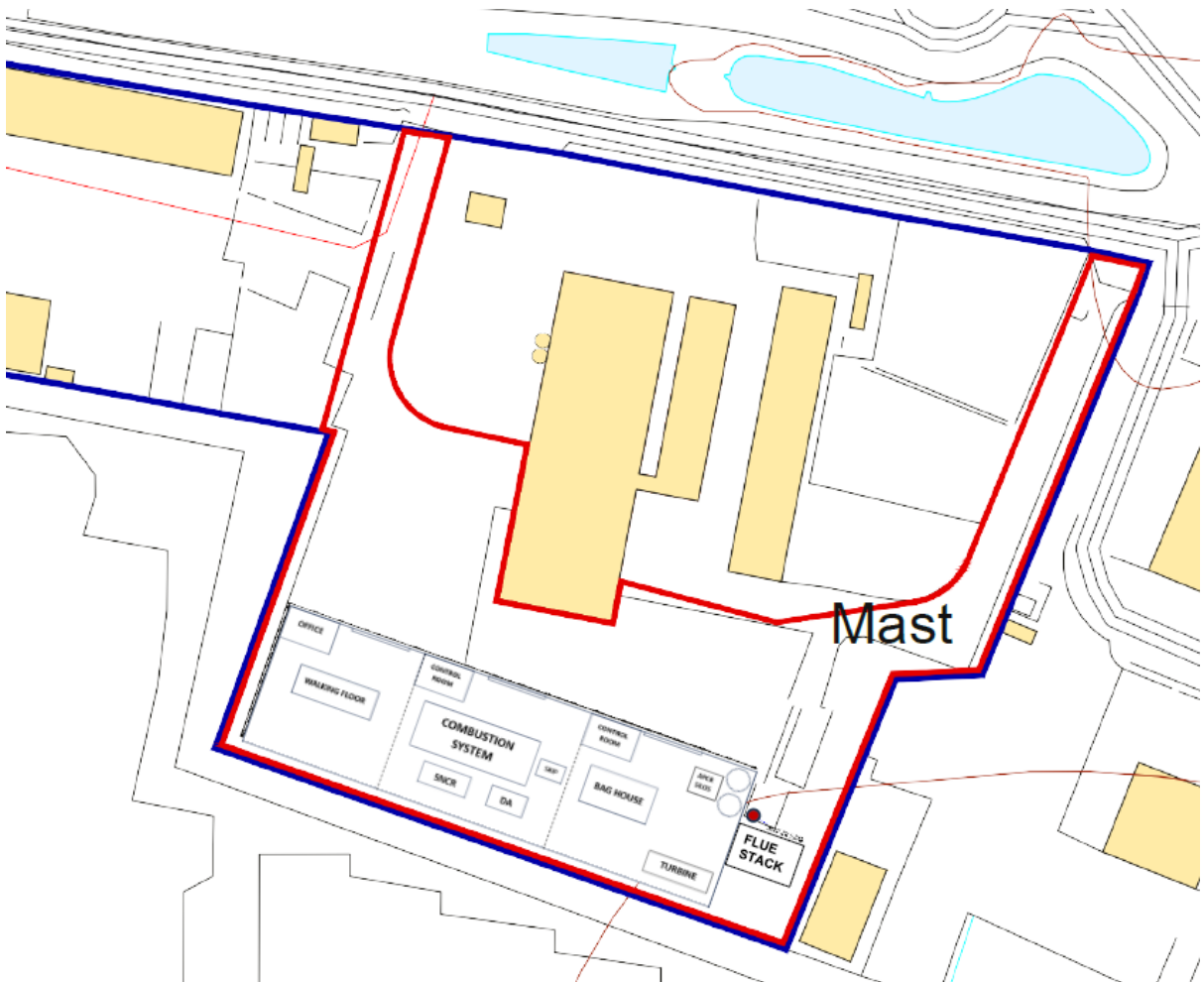
End of Conditions

Appendix A – Location and Layout plans

Site Location Plan



Site Layout Plan and Installation boundary



Appendix B - Permit determination timetable

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Fee Paid</i> | 24 August 2023 |
| <i>Application received</i> | 24 August 2023 |
| <i>Duly Made</i> | 7 September 2023 |
| <i>Consultation on East Suffolk Web Site</i> | |
| <i>Consultation to Natural England, EA, UKHSA, SCC, AW</i> | 18 September 2023 |
| <i>Draft Permit</i> | 11 December 2023 |
| <i>Permit granted</i> | |

Appendix C - Continuous emissions monitoring systems

All continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMs) shall have MCERTS certification and have an MCERTS certified range, which is not greater than 1.5 times the daily emission limit value (ELV). The CEMs shall also be able to measure instantaneous values over the ranges that are to be expected during all operating conditions. If it is necessary to use more than one range setting of a CEM to achieve this requirement, the CEM shall be verified for monitoring supplementary, higher ranges.

MCERTS certified equipment can be found at

<https://www.csagroupuk.org/services/mcerts/mcerts-product-certification/mcerts-certified-products/>

All CEM shall be calibrated and verified according to EN 14181. This includes QAL1 (MCERTS certification), QAL2 (functional testing and calibration with periodic reference methods) and QAL3 (ongoing quality assurance using zero and span gases)

Reporting results of continuous emissions monitoring

Electronic reports shall be forwarded to the Regulator and summarised in a quarterly report and submitted not later than 4 weeks at the end of each period.

Content of Report

The report shall incorporate the following information as a minimum: -

Introduction

- Name and address of process.
- Contact name and telephone number.
- Permit Reference number.
- Reporting Period
- Small Waste Incinerator (make/model reference) monitored.
- Any changes to operations (e.g. process or monitoring equipment).
- Pollutants measured.
- Equipment used for continuous monitoring including MCERTS certification number.

- All periods of breakdowns and outages that the SWIP have experienced during the reporting period and the reasons for the breakdowns.
- Results of all continuous monitoring parameters, both before and after uncertainties are subtracted.
- Details of any uncertainties.
- Periodic calibration reports.

Appendix D – List of Tables

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Table 1 | IED Activities |
| Table 2 | Waste Codes |
| Table 3 | Commissioning (pre-operational conditions) |
| Table 4 | Emission limit values for small waste co-incineration plants - periodic monitoring |
| Table 5 | Equivalence factors for dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans Dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans |
| Table 6 | Emission limit values for small waste co-incineration plants - continuous monitoring |
| Table 7 | Emission monitoring standards (air) |
| Table 8 | Record keeping |

Explanatory Notes *These notes do not comprise part of the permit.)*

Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

“**Abatement plant**” means the equipment dedicated to the removal of polluting substances from releases from the regulated facility to air

“**Accident**” means an accident that may result in pollution

“**APCR**” means air pollution control residues

“**Application**” means the application for an Environmental Permit

“**AW**” means Anglian Water

“**BAT**” means Best Available Techniques

“**Bottom ash**” means ash collected from the furnace

“**BS EN 14181**” means British Standard for Stationary source emissions – quality assurance of automated measuring systems

“**CEMS**” means continuous emissions monitoring system.

“**CEN**” means Comité Européen de Normalisation.

“**CFD**” means computational fluid dynamics

“**DAA**” means Directly associated activity

“**Daily average**” means the average over a calendar day during normal operations.

“**Dioxins and furans**” means polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

“**ELV**” means Emission Limit Value

“**EPR**” means Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

“**EA**” means the Environment Agency

“Industrial Emissions Directive” or **“IED”** means Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).

“ISO” means International Standards Organisation.

“LA” means Local Authority

“MCERTS” means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme. It provides a delivery vehicle for compliance with European directives which regulate industrial emissions, monitoring data, equipment and personnel.

“Monitoring” includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys

“PLC” means programmable logic circuit

“Permissible periods of abnormal operation” means any technically unavoidable stoppages, disturbances, or failures of the purification devices or the measurement devices, during which the emissions into the air and the discharges of wastewater may exceed the prescribed emission limit values.

“PAH” means Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

“RDF” means refuse derived fuel

“SCADA” means Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

“SCC” means Suffolk County Council

“Site”, “on site” and similar terms shall be taken to refer to the site of the SWIP including all waste reception and storage areas.

“SNCR” means selective non-catalytic reduction

“SOP” means Standard Operating Procedure

“The Council” means the East Suffolk Council

“The Regulations” means the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

“The Regulator” means authorised officer of East Suffolk Council.

“The Small Waste Incineration Plant”, “SWIP” and **“the Plant”** and similar terms mean the small waste incineration plant for the generation of electricity by the combustion of RDF waste.

“TOC” means Total organic compounds

“UKHSA” means UK Health Security Agency

“Waste code” means the six-digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005.

“Year” means calendar year ending 31st December.

Talking to us

The Local Authority can be contacted by telephone on 0333 016 2000, e-mail ep@eastsoffolk.gov.uk or by writing to Environmental Protection at, East Suffolk House, Station Road Melton Woodbridge Suffolk; IP12 1RT

If you are reporting a malfunction or failure of permitted activity outside normal working office hours, you should phone 01502 527132. This line directs you to a call centre at East Suffolk Council and is exclusively for reporting genuine emergencies.

Public Registers

The application, the permit and documents concerned with the determination of the application and subsequent reports and correspondence are held on the public register at [Environmental permits issued by East Suffolk Council » East Suffolk Council](#). The register is held in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)

Regulations 2016. Certain information may be withheld from public registers where it is commercially confidential or contrary to national security.

Confidentiality

The Permit requires the Operator to provide information to The Regulator. The Regulator will place the information onto the public registers in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, unless the Operator requests to have such information withheld from the register as provided in Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. To enable The Regulator will determine whether the information is commercially confidential, the Operator should provide clear justification for each item requested to be kept from the register. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

Information may also be excluded from the public register on the grounds of National Security. If it is considered that the inclusion of information on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application.

Variations to the permit

This Permit may be varied in the future if at any time the activity or any aspect of the activity regulated by the changes to conditions, such that the conditions no longer reflect the activity and require alteration. You must submit a formal Application to The Regulator. The 'Status Log' within the introduction note will include summary details of each permit variation issued.

Surrender of the permit

Where an Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) East Suffolk Council should be informed in writing. Such notification must include the information specified in Regulation 24 or 25 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

Transfer of the permit or part of the permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, a joint application to transfer the Permit must be made by both the existing and proposed holders, in accordance with Regulation 21 of Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. A transfer will be allowed unless The Regulator considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not ensure compliance with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

Enforcement and Offences

If The Regulator is of the opinion that you have contravened or are likely to contravene a condition of this Permit, it may serve an Enforcement Notice in accordance with Regulation 36 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. If The Regulator is of the opinion that the continued operation of the installation involves a risk of serious

pollution it will serve a Suspension Notice under Regulation 37 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

Offences detailed in Regulation 38 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 include failing to comply with or contravening a condition in this Permit, failing to comply with an enforcement notice or suspension notice, intentionally making a false entry in any records kept under a condition of this Permit. A person found guilty of an offense, upon summary conviction could be liable (i) to the maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and/or twelve months imprisonment, or (ii) upon conviction to an unlimited fine and/or five years imprisonment.

Responsibility under the workplace health & safety legislation

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under Workplace Health and Safety legislation.

Subsistence Charge

An application fee has been paid for this permit. An annual subsistence charge, which is subject to variation by Central Government and the installation compliance risk rating, is payable to this Council to ensure this Permit remains in force. An invoice will be sent for the appropriate subsistence charge each year. If you fail to pay the fee due promptly, the Council may revoke the Permit.

General Statutory Requirements

This permit does not detract in any way from other statutory requirements applicable to you or the installation such as any need to obtain planning permission or building regulation approval or responsibilities you have under other legislation for health, safety and welfare in the workplace. If there are any situations where different standards are required under these two types of legislation, the more stringent standard will apply.

Review of Conditions

The “Conditions” contained in this Permit will be reviewed by the local authority at intervals, in accordance with Regulation 34 of “The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016”. Where a justifiable complaint is attributable to the operation of this process or where new knowledge develops on any harmful effects from any emissions from this type of installation, an immediate review of the process will be undertaken, and the local authority will specify any new requirements together with an appropriate timescale.

Where a condition of the permit requires a systematic assessment or review, the assessment shall be undertaken in a methodical and arranged manner. Guidance may be obtained from The Regulator.

Management arrangements

All references to “reasonable times” in this Permit include; all times when the process is operational or when there are employees present at the site or when the site is open for business.

An EMS is recommended as a key method for controlling emissions and thereby achieving compliance with permit conditions. This can be a simple in-house structured system that ensures Environmental Permitting considerations are addressed in the day to day running of the process. Such a system should be reviewed annually to ensure a continuous level of environmental improvement. Alternatively, the Environmental Management System may comply with a national standard such as ISO 14001 Certification.

End of Explanatory Notes