

BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND & WALES) REGULATIONS 2016
STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO.1154**

PERMIT TO OPERATE A SCHEDULED INSTALLATION

Permit Ref. No. 213

P Waddington and Co (1947) Ltd, The Refinery, Buck Street, Bradford, BD3 9LP
whose registered office is at:

Bella Vista Farm Hartcliffe Road, Penistone, Sheffield, England, S36 9FN

has been permitted under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016 No.1154) (as amended) to carry on the following process: -

Animal by-product rendering activity

As prescribed in Part A(2) of Section 6.8 of Chapter 6 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the above Regulations:-

And as detailed in the Description of Permitted Activity, at the premises occupied by the company at: -

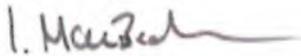
The Refinery, Buck Street, Bradford, BD3 9LP

Edged red on the attached plan

This installation shall be operated in accordance with the conditions issued with this permit.

Dated: - 6th August 2021

Signature



(Authorising Officer)

CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999

Description of Permitted Activities

Company Name: - P Waddington and Co (1947) Ltd

Address of installation: The Refinery
Buck Street
Bradford
BD3 9LP

Animal by-products from slaughterhouses, meat cutting plants, butchering premises and fallen stock sites/ collectors are recovered into technical tallow and meat and bone meal (MBM). Raw Materials are delivered in covered bulk trailers or sealed bins into the raw material reception area. The entire area is maintained under negative pressure and the extracted air ducted to abatement systems; this prevents odorous air from being released into the atmosphere. Raw material is emptied into one of 2 receiving hoppers (nominal capacities of 80 and 120 tonnes) or onto the floor depending type of material and available hopper space.

Animal by-products are crushed and transferred to one of two Haarslev continuous cookers, where it is heated to approximately 130 degrees Celsius to remove moisture. Cooked material is separated into tallow and MBM. MBM is stored in a separate building prior to disposal off-site. Tallow is transferred to bulk tanks prior to removal from site. Odorous air is extracted from specific pieces of equipment (such as cookers and presses) and treated in a thermal oxidiser at a temperature exceeding 800 degrees Celsius. Ventilation air from the process buildings is extracted and treated in 1 of 2 sodium hypochlorite wet scrubbers.

If an unforeseen shutdown occurs an audible and visual alarm is triggered to alert the operator that an oxidiser shutdown has occurred. A remote panel is situated in the main control room (which is always manned) which provides information to the operator detailing the exact nature of the shutdown. At this point an automatic system takes control of the odorous air and reroutes it to the two air cooled condensers. The oxidiser, on shutdown, is completely isolated from the odorous air which in normal operation treats the air, by a series of valves which close the route to the thermal oxidiser automatically. There are two valves for each cooker and when the oxidiser valve closes (due to shutdown etc.) the condenser valve opens. There is also a valve which closes off the odorous air coming from the plant room i.e. from presses etc. in this way, whilst in its shutdown state, no odorous air can escape through the sealed oxidiser system.

In the event of an unforeseen oxidiser shutdown both of the cookers have their material inlet and discharge stopped. This effectively halts the rendering process and the production of the malodours, greatly decreasing the chance of any odorous air escaping the confines of the facility.

Floors within the main processing area are impervious and laid to fall to a drainage system which channels waste (wash water, spillages etc.) to a wastewater DAF treatment plant. DAF is an abbreviation of dissolved air flotation and the plant comprises of effluent aeration, coagulation, pH neutralisation, flocculation and hydrogen peroxide dosing

stages. Chemical treatment is PLC controlled proportional to the flow through the plant via dosing pumps.

Effluent flows from the main processing area into a transfer sump from where it is automatically pumped to the DAF on a level control sensor using a raw effluent transfer pump and a flow control valve, passing through inline basket strainers which remove solids greater than 6mm in diameter. These solids are collected and reprocessed. The effluent then passes through a serpentine arrangement of pipework where chemicals are dosed into the stream. An aerated recycled effluent stream is also introduced at this point and this leads to buoyant solids floating to the top within the main DAF clarifier tank.

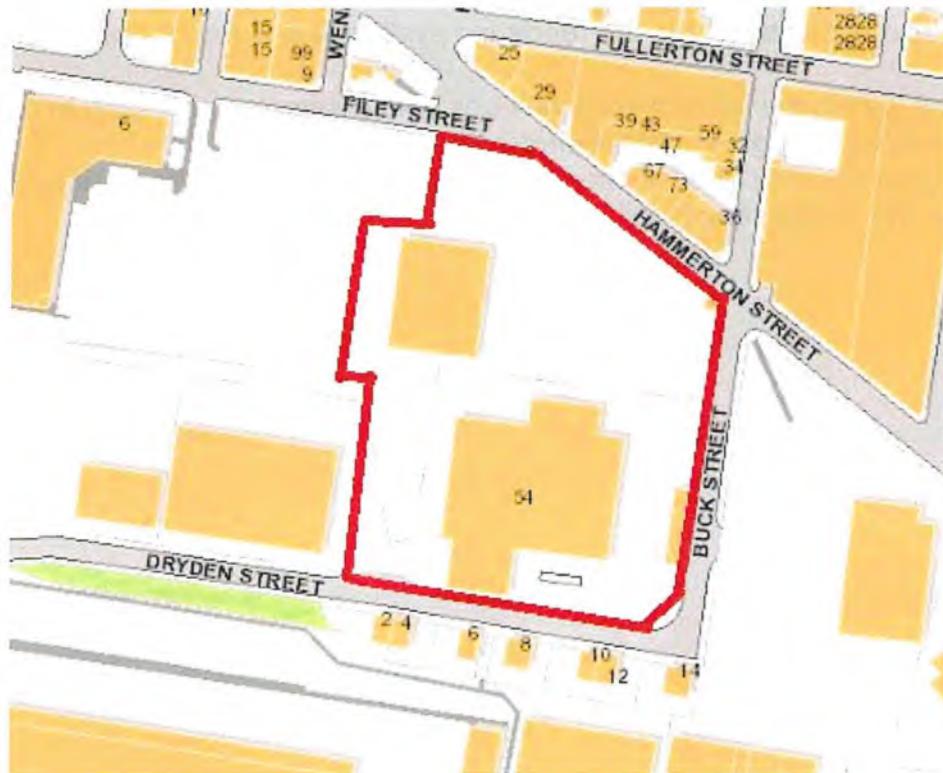
The inclusion of these chemicals and the aerated effluent causes a formation of a sludge blanket which floats to the surface of the clarifier tank. This sludge (usually made up of fats, oils and greases) is drawn into a "sludge tank" via a rotating scraper system. The level of the sludge tank is continuously monitored by means of an ultrasonic level sensor. When full this tank is emptied back into the rendering system and is reprocessed.

The clarified effluent leaves the system via a weir box where samples are taken to monitor its quality before passing through a final flowmeter to drain.

The DAF system has a remote panel situated in the main control room where an audible alarm sounds when the sludge tank is full.

Location of Permitted Activities

Company Name: - P Waddington and Co (1947) Ltd
Address of installation: The Refinery
Buck Street
Bradford
BD3 9LP



CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999

Conditions

1.0 General

- 1.1 The best available techniques (BAT) shall be used to prevent, or where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.
- 1.2 If the operator proposes to make any change in operation of the installation he must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify the regulator in writing.

The notification must contain a description of the proposed changes in operation. It is not necessary to make such a notification if an application to vary the permit has been made and the application contains a description of the proposed change.

In this condition "change in operation" means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment.

2.0 Emission Limits and Other Provisions

- 2.1 All operations which generate emissions to air shall be contained and adequately extracted to suitable arrestment plant to prevent offensive odours beyond the site boundary.
- 2.2 Emissions from the boiler plant and thermal oxidiser shall be free from visible smoke in normal operation and in any case shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS2742: 2009.
- 2.3 The provisions contained in the tables below shall apply to the thermal oxidiser and boilers when used for odour abatement: -

Parameter	Combustion Provision	Type of monitoring	Monitoring Frequency
Temperature	Minimum temperature of 800 °C	Measure at the exit of the combustion zone. Automatically record temperatures Interlock to prevent emissions from the cookers being directed to the oxidiser until it has reached an operating temperature of 800 °C	Continuous
Residence Time	Minimum of 1 second residence time in the combustion chamber without correction for temperature and, oxygen or water vapour.	Calculation of the residence time	Upon commissioning of new or replacement equipment

- 2.4 The stack serving the boiler plant and thermal oxidiser shall be no less than 26 metres in height.
- 2.5 The operator shall be able to demonstrate that all reasonably practicable steps are taken during start up and shut down and when there are changes in fuel or combustion load in order to minimise emissions.
- 2.6 All discharges to air, other than water vapour, shall be free from persistent visible emissions.
- 2.7 Emissions of water vapour shall be free from droplet fallout.
- 2.8 As part of the routine maintenance programme, flues and ductwork shall be cleaned annually to remove any accumulation of materials.
- 2.9 Exhaust gases from the stack serving the boilers and thermal oxidiser shall achieve an exit velocity greater than 15 metres per second under normal operating conditions, to achieve adequate dispersion.
- 2.10 The stack serving the boiler and thermal oxidiser shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening with the exception of a cone to achieve greater velocity.
- 2.11 Ducts shall be designed and the inside velocity shall be maintained such that the accumulation of material inside them is minimised.

3.0 Emissions to Surface Water and Sewer

- 3.1 There shall be no point source emissions to ground water.
- 3.2 All emissions shall be controlled, as a minimum, to avoid breach of water quality standards.
- 3.3 Run off from hard surfaced external areas of the installation shall be controlled and managed before discharge to sewer.

- 3.4 All interceptors shall be:
- a) Impermeable
 - b) Subject to at least weekly visual inspection and, where necessary to ensure continuous function, contamination must be removed.
 - c) Have an annual maintenance inspection; prior to inspection all contents shall be removed.
- 3.5 Process effluent shall be kept separate from surface water drainage.
- 3.6 The operator shall have a clear diagrammatic record of the routing of all installation drains, subsurface pipe work, sumps and storage vessels, including the type and location of the receiving environment.
- 3.7 The operator shall identify the potential risks to the environment from the drainage systems identified in the condition above and shall implement the inspection and maintenance programme in relation to the nature and volume of waste waters, ground water vulnerability, and proximity of drainage systems to surface waters.
- 3.8 The operator shall ensure that:
- a) All operational areas are equipped with an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints, and connected to a sealed drainage system.
 - b) Keep records of the design and conditions of the surfacing of all operational areas.
 - c) Have an inspection and maintenance programme of impervious surfaces and containment kerbs
- 3.9 All storage tanks shall:-
- a) Be fitted with high level alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling. Tallow and condensate storage tanks shall be fitted with audible and visual alarms located within the control rooms.
 - b) Have delivery connections located within a bunded area, fixed and locked when not in use.
 - c) Have their integrity inspected, and recorded. Such inspections shall be included in the maintenance schedule.
- 3.10 The operator shall ensure that all tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment are contained. The operator shall ensure that all bunds:-
- a) Are impermeable and resistant to the stored materials.
 - b) Have no outlet and drain to a blind collection point.
 - c) Have a pipe work routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces.
 - d) Are designed to catch all leaks from tanks or fittings.
 - e) Have a capacity of at least 110% of the largest tank.
 - f) Are visually inspected weekly and any content pumped out or otherwise removed under manual controls, after checking for contamination.
 - g) Have an annual maintenance inspection.
- 3.11 Storage areas and containers shall be designed and operated to minimise the risk of fugitive releases to surface water, sewer and groundwater
- 3.12 The operator shall have a written inspection and maintenance programme for all subsurface structures. This shall include a methodology for integrity testing. The methodology shall be forwarded to the regulator within 3 months of the issue of the revised permit.

4.0 Odour

- 4.1 Emissions shall be free from offensive odour beyond the site boundary as perceived by the regulator. It shall not be a breach of the condition if the operator can show that they took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to prevent the release of offensive odour. "Due diligence" in the context of this permit means the operator can show that best available techniques (BAT) were employed at the time of the incident.
- 4.2 Olfactometric testing shall be undertaken on emissions from the thermal oxidiser, and two chemical scrubbers on an annual basis with triplicate samples from all sampled emissions. Testing shall be undertaken in the months of May or June each year starting in 2021. Results shall be submitted to the regulator as soon as they are made available to the operator, and in any event no later than within 8 weeks of sampling.
- 4.3 Within 3 months of the date of this revised permit, optimal operating parameters for the thermal oxidiser (temperature) and the two chemical scrubbers (redox levels and pH) shall be forwarded to the regulator.
- 4.4 Without prejudice to condition 4.1, in the event of thermal oxidiser breakdown emissions shall be automatically diverted to the two Haarslev air cooled condensers.
- 4.5 Operations shall be fully enclosed and controlled to minimise fugitive emissions.
- 4.6 The use of odour masking agents and counteractants to meet condition 4.1 is not permitted.
- 4.7 In normal operations, emissions from the cookers shall be collected and treated by incineration within the thermal oxidiser.
- 4.8 Local extraction shall be provided to areas around the presses and centrifuges where high intensity odours and incondensable gases are emitted. These shall be directed to, and treated by incineration, in the thermal oxidiser.
- 4.9 Air from process buildings, including the raw materials building, the MBM storage building and the MBM loading area shall be collected and extracted to the wet scrubbers. During rendering, both wet scrubbers shall be used.
- 4.10 The integrity of the process building, MBM storage building and MBM loading area shall be maintained to prevent the uncontrolled escape of ventilation air from the building. Doors shall have seals and be kept closed at all times other than for the movement of materials. Self-closing personnel doors shall be provided.
- 4.11 Suitable extraction rates shall be maintained within the process building, MBM storage building and MBM loading area in order to ensure that it remains under negative pressure at all times.
- 4.12 Calculations of extraction rates from the process building, MBM storage building and MBM loading area shall be calculated and submitted to the Regulator within 3 months of the date of this revised permit.
- 4.13 Liquid circulation and scrubber efficiency shall be measured for both wet scrubbers to give continuous indication of effective operation and incorporate an audible

alarm to give an indication of failure. Full details of the existing system shall be forwarded to the regulator within 3 months of the date of the revised permit.

- 4.14 The operator shall make an inventory of fugitive emissions. The inventory shall be updated on an annual basis and submitted to the regulator to demonstrate progress in reducing emissions. The inventory shall be submitted on or before 31st January each year.
- 4.15 Loading of MBM into trailers or containers shall only take place in a fully enclosed area. Trailers or containers shall be fully sheeted or covered before leaving the enclosed area.
- 4.16 Trailers containing MBM shall be kept within the meal loading area prior to removal from site to prevent the contravention of condition 4.1
- 4.17 Transportation and handling of dusty materials shall be carried out by methods which do not give rise to dust emissions. Preferred methods include enclosed containers or covered conveyors.
- 4.18 The operator shall implement an odour management plan, which will identify the measures needed to comply with condition 4.1. The odour management plan shall be reviewed on an annual basis.
- 4.19 The integrity of the process building, MBM storage building and MBM loading area envelopes shall be checked by smoke test within 6 months of the date of issue of this permit and whenever changes have been made to the structure of process buildings or process air extraction systems. The regulator shall be notified of the date and time of testing at least 7 days prior to testing. The results shall be recorded and, where necessary, remedial works shall be undertaken within 2 weeks of the test.
- 4.20 Where the regulator has notified the operator that, in his opinion an offensive odour has been detected beyond the site boundary, the operator shall, within 48 hours (excluding Sundays and Bank Holidays) submit written evidence stating what caused the occurrence and whether, in the operator's opinion, due diligence was being exercised. If it is the operator's belief that due diligence was being exercised, evidence shall be submitted to support this viewpoint.
- 4.21 A visual integrity check of the process building, MBM storage building, MBM loading building and chemical scrubbers (including fan units and ductwork) shall be undertaken on a weekly basis. The results of the check and any remedial action/proposed action shall be recorded.

5.0 Materials handling and processing

- 5.1 Records shall be kept of the amount, type and origin of all raw materials brought onto the site. Such records shall include details of the date and time of receipt and whether they entered into the raw materials area immediately or were stored outside pending discharge.
- 5.2 The contents of trailers containing raw materials shall be emptied into the raw materials loading area or the trailers moved within process buildings with minimal waiting time to prevent the contravention of condition 4.1
- 5.3 Raw materials shall be processed as soon as possible and normally not later than 24 hours after receipt. If raw materials cannot be processed within this period the

operator shall record this. If raw materials cannot be processed due to extended breakdown, additional materials shall not be brought on site, and raw materials stored outside process buildings shall be removed from site.

- 5.4 The hours of operation of both cookers shall be continuously recorded.
- 5.5 Empty vehicles and containers shall be cleaned within the raw materials reception area.
- 5.6 The raw materials reception and storage area shall be totally enclosed and constructed so that the surfaces are impervious. All surfaces and equipment likely to come into contact with raw or processed material shall be impervious, capable of being readily cleansed and shall be kept clean.
- 5.7 All floors, yards and roadways where there are regular vehicle movements shall be of impervious construction, laid, to fall to drains which shall be provided with all necessary sedimentation tanks and grease interceptors to prevent the ingress of material likely to impair the free flow of the receiving sewage system. All interceptors and sedimentation tanks shall be readily and regularly emptied and cleaned.
- 5.8 Hosing points or high pressure steam/water cleaning shall be provided for the effective cleaning of any area of spillage and for the effective cleaning of plant.
- 5.9 All points of transfer shall be designed to be leak and spill-proof.

6.0 Liquid Effluent

- 6.1 The handling and treatment of liquid effluent shall be carried out so as to minimise the emission of offensive odours.

7.0 General

- 7.1 All conveyors transporting raw processed and dusty materials shall be fully enclosed.
- 7.2 Any solid waste remaining on completion of the process which is still capable of the emission of substances prescribed to air or offensive odours shall be stored within the process building.
- 7.3 A comprehensive cleaning programme shall be implemented. Such a programme shall include all structures, equipment, and internal surfaces, non disposable containers used for raw materials collections, drainage, collection tanks, yards, roads and abatement plant.

The cleaning programme shall be documented and reviewed annually.

- 7.4 All spillages shall be cleaned up immediately and preventative measures put in place to avoid a recurrence of the incident causing the spillage.

8.0 Operations and Maintenance

- 8.1 Effective operational maintenance systems shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment. There shall be:-
 - a) Documented operation control procedures.

- b) A documented preventative maintenance schedule, covering all plant whose failure could lead to impact on the environment, including major “non productive” items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, ducts and filters. This shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- c) There shall be a documented procedure for monitoring emissions, including noise and odour.

8.2 There shall be a list of key process equipment and arrestment equipment. Such equipment shall be provided with alarms or other such warning systems which indicate equipment or breakdown. Such warning systems shall be maintained and checked to ensure correct operation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The failure of key plant shall be notified to the regulators immediately if the failure would cause an adverse effect on the environment or give rise to offensive odours beyond the site boundary. The operator shall have a documented plan for dealing with failure of key plant.

8.3 Essential spares and consumables shall be held on site or be available at short notice from suppliers, so that plant breakdown can be rectified rapidly.

8.4 Records of breakdown shall be kept and analysed by the operator in order to eliminate common failure modes.

9.0 Competence and Training

9.1 A competent person shall be appointed to liaise with the regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The regulator shall be informed of the designated individual within one month of the issue of this permit.

9.2 A formal structure shall be provided to clarify the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts. The structure shall be prominently displayed within the process building at all times. Alternatively, there must be a prominent notice referring all relevant employees to where the information can be found.

9.3 Personnel at all levels shall be given training and instruction sufficient to fulfil their designated duties under the above structure. Details of such training and instruction shall be entered into the employees' record and be made available for inspection by the regulator.

9.4 The potential environmental risks posed by the work of contractors shall be assessed and instructions provided to contractors about protecting the environment while working on site.

10.0 Raw Materials

10.1 The operator shall:-

- a) Maintain an inventory covering the principal types of raw materials used.
- b) Every 4 years, review alternatives for the principle types of raw materials used with regards to their environmental impact and document this review.
- c) Have documented quality procedures to control the specification of raw materials used, in order to minimise any potential environmental impact.

11.0 Waste Minimisation

- 11.1 The operator shall record materials usage and waste generation in order to establish internal benchmarks. Assessments shall be made against benchmarks to maintain and improve resource efficiency.
- 11.2 The operator shall carry out a waste minimisation audit at least as frequently as the permit review period of every 4 years and within 6 months of the issue of the revised permit. The methodology used and an action plan for optimising the use of raw materials shall be submitted to the regulator within 2 months of completion of the audit.
- 11.3 Specific improvements resulting from the recommendations of audits shall be carried out within a timescale approved by the regulator.

12.0 Water Use

- 12.1 The operator shall carry out a review of water usage every 12 months and shall be submitted to the regulator by 31st January each year.
- 12.2 Using this information from the review referred to in 12.1, opportunities for reduction in water use shall be assessed and where appropriate, shall be carried out in accordance with a timescale approved by the regulator.
- 12.3 The volume of mains and abstract water used in the activities shall normally be directly measured once a day, or at a frequency agreed with the regulator, when the installation is operating all measurements should be recorded and the records held on site.
- 12.4 Roof and surface water drains shall be kept separate from the process water and systems designed to avoid contamination. Where roof and surface water cannot be used in the process it shall be discharged separately.
- 12.5 Hosing down shall not be used where vacuuming, scraping or mopping could be employed.
- 12.6 Trigger controls shall be employed on all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment.

13.0 Waste Handling

- 13.1 The operator shall:-
 - a) Record the quantity, nature, origin and where relevant, the destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method of any waste which is disposed of or recovered.
 - b) Ensure that the waste storage areas are clearly marked and signed, and that containers are clearly labelled.
 - c) Ensure that appropriate storage facilities are provided for substances that are flammable, sensitive to heat or light etc, and that incompatible waste types are kept separate.
 - d) Ensure that containers are stored with lids, caps and valves secured and in place (this also applies to emptied containers).
 - e) Ensure that procedures are in place to deal with damaged or leaking containers.
 - f) Segregate waste wherever practicable.
 - g) Identify the disposal route for all waste, which should be as close to the point of production as possible.

14.0 Waste Re-use, Recovery, Recycling or Disposal

14.1 The operator shall carry out a review every 4 years to demonstrate that the best environmental options are being used for dealing with all waste from the installation and the first review shall be submitted to the regulator by 31st January 2022.

15.0 Energy

15.1 The operator shall produce a report annually on the energy consumption of the installation and the report shall be submitted to the regulator by 31st January each year.

15.2 The operator shall monitor energy flows and target areas for reduction which should be updated annually.

15.3 The operator shall ensure that all plant is operated and maintained to optimise the use and minimise the loss of energy.

15.4 The operator shall ensure that appropriate containment methods are employed and maintained to minimise energy loss.

15.5 The regulator shall be notified prior to the use of any fuel for the thermal oxidiser or boilers other than natural gas. If tallow is to be used as a fuel it shall comply with the end of waste test requirements. Evidence shall be provided to support this.

16.0 Accidents/Incidents/Non Conformance

16.1 There shall be written procedures for investigating incidents and near misses, including identifying suitable corrective action and following up.

16.2 The operator shall maintain an accident management plan that identifies the hazards, assesses the risk and identifies the measures required to reduce the risk of potential events or failure that might lead to an environmental impact. The plan should identify:-

- a) The actions to be taken to minimise these potential occurrences; and
- b) The actions to deal with such occurrences so as to limit the consequences.

16.3 In the case of abnormal emissions arising from an accident, the operator shall: -

- a) Investigate immediately and undertake remedial action as soon as practicable.
- b) Promptly record the events and actions taken.
- c) Ensure the regulator is made aware without delay.

16.4 Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) should be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained/received. The operator shall: -

- a) Identify the cause and take corrective action
- b) Record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the action taken by the operator to rectify the situation
- c) Re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible
- d) Notify the regulator

16.5 The operator shall maintain procedures for the control of spills and of firewater to ensure containment and disposal in order to prevent or minimise pollution.

16.6 The handling and use of explosive materials (dust) should be carried out in accordance with the requirement of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002

- 16.7 Stockpiles should be managed such that the risk of spontaneous combustion is minimised. Techniques include breaks between stockpiles and limiting the height/angle of repose.
- 16.8 Operators shall provide safe storage and conveying systems for both liquid raw materials and wastes in order to minimise the potential for vandalism or accidental damage. Regular inspection shall be carried out on pipelines, valves and pumps to inspect for damage and wear.
- 16.9 Operators shall design delivery routes to minimise accidental damage by vehicles to any storage facilities for liquids or dust. Where a risk of vehicular damage to such storage areas has been identified, crash barriers shall be fitted.

17.0 Noise and Vibration

- 17.1 The operator shall employ basic good practice measures for the control of noise. The operator shall: -
- a) Identify key plant and equipment with the potential to give rise to noise nuisance.
 - b) Have a documented maintenance system for the identified key plant and equipment.
- 17.2 All operations undertaken at the site shall be conducted in such a manner to ensure that noise from the installation or associated activities does not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance to sensitive receptors.

18.0 Monitoring and Reporting

- 18.1 The operator shall keep records of tests and monitoring, including continuous monitoring, non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The records shall be: -
- a) Kept on site.
 - b) Kept by the operator for at least 2 years.
 - c) Made available for the regulator to examine at any reasonable time.
- 18.2 The operator shall notify the regulator at least seven days before the periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values. The operator shall state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.
- 18.3 All results submitted to the regulator shall include full details of process conditions at the time of monitoring, monitoring uncertainty as well as any deviations from the procedural requirements of standard reference methods and the error invoked from such deviations.
- 18.4 The result of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the regulator within eight weeks of the completion of sampling.
- 18.5 Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated immediately. The operator shall ensure that: -
- a) The cause has been identified and corrective action taken.
 - b) As much detail as possible is recorded regarding the cause and extent of the problem and the action taken to rectify the situation.
 - c) Re-testing to demonstrate compliance is carried out as soon as possible; and
 - d) The regulator to be notified.

- 18.6 In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions: -
- a) Investigation and remedial action shall be undertaken immediately.
 - b) The process or activity shall be adjusted to minimise those emissions; and
 - c) The event and actions taken shall be promptly recorded.
 - d) Re-testing to demonstrate compliance is carried out as soon as possible, where appropriate.
 - e) In the case of non-compliance causing serious pollution the activity shall be suspended.
- 18.7 The regulator shall be informed without delay: -
- a) If there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
 - b) In the event of the failure of key arrestment plant, for example the thermal oxidiser.
- 18.8 All continuous monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated (or referenced) in accordance with the appropriate standards and manufacturers' instructions, which should be made available for inspection by the regulator. Instruments should be operated to ensure less than 5% downtime over any 3-month period and all relevant maintenance and calibration (or referencing) should be recorded. In circumstances where instrument downtime exceeds 5% the regulator shall be notified within 1 working day.
- 18.9 Where available, operators shall use monitoring equipment and instruments certified to MCERTS and use a stack-testing organisation accredited to MCERTS standards or such alternative requirements as approved by the regulator.

19.0 Monitoring and Reporting of Emissions to Air

- 19.1 Exhaust flow rates of waste gases shall be consistent with the efficient capture of emissions, good operating practice and meeting the requirements of the legislation relating to the workplace environment.
- 19.2 The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission concentration limits shall not be permitted.
- 19.3 Dilution air may be added where justified for waste gas cooling or improved dispersion. In such cases, monitoring shall be carried out upstream of the dilution air input or procedures designed to correct for the ratio of input air, to the satisfaction of the regulator.
- 19.4 Monitoring to determine compliance with emission limit values shall be corrected to the following standard reference conditions: temperature, 273.15 K (0°C), pressures 101.3 kPa (1 atmosphere) and measured wet, no correction for water vapour.
- 19.5 Periodic visual assessment of releases shall be undertaken as required by the regulator to ensure that all final releases are colourless, free from persistent visible emissions and free from droplets.

20.0 Monitoring and Reporting Emissions to Water and Sewer

- 20.1 The appropriateness of the monitoring requirements will vary depending upon the sensitivity of the receiving water and shall be proportionate to the scale of the

operations, nature of the discharge and receiving water. For each release point the following information is required: -

- a) The specific volume flow from the process to sewer/controlled water.
- b) The sensitivity of the receiving water.
- c) The volume of discharge compared to the percentage dry river flow of the receiving water.

20.2 Increased monitoring shall be carried out where substances to which the local environment may be susceptible could be released from the installation, e.g. where releases of common pesticides or heavy metals may occur.

21.0 Monitoring and Reporting of Waste

21.1 The following shall be monitored and recorded:-

- a) Quantity, nature and origin of the waste.
 - b) The physical description of the waste.
 - c) A description of the composition of the waste.
 - d) Any relevant hazardous properties (hazard and risk phrases).
 - e) European Waste Catalogue code.
 - f) Handling precautions and substances with which it cannot be mixed.
- Disposal routes for each waste category sector.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following explanatory notes do not comprise part of the Permit but contain guidance relevant to the permit:

1. **Introductory Notes**

The attached Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016 No 1154 (as amended) (“the EP Regulations”) to carry out an animal by-product activity falling within Part A(2) of Section 6.8 of Chapter 6 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the extent authorised by the permit.

- 1.2 This Permit has been prepared on the understanding that the information provided by the Operator in order to obtain the permit was not false or misleading. Any change which affects the accuracy of such information must be promptly notified in writing to this Local Authority (“the Regulator”).

Where any relevant change to the permitted activity is intended, details should be notified to the Regulator in writing and approval obtained, prior to the modification being undertaken.

- 1.3 All enquiries and notifications required to be made in connection with this permit shall be made to:

Department of Health and Wellbeing
Environmental Health
5th Floor, Britannia House
Hall Ings
Bradford
BD1 1HX

Tel: 01274 434366
E-mail: eh.admin@bradford.gov.uk
Outside office hours Tel: (01274) 431000

- 1.4 This Permit is issued in relation to requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016 No1154 (as amended). It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under other legislation, such as that covering health, safety and welfare in the workplace, Planning and Building Regulation approvals, effluent discharge consents or waste management licences.

2.0 **Public Registers**

- 2.1 Considerable information relating to permits, including the application, is available on public registers in accordance with the EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from the public registers where it is commercially confidential or in the interest of national security to do so, providing that the Regulator grants a specific application for this from the operator.

3.0 **Variations to the Permit**

- 3.1 The permit may be varied in the future by the Regulator. The conditions attached will be reviewed periodically in accordance with current guidance to Regulators.

3.2 Should the Operator wish to make a change in operation of the permitted activity or request a change in any conditions of the permit, a formal application should be submitted. Relevant forms are available from the Regulator.

4.0 Surrender of Permit

4.1 Where the Operator ceases or intends to cease operation of a permitted activity, they may notify the local authority of the action that has been taken or is intended. Such a notification must include:

- a. the Operator's telephone number and address and, if different, any address to which correspondence relating to the notification should be sent;
- b. in the case of partial surrender of a Permit applying to B mobile plant, a list of mobile plant to which it applies, should be sent;
- c. the date on which the surrender is to take effect, which shall be at least 28 days after the date on which the notice is served on the Regulator.

5.0 Transfer of the permit or part of the permit

5.1 Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another Operator, an application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed Operator. A transfer will not be approved if the Regulator is not satisfied that the proposed Permit holder will be the person having control over the operation of the installation, or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit.6.0

6.0 Definitions

6.1 In relation to this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

"Application" means the application for this Permit, together with any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 to EP Regulations and any operational changes agreed under the conditions of this Permit.

"EP Regulations" means the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016 No1154 (as amended) and words and expressions defined in the EP Regulations shall have the same meaning when used in this Permit save to the extent they are explicitly defined in this Permit.

"Permitted Regulations" means the activities and the limits of those activities described in this Permit.

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

"Authorised person" means any officer of the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, who is authorised under Section 108(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of such authorization, any power specified in Section 108(1) of that Act.

"Regulator" means the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

“Best Available Techniques” or “BAT” means the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular techniques for providing in principal the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent, and where that is not practical, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. For those purposes:

“available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not they are reasonably accessible to the Operator;

“best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;

“techniques” includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

“Particulate matter” is defined in SI 472/1991 as meaning grit, dust or fumes.

“Dark smoke” shall have the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act 1993, namely smoke as dark as or darker than shade 2 on the Ringelmann Chart. Ringelmann Shade 2 is equivalent to 40% obscuration.

“Black smoke” shall have the same meaning defined in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, SI 498, namely smoke as dark as or darker than shade 4 on the Ringelmann Chart. Ringelmann Shade 4 is equivalent to 80% obscuration.

Notes on the Ringelmann and Miniature Smoke Charts are given in British Standard BS 2742: 2009.

- 6.2 Schedule 8 of the EP Regulations shall have effect in relation to the determination of best available techniques.
- 6.3 In considering BAT, the Regulator expects the Operator to have regard to all sectoral or other technical guidance relevant to Environmental Permits, including the Secretary of State’s Process Guidance notes.

The relevant guidance note for this process is Process Guidance Note SG8 Secretary of State’s Guidance for the A2 Rendering Sector, November 2008 (Revised December 08), Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Copies of Process Guidance Notes may be downloaded from DEFRA’s website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/defra-guidance-on-local-authority-pollution-control-lapc-regime>

- 6.4 Where any Condition of this Permit refers to the whole or parts of different documents, in the event of any conflict between the wording of such documents, the document with the most recent publication date shall be take to be the most appropriate document to be used.

7.0 **General**

- 7.1 The annual subsistence charge in respect of this Permit must be paid for each financial year commencing 1st April in which the permitted activity is operated. Payment must be in full or quarterly instalments, except for a permit for operating a

waste oil burner not exceeding 0.4MW or for unloading of petrol at a service station, where payment must be paid in full on the 1st April of each year. The full payment or first instalment is due on 1st April each year, except where a new permit is issued, in which case the subsistence charge is based on the number of complete months remaining and is payable on the date of receipt of the permit.

7.2 You will be invoiced for the required amount near the start of each financial year. If payment is not received by this Regulator your permit may be revoked in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 SI 2016 No.1154 (as amended).

7.3 Statements of proposed monitoring methodology and the formants of reports should consider the following details:

- variability of emissions and required plant operating conditions.
- sampling position (including plans and sectional drawings of positions)
- sampling characteristics (eg isokinetic)
- sampling frequency
- sampling duration
- number of samples
- required accuracy
- analytical methods and quality assurance procedures
- reporting procedures

7.4 Guidance on the determination chimney heights is given in; "Technical Guidance Note (Dispersion) D1 – Guidelines on Discharge Stack Heights for Polluting Emissions" HMSO, ISBN-0-11-752794-7.

7.5 Where a permitted activity is operating within 1km of a site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (other than a SSSI designated for wholly geographical reasons), particular regard will be had to the control of fugitive particulate matter emissions when determining compliance with BAT.

8.0 Rights of Appeal

8.1 Any person who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be received by the Secretary of State no later than 6 months from the date of the decision (the date of the Permit).

8.2 Appeals relating to installations in England should be received by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The address is as follows:-

The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Appeals Team
Room 3/H Hawk Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 PN

8.3 The appeal must be in the form of a written notice or letter stating that the person wishes to appeal and listing the condition(s) which is/are being appealed against.

The following five items must be included:-

statement of the ground appeal.

- a. copy of the relevant application.
- b. copy of the relevant Permit.
- c. copy of the relevant correspondence between the person making the appeal ("the applicant") and the Council.
- d. statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with by a hearing attended by both parties and conducted by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State, or by both parties sending the Secretary of State written statements of their case (and having the opportunity to comment upon one another's statements).

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents (a) and (e) must be sent to the Council, and the person making the appeal should inform the appropriate Secretary of State that this has been done.

- 8.4 An appeal will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against, the conditions must still be complied with.
- 8.5 In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any other conditions not subject to appeal and to direct the local authority to either vary any of these conditions or to add new conditions.