

Review of an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (“EPR”)

Decision document recording our decision-making process

We have decided to vary the Permit for CSG Lanstar operated by Cleansing Service Group Ltd, as a result of an application made by the Operator.

The Permit number is EPR/BS1538IQ

The Variation notice number is EPR/BS1538IQ/V009

What this document is about

This is a decision document, which accompanies a variation notice.

This decision document:

- explains how the application has been determined
- provides a record of the decision-making process
- shows how all relevant factors have been taken into account
- justifies the specific conditions in the permit other than those in our generic permit template.

Preliminary information and use of terms

We refer to the Permit (both existing and as varied) as “the **Permit**” in this document; and to the variation of the Permit as “the **Variation**”.

The Operator of the Installation is Cleansing Service Group Ltd: we call Cleansing Service Group Ltd “the **Operator**” in this document. We refer to Cleansing Service Group’s CSG Lanstar as “the **Installation**”.

The Application was duly made on 20 March 2015.

How this document is structured

- Our decision
- The legal framework
- How we took our decision
- Key issues in the determination
- Annex 1 – the decision checklist
- Annex 2 – web publicising responses

1 Our decision

We have issued a Variation, which will allow the Operator to operate their facility as an Installation, subject to the conditions in the varied Permit.

This Variation gives effect to our decision following the identification of the Operator as undertaking a “newly prescribed activity” (NPA) under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED);

We consider that, in reaching our decision, we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the Permit will continue to ensure that a high level of protection is provided for the environment and human health.

The original Permit, issued on 2 February 2007, ensured that the facility, would be operated in a manner which would ensure the protection of the environment specified in the existing Guidance at the time. To the extent that we have substantively altered the Permit as a result of this variation, the new requirements will deliver a higher level of protection to that which was previously achieved.

2 The legal framework

The original Permit was granted on 2 February 2007. It was varied 12 September 2007 (ref EPR/TP3631UF/V001), 11 December 2008 (ref KP3636XW/V002), 26 January 2009 (ref EPR/ZP3935GR/V003), 16 May 2009, 25 November 2010, 10 January 2014, 8 April 2014 and 12 November 2014 and regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010.

The Installation will be subject to the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU and regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010 No 675). The IED was transposed in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2013 on 27 February 2013.

The IED seeks to achieve a high level of protection for the environment taken as a whole from harmful effects of industrial activities. It does so by requiring each of the industrial installations to have a permit from the competent authority (in England, the Environment Agency, or for smaller Installations, the relevant Local Authority). The IED has increased the number of activities that require an Installations permit. These are predominantly regulated as “waste operations” and include (when exceeding specific thresholds described in IED):

- hazardous waste treatment for recovery;
- hazardous waste storage;
- biowaste treatment – recovery and/or disposal;
- treatment of slags and ashes
- metals shredding;
- pre-treatment of waste for incineration/co-incineration;

- biological production of chemicals; and
- independently operated wastewater treatment works serving only industrial activities subject to the Directive

Article 11 of the IED requires the relevant authority (the Environment Agency in this case) to ensure that the Installation is operated in such a way that all the appropriate preventative measures are taken against pollution, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Under Article 15(2), the Permit must contain emission limit values (ELVs) (or equivalent parameters or technical measures) for any pollutants likely to be emitted from the Installation in significant quantities. These ELVs are to be based on BAT, but also on local factors and EU Environmental Quality Standards. The overarching requirement is to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and human health.

We are required by Article 13 of the IED to keep abreast of developments in BAT. In addition, Article 13 requires us to carry out a periodic review of the permit's conditions, and to update them if necessary.

The IED also requires the European Commission to organise an exchange of information between EU Member States so that what are known as BAT reference documents (or BREF notes) can be published, creating a level playing field across the EU, providing a consistent set of standards for new plant, to which regulatory authorities in the Member States can then have reference. These BREF notes are the basis for our own national sector technical guidance. The Commission is also required to update BREF notes on a regular basis. The waste treatment BREF notes are currently being reviewed and a final issue date is anticipated in 2016. Under the IED, all permits will be subject to review within four years of the publication of revised BREF notes. This means that we will need to do a further review against any new standards in the BREF notes at sometime in the future.

The IED is to be implemented over several years commencing from 7 January 2013. For existing installations operating “newly prescribed activities”, the relevant date for implementation is 7 July 2015.

3 How we reached our decision

It is the Operators responsibility to ensure they are correctly regulated for the activities they are carrying out. Following adoption of the IED, the Environment Agency has engaged in a range of briefings and communications with the waste industry sector to raise awareness of the implications of the Directive and the need to ensure their facilities are correctly regulated (particularly after the implementation date of 7 July 2015 for newly prescribed activities).

Early in 2014, the Environment Agency provided further briefings to industry trade bodies and wrote to operators we believed may be implicated by these changes. We provided detailed information sheets that described the

implications and the process operators should follow if they decided to have their activities permitted as Installations.

We confirmed that most facilities fell into one of two groups:

- Facilities permitted from April 2007
When these facilities were permitted, a thorough assessment would have been carried out to confirm whether the proposed activities were using “appropriate measures” as a standard to protect the environment.

This standard of protection is the same standards that would have been assessed against had the facilities applied as an Installation activity (i.e. BAT). The permit would have also been issued with modern conditions that ensured protection of the environment.

We consider that these facilities are effectively ‘IED-compliant’ in terms of the technical standard of the facility with the exception of the “newly prescribed activity”. For these facilities, we consider that, in general, no further technical assessment is required, so administrative variations are an appropriate mechanism to show the activities as Installation activities. The administrative variation is a necessary route for the Operator to formally ask for this activity to be included in their permit and for us to advertise that request on our Public Register.

It is understood that the Environment Agency granted permits for new waste activities under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 beyond April 2007. Where a facility falls into this group, the Environment Agency shall determine whether or not the application was assessed using “appropriate measures”. Where it is determined that the application was assessed using “appropriate measures”, the application will be designated as an “administrative variation”.

- Facilities permitted before April 2007
For these facilities, a “normal” or “substantial” variation is appropriate because a detailed technical assessment is required on aspects of the Application in addition to the administrative changes.
Substantial variations will only be relevant where the newly prescribed activity is being added to an existing installation permit.

This Variation

The original Permit was granted on 2 February 2007 and subsequently varied on 12 September 2007, 11 December 2008, 26 January 2009, 16 May 2009, 25 November 2010, 10 January 2014, 8 April 2014 and 12 November 2014. We are satisfied that the standard of protection was assessed using appropriate measures. We have determined this Variation as an administrative variation.

4 Key issues in the determination

Emissions and monitoring

This variation adds conditions relating to fire prevention measures and management of pests. These are standard requirements for all facilities regulated under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 and are included in all relevant permits.

Schedule 1 – Operations

Following request by the operator, this variation removes activity '*blending cement in bulk or using cement in bulk other than at a construction site, including the bagging of cement and cement mixtures, the batching of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of concrete blocks and other cement products*' (Section 3.1 Part B(b)). The activity was removed following confirmation by the Environment Agency PPC Officer that:

- The activity had been included in the original permit in error; and
- The activity had never been undertaken at the site.

Furthermore, this variation removes disposal code D9 '*physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12*' from directly associated activity: non-hazardous drum decontamination, shredding and crushing. The disposal code was removed following confirmation that this activity is not being undertaken.

• **Annex 1 – decision checklist**

This document should be read in conjunction with the Duly Making checklist, the application and supporting information and notice.

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
Consultation		
Responses to web publicising	No public responses were received in response to the web publicising of the application.	✓
Operator		
Control of the facility	We are satisfied that the applicant (now the operator) is the person who will have control over the operation of the facility after the grant of the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with EPR RGN 1 Understanding the meaning of operator.	✓
The facility		
The regulated facility	<p>The extent/nature of the facilities taking place at the site required clarification.</p> <p>The decision on the facility was taken in accordance with RGN 2.</p> <p>The regulated facility is an installation which comprises the following activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting Regulations and the following directly associated activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing non-ferrous metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic activities (Section 2.2 A(1)(a)) • Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes pending any of the activities listed in Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 except temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is generated, or activities falling within Section 5.2 (Section 5.6 A(1)(a)) • Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving physico-chemical treatment (Section 5.3 A(1)(a)(ii)) • Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in Section 5.3 or Section 5.1 (Section 5.3 A(1)(a)(iii)) • Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving 	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
	<p>repackaging prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in Section 5.3 or Section 5.1 (Section 5.3 A(1)(a)(iv))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving solvent reclamation or regeneration (Section 5.3 A(1)(a)(v)) • Disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day involving physico-chemical treatment (Section 5.4 A(1)(a)(ii)) • Storage of waste prior to and arising from treatment operations pending recovery or disposal • Storage of final site effluent prior to discharge to sewer • Decontamination of tankers prior to leaving site • Storage of fuel and combustion of oil in a boiler <3MW for the solvent distillation and oil/water separation processes • Drum decontamination, shredding and crushing • Shredding of packaging and small packages waste streams prior to treatment by stabilisation or solidification • Conditioning of non-hazardous waste in the solidification bay mixing process <p>This variation changes the treatment of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day by physico-chemical treatment (sorting, bulking, compacting and washing) from a directly associated activity to an activity listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting Regulations (Section 5.3 A(1)(a)(ii)).</p>	
European Directives		
Applicable Directives	All applicable European Directives have been considered in the determination of the application.	✓
The site		
Extent of the site of the facility	The operator has provided a plan which we consider is satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility. A plan is included in the permit and the operator is required to carry on the permitted activities within the site boundary.	✓
Operating	Prior to this variation, the activity that is being varied was	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
techniques	<p>operated as a directly associated activity to activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting Regulations.</p> <p>As such, we are satisfied that the operating techniques used by the operator were assessed against BAT at the time of the variation of the permit from a waste operation to an installation under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.</p>	
The permit conditions		
Raw materials	Limits and controls on the use of raw materials and fuels as required under The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2014 were already included in the existing permit so no changes have been made.	✓
Waste types	<p>We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility. We are satisfied that the operator can accept these wastes because they have the necessary infrastructure, operating systems and technical capability to manage these wastes in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>The variation included addition of a number of waste codes onto the installation permit for the purpose of temporary storage of hazardous wastes prior to recovery. Temporary storage of these wastes was permitted under the waste management licence and has now been varied to be included in the installation permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 02 02* organochlorinated wood preservatives • 04 01 03* degreasing wastes containing solvent without a liquid phase • 06 13 05* soot • 09 01 11* single use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 • 11 05 04* spent flux • 12 01 06* mineral-based machine oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions) • 14 06 01* chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC • 14 06 04* sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents • 14 06 05* sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents • 16 01 10* explosive components (for example air bags) • 16 01 11* brake pads 	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 02 11* discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC • 16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12 • 16 02 15* hazardous components removed from discarded equipment • 16 04 02* fireworks wastes • 18 01 10* amalgam waste from dental care • 19 11 02* acid tars • 20 01 21* fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste • 20 01 23* discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons • 20 01 31* cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines • 20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components 	
Reporting	<p>We have specified reporting in the permit. Reporting forms have been prepared to facilitate reporting of data in a consistent format. These reporting requirements are deemed sufficient and proportional for the Installation.. We made these decisions in accordance with our guidance <i>How to Comply with your Environmental Permit</i> and Regulatory Guidance Note 4 – Setting standards for environmental protection.</p>	✓

Annex 2 – Web publicising

No responses were received in response to the web publication.