

Monitoring and Reporting of Emissions (Air, Water, Sewer, and

Waste)

The installation carries out the following emissions monitoring:

- Annual flue gas analysis on the gas fired boiler stacks
- Monthly utility provider sampling of the trade effluent (sewer)

Records of all waste and by-product removals from site are also retained. The table below demonstrates compliance with BAT requirements for the Red Meat Processing (Cattle, Sheep and Pigs) Sector:

Ref	Requirement	Comment
1.	Identify process variables that may affect the	Compliant
	environment and monitor as appropriate.	
2.	• Salt	n/a
3.	• Refrigerant – Quantity of refrigerant and oil	Each charge or drain
	added to or removed from the system	
4.	• Detergent and disinfectant – You should monitor	Weekly
	the consumption of detergent and disinfectant	
	to check that correct dilutions and application	
	procedures are being followed	
5.	• Bleeding times – Blood has a very high BOD. By	Regular monitoring checks,
	monitoring bleeding times, you can check that	however, line speed and thus
	the maximum quantity of blood has been	bleeding time is fixed.
	collected for sale or separate disposal and will	Sheep – line speed 130/h with
	not overload the effluent treatment plant	35 in trough hence 16 minutes
		draining time



6.	•	Efficiency of blood collection – At single species	Quarterly calculation done on
		abattoirs, the efficiency of the blood collection	numbers of kill in throughput
		procedures can be assessed by monitoring the	
		quantity of blood collected per animal processed	
7.	٠	Energy consumption – Energy consumption	Electricity – continuous
		across the abattoir and at individual points of use	Gas – by utility bill
		in accordance with the energy plan	
8.	٠	Water use – Fresh water use across the activities	Meter reading
		and at individual points of use should be	
		monitored as part of the water efficiency plan	
9.	•	Levels in the blood collection tank – The risk of	Maintenance team to ensure
		accidents can be reduced by installing a high-	high-level alarm is operational.
		level alarm on the blood tank linked to an	
		automatic cut-off for the blood trough pumps	
10.	٠	Effluent quality	By routine sample testing by
			accredited laboratory, as well
			as routine utility provider
			sampling. Consent No,
			009330V.
11.	٠	A3- Newly proposed boiler- Emissions to Air	Annual flue gas analysis along
		Monitoring for proposed boiler installation	with regular monitoring by on-
			site maintenance.
			Boiler rating is 450kW, not
			applicable to MCP monitoring.



Emission Monitoring

Schedule 3 Table S3.1 sists the point sources of emissions to air for ABP Kingswinford.

Table S3.1 Point source emissions to air – emission limits and monitoring requirements						
Emission point ref. & location	Source	Parameter	Limit (including unit)	Reference period	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method
A1 [Point A1 on site plan in Schedule 7]	Gas boiler stack	Products of combustion	No limit set	-		
A2 [Point A2 on site plan in schedule 7]	Pressure washer boiler	Products of combustion	No limit set	-		-
A3 [Point A3 on site plan in schedule 7]						
A4 [Point A4 on site plan in schedule 7]						
A5 [Point A5 on site plan in schedule 7]						
A6 [Point A6 on site plan in schedule 7]						
A7 [Point A7 on site plan in schedule 7]						
A8 [Point A8 on site plan in schedule 7]				20		
A9 [Point A9 on site plan in schedule 7]	Vent from blood tank- carbon filter	Odour	No limit set	-		-
A10 [Point A10 on site plan in schedule 7]	Gas boiler stack	Products of combustion	No limit set			
A11 [Point A11 on site plan in schedule 7]	Gas boiler stack	Products of combustion	No limit set	1750	3. 1977	

Schedule 3 Table S3.1 of the facility's permit states that there are no specific controls imposed upon emissions to air at the facility. ABP Kingswinford proposes to remove 7 Point Source Emissions to air (A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, & A7) and install a 450kwh hot water boiler (LAT 52.510966, LONG -2.1605904) to lower the sites emissions to air while also ensuring energy



efficiency for the processing of meat processing. The proposed hot water boiler installation would be labelled as A3. This boiler's emissions to air would be monitored routinely by onsite maintenance and would have no set emission limits as it is below 1 MW. Regular maintenance by the onsite maintenance department ensuring boiler is running efficiently and safely. The proposed boiler will be installed as per the manufacturer's instructions, with regards to location of installation, sampling ports, sufficient working area surrounding the boiler and stack height.

Emission point ref. & location	Source	Parameter	Limit (incl. Unit)	Reference period	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method
E1 (Point E1 on site plan in Schedule 7; emission to Severn Trent Water Sewage Treatment Works)	Process effluent discharge from the production factory and ancillary production activities	No parameters Set	No limit set			-
E2 Note1 (Point E2 on site plan in Schedule 7; emission to Severn Trent Water Sewage Treatment Works)	Process effluent discharge from the production factory and ancillary production activities	No parameters Set	No limit set	57.0	-	

Schedule 3 table S3.2 lists point source to sewer for ABP Kingswinford as:

ABP Kingswinford is permitted to process emission to sewer at E1 and E2. Both these emission points are sent to Severn Trent Water Limited. The company proposes to change the emission point labels from E1 and E2 to S1 and S2.

S1 – Consent No. 009330V

S2 – Consent No. 009331V

Schedule 3, Table S3.2 of the facility's permit stats that there are no specific controls imposed upon emission to sewer at the facility. ABP Kingswinford complies with the high standards



outlined in Appendix I of the specific Consent for both locations. Emissions to sewer will be routinely sampled and tested by an accredited laboratory as well as by the utility provider, as per the standards set in the Consent to Discharge. Chemicals used in the factory process and the wastewater treatment process (as described in the raw materials table) as only used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and are removed from effluent along with the sludge as part of the sludge dewatering process. Effluent is released to sewer where it will be further treated, thus, there is minimal potential for these chemicals to remain in the final effluent and cause harm to the freshwater environment.