PERMIT APPLICATION SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

Unit 12, Chanters Industrial Estate, Arley Way, Atherton, Lancashire, M46 9BP

J Fisher & Sons Limited

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This document contains supporting information which accompanies the Environmental Permit (EP) variation application being submitted for the operation of an installation at J Fisher & Sons Limited, Unit 12, Chanters Industrial Estate, Arley Way, Atherton, Lancashire, M46 9BP. This application has been completed on behalf of J Fisher & Sons Limited by Oaktree Environmental Ltd.

1.2 Background/Context of Application

1.2.1 The proposed operations are similar to those which have been undertaken for several years at the site. As part of this variation application, the operator is seeking to add hazardous waste acceptance, storage and treatment along with a new treatment activity i.e. 'asphalt coating' to the EP. It should be noted that the coating plant is currently authorised as a mobile plant under a Part B EP, regulated by Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council.

1.2.2 Pre-application advice was sought by the operator to confirm the correct charging activity and associated management plans. The Environment Agency (EA) were also contacted to clarify their position on Best Available Techniques (BAT). The EA confirmed the following:

- *'The BAT Reference Document for Waste Treatment for MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF WASTE says: "This chapter covers the treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and end-of-life vehicles (EoLVs) and their components (Annex I to [98, Directive 2010/75/EU 2010]). It also covers the mechanical treatment in shredders of WEEE containing refrigerants, and the mechanical treatment of solid waste with calorific value." So in the case of the BRef, this would imply that "mechanical treatment of waste" only applies to treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and end-of-life vehicles (EoLVs) and their components, the mechanical treatment in shredders of WEEE containing refrigerants, and the mechanical treatment of solid waste with calorific value. The same definition can be*

assumed within BATc and that BAT 25, as it references Mechanical Treatment of Waste, is only relevant to those same processes.'

1.3 Proposed Activities

1.3.1 A Bespoke Installation EP is required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("the EP regulations"). The installation activities being applied for are summarised in the table below.

Table 1.1 – Proposed Installation Activities

Site Name	References under Schedule 1 Part 2 of the EP Regulations	Description of the Activity	Activity Capacity
J Fisher & Sons Limited	Section 5.3 Part A1(a)(ii)	Disposal/Recovery of hazardous and non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes/day involving physico-chemical treatment	75,000 tonnes/annum
	Section 5.6 Part A1(a)(i)	Temporary storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity of >50 tonnes	

1.3.2 In addition to the above installation activities, the operator will also be applying for a physical treatment of non-hazardous waste activity (Charging Ref: 1.16.12).

1.4 Details of Site Operator

1.4.1 This permit has been applied for by J Fisher & Sons Limited.

1.5 Permit Boundary

1.5.1 Reference should be made to Appendix I for a map showing the permit boundary. This will not change from the permit boundary that is authorised under the existing standard rules EP.

1.6 Documents Consulted

1.6.1 The following legislative and guidance documents have been consulted for the purpose of completing this supporting document:

- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018 (1147) of 10 August 2018 Establishing Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste Treatment Under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Environmental Permitting Regulations: Guidance for Applicants H5, Site Condition Report – Guidance and Templates, EA, April, 2013;
- Permitting Risk Assessment Guidance on government website (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/risk-assessments-for-specific-activities-environmental-permits); and,
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/non-hazardous-and-inert-waste-appropriate-measures-for-permitted-facilities)

2 Operating Techniques

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The proposals are for the operation of a facility for the acceptance, storage and treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes which will be processed using the onsite treatment plant.

2.1.2 Reference should be made to Appendix I for the proposed site layout plan.

2.2 Detailed Description of Process

2.2.1 The types of wastes accepted will typically include hazardous and non-hazardous inert and construction, demolition and excavation wastes. This will also include asphalt and road planings.

2.2.2 The quantity of waste to be accepted will be up to 75,000 tonnes per annum. A proportion of the waste received may not undergo physical processing on site. Some wastes will undergo treatment via the onsite crusher and screener prior to processing the material through the onsite coating plant for re-use (currently regulated under a mobile Part B EP).

2.2.3 Hazardous waste will be stored on an impermeable concrete surface and benefit from suitable drainage to ensure that potential contaminated run-off is contained at the facility, the surface water entering the onsite drainage system will be treated using the onsite interceptor prior to discharge to sewer which will be controlled under a Trade Effluent Consent. Site drainage arrangements are shown on drawing no. 1898-005-05 within Appendix I.

2.2.4 Below shows the procedure of the crushing and screening operations carried out on site:

- The feed hopper of the screening plant will be loaded using a 360^{o} tracked excavator or a 4-wheel loading shovel equipped with a bucket. This process will then separate the soil from the stone & hardcore.

- The stone/hardcore material will be loaded into the feed hopper of the crusher; this then passes into the crushing chamber which uses hydraulically operated jaws to reduce the size of the material.
- Small feed/fines pass through the grid bars/mesh at the base of the crushing chamber and out of the plant via a small side conveyor with a discharge height of approximately 1.5 - 3.0 metres. The larger crushed material falls onto the delivery conveyor which will discharge the material in one of two ways: either onto a conveyor feeding the grid of the mobile screen or onto the ground to form a stockpile.
- Before the crushed material exits the delivery conveyor (discharge height of up to 4.0 metres) metal is extracted using a overband magnet. If the material requires further grading after crushing the mobile screening plant used will have up to 3 discharge conveyors, forming 3 stockpiles of different product.
- The screening plant utilises a vibrating grid with evenly spaced vertical bars to separate out the different fractions within the crushed material. Such screens have interchangeable mesh screens to permit the production of a wide range of product sizes (<3 mm to 20 mm).
- The stockpiled material which is discharged from the crushing plant will be transferred to the coating plant for further treatment.

2.2.5 The mobile coating plant is a cold foam mixing plant. Crushed and screened asphalt and aggregates are loaded to the unit using 360 tracked excavator or a 4-wheel loading shovel equipped with a bucket. The coating plant uses precise quantities of aggregates and binding agents to produce a homogenous mix with the desired specification. Foamed bitumen is delivered in tankers and unloaded via enclosed line to the coating plant. Cement may also be used as a binding agent, to improve structural quality of the produced material. When operated at full capacity, the coating plant can produce up to 200 tonnes/hour of cold recycling mix. This material is subsequently used in road engineering projects.

2.2.6 Filler materials will be stored within dedicated storage bays. Bitumen will be stored within a bunded mobile storage tank.

2.2.7 It is worth noting that the entire storage capacity for the facility will be 40,000 tonnes at any one time, this can comprise hazardous and non-hazardous materials. However, the maximum storage capacity for hazardous wastes will be 30,000 tonnes at any one time and the maximum storage capacity for non-hazardous wastes will be 40,000 tonnes at any one time.

2.2.8 The following table summarises plant and equipment to be used and function.

Table 2.1 – List of Plant and Equipment

Plant Description	Purpose/Function
Loading shovel and Excavator	Loading/unloading/movement of wastes
Crusher	Size reduction and Separation of waste
Screener	Size reduction and Separation of waste
Coating Plant (currently regulated under Local Authority Part B permit)	Coating of asphalt/road planings for re-use

2.3 Waste Codes

2.3.1 The following table outlines the list of European Waste Catelogue (EWC) codes which may be accepted by the facility. The rows highlighted in green are the proposed EWC codes. With the exception of the 17 03 01* waste code, all other codes are permitted under the existing EP. This permit variation application is being submitted to allow the inclusion of this additional waste code.

Table 2.2 – Proposed Waste Codes

Permitted waste types and quantities	
Maximum Quantities	**The total quantity of waste accepted for activity shall be less than 75,000 tonnes a year.**
Waste Code	**Description**
01	**Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals**
01 04	**wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals**
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays

Permitted waste types and quantities	
Maximum Quantities	**The total quantity of waste accepted for activity shall be less than 75,000 tonnes a year.**
Waste Code	**Description**
02	**Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals**
02 02	**waste from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**
02 02 02	shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
03	**Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals**
03 01	**wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture**
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 03	**wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing**
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
10	**Waste from thermal processes**
10 01	**waste from power stations and other combustion plants**
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only
10 01 02	pulverised fuel ash only
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 11	**wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products**
10 11 12	clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	**wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products**
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products after thermal processing)
10 13	**wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster products and articles and products made from them**
10 13 14	waste concrete only
15	**Waste packaging**
15 01	**packaging**
15 01 07	clean glass only
17	**Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)**
17 01	**concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics**
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	**wood, glass and plastic**
17 02 02	glass
17 03	**bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products**
17 03 01*	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 05	**soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil**
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

Permitted waste types and quantities	
Maximum Quantities	**The total quantity of waste accepted for activity shall be less than 75,000 tonnes a year.**
Waste Code	**Description**
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 08	**gypsum based construction material**
17 08 02	gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	**other construction and demolition wastes**
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
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 05	**wastes from aerobic treatment of solid waste**
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 08	**wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 02	washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination only
19 08 99	stone filter media if free from sewage contamination only
19 09	**wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use**
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	**wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 05	clean glass only
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	other waste (including mixture of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	**wastes from soil and groundwater remediation**
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
20	**Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions**
20 01	**separately collected fractions**
20 01 02	clean glass only
20 02	**garden and park wastes**
20 02 02	soil and stones

2.4 Environmental Management System

2.4.1 An Environmental Management System (EMS) is already in place for the existing site operations. This has been updated as part of this EP variation application, in accordance with best practice guidance at the time of drafting. Reference should be made to Appendix III for a copy of the EMS. The EMS identifies the measures that will be taken to prevent or, where this is not practicable, to reduce emissions from the site.

2.4.2 The EMS will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure it reflects best practice and actual operations undertaken on site. The EA will be supplied with details of revisions on a regular basis. Major revisions will be subject to prior approval by the EA.

2.5 Accident Management Plan

2.5.1 Reference should be made to Appendix IV for Accident Management Plan (AMP).

3 Raw Materials and Resources

3.1 The table below outlines the raw materials that will be used along with expected quantities based on the previous 12-month period along with any relevant hazard descriptions. Justification for raw materials and resource use has also been provided in the table. The site operator will use appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials and resources are used efficiently, and records will be maintained of raw material and resource use.

3.2 Manufacturer's guidelines will be followed when using specific fuels and consideration will be given to environmental impacts when purchasing new plant and equipment for the site. Any compounds utilised as described above will be used as recommended by specialist suppliers. Any quantities of materials used will be the minimum necessary to undertake the required process. A review of raw and auxiliary materials used on site will be carried out annually to assess whether any alternative materials can be used which would result in improved environmental performance. The reviews will ensure raw materials and resources used are appropriate, are used efficiently and any options for reduction in use identified, as applicable.

Table 3.1 – Raw Materials

Raw Material	Nature	Approximate Annual Throughput	Storage Details	Potential Hazards (Summary)[(a)]	Alternatives	Justification for Raw Material Used
Water	Liquid	7,000 litres/annum	N/A – mains supply	N/A – non-hazardous	No suitable alternative	Required for successful operation of process as well as for dust suppression
Maintenance Oils	Liquid /solid	28 litres/annum	Stored in sealed containers/tank outside of permitted facility	Constant skin exposure may cause dryness or chapping. May cause physical irritation to eyes if not removed	No suitable alternative	Required as part of the preventative maintenance of the plant
Diesel	Liquid	3,000 litres/annum	Stored in sealed containers/tank outside of permitted facility	Combustible liquid. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, causes skin irritation, harmful if inhaled, suspected carcinogen, may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	No suitable alternative	Required as part of the operation of mobile and stationary plant
Foamed bitumen	Liquid	224 tonnes/annum	Stored in sealed containers/tank within permitted facility	Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, may cause irritation to eyes. May also cause respiratory irritation.	No suitable alternative	Required for operation of coating plant
Ad-blue	Liquid	24 litres/annum	Stored in sealed containers/tank outside of permitted facility	Irritant to skin and eyes. Ingesting it is harmful and can lead to serious health complications.	None	Required as part of the operation of mobile and stationary plant to reduce harmful nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions

N.B (a) Refer to relevant Materials Safety Data Sheets for full list of hazards.

4 Emissions to Air, Land and Water

4.1 Point Source Emissions to Air

4.1.1 There will be no point source emissions to air, other than from mobile processing plant. Mobile processing plant, including crusher, screener and cold mix coating plant are currently regulated under a Part B EP and are not subject to emission limits other than the requirement to avoid visible emissions crossing the site boundary.

4.1.2 Water suppression systems will be fitted to the crusher and screener and water suppression will be used throughout the site, as necessary, in order to control emissions of dust.

4.2 Point Source Emissions to Water

4.2.1 There will be no point source emissions to water.

4.3 Point Source Emissions to Land

4.3.1 There will be no point source emissions to land.

4.4 Point Source Emissions to Sewer

4.4.1 The site will discharge surface water to foul sewer through an interceptor. This will require a Trade Effluent Consent from United Utilities, who are the sewer undertaker. As such, this discharge will fall outside the remit of the EA. Any limits for discharge will be agreed with the sewer undertaker.

4.4.2 It is important to note that this discharge will not be a process effluent. This will include site surface water drainage arising as a result of rainfall, which will be collected from impermeable site surfaces by a dedicated drainage system and directed to a Class 1 interceptor prior to release to sewer. Reference should be made to the Layout Plan for details of site drainage.

4.4.3 Given the above, no significant environmental risks are predicted from discharges to sewer.

4.5 Fugitive emissions

4.5.1 There are not anticipated to be any significant fugitive emissions.

4.5.2 It is worth noting that the site is currently permitted to operate under an existing Standard Rules EP. The EA have undertaken their own generic risk assessment for the SR EP and a Dust Management Plan (DMP) is not required. The purpose of this variation application is to add a single hazardous waste code. The acceptance of this additional waste will not increase the potential impact from dust as the material has a similar dust potential to those already permitted to be accepted on site. The material will be operated in a similar to manner to that of the Standard Rules Permit, the site is not proposing to increase annual throughput or storage capacities.

4.5.3 In addition to the above, the operator is removing EWC code 20 01 41 – Wastes from chimney sweepings and EWC Code 20 03 03 – Street cleaning residues from the permit. These EWC codes had the ability to generate dust if accepted into the site. By removing these EWC codes it is considered that the site will be reducing the dust potential further compared to the existing situation.

4.5.4 Based on the above it is considered that there is no increased risk from dust as a result of the addition of the single waste code as part of this EP variation application, however a DMP has been produced to further control any potential dust that may be generated by the site, this DMP is referenced as 1898-005-H_DMP, contained within Appendix VII.

4.6 Odour Emissions

4.6.1 Wastes to be handled will be of very low odour potential. As such, an Odour Management Plan (OMP) is not required.

4.7 Noise Emissions

4.7.1 The proposed operations will not increase noise levels above that which is already permitted at the facility i.e. they will not be increasing operational intensity or changing the noise

profile of the site. The site has noise control measures in place, which are detailed within the EMS.

4.7.2 In addition, the processing activities undertaken at the site are situated approximately 215m from the nearest residential receptor. It is also worth noting that there are several industrial activities between the site and the nearest residential receptors.

4.7.3 At present, the site is operated under a Standard Rules EP which has no restriction on operational hours. This variation will allow the operator to accept similar waste streams, however, a variation to the existing EP is required to allow for the addition of a single waste code. Nevertheless, the storage capacity, throughput and processing operations and intensity will remain the same. In addition, the operator will still accept wastes 24/7 due to highway contracts requiring and generating material during the night to avoid congestion on the highways network, however, the processing operations will only typically be undertaken during the hours of 08:00 – 17:00 (Mon – Fri) which is a betterment to the existing situation at the site.

4.7.4 Give the above, a Noise Management Plan (NMP) is not required as part of this EP application.

5 Point Source Emissions Monitoring

5.1 Point Source Emissions to Sewer

5.1.1 Discharge of surface water to sewer will be in accordance with a Trade Effluent Consent to be obtained from the Sewerage Undertaker. Limits and monitoring requirements will therefore need to be agreed with the Sewerage Undertaker as part of that application process. It is anticipated that provisions for sampling will be included to enable periodic sampling of discharge from the interceptor, to be agreed with the Sewerage Undertaker.

6 Energy Efficiency

6.1 Basic Measures for Efficient Use of Energy

6.1.1 No change in energy use is anticipated compared to the existing permitted operations.

6.1.2 All mobile and stationary plant and equipment utilised at the site will be subject to regular maintenance to optimise operating efficiency. A record of fuel consumption will be maintained and will be used to identify any abnormal fuel consumption that requires investigation. All staff will receive appropriate training for operations at the site which will include maintenance procedures and basic housekeeping (e.g. switching lights and equipment off when not in use). Low energy lighting systems will be used within the building.

6.1.3 The operator will review and record opportunities to improve energy efficiency on an annual basis and take any appropriate action as deemed necessary by the review.

7 Environmental Risk Assessment

7.1 General

7.1.1 Reference should be made to the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) in Appendix II for a summary of potential risks to the environment and summary of mitigation that will be used to control potential impacts to an acceptable level.

8 Site Condition Report

8.1 General

8.1.1 No new land will be incorporated into the permit boundary as part of this application. However, a baseline report is required as an installation activity is being added to the EP, Reference should be made to Appendix VI for the Site Condition Report (SCR).

8.1.2 A stage 1 – 3 assessment has been undertaken within the SCR, it has been concluded that there are sufficient pollution prevention measures in place, such that the risk to soil and ground water is considered negligible as there is not considered to be any significant pathway between source and receptor and therefore there is no requirement to provide baseline soil and groundwater data.

9 Best Available Techniques Assessment

9.1 Overview

9.1.1 An assessment of BAT has been undertaken against the relevant BAT measures within Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 which outlines BAT conclusions for wate treatment.[1]

9.1.2 Reference should be made to Appendix V for the BAT assessment.

[1] Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 Establishing Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions for Waste Treatment, Under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Appendix I

Site Layout Plan

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