

Medium Combustion Plant Guidance

1. Introduction

This guidance explains the requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (Directive 2015/2193/EU) ('MCPD') as set out in Schedule 25A of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended). [here](#)

It explains the scope and definitions and details of how the regulations apply to different types of Medium Combustion Plant (MCP). It details the different permits that Applicants can apply for and how compliance will be assessed against Permit conditions. Where appropriate, this guidance refers to relevant existing guidance and only addresses issues where clarification is required. It does not provide any comment where it is not necessary for example, because the MCPD and SI requirements are clear or are unlikely to be relevant in England and Wales.

This guidance represents the views of the regulators at the present time but it will be kept under review and may change in the future. It remains the responsibility of the operator to comply with the law and you should seek legal advice if appropriate.

2. Definitions & Scope

Scope

Medium Combustion Plant

Subject to the exclusions contained in Article 3, the MCPD applies to all combustion plant with a rated thermal input of equal to or greater than 1 MWth and less than 50MWth regardless of the type of fuel used ('Medium Combustion Plant') ('MCP'). This guidance summarises the exclusions below. For permitting purposes, the MCP is the combustion unit, any abatement, the attached stack or flue and air cooling where it is integral to the combustion unit but it does not include any fuel handling or storage, waste handling equipment or external water or air cooling, which are regulated separately.

Excluded combustion plan:

Chapter III & IV of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). Where a MCP is part of a Large Combustion Plant, an incinerators or co-incinerator installations, as defined by Chapter III & IV of the Industrial Emissions Directive.

Chapter II (of the IED) MCPs are in scope either where they are the primary activity i.e. where there is more than 50 MWth total on the installation, or they are a Directly Associated Activity (DAA) to another Chapter II activity e.g. Chemical manufacture. As a minimum, these MCPs must meet the requirements of the directive and there may be occasions where site specific BAT requires more stringent conditions.

Mobile MCPs: Mobile MCPs are in scope unless they comprise an engine which is in scope of the Non-road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) Regulation (since 01 January 2017) or the preceding NRMM directive. Prior to 2017 the NRMM Directive was limited to engines up to 560 kW drive output (a bit over 1MWth) but since 01 January 2017 the scope of the NRMM Regulation includes NRMM engines with no upper size threshold. This means the MCPD applies to existing NRMM engines above 560 kW drive output where the engine was made available for distribution or use ('placed on the market') before 01 January 2017. Any NRMM engines > 560 kW drive output made available for distribution or use prior to 2017 but first put into operation after 20th December 2018 are regulated as new MCP.

Mobile boilers on trailers for transporting from site to site are in scope.

On-farm combustion: where it has a rated thermal input of less than or equal to 5MW and, as fuel, exclusively uses unprocessed poultry manure (as defined) it is excluded from the MCPD. However, it

remains regulated by the animal by-product regulations. Where manure other than poultry is used as fuel (whether that is mixed or otherwise) it is regulated as 'other solid fuel' under the MCPD.

Direct heating & drying: Combustion plant in which the gaseous products of combustion are used for direct heating, drying or other treatment of materials are out of scope.

Examples include:

- Annealing of metals;
- Brick manufacture
- Spray booths used in the car industry where combustion is used to condition the air;
- Asphalt plants – where the gaseous products of combustion are used for drying and heating aggregates before inclusion in the asphalt as part of a manufacturing process;
- Manufacturing concrete blocks – where the products of combustion are used for the direct heating of the blocks to accelerate the exothermic reaction of the cement to speed up the curing process;
- Manufacturing of precast concrete products (for example, flooring and sleepers) - where the products of combustion are used for the direct heating of the products to accelerate the exothermic reaction of the cement to speed up the curing process;
- Mortar plants - where the gaseous products of combustion are used for drying and heating sand before inclusion in the mortar;
- Chemical reactors where the flame is used directly.

It is noted that autoclaves using steam are in scope because the steam is not a gaseous product of combustion. For example aircrete blocks – where combustion produces steam for direct use in autoclave (high temperature steam) treatment of the aircrete blocks as part of a manufacturing process that accelerates the time for the blocks to 'cure'. This is in scope.

Direct gas fired heating: Combustion plants in which the gaseous products of combustion are used for direct gas-fired heating used to heat indoor spaces for the purpose of improving workplace conditions, are out of scope. This is where the flame itself provides the heat rather than where the flame heats a fluid that is then used to transfer the heat to the workspace.

Post combustion plant designed to purify waste gases and which are not operated as independent combustion plant may be out of scope. These plants may be for the destruction of odour including the conversion of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) to less harmful sulphur dioxide (SO₂), or the abatement of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from a process exhaust gas stream which would otherwise exceed normal emission limits. Whether they are in or out of scope depends on the primary purpose of the combustion unit; if it is to provide heat it is in scope, if it is to provide abatement it is out of scope. For example, if odorous gases are used as part of the boiler feed air, then that boiler is in scope. Alternatively, if a combustion plant has a post combustion supplementary fired thermal oxidiser to destroy odours, then that supplementary fired thermal oxidiser it is out of scope. It must be noted that any such abatement would need to meet BAT if part of a Part A or B installation.

Vehicle, ship or aircraft: Any technical apparatus used in the propulsion of a vehicle, ship or aircraft including auxiliary engines in ships are out of scope.

Offshore platforms: Gas and diesel engines and gas turbines (GTs) installed on offshore platforms are out of scope.

Refineries: Combustion plant in gas or oil refinery installations firing refinery fuel gas (RFG) or refinery fuel oil (RFO) alone or in combination with commercial fuels are out of scope. If these fuels are fired in a combustion plant adjacent to the refinery installation that is not part of that installation it is in scope. Other common activities that may be found on a refinery that are out of

scope include fluid catalytic cracking units including any carbon monoxide (CO) heat recovery boilers and sulphur recovery units that convert H₂S to sulphur.

Crematoria and cowpers (regenerative heat exchanger) are out of scope.

Pulp recovery boilers are out of scope.

Research, development and testing combustion plants are out of scope. This exemption includes test beds for engines and turbines and commissioning trials for new combustion plant. We also consider antique plant in museums to fall under this exemption where they are operated less than 500 hours a year.

Firefighting training facilities are out of scope because it is the smoke that is used rather than the heat generated.

Key definitions

Existing combustion plant means one that has been put into operation before 20 December 2018. Put into operation means that the plant must have been fired with its design fuel up to its full load. This can be, but does not have to be, during commissioning. For example; a mobile MCP does not have to be deployed to be put into operation. Operators should maintain records of this date to demonstrate the plant has been operated on this date. The date is not specific to a location or owner however it must be traceable to the combustion unit via a serial number or other unique identifier, name plate, manufacturer and or model.

New combustion plant means one put into operation on or after 20 December 2018.

When does existing become new: Any existing MCP that is altered or repaired such that the ELVs for that MCP will change shall be considered new (see Art 9) i.e. if an existing boiler is running on heavy oil and it is converted to run on natural gas this will be a new MCP. An existing MCP can become a new MCP if it is Substantially Refurbished. A Substantial Refurbishment is one whose costs exceed 50% of the investment cost for a new comparable MCP unit. Ref: Energy Efficiency Directive Art.14.

Waste & biomass are as defined in Industrial Emissions Directive Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) Guidance on Part A installations, February 2013. [here](#)

Landfill gas: Landfill gas used as a fuel is considered to be a gaseous fuel rather than natural gas but it is not a biogas so does not benefit from the higher SO₂ Emission Limit Values (ELVs) that apply to biogas. Gas as a fuel from an Anaerobic Digester (AD) is biogas. This is because the primary purpose of the AD plant is to produce biogas to generate electricity whereas landfill gas is a waste product from the disposal of waste in a landfill.

Start-up and Shut down. Operators are required to keep the period of start-up (SU) and shut down (SD) to a minimum - as short as possible. ELVs only apply between the end of SU and the commencement of SD, similarly operating hours are those between SU and SD.

For Gas turbines (GTs) the ELVs only apply above 70% full load so SU and SD for GTs is at 70% of full load.

The UK has defined rules for determining SU/SD for IED purposes [here](#) –this is applicable to MCPs.

These rules define a Minimum Start-Up Load (MSUL), for stable generation, and a Minimum Shut-down Load (MSDL), for stable generation, below which the combustion unit cannot safely and reliably deliver its output to the grid or useful heat or electricity to an industrial or commercial site. The operator must identify, for each MCP, SU and SD thresholds as a fixed percentage of rated output or as a discrete criteria – the latter may be the physical state of the plant, such as a steam valve opening which indicates stable operation has been achieved. As for IED operation, for heat-generating plant where they are heating up an accumulator or reservoir is to be considered as operating hours rather than start-up periods.

Most engine manufacturers have a minimum recommended load for long term operations (typically around 30%). We will accept this value where an MCP engine specific SU is not determined.

The operator must maintain records for each MCP demonstrating what SU and SD is.

Operating hours is the time, expressed in hours, during which the combustion plant is operating and discharging emissions to air, excluding start-up and shut down periods.

For the purposes of calculating operating hours, a MCP with multiple flues is considered to have started operating when the first unit to operate passes its start-up threshold and is considered to have stopped operating when the last operational unit falls below its shut down threshold.

Operating hours are calculated to the nearest minute and a record shall be maintained of total cumulative operating hours for the year beginning 00.00h 1 January to two decimal places.

Rated thermal input or capacity of the generator(s), in the regulation is quoted in units of megawatts thermal (MWth) not megawatts electrical (MWe) regardless of fuel and is determined using the net calorific value (CV) of the fuel not the gross CV. This value will usually be provided by the manufacturer of the MCP but may be calculated – Ref to AMPs method.

3. Aggregation

Aggregation only applies to new MCPs. The aggregation is applied as follows:

- a) A MCP has a total rated thermal input ≥ 1 MWth and < 50 MWth.
- b) Where waste gases from two or more separate medium combustion plants discharge through a common windshield, the combination formed by the plants is considered as a single medium combustion plant.
- c) The size of the MCP is calculated by adding the capacities of the plant discharging through the common windshield disregarding any units < 1 MWth.

Note: a “common windshield” is frequently referred to as a common structure or stack and may contain one or more flues.

We may take technical and economic factors into account when deciding if separate discharges may be considered as common windshield. Technical factors may include safety rules that require a separation of discharge points.

Aggregation of discharge points may improve dispersion and should therefore be considered as an option when designing new combustion plant configuration.

Operators should not separate discharge points to avoid aggregation thresholds.

We may consider that there is no technical reason why the discharges could not be aggregated, taking into account parameters such as distance, flow and backpressure. Similarly if aggregation is avoided simply to minimise cost, then we may consider that the increased environmental impact justifies treating the plant as aggregated.

4. Permitting

Permitting dates. All operators with MCPs must submit a permit application by the appropriate date. For existing plant > 5 MWth and above this is 1st January 2024 and for those between 1.0 and < 5 MWth this is 1st January 2029. For new plant the application should be submitted to the regulator at least 12 weeks before it is due to start operating. The submission of an application is considered to meet the existing plant registration requirements of the Directive. If the MCP is intended to be part of an existing EPR permit the operator must apply to vary their permit at least 12 weeks before the applicable date of the ELVs (see 5).

Duly Made permit applications: The regulator will notify the Operator within one month (England) or 21 working days (Wales) if their application is duly made i.e. there is sufficient information to commence the determination. As part of the Duly Making or determination process we may request further information from the operator ([here](#)). For existing plant we may issue the permit some time before the ELV is applicable in which case the permit will not require early compliance.

MCPs that are Chapter III or IV of the IED: are exempt from the MCPD.

MCPs on Chapter II IED installations: As noted in 1 above MCPs on Chapter II installations are likely to be Directly Associated Activities (DAA) to the primary activity e.g. chemicals or they may be a 1.1 Part A activity with an aggregation of more than 50 MWth of MCPs on site. The minimum requirement for these MCPs is to meet the appropriate ELVs by the due date, however, BAT may require tighter ELVs and / or these conditions to be met earlier. If the existing ELVs are tighter than those required by the MCPD then these will continue to apply unless the operator can demonstrate that site specific BAT has changed e.g. if a base load plant becomes a peaking plant.

MCPs on Part B installations The Environment Agency (EA) (in England) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) (in Wales) will become the sole regulator of all EPR 1.1 and 5.1 Part B installations where the MCPD and Specified Generator controls apply, from 20th December 2018 for new plant or 1st January 2024 (5 - <50 MWth) and 1st January 2029 (1 – 5 MWth) for existing plant. Operators will be required to make the necessary application as detailed above. As for Chapter II installations the MCPD requirements are a minimum standard and BAT may require tighter conditions. Operators should refer to the LA Part B Guidance.

Where the MCP is a DAA to a different Part B installation outside of EPR Section 1.1 or 5.1 activity, the operator will require two permits: a local authority permit for the Part B the primary activity from the local authority (LA) and an EPR permit from the Environment Agency (in England) or Natural Resources Wales (in Wales) for the MCP. The regulator will consult the relevant local authority on the MCP permit conditions

It should be noted the combustion of waste biomass is currently regulated as follows:

- <50 kg/hr – by registering an exemption with the EA
- 50 kg/hr – 3 tonnes/hr – by means of a permit under 5.1B(a)
- 3+ tonnes/hr – by means of a permit under 5.1A(1)(b)

For 5.1Bs biomass in Article 3(18) of MCPD which the same meaning as in Article 3(31) of IED. The lower threshold for a MCP of 1 MWth equates to around 200-250 kg/hr depending on the calorific value of the waste biomass. Thus the upper end of those plants currently permitted as 5.1B(a) will be MCP, the lower end will not.

The A (1) threshold of 3 tonnes/hr equates to around 15-18 MWth depending on the calorific value of the waste. Therefore, any plant at or above this threshold will also be an MCP and will require MCPD conditions as a minimum from.

Energy Efficiency Directive: Permit applications for new installations (or substantial variations) for MCPs with a total thermal input of 20 MW thermal or more must also meet the requirements of Schedule 24 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations which implement the relevant requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)

5. Emission Limit Values and exemptions

The ELVs in Annex II apply from the dates specified to all MCPs except those operating up to 500 hours as a rolling average, and those used to drive gas compressor stations on the gas grid. We are not applying the flexibilities for biomass and district heating systems in England and Wales. The ELV compliance date for existing MCPs, >5 MWth and <50 MWth is 1st January 2025 and for 1 up to and equal to 5 MWth is 1st January 2030. A new MCP must be permitted before starting operation.

ELVs for no more than 500 hour a year operation: Existing and new MCPs, when permitted, may be exempt from ELVs if they operate no more than 500 hours per year, as a rolling average over 5 year or 3 year period respectively.

The 3 or 5 year rolling average period starts on the day the permit is issued. A year or annual period refers to a 12 month period of operation, not a calendar year. Once the three or five years have been established, the average is calculated on a rolling annual basis thereafter (i.e. a 12 month period's contribution falls off as another 12 month period's contribution is added). 500 hour exempt plant may run for more than 500 hours in a year but must not exceed the upper threshold of 2500 hours over a five years or 1500 hours over 3 years.

There is an annual restriction on the maximum number of hours that can be operated in any one year prior to 5 or 3 years operation and similar restriction for a MCP that closes before 5 or 3 years operation. This will follow the IED Chapter iii 1500 hour guidance (reference) principle i.e. a maximum of 750 hours in any single year.

Operators will maintain a record for 6 years of the total annual hours operated for each MCP. To enable effective enforcement, operators will notify the regulator of any MCP exceeding 500 hours in a year detailing how they have not exceeded 500 hours as a 5 or 3 year rolling average.

Cold Weather: Emergency or standby MCPs used for heat supply may be exempt from ELVs for up to 1,000 hours a year in the event of exceptionally cold weather. Defra/Welsh Government will notify the regulator when there is such an event and that those MCPs may be exempt.

Gas Compressor Stations: existing mechanical drive GTs > 5 MWth which are used to drive natural gas compressor stations on the gas national transmission system (GNTS) are exempt from complying with ELVs until 1st January 2030.

The compressor must be for natural gas and on the National Grid (NG). It does not include compressors at gas terminals or storage facilities unless it can be demonstrated they are an integral part of the NG and their operation is essential to the safety and security of national gas supply.

Fuel Supply Interruption: The regulator may grant a suspension for up to 6 months from ELVs for SO₂ in the event of the interruption of the relevant low sulphur fuel supply. Similarly, the regulator may grant a suspension from ELVs, for up to 10 days or longer where justified, where there is an interruption or failure of natural gas supply requiring the MCP to fire on standby liquid fuels.

Operators must request such an ELV suspension in writing to the regulator providing evidence that there is an overriding need to maintain energy supplies and the likely duration of the suspension.

The regulator will confirm the ELV suspension in writing.

Where the regulator allow a suspension they must immediately inform the Secretary of State.

Co-fired ELVs: For co-fired or multi fuel fired combustion plant involving the simultaneous use of two or more fuels in the same MCP, fuel weighted ELVs are derived based on the thermal input delivered by each fuel and the individual ELVs for those fuels detailed in Annex II.

The total rated thermal input for the MCP should be identified following RGN2, Appendix II ([here](#)), the fuel consumption should be determined for the relevant monitoring period, the thermal input from each fuel should be determined using its net calorific value and so the sum of the thermal inputs provided by all fuels may be calculated and the percentage thermal input provided by each fuel.

The fuel weighted ELV should be determined for each fuel as follows using the thermal inputs for the reference period:

$$ELV_{fuel1} = ELV_{fuel1} \times \text{thermal input}_{fuel1} / \text{total thermal input}$$

$$ELV_{fuel2} = ELV_{fuel2} \times \text{thermal input}_{fuel2} / \text{total thermal input}$$

Where: ELV_{fuel1} is the contribution to the aggregate ELV from fuel 1 etc.

The aggregate ELV should be determined: $ELV = ELV_{fuel1} + ELV_{fuel2} + ELV_{fuel3} \dots$ etc.

If the co-firing or multi fuel firing includes gases or liquids which may not all have ELVs for all the given pollutants because there should be no emissions e.g. SO_2 and particulates for natural gas then the ELV contribution from that fuel is zero.

Co-fired or multi fuel fired permits will normally be bespoke permits.

Dual fuel ELVs: Dual fuel fired MCPs is where different or standby fuels are fired on the same MCP separately, for example where a liquid fuel may be used as a backup fuel in the event of an interruption of natural gas supply. It is normal for dual fuelled fired MCPs to be periodically tested with the standby or backup fuel and so these MCPs will need two different EVLs based on the fuels used, the co-fired ELVs are not appropriate.

Dual fuel permits will normally be bespoke permits.

ELVs where a Gas Turbine has supplementary firing: Where a GT has a supplementary fired waste heat recovery boiler (WHRB) there are two different ELVs applicable (GT & boiler). The different ELVs will apply for different modes of firing: the GT ELV at 15% O_2 will apply when both are being fired or the GT alone and if the WHRB is being fired alone (auxiliary mode) the boiler ELV will apply at 3% O_2 .

6. Permit Applications

Types of MCPD permits

There are two types of permits available for stand-alone MCPs:

1. Standard Rules Permits (SRP) for stationary and mobile plant
2. Bespoke permits for stationary and mobile plant

All permit applications for MCPs must provide the minimum Annex 1 information for each MCP. The application must also specify the ELV applicable for each pollutant. Mobile MCP applications do not include the location and the owner is the operator.

Permit application forms will be available on the website of the appropriate regulator.

Standard Rules Permits are for the simple low risk MCPs and the applicant must provide the minimum information and whether they are stationary or mobile.

Bespoke applications are those that are more complex requiring further information as follows:

1. Where a mobile MCP is to operate in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) [here](#) – details of the specific AQMA should be provided or generic examples (against specific high background concentration) with demonstration of no harm to local air quality. Deployment will be restricted as appropriate.

2. Where a stationary MCP has been identified in a LA Air Quality Management Plan – details of that AQMP and actual emissions from the MCP are required (see 7).
3. Where a stationary MCP cannot meet the Standard Rules for Habitats site protection (see 7).
4. MCPs using secondary abatement to meet ELVs and which are not permitted (SRP) as a low risk Specified Generator – information must be provided on the pollutant, abatement technology and how it is maintained and monitored to provide continuous effective abatement.
5. Where continuous emissions monitors (CEMs) are used – pollutant and monitoring standards the CEMs meet.
6. Co fired, dual fuel fired plant and supplementary fired GTs – full details to enable ELVs and monitoring conditions to be set as noted in 5 above.
7. Aggregated stacks, new or existing MCPs – details of the stack and flue configuration and sample points to enable monitoring conditions to be set.
8. Fuels other than natural gas, biogas and gas oil – fuel type to enable the correct monitoring requirements to be set.
9. EPR Activity Section 1.1 or 5.1 Part B – Part B application
10. Bespoke application forms are available on the appropriate regulator website.

7. Permit Conditions

All stand-alone MCPD permits will contain conditions for emissions to air. There are no permit conditions for water, land, energy efficiency, odour or noise and BAT does not apply. For Part B see 6.9 above.

Generic MCP permit conditions: which are applicable to low risk SRPs

1. General Management conditions
2. Operational activities and limits to those activities
3. Operating techniques including no 'persistent dark smoke' as defined in section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act 1993.
4. Emissions and monitoring specifying the ELVs and monitoring methods including carbon monoxide
5. Information: compliance records which will be maintained for 6 years, reporting and notification
6. Interpretation including relevant definitions

Habitats Sites: for new low risk MCPs and Specified Generators this is addressed by including a rule in the SRP requiring a minimum distance from the Habitats site and minimum stack height - where Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest are Habitats sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar or SSSI). Where the MCP cannot meet the rule a bespoke application must be made. It should be noted that if the new MCP is also a Part B or Specified Generator then the Habitats Directive must be addressed under those requirements.¹

A bespoke permit application for a new MCP should follow the guidance detailed on gov.uk 'Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit' ([here](#)) in order to make an assessment of impacts to nature conservation sites.

We will amend our current internal combustion Habitats guidance (AQTAG14) to include existing MCPs which will need to make an application before 2024.

All bespoke permits will include the generic conditions and have site specific conditions addressing

¹ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

that particular MCP as indicated in 6 above.

MCPs in AQMAs: Those that are generators and regulated as Specified Generators are addressed in paragraph xx of this guidance. The following applies to MCPs that are not generators i.e. mostly boilers.

ELVs for an MCP may be tighter than those in Annex II if it is located in an Air Quality (AQ) Zone and it can be demonstrated that reducing the emissions will make a meaningful improvement to AQ within the AQ Zone (ref MCPD Art.6 para 9).

Local Authorities are responsible for AQ Management Areas (AQMA) which will be part of an AQ Zone. The AQ Management Plan (AQMP) for the Area will identify emission sources which are having an adverse impact on AQ. If an MCP is identified as having an adverse impact and a tighter ELV would deliver a noticeable improvement to AQ, this will be included in the Plan. The latter shall be assessed in consultation with the regulator and the operator. The permitted ELV may then be amended as appropriate

Mobile MCPs permits and deployment: Mobile MCP permits have a condition requiring notification to the regulator on deployment. Notification is normally in advance, but for an emergency deployment this may be a retrospective notification providing it is within one week of the deployment. Deployment details include the location and expected duration, the LA and any designated AQMA or Zones that apply. Deployments are for a maximum of 12 months. If an operator is considering using the mobile generator after that period, they must discuss this with the Regulator in advance, it may be more appropriate to apply for a stationary rather than mobile MCP permit.

The permitting of new temporary and mobile MCP boiler plant is addressed in this guidance. The permitting of existing mobile boilers is not required before 2024 at the earliest and this guidance will be amended before then to address these MCPs.

Consultation with Local Authorities: The regulator will consult with the LA during the determination period when a MCP is located in an AQMA. The regulator will also consult where a MCP has been identified in an AQMP – see above. The regulator will not routinely consult with LAs on other MCP applications.

We will also consult with the LA when the site is a Part B (1.1 or 5.1) transferring to our regulation or where there is an existing Part B or A2 and the MCP is a Directly Associated Activity to that activity.

The regulator will notify the relevant local authority when they issue an MCP permit and when a mobile MCP deploys into that authority.

Permit Compliance: See 'Permit Compliance' for Specified Generators.

The owner / operator on mobile MCPs and specified generators is responsible for compliance with the permit conditions notably maintenance and monitoring, reporting and notification. It is expected that conditions such as no dark smoke will be addressed by the owner as a condition of hire, and the user will notify the owner/operator who will notify us in accordance with the notification conditions in the permit.

Monitoring: operators must demonstrate compliance for each individual MCP by carrying out monitoring as specified in the permit to the required method. Monitoring will normally be required for each unit unless conditioned otherwise in a bespoke permit.

Monitoring will first be required within 4 months of the permit issue date or start of operation, whichever is the latest.