

# Ellington Road AD Facility

784-B042442

## Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques

## Environmental Permit Variation Application

**SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd**

**November 2023**

**Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited. Registered in England number:  
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Proposed Site Layout -1440\_PL100

Site Location - SUEZ/B042242/PER/01

Location of Emission Points to Air - SUEZ/B042442/AQA/01

## APPENDICES

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Appendix A - Waste Types

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 REPORT CONTEXT

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- 1.1.1 This Environmental Permit Application has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of the Operator, SUEZ Recycling & Recovery UK Ltd (SUEZ), in connection to SUEZ's facility at Ellington Road (the site), New Moor, Northumberland, NE63 9XS at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) NZ 25800 89200. The site location and environmental permit boundary is shown on Drawing Number SUEZ/B042242/PER/01.
- 1.1.2 SUEZ currently hold a bespoke environmental permit (reference EPR/FP3934WZ) at the site which allows the operation of an In-Vessel Composting (IVC) facility and an Open Windrow Composting facility as Schedule 1 activities. It also allows the operation of a wood shredding facility and a street sweeping waste transfer station which are undertaken as waste operations.
- 1.1.3 SUEZ are now seeking to vary the environmental permit to remove the IVC facility and allow the operation of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility that will process food waste from household waste collections as well as industrial and commercial customers. The proposed AD facility will be undertaken in the same area that was designated for the IVC facility. The process will generate biogas which then ultimately feeds into a biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant. The CHP engine which will have a capacity more than 1 megawatt thermal (MWth) and less than 50MWth. As such, it's considered that the CHP engine will be subject to the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD) and therefore will comprise a 1.2 MW MCP with a specified generator (SG).
- 1.1.4 There are no proposed changes to the Open Windrow Composting, Wood shredding and street sweeping transfer station as a result of this application.
- 1.1.5 This Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques (BATOT) document is an integrated document which describes both the operating techniques that will be implemented at the site to ensure compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Permit and also demonstrate that BAT will be employed.
- 1.1.6 This report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the following:-
- Environment Agency - Develop a management system: environmental permits (August 2022);
  - Environment Agency - Control and monitor emissions for your environmental permit (May 2021).
  - Environment Agency - Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (September 2022)
  - Environment Agency - Best available techniques: environmental permits (February 2016);
  - European Commission's BAT Reference (BREF) Document for Waste Treatment (August 2018);
  - European Commission's BAT Conclusion for Waste Treatment (August 2018); and
  - European Commission – Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU).
  - European Commission – Medium Combustion Plant Directive (Directive 2015/2193).

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF AD FACILITY

- 2.1.1 SUEZ are seeking to operate an AD facility at the site which will take place in the same location that was originally designated for an IVC facility. The AD facility would provide the treatment of organic food waste (initially from municipal waste streams only, although this is likely to be expanded to include some commercial food wastes as further facilities are developed). The process will generate biogas which then ultimately feeds into a biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by the CHP engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant.
- 2.1.2 It is considered that the AD facility will fall under following Schedule 1 activity of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended):-
- Section 5.4 A(1)(b)(i) - Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day (or 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion) involving biological treatment.
- 2.1.3 In addition to the above, the AD facility will have the following Directly Associated Activities (DAAs):-
- Storage of waste pending recovery or disposal;
  - Physical treatment for the purpose of recovery;
  - Heat and electricity power supply (i.e. CHP)
  - Emergency flare operation;
  - Gas upgrading;
  - Raw material storage;
  - Gas storage; and
  - Digestate storage
- 2.1.4 Details of the process description are provided in Section 4 of this document.

### 2.2 OPERATING HOURS

- 2.2.1 The facility will operate 24 hours a day, in a similar manner to the current IVC but that vehicle movements to and from the site will be restricted to the following hours (which mirror the current planning permission for the IVC).
- 07:00 – 20:00 – Monday - Friday
  - 07:00 – 17:00 – Saturday
- 2.2.2 There will be no deliveries undertaken on Sundays.

### 2.3 WASTE TYPES

- 2.3.1 The full list of waste codes permitted at the site are listed in Appendix A.

## **2.4 WASTE QUANTITIES**

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2.4.1 It is proposed that the AD facility will be designed to treat up to 100,000 tonnes of food waste per annum.

## **2.5 SITE LAYOUT**

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2.5.1 An indicative site layout plan of the AD facility is provided on Drawing Number 1440\_PL100.

## 3.0 WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

### 3.1 PRE-ACCEPTANCE

- 3.1.1 Prior to accepting waste from new customers, SUEZ obtain and record information on the types of wastes to be accepted, the process producing the waste, predicted quantities, the form of the waste and any potential hazards associated with the wastes.
- 3.1.2 The information provided is reviewed against the site permit and the site-specific requirements relating to incoming waste and discussed with the Site Manager.
- 3.1.3 If the waste is confirmed to be acceptable at the site, a contractual arrangement is made with the waste supplier. The contract details the criteria for acceptance/rejection of loads delivered to the site for processing within the AD Facility.
- 3.1.4 Regular feedback on the quality of feedstock delivered to the site is provided verbally to each waste supplier.
- 3.1.5 If the waste is deemed unacceptable at the site, the customer will be notified and the waste will not be accepted at the site.
- 3.1.6 The AD facility will accept organic food waste from waste collection authorities (WCA) as well as industrial and commercial customers. As such, in accordance with Section 6.1 of the appropriate measures guidance, it's not considered appropriate to undertake a chemical analysis of the waste.
- 3.1.7 All records relating to the pre-acceptance will be kept for cross-reference a verification at the waste acceptance stage. These records will be kept for a minimum of 3 years.
- 3.1.8 SUEZ will reassess the information required at pre-acceptance on an annual basis or if the following apply:-
- Waste changes
  - Process giving rise to the waste changes
  - Waste received does not conform to the pre-acceptance information

### 3.2 ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

- 3.2.1 All loads delivered to the site are weighed at the weighbridge on arrival. The weighbridge is calibrated at least annually and the site is always manned during the hours outlined in Section 2.2. The storage capacity of the site is assessed on a daily basis and waste will only be accepted if there is sufficient capacity.
- 3.2.2 All documentation accompanying a load will be checked on arrival at the weighbridge. If it is incorrect or the waste does not match the written description, then it will be rejected from the site. When a commercial/trade/council vehicle arrives at a weighbridge with no waste transfer note, the following steps are to be taken by the weighbridge operator: -
- Advise the driver that a WTN is required for legal purposes.
  - Provide a blank WTN for the driver to complete. This is their responsibility, and the weighbridge operative should not input the information for them.
  - Assess the load against the information provided by the driver and discuss with the Site Manager (or equivalent).
  - If waste is acceptable then it can be weighed in and recorded. A note must be made on the weighbridge software that a WTN was not present, and the commercial team should be informed so that the customer can be informed.

- If waste is not acceptable then it should be rejected, and a Load Rejection Form should be completed.
- All loads that are not initially accompanied by a WTN must have a note made against the accompanying entry on the weighbridge software.

- 3.2.3 The only exception to this approach is for vehicles that are covered by an annual WTN. In these circumstances, a copy is to be retained in the weighbridge office for reference. However, it is still the responsibility of the waste carrier to ensure that the waste is accompanied by a written description of the material.
- 3.2.4 Hazardous waste is not accepted at the site.
- 3.2.5 The weighbridge operator shall then notify the driver to proceed to the AD building. Delivery vehicles would reverse into the reception area via a roller shutter door that is situated on the outside of the building and a speed door that is located inside the building. Once the doors are closed, the driver would deposit the waste into a waste pit that is situated within the reception area.
- 3.2.6 A site operative will visually inspect each load deposited at the reception pit. The outcome of the inspection is recorded on the Weighbridge Input Information Sheet. A copy of the relevant part(s) input load inspection record sheet should be provided once per month to each waste supplier.
- 3.2.7 Once tipped, if waste is as described on the documentation provided at the weighbridge, it can then be accepted and processed as specified in Section 4.4. Particular scrutiny will be paid towards loads that have been accepted at the weighbridge but were accompanied by poor documentation.
- 3.2.8 If tipped waste is not as described, then the load will be queried with the customer and raised with the weighbridge. A load may be contaminated with other waste types, or completely different to the description provided.
- 3.2.9 In either case, it will be discussed with the Site Manager (or equivalent) and the 'new' waste type reviewed against the Environmental Permit. Photos of any contamination or misdescription of waste should be taken and filed as supporting evidence. At this point, the commercial team (or equivalent) will be informed so that they can discuss with the customer.
- 3.2.10 If it is acceptable, then it can continue to be accepted, however, the weighbridge record must be amended to show the actual waste type accepted. An admin amendment may be required if the transaction has been completed.
- 3.2.11 The incident must be recorded on the weighbridge software and the commercial informed so that the customer can be contacted.
- 3.2.12 If tipped waste is not accepted, the waste rejection procedures in Section 3.3 will be adhered to.
- 3.2.13 All loads received at the site are recorded on SUEZ electronic weighbridge system. These records can be reviewed to provide details of all wastes present on the site at any one time and assess available storage capacity.

### **3.3 WASTE REJECTION**

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- 3.3.1 Any non-conforming loads will either be rejected from the site and redirected to an appropriate permitted facility or placed in quarantine prior to removal from site. A record will be made in the Site Diary.
- 3.3.2 Any non-conforming waste identified following tipping will either be reloaded into the delivering vehicle and rejected from the site or placed in quarantine prior to removal from site.



- 3.3.3 If a weighbridge operative or site operative believes a load needs to be rejected, then the Site Manager (or equivalent) will be informed. SUEZ's commercial team (or equivalent) will also be notified.
- 3.3.4 The customer will be informed that the load is to be rejected and the reasons for the rejection.
- 3.3.5 Evidence of rejected loads will be acquired (including clear photos) to show the reason the waste has been rejected.
- 3.3.6 A Load Rejection Form will be completed in detail and a copy provided to the driver of the vehicle that has deposited the waste (if they are still on site). If the driver has left the site, then a copy will be sent to the customer.
- 3.3.7 A copy of the load rejection form will be saved to the accompanying entry on the weighbridge system.
- 3.3.8 The incident will be recorded on the weighbridge software and the commercial team will be informed so that the customer can be contacted to fully explain the circumstances.
- 3.3.9 Whenever site specific acceptance criteria detailed in the contract are not met, this will be clearly communicated to the waste supplier and records of the communication shall be kept.
- 3.3.10 The site may cease accepting loads from a particular supplier if contamination has occurred repeatedly and the supplier has not attempted corrective action or, in the composters' opinion, the action taken has been ineffective.
- 3.3.11 The AD facility does not benefit from a dedicated quarantine area. A temporary quarantine area can be provided within the AD building for any loads of non-conforming waste. This area will depend upon current waste storage on site. The quarantined waste will be kept segregated from all other waste.

## 4.0 WASTE TREATMENT

- 4.1 The AD process can be summarised as the conversion of biodegradable material into methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and water through microbial action in the absence of oxygen. Biogas consisting of mainly CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, is captured and processed by an upgrading plant before it is injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by the CHP engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant. The material left from the process is known as digestate which is subsequently separated into solid digestate and liquid. The process is described below.
- 4.2 The AD facility can be separated into six general areas: reception, separation, anaerobic digestion, liquor treatment, biogas handling (including electricity generation) and odour control.

### 4.2 RECEPTION

- 4.2.1 Delivery vehicles would reverse into the reception area via a roller shutter door that is situated on the outside of the building and a speed door that is located inside the building. Once the doors are closed, the driver would deposit the waste into a waste pit that is situated within the reception area. The pit will be designed to push the waste into the pre-treatment area. This will ensure that waste is processed in the order it is received (first-in, first-out) and therefore ensure that the waste is not stored for more than 72 hours which will be the maximum residency time that waste will be stored in the reception area prior to treatment.

### 4.3 SEPARATION

- 4.3.1 Waste will be fed into a de-packaging plant which is situated within the main AD process building. The plant will be designed to remove unwanted packaging and contamination (e.g. stones, glass, seeds, pips and bones). Any packaging and contaminants which are recovered from the plant will be discharged into skips/RoRos where they will be transferred to an appropriate permitted facility for further treatment. It's envisaged that up to 20 tonnes of packaging and contaminants will be stored on site prior to transfer and will be stored for no longer than 7 days.
- 4.3.2 The waste will also be diluted with recovered water from the process or towns water in order to achieve the required dry solids concentration to feed into the digestion process.

### 4.4 ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

- 4.4.1 The residual organic waste will be pumped into the hydrolysis buffer tank(s) located to the north of the main AD process building. The tank acts as a buffer between the intermittently working reception and processing halls and the continuously operating AD plant, as well as providing residence time for the enzymatic hydrolysis of fats and proteins.
- 4.4.2 Slurry is then pumped from the hydrolysis buffer tank to the anaerobic digesters. Three 7,800m<sup>3</sup> AD tanks would convert organic material to biogas (methane and carbon dioxide) by the fermentation of organic material in the absence of oxygen. The retention time of the digester is up to 60 days to maximise the biogas production and biogas is collected within the roof space, which is connected to the biogas system.
- 4.4.3 As part of the process, SUEZ intend to install pasteuriser tanks which may be used to heat the slurry to 70 °C before it is pumped into the aerobics digesters. Alternatively, the pasteuriser tanks may be incorporated at a later stage of the AD process where it will be used to heat the material 'digestate' to 70°C for a minimum 1 hour before being pumped into the post digestion buffer tank.

- 4.4.4 The material left from the process (digestate) will still be in slurry form and can be used as a fertiliser, compost or soil improver. To achieve this, the digestate will be subject to the specifications outlined in PAS 110 'Specification for whole digestate, separated liquor and separated fibre derived from the anaerobic digestion of source-segregated biodegradable materials.'
- 4.4.5 At this stage, SUEZ are considering the potential options to process the digestate. The main process is to process the digestate slurry through a centrifuge where solids are dewatered to a dry solid concentration of approximately 25%. The centrifuges will be located within the main AD process building. Digested material falls by gravity into articulated trailers where it can be periodically collected and subsequently transferred off site. The trailers will have a total storage capacity of 50 tonnes. Under normal operating conditions, the maximum residence time for the digestate cake will be no longer than 24 hours before it is transferred off site.
- 4.4.6 The facility would provide approximately 10,000 tonnes of digested cake per annum which would be spread to agricultural land as a soil enhancer.
- 4.4.7 In the event that the digestate does not meet the required specifications, the material will be stored within designated RoRos/skips inside the AD building and disposed of accordingly.

## 4.5 LIQUOR TREATMENT

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- 4.5.1 Liquor extracted during the dewatering process will be tankered offsite as a liquid fertiliser to reduce the Chemical Oxygen Demand, oxidise ammonia to nitrate and correct pH. Waste sludge from this process will be used to dilute the food waste entering the plant. The remaining liquid is clean enough to either be used for washing down or within the process..
- 4.5.2 Finally, SUEZ are considering the potential to utilise the digestate in a slurry form and therefore would not be processed by the centrifuge.

## 4.6 BIOGAS HANDLING

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- 4.6.1 The biogas is captured from the AD tanks and is piped to a biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by the CHP engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant.

## 4.7 ODOUR CONTROL

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- 4.7.1 Processes will be fully enclosed with an odour abatement system comprising the following:
- The first stage of the odour abatement system will consist of a biofilter fit with synthetic medium, this will be followed by reheat to reduce moisture and a second stage carbon filter in tipping hall and pre-treatment area; and
  - Biogas scrubber to treat ammonia and hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) in the digestate out area.

## 5.0 EMISSIONS CONTROL

### 5.1 POINT SOURCE EMISSIONS TO AIR

- 5.1.1 The operation of the AD facility will result in new emission points to air. The location of these emission points is shown on Drawing Number SUEZ/B042442/AQA/01.
- 5.1.2 An Air Quality Assessment of each of these point sources, and their respective impacts, is provided within Appendix E of the environmental permit application.
- 5.1.3 SUEZ propose to monitor the emission points in accordance with the details provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary of Techniques for Monitoring Emissions To Air**

Parameter	Limit (including unit)	Reference Period	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring standard or method
<b>Open Biofilter 1 (A1)</b>				
Hydrogen Sulphide	No limit set	Average over sample period	Once every 6 months	CEN TS 13649 for Sampling  NIOSH 6013 for analysis
Ammonia	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average over sample period	Once every 6 months	EN ISO 21877
<b>Open Biofilter 2 (A2)</b>				
Hydrogen Sulphide	No limit set	Average over sample period	Once every 6 months	CEN TS 13649 for Sampling  NIOSH 6013 for analysis
Ammonia	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average over sample period	Once every 6 months	EN ISO 21877
<b>CHP engine stack (A3)</b>				
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO <sub>2</sub> expressed as NO <sub>2</sub> )	500 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Periodic over minimum 4-hour period	Quarterly in first year then annual	BS EN 14792
Sulphur dioxide	107 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Periodic over minimum 4-hour period	Quarterly in first year then annual	BS EN 14791
Carbon monoxide	1,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Periodic over minimum 4-hour period	Quarterly in first year then annual	BS EN 15058
Total VOCs	1,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Hourly Average	Quarterly in first year then annual	BS EN 12619:2013
<b>Emergency Flare Stack (A4)</b>				

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO <sub>2</sub> expressed as NO <sub>2</sub> )	150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Hourly Average	Annual	BS EN 14792
Carbon monoxide	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Hourly Average	Annual	BS EN 15058
Total VOCs	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Hourly Average	Annual	BS EN 12619:2013 Or BS EN 1356:2002 depending on concentration
<b>Odour Control Emission Stack</b>				
No parameters set.	-	-	-	-
<b>Vents on Storage Tanks and silos</b>				
No parameters set.	No limit set	-	-	-

## 5.2 METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

- 5.2.1 A weather station is located at the weighbridge of the wider facility and will be used to record meteorological conditions.
- 5.2.2 In accordance with Section 11.3 of the EA’s “Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (2022)” Guidance, the weather station will be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

## 5.3 BIOAEROSOLS

- 5.3.1 Section 11.4 of the of the EA’s “Biological waste treatment: appropriate measures for permitted facilities (2022)” Guidance indicates that monitoring of bioaerosols is only required if the facility is within 250m of a sensitive receptor.
- 5.3.2 The nearest sensitive receptor is a residential property (New Weetslade) which is located approximately 660m southeast of the proposed AD facility. As such, it’s considered that bioaerosol monitoring is not required in connection to the AD facility.

## 5.4 ODOUR

- 5.4.1 Odour from the AD facility will be managed in accordance with an Odour Management Plan (OMP). A copy of the OMP is provided as Appendix F of the Environmental Permit Application.

## 5.5 PESTS

- 5.5.1 The risk of pests from the AD facility will be managed in accordance with the Pest Management Plan (Appendix G of the Environmental Permit Application).

## 5.6 NOISE AND VIBRATION

- 5.6.1 The EA’s ‘Risk assessments for your environmental permit’ guidance indicates that a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) may be required to support an environmental permit application if:-

- Your activity uses noisy plant or machinery, for example cooling equipment or fans;
- You will be doing any noisy operations, such as loading or unloading, shredding, shearing, crushing, grinding, combustion, using trommels and conveyors or moving bulk materials;
- Your activities are not contained within buildings;
- Some of your activities take place at night;
- The area where you are planning to carry out your activity is sensitive to noise, for example rural areas may have quieter background noise levels than urban areas.
- There are sensitive receptors close to the site, for example houses or habitats.

5.6.2 Although the proposal will result in new plant, the AD facility will be enclosed within a building. This building benefits from a roller shutter door on the outside and a speed door on the inside will be kept closed when not in use (i.e. arrival or departure of vehicles). In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use.

5.6.3 The receptors likely to be most sensitive to noise arising from the AD facility are domestic dwellings. As mentioned in Section 5.3, the nearest residential receptor to the site is located approximately 660m south east of the site.

5.6.4 As such, it's considered that the risk of noise from the AD facility is expected to be low and therefore a NIA is not required to support this application. Nevertheless, noise has been addressed as part of the Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix D of the Environmental Permit Application).

## **5.7 POINT SOURCE EMISSIONS TO LAND AND WATER (INCLUDING INDIRECT DISCHARGE TO SEWER)**

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5.7.1 As mentioned in Section 4.5, the AD process will result in a liquor that will be transferred off site for use as a soil enhancer.

5.7.2 SUEZ currently hold a trade effluent consent from Northumbrian Water Limited (reference N2573) which allows the discharge of leachate from their adjacent landfill site to foul sewer. To facilitate the discharge of effluent from the AD process, SUEZ intend to vary the existing trade effluent consent with Northumbrian Water Limited.

## **5.8 FUGITIVE EMISSIONS**

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5.8.1 Fugitive emissions have been identified as a potential environmental risk resulting from the AD facility, as detailed in the Environmental Risk Assessment that accompanies this application as Appendix D.

## 6.0 PROCESS EFFICIENCY

### 6.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

6.1.1 In accordance with Best Available Techniques, SUEZ currently have a documented Energy Efficiency Plan which details the energy consumption of the site's permitted activities and measures to ensure energy efficient operations. This plan forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

### 6.2 RAW MATERIALS

6.2.1 SUEZ currently have a documented Inventory Of Raw Materials that are currently used as part of the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

### 6.3 WATER USE

6.3.1 SUEZ currently have a documented Water Savings Plan which details the water consumption of the site's permitted activities and measures to promote recirculation. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

### 6.4 WASTE MINIMISATION, RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL

6.4.1 SUEZ currently have a documented Residues Management Plan for the site's permitted activities and aims to achieve the following:-

- Minimise the generation of residues, that is solid waste arising from the treatment of waste
- Optimises the reuse, regeneration, recycling, or energy recovery of residues, including packaging
- Ensures the proper disposal of residues where recovery is technically or economically impractical

6.4.2 This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

## 7.0 WASTE OUTPUTS

- 7.1 There will be three outputs associated with the proposed AD facility.
- 7.2 The first output will comprise unwanted packaging and contaminants which are removed from the food waste as part of the pre-treatment process. This waste will be stored within a skip and bulked up within the pre-treatment area prior to transfer off site to an appropriate permitted facility for further treatment.
- 7.3 The second output will be the biogas which will feed into the biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by the CHP engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant. According to the guidance provided in the Quality Protocol 'Biomethane from Waste', it's considered that the biogas will be fully recovered and therefore ceases to be waste for each end use.
- 7.4 The third output relates to the digestate generated from the main AD process. As mentioned in Sections 4.4 and 4.5, SUEZ are seeking to utilise the digestate in a slurry, solid and liquid form which can be used as a fertiliser, compost or soil improver. To achieve this, the digestate will be subject to the specifications outlined in PAS 110. If the digestate complies with PAS 110, it's considered that the digestate meets the end of waste criteria.
- 7.5 In the event that the digestate does not meet the specifications of PAS 110, it's considered that the digestate is waste and therefore will need to be disposed of accordingly.
- 7.6 In accordance with the EA's 'Select a Waste Recovery or Disposal Method for your Environmental Permit', an assessment was undertaken to determine the environmental impact of the proposed disposal/recovery method for the following waste outputs:-
- Unwanted packaging and contaminants
  - Non-compliant/poor quality digestate
  - Waste effluent
- 7.7 This assessment forms part of the Environmental Risk Assessment which is provided as Appendix D of the Environmental Permit application.
- 7.8 The results of this assessment conclude that the proposed disposal/recovery method of the above waste streams represent the lowest impact scores that may be achieved. As such, it is considered that the risk of the proposed disposal/recovery methods are low and that there is little potential to further minimise the impact of these waste streams. Consideration will be given to seeking alternative treatment and disposal routes in the future where new technologies are brought online.



## 8.0 GENERAL MANAGEMENT

### 8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- 8.1.1 As noted in the EA's 'Develop a Management System: Environmental Permits' guidance, all permitted facilities are required to have an Environmental Management System (EMS) to describe the procedures in place to minimise the risk of pollution from the activities covered in the environmental permit. In addition, the BAT conclusion for Waste Treatment includes a requirement for an EMS.
- 8.1.2 All SUEZ operations are controlled by an Integrated Management System (IMS) comprising quality, environmental and health and safety requirements which are certified to ISO 14001, ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 standards.
- 8.1.3 The site operations have been certified to ISO14001, ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 and operate under documented management procedures.

### 8.2 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING

- 8.2.1 SUEZ currently have a documented Site Equipment and Maintenance Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

### 8.3 ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 8.3.1 SUEZ currently have a documented Accident Management Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

### 8.4 STAFF COMPETENCE

- 8.4.1 The facility will be managed by a Site Supervisor who holds a valid and relevant Certificate of Technical Competence.
- 8.4.2 All site operatives will be adequately trained in health, safety, and environmental issues. Staff will only be permitted to undertake activities that they have been trained for. They will be made aware of the procedures they must follow in the event of an accident or incident and will be able to access any relevant documentation that they may require. All training, experience and qualifications of staff will be noted, and these records will be maintained and kept up to date.
- 8.4.3 Staff competence at the wider facility is current managed in accordance with the Staff Competency and Training Plan that forms part of the site's management system. This document will be updated to incorporate the competency requirements for the AD facility.

### 8.5 FIRE AND EXPLOSION PREVENTION

- 8.5.1 The EA's 'Fire prevention plans: environmental permits' guidance indicates that a FPP is only required for biowaste treatment that comprises open windrow, in-vessel composting or dry anaerobic digestion. As noted above, the proposed AD process will comprise a wet process and therefore the risk of combustion is expected to be low. This was agreed by the EA as part of their pre-application advice.

- 8.5.2 Nevertheless, the risk of fire has been addressed as part of the Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix D of the Environmental Permit Application) and the Accident Management Plan that forms part of the site's management system.
- 8.5.3 In addition to the above, a Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) assessment will be undertaken for the AD facility and will form part of the site's management system.

## **8.6 RECORD KEEPING**

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- 8.6.1 As mentioned above, all SUEZ operations are controlled by an IMS which includes procedures for the management of documentation.

## 9.0 BAT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 The following table sets out the BAT requirements as set out in the European Commission’s BAT Conclusion for Waste Treatment and demonstrates how SUEZ will meet these requirements for the AD facility.

**Table 2: BAT Assessment**

BAT Conclusion	BAT Justification
<b>Environmental Management System</b>	
<p>BAT 1 – In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to elaborate and implement an environmental management system (EMS) that incorporates all of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. commitment of the management, including senior management;</li> <li>ii. definition, by the management, of an environmental policy that includes the continuous improvement of the environmental performance of the installation</li> <li>iii. planning and establishing the necessary procedures, objectives and targets, in conjunction with financial planning and investment</li> <li>iv. implementation of procedures paying particular attention to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) structure and responsibility,</li> <li>b) recruitment, training, awareness and competence</li> <li>c) communication</li> <li>d) employee involvement</li> <li>e) documentation</li> <li>f) effective process control</li> <li>g) maintenance programmes</li> <li>h) emergency preparedness and response</li> <li>i) safeguarding compliance with environmental legislation;</li> </ul> </li> <li>v. checking performance and taking corrective action, paying particular attention to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) monitoring and measurement (see also the JRC Reference Report on Monitoring of emissions to air and water from IED installations – ROM)</li> <li>b) corrective and preventive action</li> <li>c) maintenance of records</li> <li>d) independent (where practicable) internal or external auditing in order to determine whether or not the EMS conforms to planned arrangements and has been properly implemented and maintained;</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi. review, by senior management, of the EMS and its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 8.1, all SUEZ operations are controlled by an IMS comprising quality, environmental and health and safety requirements which are certified to ISO 14001, ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 standards.</p>

- vii. following the development of cleaner technologies;
- viii. consideration for the environmental impacts from the eventual decommissioning of the plant at the stage of designing a new plant, and throughout its operating life;
- ix. application of sectoral benchmarking on a regular basis;
- x. waste stream management (see BAT 2);
- xi. an inventory of waste water and waste gas streams (see BAT 3);
- xii. residues management plan (see description in Section 6.5);
- xiii. accident management plan (see description in Section 6.5);
- xiv. odour management plan (see BAT 12);
- xv. noise and vibration management plan (see BAT 17)

**Environmental Performance**

BAT 2 – In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plant, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below.

- a) Set up and implement waste characterisation and pre-acceptance procedures;
- b) Set up and implement waste acceptance procedures
- c) Set up and implement a waste tracking system and inventory
- d) Set up and implement an output quality management system
- e) Ensure waste segregation
- f) Ensure waste compatibility prior to mixing or blending of waste
- g) Sort incoming solid waste

For points a) to c), please refer to Section 3 of this document which details the waste acceptance procedures for the AD facility.

For Point d), some of the outputs will be subject to specific end uses and therefore will be required to meet specific criterion. For example, the biogas will predominantly be processed by the upgrading plant to meet the National Grid Gas Criteria before it is injected into the gas grid. In addition, it is proposed that the digestate cake will be used as a soil enhancer and therefore will be subject to the requirements of PAS 110:2014 titled ‘Specification for whole digestate, separated liquor and separated fibre derived from the anaerobic digestion of source-segregated biodegradable materials.’ As mentioned above, all SUEZ operations are controlled by an accredited IMS which meets the requirements of ISO 9001. As such, quality

	<p>control of the outputs will be managed in accordance with the documented procedures of the IMS.</p> <p>For points e), f) and g), all incoming waste will be subject to pre-treatment which will comprise a de-packaging plant remove unwanted packaging and contamination (e.g. stones, glass) from the waste.</p>
<p>BAT 3 – In order to facilitate the reduction of emissions to water and air, BAT is to establish and to maintain an inventory of waste water and waste gas streams, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that incorporates all of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) information about the characteristics of the waste to be treated and the waste treatment processes, including:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) simplified process flow sheets that show the origin of the emissions;</li> <li>(b) descriptions of process-integrated techniques and waste water/waste gas treatment at source including their performances;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) information about the characteristics of the waste water streams, such as:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) average values and variability of flow, pH, temperature, and conductivity;</li> <li>(b) average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability (e.g. COD/TOC, nitrogen species, phosphorus, metals, priority substances/micropollutants);</li> <li>(c) data on bioeliminability (e.g. BOD, BOD to COD ratio, Zahn-Wellens test, biological inhibition potential (e.g. inhibition of activated sludge)) (see BAT 52);</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iii) information about the characteristics of the waste gas streams, such as           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) average values and variability of flow and temperature;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>All SUEZ operations are controlled by an accredited IMS which meets the requirements of ISO 14001. Based on the requirements of the ISO 14001 standard, SUEZ are required to monitor and review their environmental performance which includes aspects such as water, energy, raw material consumption and waste generation.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is a requirement under the Environmental Permit for the reporting of key indicators such as discharge to sewer, water usage and energy usage. Activities associated with the proposed AD facility will be reported with these forms which allows year on year monitoring of key performance indicators.</p>

- (b) average concentration and load values of relevant substances and their variability (e.g. organic compounds, POPs such as PCBs);
- (c) flammability, lower and higher explosive limits, reactivity;
- (d) presence of other substances that may affect the waste gas treatment system or plant safety (e.g. oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, dust).

**Storage of Waste**

BAT 4 – In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the storage of waste, BAT is to use all of techniques given below.

- a) Optimised storage location
- b) Adequate storage capacity
- c) Safe storage operation
- d) Separate area for storage and handling of packaged hazardous waste

SUEZ have a documented Waste Storage Plan for the site’s permitted activities. This document forms part of the site’s management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.

**Handling and Transfer of Waste**

BAT 5 - In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the handling and transfer of waste, BAT is to set up and implement handling and transfer procedures.

Waste for the AD facility will be tipped directly into the reception pit. The pit will be designed to push the waste into the pre-treatment area. This will minimise the handling and transfer of waste.

The whole AD process will be undertaken within an enclosed building which benefits from a roller shutter door on the outside and a speed door on the inside will be kept closed when not in use (i.e., arrival or departure of vehicles). In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use. This will minimise the potential for any odour, noise and dust generated on site to impact receptors beyond the site boundary.

Any gases that are produced from the AD

	<p>process will be produced within a sealed network and piped to tanks for storage prior to use by the gas upgrading plant or CHP engine. The building will also benefit from an odour control system which will be designed to extract and treat any odour emissions that may be generated from the AD process. Details regarding the odour control system are provided in the Odour Management Plan (Appendix F of the Environmental Permit Application).</p>
<p><b>Monitoring</b></p>	
<p>BAT 6 - For relevant emissions to water as identified by the inventory of waste water streams (see BAT 3), BAT is to monitor key process parameters (e.g. waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, BOD) at key locations (e.g. at the inlet and/or outlet of the pre-treatment, at the inlet to the final treatment, at the point where the emission leaves the installation).</p>	<p>As mentioned in Section 5.7, the AD process will result in a liquor that will be transferred off site for use as a soil enhancer.. SUEZ currently hold a trade effluent consent from Northumbrian Water Limited (reference N2573) which allows the discharge of leachate from their adjacent landfill site to foul sewer. To facilitate the discharge of effluent from the AD process, SUEZ intend to vary the existing trade effluent consent with Northumbrian Water Limited.</p> <p>As such, monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with trade effluent consent.</p>
<p>BAT 7 - BAT is to monitor emissions to water with at least the frequency given below, and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.</p>	
<p>BAT 8 - BAT is to monitor channelled emissions to air with at least the frequency given below, and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 5.1 of this document which details the proposed monitoring</p>



<p>BAT 9 - BAT is to monitor diffuse emissions of organic compounds to air from the regeneration of spent solvents, the decontamination of equipment containing POPs with solvents, and the physico-chemical treatment of solvents for the recovery of their calorific value, at least once per year using one or a combination of the techniques given below.</p>	<p>arrangements for all emission points to air from the proposed AD facility.</p>
<p>BAT 10 - BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions</p>	
<p>BAT 11 - BAT is to monitor the annual consumption of water, energy and raw materials as well as the annual generation of residues and waste water, with a frequency of at least once per year.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, SUEZ hold an accredited IMS which meets the requirements of ISO 14001. Based on the requirements of the ISO 14001 standard, SUEZ are required to monitor and review their environmental performance which includes aspects such as water, energy, raw material consumption and waste generation.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is a requirement under the Environmental Permit for the reporting of key indicators such as water usage and energy usage. Activities associated with the proposed SUEZ facility will be reported with these forms which allows year on year monitoring of key performance indicators.</p>
<p><b>Emissions</b></p>	
<p>BAT 12 - In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a protocol containing actions and timelines;</li> <li>- a protocol for conducting odour monitoring as set out in BAT 10;</li> <li>- a protocol for response to identified odour incidents, e.g. complaints;</li> <li>- an odour prevention and reduction programme designed to identify the source(s); to characterise the contributions of the sources; and to implement prevention and/or reduction measures.</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 5.4, odour from the AD facility will be managed in accordance with an OMP. A copy of the OMP is provided as Appendix F of the Environmental Permit Application</p>

<p>BAT 13 - In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Minimising residence time</li> <li>b) Using chemical treatment</li> <li>c) Optimising aerobic treatment</li> </ul>	
<p>BAT 14. In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce diffuse emissions to air, in particular of dust, organic compounds and odour, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Minimising the number of potential diffuse emissions sources</li> <li>b) Selection and use of high integrity equipment</li> <li>c) Corrosion Prevention</li> <li>d) Containment, collection and treatment of diffuse emissions</li> <li>e) Dampening</li> <li>f) Maintenance</li> <li>g) Cleaning of waste treatment and storage areas</li> <li>h) Leak detection and repair programme</li> </ul>	<p>Fugitive emissions have been identified as a potential environmental risk resulting from the AD facility, as detailed in the Environmental Risk Assessment that accompanies this application as Appendix D.</p>
<p>BAT 15 – BAT is to use flaring only for safety reasons or for non-routine operating conditions (e.g. start-ups, shutdowns) by using both of the techniques given below.</p>	<p>Biogas which is generated from the AD process will predominantly be used for the biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by the CHP engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant.</p> <p>Flaring will only be used for emergencies.</p>
<p>BAT 16. In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use both of the techniques given below.</p>	
<p><b>Noise</b></p>	
<p>BAT 17 - In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. a protocol containing appropriate actions and timelines;</li> <li>ii. a protocol for conducting noise and vibration monitoring;</li> <li>iii. a protocol for response to identified noise and vibration events, e.g. complaints;</li> </ul>	<p>According to the BAT conclusion, BAT 17 and 18 is only applicable to cases where noise nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated.</p> <p>The proposed SUEZ activity will be undertaken within the confines of a building. This building benefits from a roller shutter door on the</p>

<p>iv. a noise and vibration reduction programme designed to identify the source(s), to measure/estimate noise and vibration exposure, to characterise the contributions of the sources and to implement prevention and/or reduction measures</p>	<p>outside and a speed door on the inside will be kept closed when not in use (i.e., arrival or departure of vehicles). In addition, pedestrian doors are also closed when not in direct use.</p>
<p>BAT 18 - In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Appropriate location of equipment and buildings</li> <li>b) Operational measures</li> <li>c) Low noise equipment</li> <li>d) Noise and vibration control equipment</li> <li>e) Noise attenuation</li> </ul>	<p>All noise generating activity will be confined to the hours set out in Section 2.2 of the BATOT with the exception of emergency repairs.</p> <p>The site is situated within a relatively remote area with the nearest sensitive receptor located approximately 660m from the proposed AD facility. In addition, noise limits for the existing IVC are currently limited to a specific amount as stipulated under the existing planning permission. SUEZ do not propose any changes to this condition and therefore the risk of noise is expected to be low. As such, it is not anticipated that there will be a noticeable increase to noise levels beyond the boundary of the facility. As such, it's considered that BAT 17 and 18 is not applicable.</p>

<p><b>Emissions to Water</b></p>	
<p>BAT 19. In order to optimise water consumption, to reduce the volume of waste water generated and to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water Management</li> <li>b) Water Recirculation</li> <li>c) Impermeable Surface</li> <li>d) Techniques to reduce the likelihood and impact of overflows and failures from tanks and vessels</li> <li>e) Roofing of waste storage and treatment areas</li> <li>f) Segregation of water streams</li> <li>g) Adequate drainage infrastructure</li> <li>h) Design and maintenance provisions to allow detection and repair of leaks</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 6.3, SUEZ have a documented Water Savings Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.</p>

<p>i) Appropriate buffer storage capacity</p> <p>BAT 20. In order to reduce emissions to water, BAT is to treat waste water using an appropriate combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Equalisation</li> <li>b) Neutralisation</li> <li>c) Physical separation, e.g. screens, sieves, grit separators, grease separators, oil-water separation or primary settlement tanks</li> <li>d) Adsorption</li> <li>e) Distillation/rectification</li> <li>f) Precipitation`</li> <li>g) Chemical oxidation</li> <li>h) Chemical reduction</li> <li>i) Evaporation</li> <li>j) Ion exchange</li> <li>k) Stripping</li> <li>l) Activated sludge process</li> <li>m) Nitrification/denitrification when the treatment includes a biological treatment</li> <li>n) Coagulation and flocculation</li> <li>o) Sedimentation</li> <li>p) Filtration (e.g. sand filtration, microfiltration, ultrafiltration)</li> <li>q) Flotation</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 4.5, liquor extracted during the dewatering process will be tankered off site as a liquid fertiliser to reduce the Chemical Oxygen Demand, oxidise ammonia to nitrate and correct pH. Waste sludge from this process will be used to dilute the food waste entering the plant. The remaining liquid is clean enough to either be used for washing down or within the process.</p>
<p><b>Emissions from Accidents and Incidents</b></p>	
<p>BAT 21 - In order to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and incidents, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below, as part of the accident management plan (see BAT 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Protection measures</li> <li>b) Management of incidental/accidental emissions</li> <li>c) Incident/accident registration and assessment system</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 8.3, SUEZ have a documented Accident Management Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.</p>
<p><b>Material Efficiency</b></p>	

<p>BAT 22. In order to use materials efficiently, BAT is to substitute materials with waste.</p>	<p>It is proposed that the digestate produce from the AD process will be used as fertiliser in order to facilitate the efficient use of materials and reduce waste materials produced from the facility.</p>
<p><b>Energy Efficiency</b></p>	
<p>BAT 23 - In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use both of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Energy efficiency plan</li> <li>b) Energy balance record</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 6.1, SUEZ have a documented Energy Efficiency Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.</p>
<p><b>Reuse of Packaging</b></p>	
<p>BAT 24 - In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to maximise the reuse of packaging, as part of the residues management plan (see BAT 1).</p>	<p>The AD facility will predominantly treat organic food waste which may contain fractions of packaging that are not suitable for AD. As such, the waste will be subject to a pre-treatment process, which includes a de-packaging plant to remove unwanted packaging and contamination from the waste. As such, the potential to maximise reuse of packaging at the AD facility is considered to be low.</p> <p>Nevertheless, SUEZ have a documented Residues Management Plan that is currently used as part of the Open Windrow Composting, wood pad and street sweepings transfer operations. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.</p>

**BAT Conclusions for the Biological Treatment of Waste**

<b>Emissions to Air</b>	
<p>BAT 34 - . In order to reduce channelled emissions to air of dust, organic compounds and odorous compounds, including H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub>, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Biofilter</li> <li>b) Fabric filter</li> <li>c) Thermal Oxidation</li> <li>d) Wet scrubbing</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 4.7, the AD facility will benefit from an odour control system comprising the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first stage of the odour abatement system will consist of a biofilter fit with synthetic medium, this will be followed by reheat to reduce moisture and a second stage carbon filter in tipping hall and pre-treatment area; and,</li> <li>• Biogas scrubber to treat ammonia and hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) in the digestate out area.</li> </ul>
<b>Emissions to Water and Water Usage</b>	
<p>BAT 35. In order to reduce the generation of waste water and to reduce water usage, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Segregation of water streams</li> <li>b) Water recirculation</li> <li>c) Minimisation of the generation of leachate</li> </ul>	<p>As mentioned in Section 6.3, SUEZ have a documented Water Savings Plan for the site's permitted activities. This document forms part of the site's management system and will be updated to incorporate the AD facility.</p>
<b>BAT Conclusions for the Anaerobic Treatment of Waste</b>	
<b>Emissions to Air</b>	
<p>BAT 38. In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters.</p>	<p>The AD plant will benefit from an appropriate process monitoring system that supports effective operational management and minimises operational difficulties.</p>

## DRAWINGS

Proposed Site Layout -1440\_PL100

Site Location - SUEZ/B042242/PER/01

Location of Emission Points to Air - SUEZ/B042442/AQA/01

## APPENDIX A - WASTE TYPES



**Table A1: Waste Types for Anaerobic Digestion Plant**

<b>Waste Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing.</b>
<b>02 01</b>	<b>Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing</b>
02 01 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning – vegetables, fruit and other crops
02 01 02	Animal tissue waste
02 01 03	Plant tissue waste
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) only
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified – spent mushroom compost from commercial mushroom growing only
<b>02 02</b>	<b>Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin</b>
02 02 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning
02 02 02	Animal tissue waste
02 02 03	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 02 04	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 02 99	Sludges from gelatine production and animal gut contents only
<b>02 03</b>	<b>Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation</b>
02 03 01	Sludges from washing, cleaning peeling, centrifuging and separation (including sludge from production of edible fats and oils, seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch only)
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
<b>02 04</b>	<b>Wastes from sugar processing</b>
02 04 01	Soils from washing and cleaning beet
02 04 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 04 99	Other biodegradable wastes, allowed only if no chemical agents added and no toxin residues
<b>02 05</b>	<b>Wastes from the dairy products industry</b>
02 05 01	Wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 02	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
<b>02 06</b>	<b>Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry</b>
02 06 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

02 06 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
<b>02 07</b>	<b>Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)</b>
02 07 01	Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	Wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 07 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment – sludges from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malt husks, malt sprouts, malt dust</li> <li>• Spent and sludge from breweries</li> <li>• Sludge from wine making</li> </ul> <p>Waste types in this section allowed if biodegradable material only, no chemical agents added</p>
<b>04</b>	<b>WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES</b>
<b>04 02</b>	<b>Waste from the textile industry</b>
04 02 10	Organic matter from natural products such as grease and wax
<b>07</b>	<b>WASTE FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES</b>
<b>07 01</b>	<b>Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of basic organic chemicals</b>
07 01 08	Glycerol waste from bio-diesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils
<b>15</b>	<b>WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED</b>
<b>15 01</b>	<b>Waste packaging, absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing</b>
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) certified to EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
15 01 02	Plastic packaging – compostable plastics only certified to EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible standard
15 01 03	Wooden packaging – virgin timber only
15 01 05	Composite packaging meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible standard
<b>15 02</b>	<b>Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing</b>
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials and cloths from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages other than those mentioned in 15 02 02 made from compostable material only
<b>16</b>	<b>WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST</b>
<b>16 10</b>	<b>Aqueous liquid waste destined for off-site treatment</b>
16 10 02	Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
16 10 02	Milk and dairy waste milk from agricultural premises only
16 10 02	Liquor or leachate from a composting process that accepts waste input types listed in these standard rules or composting and anaerobic digestion standard rules only and in compliance with Animal By Products Regulations

<b>19</b>	<b>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</b>
<b>19 02</b>	<b>Wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)</b>
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed from waste listed within these standard rules only
19 02 06	Sludge types from waste listed within this table that have been heat treated only
19 02 06	Sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05 (sewage sludge which has been previously pasteurised and stabilised only)
19 02 10	Glycerol not designated as hazardous – excludes 19 02 08
<b>19 05</b>	<b>Wastes from anaerobic treatment of solid wastes</b>
19 05 99	Waste types in this section are allowed only if derived from input types allowed by the Anaerobic Digestate Quality Protocol
<b>19 06</b>	<b>Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste</b>
19 06 03	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only)
19 06 04	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only)
19 06 05	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only)
19 06 06	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only)
<b>19 08</b>	<b>Wastes from wastewater treatment works</b>
19 08 09	Grease and oil mixture from oil and water separation containing only edible oils and fats
19 08 12	Sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in these standard rules only)
<b>19 12</b>	<b>Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified</b>
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
<b>20</b>	<b>Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions</b>
<b>20 01</b>	<b>separately collected fractions (except 15 01)</b>
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible packaging only
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat
<b>20 02</b>	<b>Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)</b>
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
<b>20 03</b>	<b>Other municipal wastes</b>

Ellington Road AD Facility  
Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques

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20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets

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