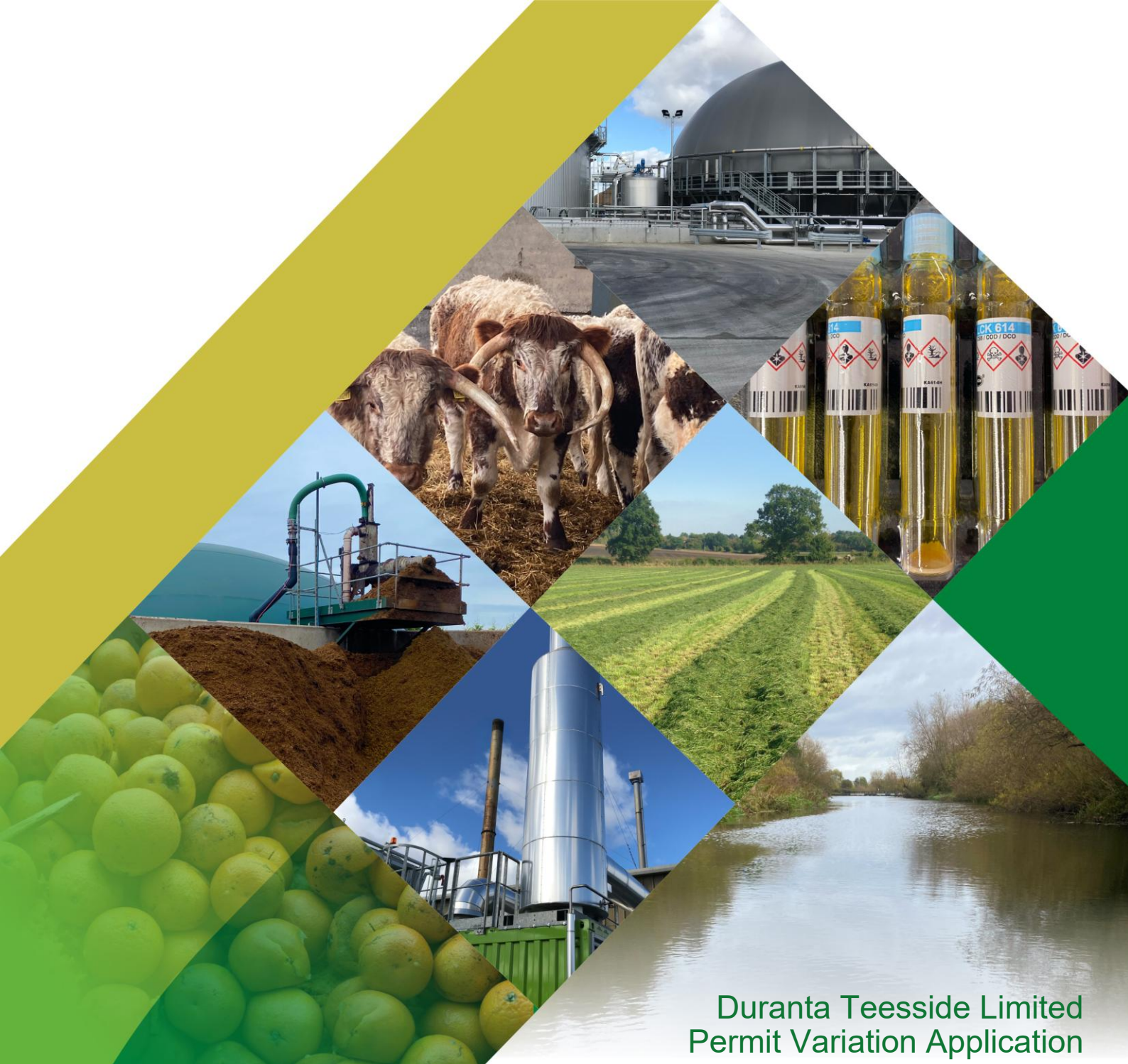

Duranta Teesside Limited
Permit Variation Application

June 2026

Environmental Risk Assessment

Duranta Teesside Limited

Prepared for
Duranta Teesside Limited

CHAPMANBECK
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

REPORT SCHEDULE

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DISCLAIMER

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1. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

1.1. Introduction

The following has been prepared to support a permit variation with respect to the permitted activities carried out by Duranta Teesside Limited at the Teesside Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Power Plant, Forty Foot Road, Middlesbrough, TS2 1HG, NGR NZ 48840 21016. This risk assessment considers the potential for additional proposed developments at the site to change the overall risk characteristics at the site as a whole.

1.2. Summary of Key Assessment Parameters

Facility	Teesside Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Power Plant
Operator	Duranta Teesside Limited
Location	Forty Foot Road, Middlesbrough, TS2 1HG, NGR NZ 48840 21016
Location of Key Environmentally Sensitive Sites	The site is located on an industrial estate on the southern side of a loop of the River Tees within a longstanding heavy industrial area to the northeast of Middlesbrough Town. The site and surrounding area have been in heavy industrial land use for over 100 years. The wider surrounding area is almost wholly characterised by existing industrial and commercial uses within the Riverside Park Industrial Estate. Other industrial activities in the vicinity include several steel fabricating premises, substantial storage and distribution depots and waste management facilities. The eastern boundary abuts a railway line running north/south. The nearest residential properties are to the west of the site approximately 510 metres away.
Proposed Changes	The development of a new area to be added to the permitted boundary area. This to consist of a new digester tank, additional biogas upgrading unit and grid entry unit, and additional gas flare. The area will be subject to secondary containment and have a surface water collection/attenuation tank that will pump to the existing surface water collection system and be discharged according to current controls.
Risk Assessment Carried out by	Chapman Beck Limited

Risk Criteria Summary	
Parameter 1	The plant is deigned to treat up to 157,000tonnes of food waste, agricultural wastes and green wastes per year. There will be no change to the annual tonnages of wastes processed at the site as a result of the current changes.
Parameter 2	Waste received at the site is processed in a continuous, two step wet mesophyllic AD process, which is largely controlled by an automated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. Wastes received at the site are mixed to create a suitable pumpable blend to be fed into the four primary digester/fermenter tanks (F1-4), F4 being a new 6709m^3 working capacity digester/fermenter that has been added to the site under recent site expansion. Digestate from all four primary digesters/fermenters is then passed into the 4820m^3 post fermenter.
Parameter 3	Digestate is passed from the post fermenter to the pasteurisation system via a 12mm macerator before being heated in the pasteurisation system in accordance with Animal By-Products Regulations (ABPR) Requirements. Pasteurised whole digestate is then passed to the 8068m^3 capacity digestate storage tank for interim storage pending use on agricultural land as and end of waste PAS110 certified biofertiliser.
Parameter 3	In the eventuality of a breach of primary containment vessels at the site, provision for secondary containment has been made via a bespoke spill containment and collection system with sufficient capacity to contain/store spills achieved by provision of a dedicated emergency spill containment tank. There is sufficient capacity under current provision to achieve sufficient containment capacity following installation of the additional digester.
Parameter 4	Biogas produced at the site is either utilised as a fuel in one of four existing onsite CHP engines to generate electricity, upgraded to produced biomethane. Upgrading operations already take place at the site and under the current development proposal a second biogas upgrading facility will be installed. The upgraded biomethane is dosed with propane and gas odorant before being in injected into the national gas grid network via one of the two onsite grid entry units. One of these grid entry units will be additional to current provision to create a second injection point to serve the additional biogas upgrading facility. Carbon dioxide removed from the biogas during upgrading in the two onsite upgrading units is released to atmosphere from two separate release points. Propane injection for upgraded biomethane produced in the second/new upgrading facility will be sourced from the existing propane storage facility at the site with no additional storage installation.
Parameter 5	The site is equipped with two emergency flare units that can be used to burn biogas or upgraded biomethane in a controlled manner should the usual gas consumers or grid connection not be available/operational. One of these emergency flare units is additional provision installed to ensure that all biogas produced at the site can continue to

Risk Criteria Summary	
	be managed via the flare unit if needed. There is also an emergency generator at the site to allow provision of emergency power for maintenance of key functions during power outage.
Parameter 6	Release points of potentially odorous gas streams from tanks and vessels are collected and abated via a range of biofiltration and carbon filtration units at the site. The measures for management of odours at the site are specified in an odour management plan that is include in the operator's Environmental Management System (EMS).
Parameter 7	Surface water arising from concrete surfaces at the site is collected in a holding tank system and tested to verify that the water is uncontaminated. Uncontaminated water is released on a test and release batch basis via a gravity release to the public surface water sewer system, which in turn drains to the River Tees. The current surface water collection and release system has sufficient capacity to manage additional surface water arising from the new development area.
Parameter 8	The whole site is operated in accordance with an EMS that is designed to ensure that appropriate measures are implemented at the site during ongoing operations. Technical competence requirements are achieved through certification in accordance with the Energy and Utility Skills Council (EU Skills)/Environmental Services Association (ESA) Competence Management System (CMS).

1.3 Appendices

Appendix 1	Air Quality Assessment - Teesside Anaerobic Digestion Power Plant, Middlesbrough 2665-1r2
Appendix 2	Screening Noise Impact Assessment – Duranta Teesside 25108-R01-SW

1.4 Summary List of Site Receptors

Geology and Groundwater
1:50,000 Solid and Drift Geology map (BGS Sheet 33 - Stockton) indicates the site to be underlain by unknown thicknesses of Made Ground then Post Glacial Marine Alluvium on top of an unknown thickness of Glacial Laminated Clay. The underlying bedrock is mudstones and marls of the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group (MMG). Site Investigation indicates that Made Ground is between 1.8 to 3.2m in thickness and includes foundry waste, granular black ashes and coal with occasional slag and brick, ranging from fine material to gravel and cobble sizes.

Beneath this the natural geology of ground and river alluvium comprises soft and firm natural sandy clay followed by soft silty clay with some sand or very sandy clay. The northern part of the site was previously occupied by a pond or man-made water feature. The site is located within an area of Low groundwater vulnerability at the bedrock designation, and high vulnerability at the superficial designation.
Source Protection Zones
The site is not located in a groundwater source protection zone. There is one licenced groundwater abstraction point 613m east of the site Licence No: 1/25/04/183/R01, at Sherwood Sandstone. The water usage is for drinking, cooking, sanitary, and washing.
Surface Water and Abstractors
The site is located within a loop of the River Tees, with the river ~550 metres to the north & west. The site lies within 250m of an area affected by extreme flooding. There are no abstraction points within 250m, the nearest licenced abstraction point being Licence No: 1/25/04/152, 843m northeast from the River Tees for cooling water usage.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
The site itself is not located in a designated nitrate vulnerable. The water catchment to the east of the site (Billingham Beck from Brierley beck to River Tees NVZ and Lustrum Beck Catchment (tributary of the River Tees) is a designated nitrate vulnerable zone.
Flood Risk Zone
Site is at 'very low' risk rating for flooding from surface water rivers and seas. No history of flooding incidents at the site since operations went live. There is a moderate to moderate to high risk of groundwater flooding.
Air Quality Management Areas
The site is not located in an air quality management area.
Workplaces
The surrounding area consists of industrial buildings and workplaces.

Highways and Transport
The A66 highway is located approximately 400m from the site. The immediate industrial estate area is accessed via the B1541 from the A178
Other Amenity Sites
The Teesaurus Park Wildlife site is located some 600m north of the site. A railway line runs immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.

	Site Name/Description	Designation	Location
Designated Habitats and Wildlife Sites			
1	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	SSSI	558m NE 1292m E
2	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	RAMSAR	1452m NE 1847m N
3	Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	SPA	558m NE 1292m E
4	Linthorpe Cemetry	LNR	1803m S
5	Teesaurus Park Wildlife Site	Amenity Site	600m N
Residents and Amenity			
6	St Pauls Road	Residential	750m S
7	Newport Primary School	Amenity	975 S

1.5 Risk Criteria Rating

Risk ratings are based on the likelihood of an event occurring multiplied by the severity of potential impact. Ratings are made of residual risk following implementation of preventative measures on site. The following scale is applied to rate these parameters:

Severity	Likelihood
1 – No environmental harm arising 2 – Fleeting localised impacts 3 – Localised impacts medium term 4 – Wider scale impacts of a fleeting nature, or localised impacts of a more persistent nature 5 – Widespread/persistent impacts on high amenity/sensitive sites	1 – Very unlikely to happen 2 – Low probability – occasional 3 – Likely to occur 4 – Highly likely to occur 5 - Inevitable

Severity						
	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	66	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Likelihood →					

Final calculated risk band ratings are as follows

Insignificant	1 – 5
Low	6 – 10
Medium	11 – 15
High	16 – 20
Very High	20 - 25

1.5 Environmental Risk Assessment

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
Dust from movement of vehicles to and from the facility.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air - Wind-blown dispersion in atmosphere.	Site Manager is responsible for checking wind strength and direction and taking corrective action if necessary. There will be no change in frequency of vehicle movements compared to current operations. Feedstocks conveyed to the new digester tank via a closed pumping line from existing pre-storage facilities. All biogas to be upgraded is conveyed via a pipeline and so vehicle movements to the new site will be low risk of generation of dusts from site infrastructure and activities. Change is considered to be neutral compared to current operations.	1	2 - Nuisance - dust on cars, clothing, and inhalation of dusts.	2 – Insignificant.
Release of particulate matter and microorganisms from wastes delivered to, stored, and dispatched from the site.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air. Windblown dispersion in atmosphere.	Feedstocks and digestate are conveyed to and from the digester from existing infrastructure via sealed pipelines. Biogas produced in the digester is piped directly to the upgrading facilities and treated in containerised units. Storage facility for biogas in the roof space of the digester is sealed and gas tight. Any off-specification gas is returned to	1	1	1 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
			storage. Change is considered neutral compared to current operation.			
Litter.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air, windblown, dispersion in atmosphere.	Liquid feedstock, digestate, and biogas conveyed via sealed pipelines. There is no increase potential for generation of litter arising from the site expansion.	1	1	1 – Insignificant.
Mud on roads from movement of vehicles to and from the facility.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Deposited on the ground by vehicles accessing and leaving the site.	There will be no change in frequency of vehicle movements compared to current operations. Feedstocks conveyed to the new digester tank via a closed pumping line from existing pre-storage facilities. All biogas to be upgraded is conveyed via a pipeline and so vehicle movements to the new site will be low risk of generation of dusts from site infrastructure and activities. Change is considered to be neutral compared to current operations.	2	2	4 – Insignificant.
Odour from delivered waste.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air.	Feedstocks conveyed to the new digester tank via a closed pumping line from existing pre-storage facilities. All biogas to be upgraded is conveyed via a pipeline and so	1	2	2 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
			vehicle movements to the new site will be low risk of generation of odours arising from delivery of wastes. Change is considered neutral compared to current operations.			
Odour from upgrading of biogas in the upgrading unit.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air.	There are no releases of biogas from the upgrading unit other than from the CO_2 release vent. This is not deemed to contain significant amounts of odorous gases and so unlikely to create odorous impacts beyond the site boundary.	1	2	2 – Insignificant.
Odour from pressure relief valve associated with biogas upgrading facility.	Residential receptors, local businesses and local transport routes.	Air.	Releases are low volume and/or low frequency and therefore unlikely to create impacts beyond the site boundary at sensitive receptors in their identified locations.	1	2	2 – Insignificant.
Pests.	Local human population.	Air and land dispersion.	Waste treated is in liquid form in sealed pipelines and tanks. Gas treatment carried out in containerised units on concrete plinths. No accessible source of food for pests as a result of the developments proposed. Materials will not be stored adjacent to units and so harbourage areas will not be created. Change is considered neutral compared to current operations.	1	2	2 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
Noise from vehicle movements/deliveries.	Local human population.	Air.	Feedstocks, gas and digestate conveyed from new facility by sealed pipelines. Only vehicle movements associated with additional infrastructure will be related to deliveries of propane and small volumes of gas odorant so these will be infrequent and fleeting. Increase in frequency of deliveries arising from the additional operations are considered to be insignificant.	1 - Daily responsibility of Site Manager, infrequent impact to neighbours to cause nuisance.	1 -Nuisance from noise. Duration should be short as increased vehicle delivery movements only very minimal.	1 – Insignificant.
Noise/vibration from pumps, fans, compressors, pumps etc.	Local human population.	Air/land.	All new biogas upgrading/grid entry unit equipment is contained within insulated containerised units. A noise impact modelling assessment for potential impacts from the site was undertaken when the site was first developed and has since been verified as a requirement of a permit improvement condition. A further screening assessment has been carried out based on the proposed changes and this has concluded that the changes will not create noise impacts at sensitive receptors beyond the site boundary. No history of noise complaints at the site.	2 – Proposed changes do not substantially alter the noise characteristics of the site.	2 - Nuisance from noise/vibration.	4 – Insignificant.
Raw Material Delivery.	Ground/groundwater/ surface water.	Spillage during delivery to drain/ground.	Deliveries will be received for propane and gas odorant. Gas odorant will be contained in small	1 -Low.	1 - Pollution of watercourse/groundwater/land.	1 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
			sealed cannisters by a specialist chemical supply company (Robinson Brothers). Propane will be delivered by tanker to existing storage facilities already in situ and in use at the site. Should this be released/spill then it will take on a gaseous form at ambient temperature/pressure and so there will be no potential for impacts on ground or surface water as a result.			
Storage of small volumes of chemicals.	Local environment.	Spillage.	All cleaning chemicals are stored with lids or caps secured. All cleaning chemicals are stored in a purpose-built room to ensure substances are not exposed to conditions that could cause a reaction and spillages are contained. Any small volumes of chemicals stored for analysis purposes are segregated as appropriate and stored in secondary containers to catch any small spillages. Propane stored in dedicated storage tanks in existing propane storage compound.	1	2	2 – Insignificant.
Failure of pipework and pumps.	Ground/groundwater.	Breach of containment.	Breaches of gas pipelines will not impact on ground or groundwater. Condensate collection and return system is via above ground stainless steel pipework that drains to a	2 - Low due to measures in place.	2 -Pollution of watercourse/ groundwater/land.	6 – Low.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
			condensate pot and pumps above ground back to the AD facility. Only small volumes contained at any one time so any spillage should it occur would be localised and minimal. Digestate/feedstock pipelines are all above ground and contained within the secondary containment area. These are subject to daily inspection, CCTV monitoring, and inline monitoring controls that interface with the SCADA system.			
Loss of containment from digester.	Ground/groundwater	Breach of primary containment to ground.	Digester is subject to ongoing tank maintenance and inspection to ensure primary containment is maintained as fit for purpose. Tank design subject to HAZOP controls an includes internal sensors/monitoring devices and automatic control functions via SCADA interface and emergency under/over pressure relief valves. Tank subject to ongoing monitoring of sedimentation and daily monitoring of status of pressure relief valves. Tank subject to five yearly internal tank inspection. Secondary containment provision via existing bespoke secondary containment system that is in place for the site as a whole.			

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
Failure of gas connection or production of off specification gas that cannot be injected to grid.	Air.	Release of methane to air and impact on air quality/ emissions of greenhouse gases.	Off specification gas to be returned to the gas storage roof of the digester. Additional emergency flare to be installed that has the capacity to burn gas produced by the new digester if the new upgrading technology were unavailable. Pressure relief valve/s will operate on digesters if flare is unavailable. Power supply for gas upgrading unit is provided by the internal supply from the site. The site will automatically switch to uses of mains power for operations if supply from the adjacent site is interrupted for any reason.	2	3	6 – Low.
CO_2 stack on gas upgrading unit.	Air.	Air quality issues for members of the public, and impact on ecology due to deposition.	Emissions will be predominantly CO_2 and not anticipated to contain significant amounts of other gases to have impacts on local air quality. H1 assessment has been undertaken for emissions from new upgrading facility to demonstrate that this is predicted to be the case.	2	2	4 – Insignificant.
Biogas from pressure relief valves.	Local human population and local environment.	Air.	Releases are low volume and/or low frequency and therefore unlikely to create impacts beyond the site boundary at sensitive receptors in their identified locations.	2	2	4 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
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Flooding of site.	Local human population and local environment.	Contaminated Flood Waters.	The site is located in an area that is low risk of flooding. Raw materials and process equipment inside containerised units, or sealed pipelines of tanks which would provide containment in the event of flood. The secondary containment system at site incorporates a surface water collection system and associated containment tank that is available at all times for containment of spills and could be deployed for containment of flood waters if required. New development area to be fitted with a surface water collection tank that will pump to current surface water collection system and be subject to current monitoring and release controls.		2	4 – Insignificant.
Unauthorised access to site.	Bodily injury to person or animal entering site.	Direct physical contact.	The site is surrounded by a perimeter fence and has a lockable gate to the entrance and CCTV operation. This gate is closed and locked always when staff are not present on site. All equipment is further contained in locked containerised units so any unauthorised personnel will be further prevented from accessing key equipment in this way. All equipment is subject to hazard and warning signage as appropriate/required.	1	5	5 – Insignificant.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk Management**	**Probability of Exposure (Likelihood)**	**Consequence (Severity)**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk, what do I want to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact? (1-5)	What is the harm that can be caused? (1-5)	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence (Likelihood x Severity) (1-25)
Arson and / or vandalism causing the release of polluting material to air (smoke or fumes), water or land.	Local human population, staff, firefighters' vandals, or local environment.	Air transport of smoke. Firewater run-off from site.	The site is surrounded by a perimeter fence and has a lockable gate to the entrance and CCTV operation. This gate is closed and locked always when staff are not present on site. All equipment is further contained in locked containerised units so any unauthorised personnel will be further prevented from accessing key equipment in this way. All equipment is subject to hazard and warning signage as appropriate/required. The secondary containment system at site incorporates a surface water collection system and associated containment tank that is available at all times for containment of spills and could be deployed for containment of fire waters if required. Accident management plan established at the site make provision for this eventuality.	1	3	6 -Low.

1.7 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABPR	Animal By-Products Regulations
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
ATEX	Abbreviation for the ATEX Directive and is short for "Atmospheres Explosibles"
BAT	Best Available Techniques
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CHP	Combined Heat and Power (Engine)
COGAP	Code of Good Agricultural Practice
DSEAR	Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
PAS110	Publicly Available Standard for the production of quality digestate
Ramsar	Ramsar Site (a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention 1971)
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WHO	World Health Organisation

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