

Environment Agency permitting decisions

Bespoke permit

We have decided to grant the permit for Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing operated by East Coast Slag Products Limited

The permit number is [EPR/LP3537VV/A001](#)

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the permit will ensure that the appropriate level of environmental protection is provided.

Purpose of this document

This decision document:

- explains how the application has been determined
- provides a record of the decision-making process
- shows how all relevant factors have been taken into account
- justifies the specific conditions in the permit other than those in our generic permit template.

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Structure of this document

- Key issues Annex 1 the decision checklist
- Annex 2 the consultation and web publicising responses

Key issues of the decision

The permit is issued to Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing for the processing of steel slag resulting from the production of steel at the nearby Tata Steel Works in Scunthorpe.

Site setting, layout

Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing facility is located within the wider area of the Tata Steel complex, to the east of Scunthorpe, and operated by East Coast Slag Products Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lafarge Tarmac. The installation comprises three sites, located throughout the steel works, acting in combination to process Blast Furnace (BF) and Basic Oxygen Steel (BOS) slag arising from iron and steelmaking operations at the Tata site

The three sites are Yarborough, Intermediate and Santon and are currently regulated by North Lincolnshire County Council undertaking Part B activities prior to application for an EPR permit from the Environment Agency. The sites are at grid reference SE 93107 11243 (Yarborough), SE92200 10000 (Intermediate) and SE92761 12005 (Santon).

Much of the surrounding land is heavily industrialised. Immediately to the north is part of the iron and steel works. Approximately 500m beyond that is agricultural land. To the west is the iron and steel works. To the east is agricultural land and the village of Santon. To the south is part of the iron and steel works and to the south east is arable land and woodland.

The site has a natural gradient that slopes from the highest point in the north east and slopes down to the south. Surface run off from rain and water used for damping dust therefore follows the natural topography of the area.

The Operator has stated in the Application that they have an accredited Environmental Management System.

We are satisfied that appropriate management systems and management structures are in place for this Installation, and that sufficient resources are available to the Operator to ensure compliance with all the Permit conditions.

Site Process Description

Yarborough.

The Yarborough site receives de-metallised BOS slag onto the site where it is then undergoes crushing and screening to a size of 20mm or less. It is then left to weather in windrows for a period of at least six months to reduce concentrations of Calcium Oxide (CaO). When the processed slag has weathered to a sufficiently low concentration of CaO, it is then sold on for use as road aggregate.

We consider that the BOS slag weathering process as a waste treatment activity as it undergoes additional processing because the slag undergoes a change where, the weathering assists in the degradation of the Calcium Oxide (CaO) and converts it into mainly Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃) and Calcium Hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) . As such the Yarborough site requires regulation under Section 5.4 Part A(1)(b)(iii) of the EPR.

Santon

The Santon site comprises a roadstone coating/asphalt plant which mixes BF and BOS slag with bitumen and other additives to create asphalt used in road surfacing. The slag used in the coating process is pre-washed off site adjacent to the installation, prior to heating. When the aggregate reaches the desired temperature it is discharged into the mixer where bitumen is then added. Depending on the required properties for the asphalt, the mix is supplemented with fillers and fibre to achieve the designed specification. The finished asphalt is then transferred to hot storage silos prior to removal from the site in insulated wagons.

This site also houses the fines blending plant where air cooled BF and BOS slag of 0-4mm are blended together to form the feed for the road stone coating plant. To further improve dust handling the Operator is proposing to install additional hard surfacing along with the installation of a three sided bay for the storage of fines prior to blending.

Intermediate

The Intermediate site receives air-cooled and granulated BF slag. The air cooled slag is crushed using mobile plant and is then either sold on or used within the Santon roadstone coating plant. The granulated BF slag is screened (sorted by size) and then stockpiled for onward sale.

The permit is to be issued under the name of East Coast Slag Products Limited (ECSP), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lafarge Tarmac. As a wholly owned subsidiary ECSP are managed to the requirements of Lafarge Tarmac’s operating techniques, management systems and corporate policies.

Site security

Having considered the information submitted in the application, we are satisfied that appropriate infrastructure and procedures will be in place to ensure that the site remains secure.

Operating techniques

We have specified that the Operator must operate the Installation in accordance with the following documents contained in the Application:

Description	Parts Included	Justification
The Application	Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the application document LERP0001	To ensure that operation of the plant is carried out appropriately to a

	including associated appendices, and Section 4 of LERP0002. These sections include details on the Site Operating Procedures, Non-technical summary, and proposed improvements at the sites.	recognised management system using standards, procedures, methods and operating techniques to minimise the likelihood of pollution and impact to the environment as a result of operations at the site.
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The details set out in the sections above, describe the techniques that will be used for the operation of the Installation and have been assessed by the Environment Agency as BAT; they form part of the Permit through Permit condition 2.3.1 and Table S1.2 in the Permit Schedules.

We have also specified the following limits and controls on the use of raw materials and fuels:

Raw Material or Fuel	Specifications	Justification
Gas Oil	< 0.1% sulphur content	As required by Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Regulations.

Emissions to Air

There is only one point source emission to air, A1, resulting from processes at the installation. This is located at the Santon site where the main pollutant of concern is particulate matter. This has been regulated under a permit by the local authority with an emission limit set at 50mg/m³. This limit has not been exceeded during regulation under North Lincolnshire Council.

The energy used in the production of asphalt at the Santon site has a thermal input of 23.7MWth and uses natural gas as a primary fuel source with gas oil as a back-up. The emissions from this plant are predominantly particulates. However, there will also be emissions of other substances relating to the process at this site. The Operator has not fully detailed all emissions from emission point A1 at the Santon site in their application, that relate to the production of asphalt. Therefore an improvement condition, IC1, has been included in the permit that requires the Operator to characterise all emissions under all operating conditions from emission point A1.

The Santon site is fitted with extraction plant that reintroduces fines collected in the bags into the asphalt production process.

The installation is located in an Air quality Management Area (AQMA) that has been designated for dust emissions. The Operator and the local authority identified that dust generated at the site was contributing to background levels in the Santon area to the north east. A significant quantity of this dust came from stockpiles of slag at the Santon site rather than dust emitted from the

stack at the roadstone coating plant. The Operator has subsequently reduced the stockpiles of slag at the Santon site and moved them to the other two sites in line with recommendations provided by the Environment Agency.

Emissions to Land

There are no point source emissions to land from slag processing at the installation.

Most emissions to land are as a result of uncontaminated surface runoff. Due to the nature of the large scale operations in and around the wider site, no engineered drainage system was put in place except for areas of hard standing around the Santon roadstone coating plant. The drainage from the Santon plant flows into the road surface drains. The road and the surface water run-off from the hard standing at the Santon site goes to Bottesford Beck just south of the site.

Historically visual inspections at Bottesford Beck have indicated that suspended solids from surface run off may be impacting the condition of the water. As the Santon site discharges into Bottesford Beck, an improvement condition, IC2, has been included in the permit to assess impact from surface water run-off. This condition also requires the Operator to identify any measures that could be implemented in order to prevent or minimise impact of surface waters from this part of the installation.

East Coast Slag Products Limited (ECSP) have an agreement with Tata Steel such that Tata Steel will manage the surface water discharge from the wider site.

The surface water runoff from the sites generally infiltrate the ground because there is no site wide engineered drainage system. However, during the lifetime of the site the ground surface has been compacted to reduce the rates of infiltration. Ground water monitoring is carried out in and around the site by Tata Steel. Information provided in the application does not indicate any significant increase in groundwater concentrations from activities at the sites.

Regular meetings are carried out between ECSP and Tata Steel to review groundwater monitoring data from the landfill site. If there is a increase in concentration levels resulting from activities at the ECSP installation, a programme of measures will be introduced to reduce these levels.

Waters can also enter some drainage channels that exist across the wider steel works site and drain south toward the treatment plant at the Tata Steel site before discharge under consent. In addition to this, management of the slag, such as storing in windrows, promotes the generation of a surface crust. This allows rain water and water used for suppressing dust, to run off or evaporate. By forming a crust less dust is generated therefore minimising the generation of fugitive suspended solids becoming entrained in the water run-

off from the sites. This weathering allows for the natural degradation of Calcium Oxide (CaO) into Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃) and Calcium hydroxide (CA (OH)₂). Further degradation helps to also reduce CA (OH)₂ which is not desirable for the production of asphalt.

Run off from the stockpiles, resulting from dampening operations and rain, can infiltrate the ground. However much of this runs into drainage channels across the site. The run-off has minimal contamination because the stockpiles have a crust on the surface limiting the ingress of water. The slag is also tested regularly

As described above, only the Yarborough BOS slag site sits on top of the Yarborough Landfill. Regular ground water monitoring is carried out at the Yarborough landfill site by Tata Steel.

Emissions to water

There are no point source emissions to water from the installation. The three sites sit within the wider steelworks complex. Water used at the site is used mainly for controlling dust generation. As identified above

Emissions to Sewer

There is no connection to sewer and no process effluent emitted from any of the three sites within the installation. The only discharge is foul water from domestic facilities which is managed by Severn Trent Water.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that appropriate measures will be in place to prevent and/or minimise emissions to sewer.

Fugitive emissions

The potential for fugitive dust release is possible at all three sites as a result of stockpile erosion, vehicle and material movement and processing. Due to the large quantities of material handled and processed at the sites it is not possible to store the material under cover.

To minimise the impact from dust emissions a number of measures are employed. Primary amongst these is dust suppression by dampening the material and roadways throughout the sites. This is achieved by using a combination of techniques including fixed spraying equipment, mobile water bowser and road sweeper vehicles.

Spraying the stockpiles of slag forms a surface crust reducing the potential for wind erosion to create dust. This is supported by daily inspections of stockpiles and roadways. To further mitigate dust creation, mobile plant is used for processing the slag. By moving the processing plant around the site, rather than disturbing the slag, less dust is generated thereby reducing the use of water bowsers to dampen the slag. At the Santon site smaller quantities of slag are handled compared to the other two sites. It is therefore

possible to store this in three sided storage bays as an additional measure to reduce the generation of dust.

Spill procedures are also incorporated in the Accident Management Plan in the event that an unplanned discharge occurs at the installation.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that appropriate measures are in place to prevent and/or minimise fugitive emissions.

Habitat Sites

There is one designated European Site within 10km of the installation, the Humber Estuary. This site is classed as a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar site.

The installation is approximately 6km from the Humber Estuary SAC and SPA. The main source of emissions from the installation is particulate matter from the Santon Roadstone Coating plant and fugitive dust emissions from all three sites within the installation.

The Operator has assessed emissions from emission point A1 at the Santon roadstone coating plant and concluded that emissions of particulates are less than 1% of the relevant long term and 10% of the relevant short term air quality standard and therefore insignificant.

We are satisfied that emissions from the Santon roadstone coating plant will not be significant at the designated European site.

There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2Km of the proposed Installation. Therefore no further assessment of these sites is required.

Assessment of Non-Statutory Sites

The following non-statutory local wildlife and conservation sites are located within 2Km of the Installation:

- Spring Wood – Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Santon Wood – Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Boughton West Wood – Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Haverholme Common – Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Santon Wood East – Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- Far Wood – Ancient Woodland (AW)
- Spring Wood– Ancient Woodland (AW)

Emissions from the Santon roadstone coating plant, as indicated above, are not considered as significant. The main emission of concern from these sites is fugitive dust emissions. The Operator has made improvements to fugitive dust emissions by the introduction of mobile bowzers, to dampen the slag,

and using mobile plant to process the slag rather than move slag around the sites to process it.

The Operator has a programme of continued improvement to reduce fugitive dust emissions from activities at the sites. The Operator has a slag stockpile management plan in place with a significant number of measures to minimise the generation of dust. There has also been a reduction of dust in background conditions and no breach in the 2013 particulate limit within the designated AQMA around the Santon area. Based on the measures employed by the Operator we are satisfied that emissions of dust are unlikely to contribute to an exceedance at any of the non-statutory sites and therefore no further assessment is necessary.

Site condition report.

The Operator has provided a comprehensive conceptual site model in their site condition report (SCR). Historically the Yarborough site was undeveloped land until 1964 when slag heaps from the nearby iron and steel works were deposited at this site. Eventually the site was incorporated into the main iron and steel works and used for opencast ironstone mining. Processing of BOS slag has been carried out at the Yarborough site since the late 1970's.

The area where the Intermediate site is located, has been associated with the stockpiling of air cooled and granulated BF slag since the 1940's.

The Santon site was previously designated as a brickworks from between 1906 to 1956 that included excavation works and a pumping station. The Operator has indicated that slag material has been stockpiled at the site for approximately 100years.

Due to the dispersed nature of the three sites within the installation, site geology indicates that there is a mix of made ground with sandy top soils underlain with Blown Sands and Blue Lias Clay. There are also formations of Ironstone Bedrock and Charmouth Mudstone.

The Operator has also submitted site data in the report which can be used as baseline data. We have reviewed the SCR and consider that it adequately describes the condition of the soil and groundwater in around the installation boundary and, we are satisfied with the information submitted from the perspective of controlled water protection.

Odour

The type of activities that are carried out at the three sites are unlikely to give rise to odour issues from operation of the installation plant as a whole. However, slag cooling processes have the potential to generate hydrogen sulphide, which can result in odour. It should be noted however that the

stockpiling and processing of slag at the three sites within the installation, has been carried out for a significant number of years and historically there have been no odour complaints attributed to operations in this area. Furthermore, sitting within the wider area of the steel works site, any odour issues are likely to be dominated by the production of steel rather than the processing of slag.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that the appropriate measures will be in place to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to minimise pollution from odour.

Waste

The only waste received at the installation relate to the slag from the steel works. This consists of and Basic Oxygen Steel slag. Blast furnace slag is not considered as a waste. All waste at the site is subject to pre-acceptance procedures to ensure consistency of the final product is maintained.

Wastes produced at the site mainly relate to activities resulting from processing the slag such as metals, road sweepings, aggregate washings and waste tarmac. Further waste items relate to associated plant and equipment such as oils (oil rags and filters) wood, cardboard and fluorescent tubes.

Where applicable the waste tarmac and road sweepings can be recycled within the process to produce asphalt and aggregates. The Operator has a waste exemption registered to Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited for storing the waste tarmac at the Santon site. Wastes that cannot be recycled or recovered are removed from the installation and disposed off-site via an appropriately licensed Operator.

Raw Materials

There are a number of raw materials stored at the three sites. These are dominated by the slag processed at the site but also includes fuel oil and associated plant consumables as well as bitumen and limestone filler for the roadstone coating plant.

With the exception of the slag, these materials are in most cases stored in double skinned steel bulk containers and intermediate bulk containers. Most of the oil tanks are also located within the workshop building or in the workshop area. At the Santon site, the limestone filler is stored in a steel silo and the bitumen is stored in double skinned steel tanks without secondary containment.

All bulk containers are either integrally bunded or within a bund and capable of retaining 110% of the contents in line with Oil Storage Regulations. These are all located on hardstanding where loading and unloading activities are also carried out.

The slag is stored in designated stockpiles at the sites. Where possible the slag processing is arranged in windrows to help with crust generation which aids run off and reduces the generation of dust. Due to the large volumes handled, mainly at the Yarborough and Intermediate sites, it is not possible for the stockpiles to be placed under cover.

Noise and Vibration

The Yarborough and Intermediate sites sit within the wider area of the steel works complex. The scale of operations at the steel works dominate background noise levels. These sites are also a significant distance from off-site receptors. The Yarborough site at approximately 550 m and the Intermediate site approximately 750 m. Due to the distance from receptors, and the scale of operations from the surrounding steel works impact from noise at these sites is not likely to be significant.

The Santon site is approximately 200 m west of Santon Village and is nearest to human receptors. The Santon site has potential to generate noise from the roadstone coating plant. The Operator has measured the worst case noise from within the plant building and calculated the sound pressure level at the nearest receptor to be less than 55dBA. This does not include the attenuation from the building itself. Based on this level and the anticipated attenuation from the plant building, operations at this site are unlikely to give rise to complaint.

It should also be noted that there has only been one complaint regarding noise from operations at these sites. This complaint related to beepers on mobile plant whilst reversing. This was quickly dealt with and there have been no further complaints.

Based on the measures in place, the location of the sites, the very low number of complaints whilst operating under local authority regulation and the conditions set out in the permit, we are satisfied that impact from noise and vibration at these sites is not considered likely.

Energy

Energy used at the installation is a combination of natural gas, fuel oil (Diesel) and electricity from the Grid. The gas and electricity are used primarily at the Santon road stone coating plant. The fuel oil is used at the Santon site for preheating aggregate and for mobile plant operating across the sites.

CO₂ emissions from the installation have been estimated at 5,432 tonnes per annum. The majority of these emissions is evenly distributed between gas and diesel usage and approximately 5% from electricity.

The Operator, East Coast Slag Products Limited, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tarmac Lafarge. Tarmac Lafarge, is subject to the European

Union Emissions Trading Scheme. This scheme provides the measures and objectives to ensure that the global warming potential, through energy usage, is controlled and minimised by reducing energy usage on a year-on-year basis. Therefore the objectives and measures set out in this scheme will also be implemented at the Scunthorpe Aggregates Processing installation operated by East Coast Slag Products Limited.

It is therefore inappropriate to set an emission limit value for CO₂, which could do no more than recognise what is going to be emitted. The gas is not therefore targeted as a key pollutant under Annex II of IED, which lists the main polluting substances that are to be considered when setting emission limit values (ELVs) in Permits.

Annex 1: decision checklist

This document should be read in conjunction with the Duly Making checklist, the application and supporting information and permit/notice.

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
Consultation		
Scope of consultation	The consultation requirements were identified and implemented. The decision was taken in accordance with RGN 6 High Profile Sites, our Public Participation Statement and our Working Together Agreements.	✓
Responses to consultation and web publicising	The web publicising and consultation responses (Annex 2) were taken into account in the decision. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance.	✓
Operator		
Control of the facility	We are satisfied that the applicant (now the Operator) is the person who will have control over the operation of the facility after the grant of the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with EPR RGN 1 Understanding the meaning of operator.	✓
European Directives		
Applicable directives	All applicable European directives have been considered in the determination of the application.	✓
The site		
Extent of the site of the facility	The Operator has provided a plan which we consider is satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility. A plan is included in the permit and the Operator is required to carry on the permitted activities within the site boundary.	✓
Site condition report	The Operator has provided a description of the condition of the site. We consider this description is satisfactory. The decision	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
	was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports and baseline reporting under IED–guidance and templates (H5).	
Deposit for recovery	We have agreed that the activity is deposit of waste for recovery.	✓
Biodiversity, Heritage, Landscape and Nature Conservation	<p>The application is within the relevant distance criteria of a site of heritage, landscape or nature conservation, and/or protected species or habitat .</p> <p>A full assessment of the application and its potential to affect the site(s) has been carried out as part of the permitting process. We consider that the application will not affect the features of the site.</p> <p>Formal consultation has been carried out with North Lincolnshire Council, Public Health England, HSE, FSA and Director of Public Health.</p> <p>The consultation responses (Annex 2) were taken into account in the permitting decision.</p>	✓
Environmental Risk Assessment and operating techniques		
Environmental risk	<p>We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility.</p> <p>The Operator's risk assessment is satisfactory.</p> <p>The assessment shows that, applying the conservative criteria in our guidance on Environmental Risk Assessment [or similar methodology] supplied by the Operator and reviewed by ourselves, all emissions may be categorised as environmentally insignificant.</p>	✓
Operating techniques	<p>We have reviewed the techniques used by the Operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes.</p> <p>The proposed techniques/ emission levels for priorities for control are in line with the benchmark levels contained in the TGN and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility. The permit conditions ensure compliance with relevant BREFs and BAT Conclusions, and ELVs deliver compliance with BAT-AELs.</p>	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
	We consider that the emission limits included in the installation permit reflect the BAT for the sector.	
The permit conditions		
Raw materials	We have specified limits and controls on the use of raw materials and fuels. The installation will use Gas oil with less than 0.1% sulphur content.	✓
Waste types	We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility. We are satisfied that the operator can accept these wastes for the following reasons. The installation has been operational for some time under regulation by the North Lincolnshire Council. Processing the slag is fully understood by the Operator and the techniques and management procedures have been developed to optimise process and treatment activities at the installation.	✓
Improvement conditions	Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to impose improvement conditions. We have imposed improvement condition IC1 to ensure all emissions from emission point A1 at the Santon roadstone coating plant are characterised and demonstrate that the pollutants are not likely to breach the relevant air quality standards. The Operator has demonstrated that emissions of particulate matter are less than 1% long term and 10% of the short term relevant air quality standard. A further improvement condition, IC2, has been included to assess impact at Bottesford Beck from surface water run-off from the Santon site. The Beck has historically been subject to suspended solids affecting the visual quality of the water, potentially as a result of the fugitive dust emissions from the wider area.	✓
Incorporating	We have specified that the applicant must operate the	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
the application	<p>permit in accordance with descriptions in the application, including all additional information received as part of the determination process.</p> <p>These descriptions are specified in the Operating Techniques table in the permit.</p>	
Emission limits	<p>We have decided that emission limits should be set for the parameters listed in the permit.</p> <p>The following substances have been identified as being emitted in significant quantities and ELVs and/or equivalent parameters or technical measures have been set for those substances.</p> <p>Emissions of particulate matter via the exhaust stack at emission point A1 at the Santon roadstone coating plant.</p>	✓
Monitoring	<p>We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in the permit, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified.</p> <p>These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to ensure that operation of the roadstone coating plant minimises the likelihood of exceeding the local Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) limits.</p> <p>Based on the information in the application we are satisfied that the Operator's techniques, personnel and equipment have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation as appropriate.</p>	✓
Reporting	<p>We have specified reporting in the permit.</p> <p>The reporting will assist the Operator to demonstrate that the operating techniques and management procedures already in place provide effective control of emissions resulting from activities at the installation.</p>	✓
Operator Competence		
Environment management	There is no known reason to consider that the Operator will not have the management systems to enable it to	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
system	comply with the permit conditions. The decision was taken in accordance with RGN 5 on Operator Competence.	
Technical competence	Technical competency is required for activities permitted. The Operator is a member of an agreed scheme. The Operator has a designated individual with WAMITAB certification for the treatment of non-hazardous waste.	✓
Relevant convictions	The National Enforcement Database has been checked to ensure that all relevant convictions have been declared. No relevant convictions were found.	✓
Financial provision	There is no known reason to consider that the Operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit conditions. The decision was taken in accordance with RGN 5 on Operator Competence.	✓

Annex 2: Consultation and web publicising responses.

Summary of responses to consultation and web publication and the way in which we have taken these into account in the determination process

Response received from
North Lincolnshire Council – Environmental Health (Commercial)
Brief summary of issues raised
The consultee made reference to permit conditions being based on the relevant process guidance note. These are specific to local authority. Permit conditions our based on the relevant Environment Agency sector guidance. Reference has also been drawn to the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and the potential for the installation to contribute to the background Particulate Matter concentration.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
There are limits for particulate matter set in the permit for emissions from the Santon Roadstone Coating plant and the Operator has dust suppression measures and controls in place to minimise the likelihood of dust generation. Furthermore the Permit also includes conditions that require the Operator to review dust emissions that are not controlled by emission limits.

Response received from
Public Health England (PHE) - Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE)
Brief summary of issues raised
<p>The consultee has drawn attention to the potential for generating particulate matter from the Santon roadstone coating plant and fugitive emissions from all the sites in a longstanding Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The Operator has identified that fugitive emissions of dust present a much greater potential to impact the AQMA than point source emissions. Public Health England accepts that the Operator has made significant improvements to address this issue.</p> <p>Based on the information contained in the application supplied to us, Public Health England has no significant concerns regarding the risk to the health of the local population from the installation. PHE has also stated that the Operator shall take all appropriate measures to prevent pollution, in accordance with the relevant sector guidance and industry best practice.</p>
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
We have maintained the particulate matter emission limit of 50mg/m ³ previously set under Local Authority regulation in the permit for the point source emission at the Santon site. We have also set conditions in the permit that require the Operator to carry out activities at the installation in line with the techniques and controls set out in their application. The Operator has already significantly improved fugitive dust emissions from the installation with increased use of mobile bowsers and reduced the movement of stored slag.

Based on the measures already in place and the conditions set in the permit no further action is necessary.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), Food Standards Agency (FSA), North Lincolnshire Council - Planning, Director of Public Health were also consulted; however, consultation responses from these parties were not received.

The permit application was also published on the Environment Agency's website which ended 20/10/14; no comments were received during the consultation period.