

Environment Agency permitting decisions

Bespoke permit

We have decided to grant the permit for Johnsons Lane IBA Recycling Facility operated by Ballast Phoenix Limited.

The permit number is EPR/DP3631WQ/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

- Description of main features of the installation
- Key issues
- Annex 1 the decision checklist
- Annex 2 the consultation and web publicising responses

Description of the main features of the Installation

The main features of the permit are as follows:

The proposed IBA facility will be located at Johnsons Lane Widnes at grid reference SJ 53577 85868. The facility is bordered to the north by a sewage sludge treatment plant, to the south by undeveloped grassland, to the east by a disused railway embankment, and to the west by undeveloped grassland, a community waste collection site and industrial units / waste storage treatment sites.

The permit implements primarily the relevant requirements of the EU Directives on Industrial Emissions and Waste (Waste Framework Directive).

The IBA processing facility will comprise:

- Receipt and acceptance of unprocessed incinerator bottom ash (IBA) on an area with an impermeable surface and sealed drainage;
- Storage of IBA on an impermeable surface for a period of time for conditioning prior to further processing;
- Storage of surface water run-off in a lagoon;
- Processing of conditioned IBA in an enclosed building comprising vibrating screens and magnetic separation to remove the ferrous and non-ferrous metals and grading the product into different sizes;
- External screening of processed IBA using a mobile screening plant; and
- Storage of processed IBA and metals on an impermeable surface prior to despatch off-site for recovery.

The Johnsons Lane IBA Recycling facility will accept up to 250,000 tonnes of IBA per annum from off-site incinerators that burn and process municipal solid waste to produce incinerator bottom ash aggregate (IBAA). The IBAA is generally accepted as a replacement for the majority of primary aggregates by both UK and European standards.

Unprocessed IBA will be transferred from the site of production to the facility in covered vehicles. IBA is quenched before being transported, which means that it is carried in a moist condition preventing dust emissions during transportation. During the handling process, the IBA remains in a moist condition.

The IBA will be processed within an enclosed building in accordance with the operator's Environmental Management System and operation control procedures. This includes the inspection of the material prior to processing and ensures the material is suitable for mechanical treatment. An Environmental Management System (EMS) will be in place prior to the commencement of site commissioning.

There is a point source emission to surface water sewer. Rainwater from building roofs will be collected in a storage tank for dust suppression. Excess

rainwater and surface water run-off from within the IBA facility is collected in a lagoon for dust suppression and used in the conditioning of the IBA stockpiles. During periods of high rainfall, excess water will be discharged to the surface water sewer. A lagoon monitoring plan will be in place during the operational life of the facility. Discharge of water from the storage lagoon to the surface water sewer as part of routine site operations is not authorised by this environmental permit.

Site surfaces will meet an appropriate industry standard taking into account the proposed plant and equipment to be used. All liquid tanks, whose emissions to water or land could cause pollution, will be contained in adequate bunding constructed in line with industry best practice standards and sized to contain 110% of the contents of the largest tank or 25% of the total tankage within a bund, whichever is the greater.

Mersey Estuary (Special Protection Area and Ramsar site) is located within 10 km of the proposed facility. There are seven non-statutory habitat sites within 2 km of the proposed facility. Assessment by the Environment Agency shows that emissions from the Installation are unlikely to have an adverse impact on interest features of the ecological sites.

The application was duly made on 3 November 2015. This means we considered it was in the correct form and contained sufficient information for us to begin our determination but not that it necessarily contained all the information we would need to complete that determination.

Although we were able to consider the application duly made, we did in fact need more information in order to determine it, and issued a request for additional information on 17 December 2015 and 5 February 2016. A copy of each request and response received was placed on our public register.

Key issues of the decision

1. Operation of the installation – general points

1.1 Management

The Applicant is the sole Operator of the Installation.

We are satisfied that the Applicant (now the Operator) is the person who will have control over the operation of the Installation after the granting of the Permit; and that the Applicant will be able to operate the Installation so as to comply with the conditions included in the Permit.

The Opra score will be used as the basis for subsistence and other charging, in accordance with our Charging Scheme. Opra is the Environment Agency's method of ensuring application and subsistence fees are appropriate and proportionate for the level of regulation required. We are satisfied that the Applicant's submitted Opra profile is accurate.

The Applicant has stated in the Application that they will implement an EMS that will be certified under ISO14001. A pre-operational condition (POC1) is included requiring the Operator to provide a written copy of the EMS prior to the commencement of site commissioning and to make available for inspection all EMS documentation. The Environment Agency recognises that certification of the EMS cannot take place until the Installation is operational. An improvement condition (IC1) is included requiring the Operator to report progress towards gaining accreditation of its EMS.

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

The treatment /recycling of IBA requires a Technically Competent Manager (TCM) under an approved scheme. The Applicant has provided evidence that they will have a TCM that holds a relevant qualification at the Installation. A pre-operational condition (POC3) is included which requires the Operator to provide written evidence of the TCM at the Installation prior to the commencement of site commissioning.

1.2 Operating techniques

We have specified that the Applicant must operate the Installation in accordance with the following documents contained in the Application. The details set out below describe the techniques that will be used for the operation of the Installation that have been assessed by the Environment Agency as BAT; they form part of the Permit through conditions 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and Table S1.2 in the Permit Schedules.

Description	Parts
Application EPR/DP3631WQ/A001	Information provided in response to Appendix 5, Part B3 of the application form – Waste acceptance and Storage Procedures. Other documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Available Techniques Assessments • Control of Dust and Debris Statement • Particulate Monitoring Protocol • Proposed Monitoring Locations
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 17/12/15	Response to questions detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site surface cleaning; • Emissions to sewer; • Storage of waste at any one time; • Lagoon monitoring plan; • Fugitive Emissions Management Plan & Risk Assessment; • Waste Acceptance Criteria; and • Accident Management Plan

2. Minimising the Installation's environmental impact

Regulated activities can present different types of risk to the environment, these include odour, noise and vibration; accidents, fugitive emissions to air and water; as well as point source releases to air, discharges to ground or groundwater, global warming potential and generation of waste.

For an installation of this kind, the principal emissions are:

- releases to air (discussed in section 2.1);
- releases to surface water, groundwater and sewer (discussed in section 2.2); and
- noise and vibration (discussed in section 2.3)

The next sections of this document explain how we have approached the critical issue of assessing the likely impact of emissions from the processing of IBA on human health and the environment and what measures we are requiring to ensure a high level of protection.

2.1 Releases to air

There are no point source emissions to air from this installation. The IBA separation /processing activities will take place within an enclosed building. IBA is received in a moist condition from off-site incinerators and this prevents dust arisings.

The Applicant submitted a fugitive emissions management plan to prevent and minimise off-site emissions of dust as part of the Application. Key measures in the fugitive emissions management plan include:

- Processing of IBA will be carried out within an enclosed building;
- Processed material will leave the processing building by conveyor to intermediate storage areas, where the material will not be allowed to free fall into walled storage bays;
- The site surface will be fully concreted to minimise potential fugitive emissions being generated;
- The external screening mobile plant has its own dust suppression system that will be switched on when plant is in operation;
- A speed limit will be implemented to minimise dust generation on internal haul routes;
- An adequate water supply for dust suppression will be maintained at the site; and
- A dust suppression system will be installed and operated as necessary to control potential dust emissions from material handling and storage and from on-site traffic movements. This will include the dampening of incoming material and of stockpiles and the site surface.

We consider that the plan is in accordance with the Environment Agency technical guidance document *Quick guide 384_12 – Storing and treating incinerator bottom ash* and is BAT for the processing of IBA at this Installation. The dust management plan has been incorporated into the permit as an operating technique in Table S1.2 of Schedule 1.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that appropriate measures will be in place to prevent and /or minimise fugitive emissions, which will be regulated through permit conditions 3.2.1 to 3.2.3.

2.2 Releases to surface water, groundwater and/or sewer

There is a point source emission to a surface water sewer regulated by the sewerage undertaker (United Utilities). IBA storage and processing is carried out on impermeable surfaces. Rainwater and water used for damping down stored IBA is collected in a site drainage system which is connected to a lagoon for reuse within the IBA facility for the maturation/weathering process. In the event of extreme weather conditions and prior to the lagoon reaching full capacity, excess water will be discharged to the surface water sewer. The Applicant provided additional information to demonstrate permission to connect to the surface water sewer regulated by the sewerage undertaker (United Utilities).

In addition, the Applicant provided a quantitative risk assessment (H1 software tool) to assess the impact of discharge from the water storage lagoon. The Applicant used monitoring data from another regulated IBA facility in the assessment. Pollutants considered include, iron, arsenic, cadmium, ammonia, chloride, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, sulphate and zinc. The results are provided below:

Table 1 – Process contribution as a percentage of Environmental Benchmark (Test 1)

Parameter	Long term EQS annual average (µg/l)	Process contribution (µg/l)	Long term PC _{water} /EQS (%)	Short term EQS MAC (µg/l)	Process contribution (µg/l)	Short term PC _{water} /EQS (%)
Arsenic	50	4.1	8.2	--	11.0	--
Iron	1000	80.8	8.1	--	340	--

From the table above, only iron and arsenic are screened out as insignificant in that the process contribution is <10% of the EQS (annual average and maximum allowable concentration). The remaining pollutants did not screen out and were thus taken to the next assessment (Test 2).

Table 2 – Process contribution as a percentage of Environmental Benchmark (Test 2)

Parameter	Long term EQS annual average (µg/l)	Process contribution (µg/l)	Long term PC _{water} /EQS (%)	Short term EQS MAC (µg/l)	Process contribution (µg/l)	Short term PC _{water} /EQS (%)
Ammonia	200	0.132	0.07	--	0.277	--
Cadmium	0.07	0.0001	0.12	0.44	0.0002	0.56
Chloride	250000	118.22	0.05	--	357.57	--
Copper	10	0.0225	0.22	--	0.102	--
Lead	7.2	0.0011	0.41	--	0.002	--
Mercury	0.05	0.0002	0.01	0.07	0.0005	0.67
Nickel	20	0.0012	0.01	--	0.003	--
Sulphate	400000	42.89	0.01	--	107.27	--
Zinc	75	0.0054	0.01	--	0.01	--

The results in Table 2 show that the process contribution of the remaining pollutants are less than 4% of the EQS (annual average and maximum allowable concentration). This indicates that the pollutants are insignificant and can be screened out i.e. the pollutants are not liable to cause pollution and require no control. The threshold of 4 percent is specified in the European technical guidelines for identification of mixing zones.

We have restricted discharge of water from the storage lagoon to the surface water sewer only in the event of excessive rainfall where there is the likelihood that the capacity of the storage lagoon may be exceeded. Discharges from the storage lagoon to the surface water sewer as part of routine site operations is not permitted.

Site operations will take place on a hardstanding surface, impervious to the materials being handled on them. The storage lagoon has an impermeable lining to prevent contaminated water seeping into the ground. We have included Pre-operational condition (POC4) which requires the submission of a report confirming that the construction and integrity of the proposed site surfacing is fit for purpose and in accordance with industry standards prior to the commencement of site commissioning. This will ensure that the proposed site surfacing is properly designed to reduce the risks of accidents and their consequences.

2.3 Impact of noise emissions

Based upon the information provided in the Application, we are satisfied that appropriate measures will be in place to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise noise and vibration and to prevent pollution outside the site.

The Applicant carried out a noise impact assessment as part of the Application. We consider that the impact of noise and vibration from the facility is low. We agree with the Applicant's conclusion that the facility would not result in significant noise pollution at off-site receptors. The conditions in the permit are considered adequate. In the event that the facility is causing annoyance of noise and vibration from site activities, the Operator is required to submit a noise management plan and implement mitigation measures in accordance with the plan.

2.4 Impact of odour emissions

The processing of IBA is an inherently non-odorous activity – the process is mechanical and does not produce odour. IBA and IBAA are not considered to be malodorous or offensive. The Applicant has waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures in place to ensure that only IBA is accepted for treatment at the facility. Emissions of odour will be regulated through permit conditions 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

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

2.5 Impact on Habitats sites, SSSIs, non-statutory conservation sites etc.

There are no point source emissions to air and /or groundwater from the IBA facility. The impact of discharge to the surface water sewer is discussed in section 2.2.

We considered the impact of fugitive emissions from the IBA facility. The Environment Agency's Technical Guidance Note (M17 – Monitoring Particulate Matter in Ambient Air around Waste Facilities) states that most relatively insensitive vegetation species will not be significantly affected by smothering at dust deposition levels below about 200 mg/m²/day (i.e. the human nuisance custom and practice guideline). Emitted dust tends to

deposit within a relatively short distance from the source. The IBA facility is 5.8 km from the Mersey Estuary and 517 m from the nearest non statutory site (St Helens Canal). Given the distance of the facility from the above habitat sites, we consider that the operations are unlikely to compromise the integrity or damage the interest features of the sites.

3. Application of Best Available Techniques (BAT)

3.1 BAT for processing of IBA

The principal aim of IBA treatment is to improve ash quality in order to generate a material that has the potential for safe recovery (e.g. for use as a secondary aggregate material in road construction) and to mechanically separate and collect the ferrous and non-ferrous metal fractions for further recycling. The use of treated IBA as a secondary aggregate both reduces the use of virgin aggregates and reduces the amount of waste sent to landfill.

IBA is a coarse ash produced from the incineration of municipal solid waste. Depending on the waste burnt, IBA is likely to contain varying quantities of glass, ceramics, brick, concrete and metals in addition to clinker and ash.

Processes for IBA treatment can broadly be categorised as follows:

- Dry Treatment
- Wet Treatment
- Thermal Treatment (vitrification)

The Applicant proposes to use a dry treatment process. Currently this is the most common type of treatment and generally involves the following mechanical processes: screening, size-reduction of oversize material, separation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and any residual un-burnt material.

The Applicant has chosen the dry process for the following reasons: Wet treatment systems may produce a better quality cleaner aggregate, however they produce additional wash/rinse waters which require management. Thermal treatment systems produce a chemically inert product, but have a very high energy consumption.

Both wet and dry treatment systems can be combined with an ash ageing process, which utilises the weak cement-like properties of the ash and through a number of chemical reactions (oxidation, carbonation, hydration) improves its physical properties and chemical properties by stabilising the material and reducing its leaching capacity.

We have assessed the Applicant's proposals for the treatment of IBA, against the Environment Agency technical guidance document *Quick guide 384_12 – Storing and treating incinerator bottom ash* and 'How to Comply with your Environmental Permit'.

In summary, the Applicant proposes the following:

- Waste acceptance: the facility has an IBA feed capacity of approximately 250,000 tonnes per year. A waste acceptance procedure is in place at the facility. This ensures that only non-hazardous IBA is processed on site.
- IBA storage and handling: the total storage of unprocessed IBA is 30,000 tonnes at any one time. Unprocessed IBA is stored externally to enable weathering (maturing /ageing) reactions to take place. All waste storage areas are on impermeable surfaces. Drainage removes surplus water to a lagoon which collects all arisings for recycling to the process.
- IBA Treatment: The IBA is then transferred into an enclosed building where it goes through vibrating screens and magnetic metal separation. This removes the ferrous and non-ferrous metals, unburned material and oversize material and produces different sized fractions of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA). The finished IBAA will be usually stored outside for a further weathering period as it goes through the 'ageing' process again. The IBAA will be screened externally using a mobile plant prior to removal off-site.

3.2 Status of Processed IBA

The purpose of IBA treatment is to improve ash quality so that it does not negatively affect water bodies and has the potential for safe recovery, for example, as a soil substitute or in road construction. It is important to recognise that these materials will continue to be considered as a waste material for the purpose of any subsequent re-use and will be controlled as such.

The Environment Agency is currently engaged in work to establish 'product specifications' for treated IBA. The purpose of such a product specification would be to provide a test for treated IBA to cease to be considered a waste material. In the interim, the Environment Agency has published a position statement, 'The regulation of materials being considered for development of an end of waste Quality Protocol' on the status of these materials and how the requirements of waste regulation will be applied to them.

3.3 Avoidance, recovery or disposal with minimal environmental impact of wastes produced by the activities

This requirement addresses wastes produced at the waste facility and does not apply to the waste being treated there. The process seeks to move these wastes up the waste hierarchy by separating out materials for recycling. The principal waste streams the facility will produce are processed IBA, recovered ferrous and non-ferrous metals and residual IBA.

All finished IBAA will be used as aggregate. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals will be sent for recycling at an appropriate facility. Any unsuitable material will be sent to an appropriate landfill.

Having considered the information submitted in the Application, we are satisfied that the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive will be applied to the generation of waste and that any waste generated will be treated in accordance with this Article.

We are satisfied that waste from the facility that cannot be recovered will be disposed of using a method that minimises any impact on the environment. Permit condition 1.2.1 will ensure that this position is maintained.

As a result of our assessment, we are satisfied that the Applicant's proposals are BAT for the Installation as a whole.

3.4 Monitoring

We have specified other monitoring at the Installation (see Table S3.2 in the permit). These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to demonstrate compliance with the operation of the Installation as a whole. Monitoring parameters include daily site boundary checks for dust and visual integrity checks of site surfacing and storage lagoon. These monitoring requirements are imposed to ensure that site operations are not causing pollution and any malfunction of site infrastructure is detected early to prevent significant pollution.

Sampling and analysis of the processed IBA may be required depending on the end use of the material. The end uses of processed IBA are not controlled by this permit but through other environmental legislation. The Operator may be required to carry out monitoring to meet the requirements of this legislation. However these controls are not duplicated within this permit.

Based on the information in the Application and the requirements set in the conditions of the permit, we are satisfied that the Operator's techniques, personnel and equipment will have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation where relevant.

3.5 Commissioning

At the commissioning stage, Operators are required to demonstrate that a plant is under control and that appropriate measures are in place to protect the environment and human health. The proposed Installation will undergo a period of commissioning before becoming fully operational. The IED and the conditions set out in the permit cover activities at the Installation once operational – accepting waste for processing. Prior to commissioning, the Operator shall submit a commissioning plan (required under pre-operational condition POC2) to the Environment Agency for approval, outlining the expected emissions during different stages of commissioning, the expected duration and timeline for completion of activities and any necessary action to

protect the environment in the event that actual emissions exceed expected emissions. Commissioning can only be undertaken in accordance with the approved commissioning plan.

It is recognised that certain information provided in the Application are based upon design data or data from similarly designed operational plant. The commissioning stage provides an early opportunity to verify much of the information submitted in the Application and to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of the Permit. Improvement condition 2 (IC2) has been set in the permit requiring the submission of a report which includes an assessment of the performance of the Installation following the commencement of site operations and any deviation from the permit. This will ensure that any impacts on human and ecological receptors can be identified and rectified at the earliest opportunity.

3.6 Reporting

We have specified the reporting requirements in Schedule 5 of the Permit either to meet the reporting requirements set out in the IED and to enable timely data review by the Environment Agency. This is to ensure compliance with permit conditions.

Annex 1: decision checklist

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

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
Receipt of submission		
Confidential information	A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.	✓
Identifying confidential information	We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on commercial confidentiality.	✓
Consultation		
Scope of consultation	<p>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.</p> <p>For this application we consulted the following bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halton Borough Council (Planning Authority) • Halton Borough Council (Environmental Protection) • Health & Safety Executive • Director of Public Health • Public Health England • Dee Valley Water Plc 	✓
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.	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
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 was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports and baseline reporting under IED – guidance and templates (H5).	✓
Biodiversity, Heritage, Landscape and Nature Conservation	The application is within the relevant distance criteria of a site of heritage, landscape or nature conservation, and/or protected species or habitat. A full assessment of the application and its potential to affect the sites has been carried out as part of the permitting process. We consider that the application will not affect the features of the sites. We have not formally consulted on the application. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance.	✓
Environmental Risk Assessment and operating techniques		
Environmental risk	We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility. The operator's risk assessment is satisfactory. The assessment shows that, applying the conservative criteria in our guidance on Environmental Risk Assessment supplied by the operator and reviewed by ourselves, all emissions may be categorised as environmentally insignificant.	✓
Operating techniques	We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes (see Key Issues).	✓
The permit conditions		
Use of conditions other than those from the template	Based on the information in the application, we consider that we do not need to impose conditions other than those in our permit template, which was developed in consultation with industry having regard to the relevant legislation.	✓
Raw materials	We have not specified limits and controls on the use of	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
	raw materials and fuels.	
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 applicant can accept the waste contained in Table S2.2 of the Permit because the waste is categorised as non-hazardous in the European Waste Catalogue and is capable of being safely processed at the Installation.	✓
Pre-operational conditions	Based on the information in the application, we consider that we need to impose pre-operational conditions (See Key Issues).	✓
Improvement conditions	Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to impose improvement conditions (See Key Issues).	✓
Incorporating the application	We have specified that the applicant must operate the permit in accordance with descriptions in the application, including all additional information received as part of the determination process. These descriptions are specified in the Operating Techniques table in the permit.	✓
Emission limits	We have not set any emission limits in this permit.	✓
Monitoring	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 (See Key Issues).	✓
Reporting	We have specified the reporting requirements in Schedule 5 of the Permit either to meet the reporting requirements set out in the IED and to enable timely data review by the Environment Agency. This is to ensure compliance with permit conditions.	✓
Operator Competence		
Environment management system	There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not have the management systems to enable it to comply with the permit conditions. The decision was taken in accordance with RGN 5 on Operator Competence.	✓

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail	Criteria met
		Yes
Technical competence	Technical competency is required for activities permitted. (See Key Issues).	✓
Relevant convictions	The National Enforcement Database has been checked to ensure that all relevant convictions have been declared. No relevant convictions were found. The operator satisfies the criteria in RGN 5 on Operator Competence.	✓
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: External 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. (Newspaper advertising is only carried out for certain application types, in line with our guidance.)

The Application was advertised on the Environment Agency website from 12 November 2015 to 11 December 2015. A copy of the Application was placed on the Environment Agency Public Register at Richard Fairclough House, Knutsford Road, Warrington, WA4 1HT.

Response received from Public Health England dated 15/12/15	
Brief summary of issues raised:	Summary of action taken / how this has been covered
PHE recommend that any Environmental Permit issued for this site should contain conditions to ensure that the following potential emissions do not impact upon public health: noise and particulate matter.	Emissions to air and noise from the facility and their potential impacts are discussed in sections 2.1 and 2.3 of this decision document. There is a fugitive emissions management plan in place. The applicant carried out a noise impact assessment and we agree with the conclusions drawn in the report, that there would be no significant impact to the environment or human health as a result of the operation of the facility.
Based solely on the information contained in the application provided, PHE has no significant concerns regarding risk to health of the local population from this proposed activity, providing that the applicant takes all appropriate measures to prevent or control pollution, in accordance with the relevant sector technical guidance or industry best practice.	No further action. We have assessed the Applicant's proposals and consider that they are in accordance with our technical guidance notes.

No responses received from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halton Borough Council (Planning Authority) • Halton Borough Council (Environmental Protection Department) • Health & Safety Executive • Director of Public Health • Dee Valley Water Plc • Members of the Public
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