Environment Agency

Review of an Environmental Permit for an Installation subject to Chapter II of the Industrial Emissions Directive under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)

Decision document recording our decision-making process following review of a permit

The Permit number is: EPR/BX1675IT
The Operator is: Spirit Energy Production UK Limited
The Installation is: Barrow Gas Terminals – North, South & Rivers
This Variation Notice number is: EPR/BX1675IT/V008

What this document is about

Article 21(3) of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) requires the Environment Agency to review conditions in permits that it has issued and to ensure that the permit delivers compliance with relevant standards, within four years of the publication of updated decisions on Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions.

We have reviewed the permit for this installation against the revised BAT Conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas industry sector published on 28th October 2014. This is our decision document, which explains the reasoning for the consolidated variation notice that we are issuing.

It explains how we have reviewed and considered the techniques used by the Operator in the operation and control of the plant and activities of the installation. This review has been undertaken with reference to the decision made by the European Commission establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions ('BAT Conclusions') for the refining of mineral oil and gas as detailed in document reference IEDC-7-1. It is our record of our decision-making process and shows how we have taken into account all relevant factors in reaching our position. It also provides a justification for the inclusion of any specific conditions in the permit that are in addition to those included in our generic permit template.

As well as considering the review of the operating techniques used by the Operator for the operation of the plant and activities of the installation, the consolidated variation notice takes into account and brings together in a

single document all previous variations that relate to the original permit issued. It also modernises the entire permit to reflect the conditions contained in our current generic permit template.

The introduction of new template conditions makes the permit consistent with our current general approach and philosophy and with other permits issued to installations in this sector. Although the wording of some conditions has changed, while others have been removed because of the new regulatory approach, it does not reduce the level of environmental protection achieved by the Permit in any way. In this document we therefore address only our determination of substantive issues relating to the new BAT Conclusions.

This is our record of our decision-making process and shows how we have taken into account all relevant factors in reaching our position.

Throughout this document we will use a number of expressions. These are as referred to in the glossary and have the same meaning as described in "Schedule 6 Interpretation" of the Permit.

We try to explain our decision as accurately, comprehensively and plainly as possible. We would welcome any feedback as to how we might improve our decision documents in future. A lot of technical terms and acronyms are inevitable in a document of this nature: we provide a glossary of acronyms near the front of the document, for ease of reference.

How this document is structured

Glossary of acronyms used in this document

(Please note that this glossary is standard for our decision documents and therefore not all these acronyms are necessarily used in this document.)

APC	Air Pollution Control
BAT	Best Available Technique(s)
BAT-AEL	BAT Associated Emission Level
BATc	BAT conclusion
BREF	Best available techniques reference document
CEM	Continuous emissions monitor
CHP	Combined heat and power
DAA	Directly associated activity – Additional activities necessary to be carried out to allow the principal activity to be carried out
DD	Decision document
Derogation	from BAT AELs stated in BAT Conclusions under specific circumstances as detailed under Article 15(4) of IED where an assessment shows that the achievement of emission levels associated with the best available techniques as described in BAT conclusions would lead to disproportionately higher costs
EAL	Environmental assessment level
ELV	Emission limit value derived under BAT or an emission limit value set out in IED
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPR	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI No. 1154)
EQS	Environmental quality standard
EU-EQS	European Union Environmental Quality Standard
EWC	European waste catalogue
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
FSA	Food Standards Agency
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)
LADPH	Local Authority Director(s) of Public Health
LCP	Large Combustion Plant subject to Chapter III of IED
LCPD	Large Combustion Plant Directive (2001/80/EC) – now superseded by IED
MSUL/MSDL	Minimum start up load/minimum shut-down load
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen (NO plus NO_2 expressed as NO_2)
NPV	Net Present Value
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PC	Process Contribution
PPS	Public participation statement
RGS	Regulatory Guidance Series
SGN	Sector guidance note
TGN	Technical guidance note
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
WFD	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

1 Our decision

We have decided to issue the consolidated variation notice to the Operator. This will allow it to continue to operate the Installation, subject to the conditions in the consolidated variation notice.

We consider that, in reaching that decision, we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the varied permit will ensure that a high level of protection is provided for the environment and human health.

The consolidated variation notice contains many conditions taken from our standard Environmental Permit template including the relevant Annexes. We developed these conditions in consultation with industry, having regard to the legal requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations and other relevant legislation. This document does not therefore include an explanation for these standard conditions. Where they are included in the notice, we have considered the techniques identified by the operator for the operation of their installation, and have accepted that the details are sufficient and satisfactory to make those standard conditions appropriate. This document does, however, provide an explanation of our use of "tailor-made" or installation-specific conditions, or where our Permit template provides two or more options.

2 How we reached our decision

2.1 Requesting information to demonstrate compliance with BAT Conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas.

We issued a Notice under Regulation 60(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (a Regulation 60 Notice) on 20/10/15 requiring the Operator to provide information to demonstrate how the operation of their installation currently meets, or will subsequently meet, the revised standards described in the relevant BAT Conclusions document. The Notice also required that where the revised standards are not currently met, the operator should provide information that:

- Describes the techniques that will be implemented before 28/10/18, which will then ensure that operations meet the revised standard, or
- Justifies why standards will not be met by 28/10/18, and confirmation of the date when the operation of those processes will cease within the installation or an explanation of why the revised BAT standard is not applicable to those processes, or
- Justifies why an alternative technique will achieve the same level of environmental protection equivalent to the revised standard described in the BAT Conclusions.

Where the Operator proposed that they were not intending to meet a BAT standard that also included a BAT Associated Emission Level (BAT AEL) described in the BAT Conclusions Document, the Regulation 60 Notice requested that the Operator make a formal request for derogation from compliance with that AEL (as provisioned by Article 15(4) of IED). In this circumstance, the Notice identified that any such request for derogation must be supported and justified by sufficient technical and commercial information that would enable us to determine acceptability of the derogation request.

The Regulation 60 Notice response from the Operator was received on 29/01/16 and 29/02/16. We considered it was in the correct form and contained sufficient information for us to begin our determination of the permit review. Further information was also provided by the Operator on 18/08/17.

A Condensate Storage Facility (CSF) was added to the installation through a variation to the permit (V007) following publication of the revised BAT Conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas industry sector but prior to this review. A review against compliance of the CSF was carried out when it was incorporated into the permit and therefore it has not been considered within this permit review.

2.2 Review of our own information in respect to the capability of the installation to meet revised standards included in the BAT Conclusions document

Based on our records and previous regulatory activities with the facility we have no reason to consider that the operator will not be able to comply with the conditions that we include in the permit.

We have therefore included improvement conditions IC21 - IC25;

- Adding an improvement condition requiring the operator to produce a VOC monitoring plan.
- Adding an improvement condition requiring the operator to carry out a flare use study.
- Adding an improvement condition requiring the operator to provide a report on minimising flaring to reduce emissions to air.
- Adding an improvement condition relating to monitoring of emissions of effluent to sewer and an associated impact assessment.

in the consolidated variation notice, which requires them to upgrade their operational techniques so that the requirements of the BAT Conclusion are delivered by 28/10/18. This is discussed in more detail in Annex 1.

IC21 to IC23 are standard improvement conditions imposed across the sector with respect to VOC monitoring and Flare reporting so that the requirements of the BAT Conclusion are delivered by 28/10/18.

Improvement conditions IC24 and IC25 were also set requiring the Operator to demonstrate that the treatment of effluent at the sewage treatment works will not cause the receiving water body to deteriorate from one Water Framework status class to another, cause a significant localised impact or undermine any action being taken to get a water body to good status.

3 The legal framework

The consolidated variation notice will be issued, if appropriate, under Regulation 20 of the EPR. The Environmental Permitting regime is a legal vehicle which delivers most of the relevant legal requirements for activities falling within its scope. In particular, the regulated facility is:

- an *installation* as described by the IED;
- subject to aspects of other relevant legislation which also have to be addressed.

We consider that the consolidated variation notice will ensure that the operation of the Installation complies with all relevant legal requirements and that a high level of protection will be delivered for the environment and human health.

We explain how we have addressed specific statutory requirements more fully in the rest of this document.

We have set the ELVs in line with the BAT Conclusions, unless a tighter limit was previously imposed and these limits have been carried forward. The emission limits and monitoring tables have been incorporated into Schedule 3.

4 Key Issues

The key issues arising during this permit review are:

- Reviewing the effectiveness of the treatment of effluent at the sewage treatment works to achieve BAT-AELs (BAT 12)
- Reviewing the impact of effluent emissions from the sewage treatment plant to see whether the discharge on the receiving water body (WFD)
- Agreeing an appropriate Leak Detection and Repair Programme to reduce VOC emissions (BAT 6).
- Reviewing flaring events and reducing these (BAT 55 and 56).

We therefore describe how we determined these issues in more detail in the relevant sections of this document where necessary.

5 Decision checklist regarding relevant BAT Conclusions

BAT Conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas, were published by the European Commission on 28th October 2014. There are 58 BAT Conclusions.

This annex provides a record of decisions made in relation to each relevant BAT Conclusion applicable to the installation. This annex should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Variation Notice.

The overall status of compliance with the BAT conclusion is indicated in the table as:

NA Not Applicable
CC Currently Compliant
FC Compliant in the future (within 4 years of publication of BAT conclusions)
NC Not Compliant
PC Partially Compliant

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
General				
1	**In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plants for the refining of mineral oil and gas, BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS) that incorporates all of the following features:** i. commitment of the management, including senior management; ii. definition of an environmental policy that includes the continuous improvement of the installation by the management; iii. planning and establishing the necessary procedures, objectives and targets, in conjunction with financial planning and investment; iv. implementation of procedures (a) Structure and responsibility (b) Training (c) Communication (d) Employee involvement (e) Documentation (f) Efficient process control (g) Maintenance programmes (h) Emergency preparedness and response (i) Safeguarding compliance with environmental legislation v. checking performance and taking corrective action, paying particular attention to: (a) monitoring and measurement (see also the Reference Document on the General Principles of Monitoring) (b) corrective and preventive action (c) maintenance of records (d) independent (where practicable) internal and external auditing in order to determine whether or not the EMS conforms to planned arrangements and has been properly implemented and maintained; vi. review of the EMS and its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness by senior management; vii. following the development of cleaner technologies; viii. consideration for the environmental impacts from the eventual decommissioning of the installation at the stage of designing a new plant, and throughout its operating life;	CC	An Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001 is in place and is audited by an external certified accreditation body. The EMS covers points i. through to ix.	1.1

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>viii. consideration for the environmental impacts from the eventual decommissioning of the installation at the stage of designing a new plant, and throughout its operating life;
ix. application of sectoral benchmarking on a regular basis.

Applicability. The scope (e.g. level of detail) and nature of the EMS (e.g. standardised or non-standardised) will generally be related to the nature, scale and complexity of the installation, and the range of environmental impacts it may have.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below.

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Design techniques</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>a. Pinch analysis</td><td>Methodology based on a systematic calculation of thermodynamic targets for minimising energy consumption of processes. Used as a tool for the evaluation of total systems designs</td></tr>
<tr><td>b. Heat integration</td><td>Heat integration of process systems ensures that a substantial proportion of the heat required in various processes is provided by exchanging heat between streams to be heated and streams to be cooled</td></tr>
<tr><td>c. Heat and power recovery</td><td>Use of energy recovery devices e.g.
• waste heat boilers
• expanders/power recovery in the FCC unit
• use of waste heat in district heating</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Process control and maintenance techniques</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>a. Process optimisation</td><td>Process optimisation. Automated controlled combustion in order to lower the fuel consumption per tonne of feed processed, often combined with heat integration for improving furnace efficiency</td></tr>
<tr><td>b. Management and reduction of steam consumption</td><td>Management and reduction of steam consumption. Systematic mapping of drain valve systems in order to reduce steam consumption and optimise its use</td></tr>
</table></td><td>CC</td><td>Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) assessments have been completed for the terminals. Improvements have been identified and it is planned to develop and energy efficiency improvement plan which will be updated on a regular basis.

i. The Operator has confirmed that measures i.(a) through to i.(c) will be considered as part of any new project on site.

ii. (a) Audits have identified some improvements to the system and cost effective energy efficiency measures will be implemented.

(b) The main steam system is on the Rivers Acid Plant. The system is optimised by use of waste heat from the exothermic reaction of SO_2 to SO_3 to generate steam on site.</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>c. Use of energy benchmarking</td><td>Use of energy benchmark. Participation in ranking and benchmarking activities in order to achieve continuous improvement by learning from best practice</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">iii. Energy efficient production techniques and description</td></tr>
<tr><td>a. Use of combined heat and power.</td><td>System designed for the co-production (or the cogeneration) of heat (e.g. steam) and electric power from the same fuel</td></tr>
<tr><td>b. Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC).</td><td>Technique whose purpose is to produce steam, hydrogen (optional) and electric power from a variety of fuel types (e.g. heavy fuel oil or coke) with a high conversion efficiency</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>(c) Fuel gas use and flaring levels are tracked and reported on a regular basis in the Production Loss Reporting Systems.

iii. (a) Currently not applicable but will be considered as part of any new project on site.

(b) Not applicable</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce dust emissions from the storage and handling of dusty materials, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below:
i. store bulk powder materials in enclosed silos equipped with a dust abatement system (e.g. fabric filter);
ii. store fine materials in enclosed containers or sealed bags;
iii. keep stockpiles of coarse dusty material wetted, stabilise the surface with crusting agents, or store under cover in stockpiles;
iv. use road cleaning vehicles</td><td>NA</td><td>No bulk storage of dusty material on site.</td><td>3.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>BAT is to monitor emissions to air by using the monitoring techniques with at least the minimum frequency given below and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.
<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>Unit</th><th>Minimum frequency</th><th>Monitoring technique</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SO_X, NO_X and dust emissions</td><td>Catalytic cracking</td><td>continuous</td><td>Direct measurement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combustion units ≥ 100MW ([3]) and calcining units</td><td>continuous</td><td>Direct measurement ([4])</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>NA

NA</td><td>No catalytic cracking process on site.

No combustion units >100MW on site.</td><td>3.5.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement				Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
		Combustion units of 50 to 100 MW ([3])	continuous	Direct measurement or indirect monitoring	FC	Combustion units for energy production means combustion units burning refinery fuels, excluding units using only conventional or commercial fuels. We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the LCP activity as the LCP is fuelled only by natural gas to commercial fuel standards. The BAT Conclusion is applicable to the hot oil boilers and Regen heater as these operate on both natural gas and flash gas. The relevant AELs and monitoring requirements for NO_2 and CO have been included.	
		Combustion units < 50 MW ([3])	once a year and after significant fuel changes	Direct measurement or indirect monitoring			
		Sulphur recovery units (SRU)	continuous for SO2 only	Direct measurement or indirect monitoring ([6])	NA	No SRU on site within scope.	
	NH_3 emissions	All units equipped with SCR or SNCR	continuous	Direct measurement	NA	As above – LCP combustion unit with SCR out of scope.	
	CO emissions	Catalytic Cracking and combustion units >= 100MW ([3])	continuous	Direct measurement	NA	No combustion units >100MW on site.	
		Other combustion units	once every 6 months ([5])	Direct measurement			

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)

Metal emissions: Nickel (Ni) Antimony (Sb) Vanadium (V)	Catalytic cracking Combustion units ([8])	once every 6 months and after significant changes to the unit ([5])	Direct measurement or analysis based on metals content in the catalyst fines and in the fuel
Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins/ furans (PCDD/F) emissions	Catalytic reformer	once a year or once a regeneration, whichever is longer	Direct measurement

(1) Continuous measurement of SO2 emissions may be replaced by calculations based on measurements of the sulphur content of the fuel or the feed; where it can be demonstrated that this leads to an equivalent level of accuracy
(2) Regarding SO_X, only SO_2 is continuously measured while SO_3 is only periodically measured (e.g. during calibration of the SO_2 monitoring system)
(3) Refers to the total rated thermal input of all combustion units connected to the stack where emissions occur.
(4) Or indirect monitoring of SO_X
(5) Monitoring frequencies may be adapted if, after a period of one year, the data series clearly demonstrate a sufficient stability.
(6) SO_2 emissions measurements from SRU may be replaced by continuous material balance or other relevant process parameter monitoring, provided appropriate measurements of SRU efficiency are based on periodic (e.g. once every 2 years) plant performance tests.
(7) Antimony (Sb) is monitored only in catalytic cracking units when Sb injection is used in the process (e.g. for metals passivation)

Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement
NA	No catalytic cracking on site.
NA	Combustion units fire on gaseous fuel.
NA	Process not used on site.

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	(8) With the exception of combustion units firing only gaseous fuel			
5	**BAT is to monitor the relevant process parameters linked to pollutant emissions, at catalytic cracking and combustion units by using appropriate techniques and with at least the frequency given below.** **Description** / **Minimum frequency** Monitoring of parameters linked to pollution emissions, e.g. O_2 content in flue-gas, N and S content in fuel or feed ([1]) / Continuous for O_2 content. For N and S content, periodic at a frequency based on significant fuel/feed changes. [1] N and S monitoring in fuel or feed may not be necessary when continuous emission measurement of NO_X and SO_2 are carried out at the stack.	CC	The site carries out periodic oxygen monitoring for the LCP unit in line with the Chapter III protocol.	3.5.1
6	**BAT is to monitor diffuse VOC emissions to air from the entire site by using all of the following techniques:** i. sniffing methods associated with correlation curves for key equipment; ii. optical gas imaging techniques; iii. calculations of chronic emissions based on emissions factors periodically (e.g. once every two years) validated by measurements. The screening and quantification of site emissions by periodic campaigns with optical absorption-based-techniques, such as differential absorption light detection and ranging (DIAL) or solar occultation flux (SOF) is a useful complementary technique. **Description**. See section 1.20.6, Annex 1.	PC	Leak and seeps checks carried out at start up, shut down and periodically using ultra sound equipment. Optical imaging techniques have been trialled. Calculation of fugitive emissions uses DECC EEMS (Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System) methodology. IC19 has been set for the operator to undertake a diffuse VOC monitoring plan taking the requirements of BAT 6 into consideration.	IC19
7	**In order to prevent or reduce emissions to air, BAT is to operate the acid gas removal units, sulphur recovery units and all other**	CC	Start up and shutdown operation procedures defined. System will not be operated unless fully functional.	2.3.1 and 2.3.9

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>waste gas treatment systems with a high availability and at optimal capacity.

Special procedures can be defined for other than normal operating conditions, in particular:
i. During start-up and shutdown operations.
ii. during other circumstances that could affect the proper functioning of the systems (e.g. regular and extraordinary maintenance work and cleaning operations of the units and/or of the waste gas treatment system);
iii. in case of insufficient waste gas flow or temperature which prevents the use of the waste gas treatment system at full capacity.</td><td></td><td>Condition 2.3.9 added specifying conditions relating to the operation. Reporting requirement included in Process monitoring requirements table.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>In order to prevent and reduce ammonia (NH_3) emissions to air when applying selective catalytic reduction (SCR) or selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) techniques, BAT is to maintain suitable operating conditions of the SCR or SNCR waste gas treatment systems, with the aim of limiting emissions of unreacted NH_3.

Table 2 BAT- associated emission levels for ammonia (NH_3) emissions to air for a combustion process unit where SCR or SNCR techniques are used.

<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>BAT-AEL (monthly average mg/m^3)</th></tr><tr><td>Ammonia expressed as NH_3</td><td><5 - 15mg/Nm^3 (1) (2)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(1) the higher end of the range is associated with higher inlet NO_X concentrations, higher NO_X reduction rates and the ageing of the catalyst
(2) The lower end of the range is associated with the use of the SCR technique.</td></tr></table></td><td>NA</td><td>The LCP on site uses natural gas as a fuel and therefore is out of scope from the refinery BAT Conclusions, however it does have an SCR installed and an ammonia AEL in line with the BAT Conclusions.</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>In order to prevent and reduce emissions to air when using a sour water steam stripping unit, BAT is to route the acid off-gases from this unit to an SRU or any equivalent gas treatment system.</td><td>CC</td><td>Sour water / methanol stream from Rivers Terminal is stripped with fuel gas which is recompressed back into the feed gas stream.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>It is not BAT to directly incinerate the untreated sour water stripping gases.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>BAT is to monitor emissions to water by using the monitoring techniques with at least the frequency given in Table 3 (as below) and in accordance with EN standards. If EN standards are not available, BAT is to use ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.

Table 3 BAT – associated emission levels for direct waste water discharges from the refining of mineral oil and gas monitoring frequencies associated with BAT ([1])
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Unit</th><th>BAT – AEL (yearly average)</th><th>Monitoring ([2]) frequency and analytical method (standard)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrocarbon oil index (HOI)</td><td>mg/l</td><td>0.1 – 2.5</td><td>Daily
EN 9377-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total suspended solids (TSS)</td><td>mg/l</td><td>5 - 25</td><td>Daily</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical oxygen demand (COD) (4)</td><td>mg/l</td><td>30 - 125</td><td>Daily</td></tr>
<tr><td>BOD 5</td><td>mg/l</td><td>No BAT - AEL</td><td>Weekly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total nitrogen (5) expressed as N</td><td>mg/l</td><td>1 – 25 (6)</td><td>Daily</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lead, expressed as Pb</td><td>mg/l</td><td>0.005 – 0.030</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cadmium expressed as Cd</td><td>mg/l</td><td>0.002 – 0.008</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nickel, expressed as Ni</td><td>mg/l</td><td>0.005 – 0.100</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercury, expressed as Hg</td><td>mg/l</td><td>0.0001 – 0.001</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vanadium</td><td>mg/l</td><td>No BAT - AEL</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phenol index</td><td>mg/l</td><td>No BAT - AEL</td><td>Monthly
EN 14402</td></tr>
</table></td><td>FC</td><td>No process effluent discharged to surface water so BAT AELs not applicable for emission point W2. Monitoring specified in original permit retained.

Process effluent discharged to sewer – H1 submitted demonstrating that discharges to sewer meet BAT AELs prior to discharge. A number of parameters were not included. However, improvement conditions IC24 and– IC25 were set requiring the Operator to produced a monitoring plan and carry out a full impact assessment.</td><td>3.5.1
IC24 – IC25</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	<table><tr><td>Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene (BTEX)</td><td>mg/l</td><td>Benzene 0.001 – 0.050 No BAT – AEL for T, E, X</td><td>Monthly</td></tr></table> (1) Not all parameters and sampling frequencies are applicable to effluent from gas refining sites (2) Refers to a flow-proportional composite sample taken over period of 24 hours, or provided that sufficient flow stability is demonstrated, a time-proportional sample (3) Moving from the current method to EN 9377-2 may require an adaptation period (4) Where on-site correlation is available, COD may be replaced by TOC. The correlation between COD and TOC should be elaborated on a case-by-case basis. TOC monitoring would be the preferred option because it does not rely on the use of very toxic compounds (5) Where total-nitrogen is the sum of the total Kjedahl nitrogen (TKN), nitrates and nitrites (6) When nitrification/denitrification is used, levels below 15 mg/l can be achieved			
11	**In order to reduce water consumption and the volume of contaminated water, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below.** <table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i. water stream integration</td><td>Reduction of process water produced at the unit level prior to discharge by the internal reuse of water streams from e.g. cooling, condensates, especially for use in crude desalting</td><td>Generally applicable for new units. For existing units, applicability may require a complete rebuilding of the unit or the installation</td></tr><tr><td>ii. water and drainage system for segregation of</td><td>Design of an industrial site to optimise water management, where each stream is treated as appropriate, by e.g. routing generated sour water</td><td>Generally applicable for new units. For existing units, applicability may require a complete</td></tr></table>	CC	Operator has specified that use of water on site is not significant and reduced and segregated where possible on site. Separate surface water drainage and process area drainage systems. Spill kits, temporary secondary containments facilities, maintenance procedures on site.	1.3.1

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>contaminated water streams</td><td>(from distillation, cracking, coking units, etc.) to appropriate pre-treatment, such as a stripping unit</td><td>rebuilding of the unit or the installation</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. segregation of non-contaminated water streams (e.g. once-through cooling, rain water)</td><td>Design of a site in order to avoid sending non-contaminated water to general waste water treatment and to have a separate release after possible reuse for this type of stream</td><td>Generally applicable for new units.
For existing units, applicability may require a complete rebuilding of the unit or the installation</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv. prevention of spillages and leaks</td><td>Practices that include the utilisation of special procedures and/or temporary equipment to maintain performances when necessary to manage special circumstances such as spills, loss of containment, etc</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>In order to reduce the emission load of pollutants in the waste water discharge to the receiving water body, BAT is to remove insoluble and soluble polluting substances by using all of the techniques given below.
<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Removal of insoluble substances by recovering oil</td><td>See Section 1.21.2, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Removal of insoluble substances by recovering suspended solids and dispersed oil</td><td>See Section 1.21.2, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>CC</td><td>For surface water the oil recovered in interceptors before discharge. Suspended solids are removed by gravity settlement.

No biological treatment phase as no process effluent emitted to water.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	iii. Removal of insoluble substances including biological treatment and clarification. — See Section 1.21.2, Annex 1. — Generally applicable BAT – associated emission levels – see Table 3			
13	**When further removal of organic substances or nitrogen is needed, BAT is to use an additional treatment step as described in Section 1.21.2 (see Annex 1).**	FC	See BAT 12.	2.3.1
14	**In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce waste generation, BAT is to adopt and implement a waste management plan that, in order of priority, ensures that waste is prepared for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal.**	CC	Waste management procedures in place which are in line with the waste hierarchy. Details of waste volumes included within annual reporting and Pollution Inventory returns.	1.4.1

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>In order to reduce the amount of sludge to be treated or disposed of, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i Sludge pretreatment</td><td>Prior to final treatment (e.g. in a fluidised bed incinerator), the sludges are dewatered and/or de-oiled (by e.g. centrifugal decanters of steam dryers) to reduce their volume and to recover oil from slop equipment.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ii Reuse of sludge in process units</td><td>Certain types of sludge (e.g. oily sludge) can be processed in units (e.g. coking) as part of the feed due to their oil content.</td><td>Applicability is restricted to sludges that can fulfil the requirements to be processed in units with appropriate treatment</td></tr></table></td><td>NA</td><td>No sludge produced on site. Limited tank cleaning wastes are generally aqueous.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>In order to reduce the generation of spent solid catalyst waste, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>i. Spent solid catalyst management</td><td>Scheduled and safe handling of the materials used as catalyst (e.g. by contractors) in order to recover or reuse them in off-site facilities. These operations depend on the type of catalyst and process</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Removal of catalyst from slurry decant oil</td><td>Decanted oil sludge from process units (e.g. FCC unit) can contain significant concentrations of catalyst fines. These fines can be separated prior to the reuse of decant oil as a feedstock.</td></tr></table></td><td>CC

NA</td><td>Catalysts on site include SCR catalyst, activated carbon and molecular sieve materials.

Catalyst removal work is planned and completed during shutdowns.

Wastes generated are recovered where possible.

No oily sludge on site.</td><td>1.4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce noise, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below:

i. Make an environmental noise assessment and formulate a noise management plan as appropriate to the local environment;
ii. Enclose noisy equipment/operation in a separate structure/unit;
iii. Use embankments to screen the source of noise;
iv. Use noise protection walls;</td><td>CC
i. – iii.

iv. NA</td><td>Noise assessment and management plan in place.
Acoustic enclosures are used where applicable.

Not deemed a requirement through noise assessment.</td><td>3.4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce diffuse VOC emissions, BAT is to apply the techniques given below.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>I. Techniques related to plant design.</td><td>i. Limiting the number of potential emission sources
ii. Maximising inherent process containment features
iii. Selecting high integrity equipment</td><td>Applicability may be limited for existing units</td></tr></table></td><td>FC</td><td>i) There is no venting on site during normal operations.
ii) Preventative maintenance regime in place
ii) A leakage detection and repair system is in place.

IC21 has been set for the operator to undertake a diffuse VOC monitoring plan taking the requirements of BAT 6 into consideration.</td><td>3.2.1
IC19</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement			Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
		iv. Facilitating monitoring and maintenance activities by ensuring access to potentially leaking components				
	II. Techniques related to plant installation and commissioning	i. Well defined procedures for construction and assembly ii. Robust commissioning and hand-over procedures to ensure that the plant is installed in line with the design requirements.	Applicability may be limited for existing units			
	III. Techniques related to plant operation	Use of a risk based leak detection and repair (LDAR) programme in order to identify leaking components, and to repair these leaks. See table 1.20.6 under BAT 6	Generally applicable			
19	**In order to prevent hydrofluoric acid (HF) emissions to air from the hydrofluoric acid alkylation process, BAT is to use wet scrubbing with alkaline solution to treat incondensable gas streams prior to venting to flare.** **Description:** See section 1.20.3, Annex 1. **Applicability**: Generally applicable. Safety requirements, due to the hazardous nature of hydrofluoric acid, are to be considered.			NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	2.3.1

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>In order to reduce emissions to water from the hydrofluoric acid alkylation process, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given below.
<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i. Precipitation / Neutralisation step</td><td>Precipitation (with e.g. calcium or aluminium-based additives) or neutralisation (where the effluent is indirectly neutralised with potassium hydroxide (KOH))</td><td>Generally applicable. Safety requirements due to the hazardous nature of hydrofluoric acid (HF) are to be considered.</td></tr><tr><td>ii Separation step</td><td>The insoluble compounds produced at the first step (e.g. CaF_2 or AlF_3) are separated in e.g. settlement basin.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr></table></td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>In order to reduce the emissions to water from the sulphuric acid alkylation process, BAT is to reduce the use of sulphuric acid by regenerating the spent acid and to neutralise the waste water generated by this process before routing to waste water treatment.</td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>In order to prevent and reduce the emissions of hazardous substances to air and water from base oil production processes, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.
<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i. Closed process with a solvent recovery</td><td>Process where the solvent, after being used during base oil manufacturing (e.g. in extraction, dewaxing units), is recovered through distillation and stripping steps.
See Section 1.20.7, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr></table></td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>ii. Multi-effect extraction solvent-based process</td><td>Solvent extraction process including several stages of evaporation (e.g. double or triple effect) for a lower loss of containment</td><td>Generally applicable to new units. The use of a triple effect process may be restricted to non-fouling feed stocks</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. Extraction unit processes using less hazardous substances</td><td>Design (new plants) or implement changes (into existing) so that the plant operates a solvent extraction process with the use of a less hazardous solvent: e.g. converting furfural or phenol extraction into the n-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) process</td><td>Generally applicable to new units. Converting existing units to another solvent-based process with different physico-chemical properties may require substantial modifications</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv. Catalytic processes based on hydrogenation</td><td>Processes based on conversion of undesired compounds via catalytic hydrogenation similar to hydrotreatment.</td><td>Generally applicable to new units</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>In order to prevent and reduce emissions to air from the bitumen production process, BAT is to treat the gaseous overhead by using one of the techniques given below
<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Thermal oxidation of gaseous overhead over 800 °C</td><td>See Section 1.20.6, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable for the bitumen blowing unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Wet scrubbing of gaseous overhead</td><td>See Section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable for the bitumen blowing unit</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">BAT conclusions for the fluid catalytic cracking process</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
24	**In order to prevent or reduce NO_X emissions to air from the catalytic cracking process (regenerator), BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the BAT Conclusions.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
25	**In order to reduce dust and metals emissions to air from the catalytic cracking process (regenerator), BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
26	**In order to prevent or reduce SO_X emissions to air from the catalytic cracking process (regenerator), BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
27	**In order to reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions to air from the catalytic cracking process (regenerator), BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
28	**In order to reduce emissions of polychlorinated dibenzodioxins/furans (PCDD/F) to air from the catalytic reforming unit, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
29	**In order to reduce emissions to air from the coking production processes, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
30	**In order to reduce NO_X emissions to air from the calcining of green coke process, BAT is to use selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR).** **Description**: See section 1.20.2, Annex 1. **Applicability:** The applicability of the SNCR technique (especially with respect to residence time and temperature window) may be restricted due to the specificity of the calcining process.	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
31	**In order to reduce SO_X emissions to air from the calcining of green coke process, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
32	**In order to reduce dust emissions to air from the calcining of green coke process, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>33</td><td>In order to reduce water consumption and emissions to water from the desalting process, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques set out in the BAT Conclusion.</td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>34</td><td>BAT 34. In order to prevent or reduce NO_X emissions to air from the combustion units, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

I. Primary or process-related techniques, such as:

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">i. Selection or treatment of fuel</td></tr>
<tr><td>(a) Use of gas to replace liquid fuel</td><td>Gas generally contains less nitrogen than liquid and its combustion leads to a lower level of NO_X emissions.
See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>The applicability may be limited by the constraints associated with the availability of low sulphur gas fuels, which may be impacted by the energy policy of the Member State</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b) Use of low nitrogen refinery fuel oil (RFO) e.g. by RFO selection or by hydrotreatment of RFO</td><td>Refinery fuel oil selection favours low nitrogen liquid fuels among the possible sources to be used at the unit. Hydrotreatment aims at reducing the sulphur, nitrogen and metal contents of the fuel.
See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>Applicability is limited by the availability of low nitrogen liquid fuels, hydrogen production and hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) treatment capacity (e.g. amine and Claus units)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">ii. Combustion modifications</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>NA

NA

NA</td><td>See below

Gas used as fuel where possible. Commercial low sulphur diesel used in small quantities for emergency back-up fuel supply only.

RFO not used on site.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement			Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	(a) Staged combustion: • air staging • fuel staging	See section 1.20.2, Annex 1.	Fuel staging for mixed or liquid firing may require a specific burner design	NA		
	(b) Optimisation of combustion	See section 1.20.2, Annex 1.	Generally applicable	CC	Burner management systems in place for combustion plant. Quarterly process monitoring of combustion plant to check that plant is set up for optimum combustion conditions.	
	(c) Flue-gas recirculation	See section 1.20.2, Annex 1.	Applicable through the use of specific burners with internal recirculation of the flue-gas. The applicability may be restricted to retrofitting external flue-gas recirculation to units with a forced/induced draught mode of operation	NA		
	(d) Diluent injection	See section 1.20.2, Annex 1.	Applicable for gas turbines where appropriate inert diluents are available	NA		
	(e) Use of low-NO_X burners (LNB)	See section 1.20.2, Annex 1.	Generally applicable for new units taking into account, the fuel-specific limitation (e.g. for heavy oil). For existing units, applicability may be restricted by the complexity caused by site-specific conditions e.g. furnaces design, surrounding devices. In very specific cases, substantial	NA	Low NOx burners installed on regeneration plant and gas turbine	

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	modifications may be required. The applicability may be restricted for furnaces in the delayed coking process, due to possible coke generation in the furnaces. In gas turbines, the applicability is restricted to low hydrogen content fuels (generally < 10 %)			
	II. Secondary or end-of-pipe techniques, such as:			
	Technique / **Description** / **Applicability** i. Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) / See section 1.20.2, Annex 1. / Generally applicable for new units. For existing units, the applicability may be constrained due to the requirements for significant space and optimal reactant injection	NA	SCR due to be installed on LCP gas turbine though use of commercial fuel so considered out of scope.	
	ii. Selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) / See section 1.20.2, Annex 1. / Generally applicable for new units. For existing units, the applicability may be constrained by the requirement for the temperature window and the residence time to be reached by reactant injection	NA		
	iii. Low temperature oxidation / See section 1.20.2, Annex 1. / The applicability may be limited by the need for			

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)

		additional scrubbing capacity and by the fact that ozone generation and the associated risk management need to be properly addressed. The applicability may be limited by the need for additional waste water treatment and related cross-media effects (e.g. nitrate emissions) and by an insufficient supply of liquid oxygen (for ozone generation). For existing units, the applicability of the technique may be limited by space availability
iv. SNO_X combined technique	See section 1.20.4, Annex 1.	Applicable only for high flue-gas (e.g. > 800 000 Nm3/h) flow and when combined NO_X and SO_X abatement is needed

NA

NA

BAT- associated emission levels: See Table 9, Table 10 and Table 11

Table 9 BAT-associated emission levels for NO_X emissions to air from a gas turbine

Parameter	Type of equipment	BAT-AEL (1) (monthly average) mg/Nm³ at 15% O_2
NOx, expressed as NO_2	Gas turbine (including combined cycle gas	40 - 120 (existing gas turbine)

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	turbine – CCGT) and integrated gasification combined cycle turbine (IGCC)) | 20 - 50 (new turbine) (2) (1) BAT-AEL refers to combined emissions from the gas turbine and the supplementary firing recovery boiler, where present (2) For fuel with high H_2 content (i.e. above 10%), the upper end of the range is 75 mg/Nm^3	NA	NOx limit specified as 50mg/m^3 for gas turbine in existing permit and carried out to consolidation though runs on commercial fuel so out of scope of BAT Conclusions.	
	Table 10 BAT- associated emission levels for NOX emissions to air from a gas-fired combustion unit, with the exception of gas turbines **Parameter:** | **Type of combustion** | **BAT-AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm^3** NOx, expressed as NO_2 | Gas firing | 30 - 150 for existing unit (1) 30 - 100 for new unit (1) For an existing unit using high air pre-heat (i.e. > 200 C) or with H2 content in the fuel gas higher that 50% the upper end of the BAT-AEL range is 200 mg/Nm^3	FC	BAT AEL of 150mg/m^3 set for hot oil boilers and dew point regeneration heater.	
	Table 11 BAT –associated emission levels for NO_X emissions to air from a multi-fuel fired combustion unit with the exception of gas turbines **Parameter:** | **Type of combustion** | **BAT-AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm^3** NO_X expressed as NO_2 | Multi-fuel fired combustion unit | 30 -3—for existing unit (1) (2)	NA	No multi fuel firing on site.	

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(1) For existing units < 100 MW firing fuel oil with a nitrogen content higher that 0.5% (w/w) or with liquid firing > 50% or using air preheating values up to 450 mg/Nm^3 may occur
(2) The lower end of the range can be achieved by using the SCR technique

The associated monitoring is in BAT 4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce dust and metal emissions to air from the combustion units, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

I. Primary or process-related techniques, such as:

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Selection or treatment of fuel</td></tr>
<tr><td>(a) Use of gas to replace liquid fuel</td><td>Gas instead of liquid combustion leads to lower level of dust emissions
See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>The applicability may be limited by the constraints associated with the availability of low sulphur fuels such as natural gas which may be impacted by the energy policy of the Member State</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b) Use of low sulphur refinery fuel oil (RFO) e.g. by RFO selection or by hydro-treatment of RFO</td><td>Refinery fuel oil selection favours low sulphur liquid fuels among the possible sources to be used at the unit.
Hydrotreatment aims at reducing the sulphur, nitrogen and metal contents of the fuel</td><td>The applicability may be limited by the availability of low sulphur liquid fuels, hydrogen production and the hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) treatment capacity (e.g. amine and Claus units)</td></tr>
</table></td><td>NA

NA</td><td>Gas used as fuel where possible. Commercial low sulphur diesel used in small quantities for emergency back-up fuel supply only.

RFO not used on site</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.			
	Combustion modifications			
	(a) Optimisation of combustion: See section 1.20.2, Annex 1. — Generally applicable to all types of combustion	NA	Burner management systems in place for combustion plant. Quarterly process monitoring of combustion plant to check that plant is set up for optimum combustion conditions.	
	(b) Atomisation of liquid fuel: Use of high pressure to reduce the droplet size of liquid fuel. Recent optimal burner designs generally include steam atomisation — Generally applicable to liquid fuel firing	NA	No liquid fuel firing	
	II Secondary or end-of-pipe techniques, such as:			
	Technique / **Description** / **Applicability**			
	i. Electrostatic precipitator (ESP): See section 1.20.1, Annex 1. — For existing units, the applicability may be limited by space availability	NA	i, ii and iii NA as gas fuel use only	
	ii. Third stage blowback filter: See section 1.20.1, Annex 1. — Generally applicable			

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	iii. Wet scrubbing — See section 1.20.1, Annex 1. — The applicability may be limited in arid areas and in the case where by-products from treatment (including e.g. waste water with a high level of salt) cannot be reused or appropriately disposed of. For existing units, the applicability of the technique may be limited by space availability iv. Centrifugal washers — See section 1.20.1, Annex 1. — Generally applicable **Table 12 BAT – associated emission levels of dust emissions to air from a multi-fuel fired combustion unit with the exception of gas turbines** **Parameter** / **Type of combustion** / **BAT-AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm³** Dust / Multi-fuel firing / 5 – 50 for existing unit (1) (2) Dust / Multi-fuel firing / 5 – 25 for new unit < 50 MW (1) The lower end of the range is achievable for units with the use of end-of-pipe techniques (2) The upper end of the range refers to the use of a high percentage of oil burning and where only primary techniques are applicable The associated monitoring is in BAT 4	NA	No multi fuel firing on site.	

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>36</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce SO_X emissions to air from the combustion units, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

I. Primary or process-related techniques

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Use of gas to replace liquid fuel</td><td>See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>The applicability may be limited by the constraints associated with the availability of low sulphur fuels such as natural gas, which may be impacted by the energy policy of the Member State</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Treatment of refinery fuel gas (RFG)</td><td>Residual H2S concentration in RFG depends on the treatment process parameter, e.g. the amine-scrubbing pressure.
See Section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>For low calorific gas containing carbonyl sulphide (COS) e.g. from coking units, a converter may be required prior to H_2S removal</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. Use of low sulphur refinery fuel oil (RFO) e.g. by RFO selection or by hydrotreatment of RFO</td><td>Refinery fuel oil selection favours low sulphur liquid fuels among the possible sources to be used at the unit.
Hydrotreatment aims at reducing the sulphur, nitrogen and</td><td>The applicability is limited by the availability of low sulphur liquid fuels, hydrogen production and the hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) treatment capacity (e.g. amine and Claus units</td></tr>
</table></td><td>NA

NA

NA

NA</td><td>Gas used in preference to liquid fuels.

No RFO used on site</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)

	metal contents of the fuel. See Section 1.20.3, Annex 1.	

II. Secondary or end-of-pipe techniques

Technique	Description	Applicability
i. Non-regenerative scrubbing	Wet scrubbing or seawater scrubbing. See Section 1.20.3, Annex 1.	The applicability may be limited in arid areas and in the case where the by-products from treatment (including e.g. waste water with high level of salts) cannot be reused or appropriately disposed of. For existing units, the applicability of the technique may be limited by space availability

NA

Table 13 BAT – associated emission levels for SO_2 emissions to air from combustion unit firing refinery fuel gas (RFG), with the exception of gas turbines

Parameter	BAT-AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm^3
SO2	5 – 35 ([1])
(1) In the specific configuration of RFG treatment with a low scrubber operative pressure and with refinery fuel gas with an H/C molar ratio above 5, the upper end of the BAT-AEL range can be as high as 45 mg/Nm3	

NA

RFG not used as fuel on site.

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The associated monitoring is in BAT 4

Table 14 BAT- associated emission levels for SO_2 emissions to air from multi-fuel fired combustion units, with the exception of gas turbines and stationary engines

<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>BAT-AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm^3</th></tr><tr><td>SO_2</td><td>35 - 600</td></tr></table>
The associated monitoring is in BAT 4</td><td>NA</td><td>No multi fuel firing on site.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>37</td><td>In order to reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions to air from the combustion units, BAT is to use a combustion operation control.

Description: See section 1.20.5, Annex 1.

Table 15 BAT – associated emission levels for carbon monoxide emissions to air from combustion unit

<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>BAT- AEL (monthly average) mg/Nm^3</th></tr><tr><td>Carbon monoxide expressed as CO</td><td>$\leq$ 100</td></tr></table>
Associated monitoring is in BAT 4.</td><td>FC</td><td>The hot oil boilers and regen heater will meet BAT AEL and the BAT AEL and associated monitoring has been included in the permit.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>38</td><td>In order to reduce emissions to air from the etherification process, BAT is to ensure the appropriate treatment of process off-gases by routing them to the refinery fuel gas system.</td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>39</td><td>In order to prevent upset of the biotreatment, BAT is to use a storage tank and an appropriate unit production plan management to control the toxic components dissolved content (e.g. methanol, formic acid, ethers) of the waste water stream prior to final treatment.</td><td>NA</td><td>We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
40	**In order to reduce emissions to air of chlorinated compounds, BAT is to optimise the use of chlorinated organic compounds used to maintain catalyst activity when such a process is in place or to use non-chlorinated catalytic systems.**	NA	We agree this BAT Conclusion is not applicable to the relevant activities carried out at this installation.	NA
41	**In order to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions to air from the natural gas plant, BAT is to apply BAT 54.**	NA	See 54 below Sulphur dioxide levels are managed by capturing and converting in sulphuric acid. If the gas is sweet the sulphur is low.	2.3.1
42	**In order to reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions to air from the natural gas plant, BAT is to apply BAT 34**	CC	See 34 above	2.3.1
43	**In order to prevent emissions of mercury when present in raw natural gas, BAT is to remove the mercury and recover the mercury-containing sludge for waste disposal.**	CC	Operator has specified that Morcambe Gas only contains small amounts of mercury. Mercury is removed in an adsorber prior to the Nitrogen Removal Unit (NRU). Waste activated carbon from the NRU is sent for mercury recovery.	2.3.1
44	**In order to prevent or reduce waste water flow generation from the distillation process, BAT is to use liquid ring vacuum pumps or surface condensers.** **Applicability**. May not be applicable in some retrofit cases. For new units, vacuum pumps, either in or not in combination with the steam ejectors, may be needed to achieve a high volume (10 mm Hg). Also, a spare should be available in case the vacuum pump fails.	NA	There are no distillation processes on site that generate wastewater.	2.3.1
45	**In order to prevent or reduce water pollution from the distillation process, BAT is to route sour water to the stripping unit.**	CC	Methanol / water from Rivers is stripped of hydrogen sulphide prior to recovery of the methanol.	2.3.1

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
46	In order to prevent or reduce emissions to air from distillation units, BAT is to ensure the appropriate treatment of process off-gases, especially incondensable off-gases, by acid gas removal prior to further use. **Applicability**. Generally applicable for crude and vacuum distillation units. May not be applicable for standalone lubricant and bitumen refineries, with emissions of less than 1 t/d of sulphur compounds. In specific refinery configurations, applicability may be restricted, due to the need for e.g. large piping, compressors or additional amine treating capacity.	NA	The only distillation process is the methanol / water processing.	2.3.1
47	**In order to reduce emissions to air from the products treatment process, BAT is to ensure the appropriate disposal of off-gases, especially odorous spent air from sweetening units, by routing them to destruction, e.g. by incineration.** **Applicability**. Generally applicable to products treatment processes where the gas streams can be safely processed to the destruction units. May not be applicable to sweetening units, due to safety reasons.	CC	Waste gases are either flared or waste gases from the CO_2 removal process are routed to the CO_2 incinerator.	2.3.1
48	**In order to reduce waste and waste water generation when a products treatment process using caustic is in place, BAT is to use cascading caustic solution and a global management of spent caustic, including recycling after appropriate treatment, e.g. by stripping.**	CC	The condensate sweeting process uses a mericem fibre film contractor process where the caustic is cascaded and recycled until spent.	2.3.1
49	**In order to reduce VOC emissions to air from the storage of volatile liquid hydrocarbon compounds, BAT is to use floating roof storage tanks equipped with high efficiency seals or a fixed roof tank connected to a vapour recovery system.** **Description**. High efficiency seals are specific devices for limiting losses of vapour e.g. improved primary seals, additional multiple (secondary or tertiary) seals (according to quantity emitted). **Applicability**. The applicability of high efficiency seals may be restricted for retrofitting tertiary seals in existing tanks.	CC	The condensate tanks have floating roofs with high efficiency seals for limiting vapour loss.	2.3.1

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>In order to reduce VOC emissions to air from the storage of volatile liquid hydrocarbon compounds, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i. Manual crude oil tank cleaning</td><td>Oil tank cleaning is performed by workers entering the tank and removing sludge manually</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Use of a closed-loop system</td><td>For internal inspections, tanks are periodically emptied, cleaned and rendered gas-free. This cleaning includes dissolving the tank bottom. Closed-loop systems that can be combined with end-of-pipe mobile abatement techniques prevent or reduce VOC emissions</td><td>The applicability may be limited by e.g. the type of residues, tank roof construction or tank materials</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>51</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce emissions to soil and groundwater from the storage of liquid hydrocarbon compounds, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>i. Maintenance programme including corrosion monitoring, prevention and control</td><td>A management system including leak detection and operational controls to prevent overfilling, inventory control and risk-based inspection</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr></table></td><td>FC</td><td>Hardstanding and bunding in place where required except for CSF which does not have adequate secondary containment in place for condensate. The operator plans to and is required to relocate the storage to an alternative location with adequate containment.</td><td>1.1
2.3.1
3.2.3</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement			Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
		procedures on tanks at intervals to prove their integrity, and maintenance to improve tank containment. It also includes a system response to spill consequences to act before spills can reach the groundwater. To be especially reinforced during maintenance periods				
	ii. Double bottomed tanks	A second impervious bottom that provides a measure of protection against releases from the first material	Generally applicable for new tanks and after an overhaul of existing tanks (1)			
	iii. Impervious membrane liners	A continuous leak barrier under the entire bottom surface of the tank	Generally applicable for new tanks and after an overhaul of existing tanks ([1])			
	iv. Sufficient tank farm bund containment	A tank farm bund is designed to contain large spills potentially caused by a shell rupture or overfilling (for both environmental and safety reasons). Size and associated building rules are generally defined by local regulations	Generally applicable			

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(1) Techniques ii and iii may be generally applicable where tanks are dedicated to products that require heat for liquid handling (e.g. bitumen) and where no leak is likely because of solidification</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>52</td><td>In order to prevent or reduce VOC emissions to air from loading and unloading operations of volatile liquid hydrocarbon compounds, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below to achieve a recovery rate of at least 95 %.

<table><tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr><tr><td>Vapour recovery by:
i. Condensation
ii. Absorption
iii. Adsorption
iv. Membrane separation
v. Hybrid systems</td><td>See section 1.20.6, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable to loading/unloading operations where annual throughput is > 5 000 m^3/yr. Not applicable to loading/unloading operations for sea-going vessels with an annual throughput < 1 million m^3/yr (1)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(1) A vapour destruction unit (e.g. by incineration) may be substituted for a vapour recovery unit, if vapour recovery is unsafe or technically impossible because of the volume of return vapour</td></tr></table>
Table 16 BAT- associated emission levels for non-methane VOC and benzene emissions to air from loading and unloading operations of volatile liquid hydrocarbon compounds

<table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>BAT-AEL (hourly average) (1)</th></tr><tr><td>NMVOC</td><td>0.15 - 10g/Nm^3 (2) (3)</td></tr><tr><td>Benzene (3)</td><td><1 mg/Nm^3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">(1) Hourly values in continuous operation expressed and measured according to Directive 94/63/EA
(2) Lower value achievable with two-stage hybrid systems. Upper value achievable with single-stage adsorption or membrane system</td></tr></table></td><td>NA</td><td>Not applicable – loading and unloading of condensate takes place at the condensate storage facility but the operator has confirmed this will not operate for a significant period post the implementation date – this is confirmed via an improvement condition. The change to this set up will require a variation application and demonstration that the applicable BAT Conclusions are complied with.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(3) Benzene monitoring may not be necessary where emissions of NMVOC are at the lower end of the range.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>53</td><td>In order to reduce emissions to water from visbreaking and other thermal processes, BAT is to ensure the appropriate treatment of waste water streams by applying the techniques of BAT 11.</td><td>NA</td><td>Visbreaking and other thermal processes are not carried out on site.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>54</td><td>In order to reduce sulphur emissions to air from off-gases containing hydrogen sulphides (H_2S), BAT is to use all of the techniques given below.

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Acid gas removal e.g. by amine treating</td><td>See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Sulphur recovery unit (SRU), e.g. by Claus process</td><td>See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. Tail gas treatment unit (TGTU)</td><td>See section 1.20.3, Annex 1.</td><td>For retrofitting existing SRU, the applicability may be limited by the SRU size and configuration of the units and the type of sulphur recovery process already in place</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">(1) My not be applicable for stand-alone lubricant or bitumen refineries with a release of sulphur compounds of less than 1 t/d</td></tr>
</table>
Table 17 BAT-associated environmental performance levels for a waste gas sulphur (H_2S) recovery system

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>BAT-associated environmental performance level (monthly average)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Acid gas removal</td><td>Achieve hydrogen sulphides (H2S) removal in the treated RFG in order to meet gas firing BAT-AEL for BAT 36</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>CC

CC

NA

FC</td><td>Hydrogen sulphide is removed from the gas stream by an amine system.

Sulphuric acid plant on site

Not applicable on site.

BAT AELs for SO_2 specified in permit.</td><td>2.3.1 and 2.3.10</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>BAT Conclusion Number</th><th>Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Status NA/ CC / FC / NC</th><th>Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement</th><th>Relevant permit condition(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Sulphur recovery efficiency (1)</td><td>New unit: 99.5 – > 99.9 %
Existing unit: ≥ 98.5 %</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(1) Sulphur recovery efficiency is calculated over the whole treatment chain (including SRU and TGTU) as the fraction of sulphur in the feed that is recovered in the sulphur stream routed to the collection pots. When the applied technique does not include a recovery of sulphur (e.g. seawater scrubber) it refers to the sulphur removal efficiency, as the % of sulphur removed by the whole treatment chain</td></tr>
</table>

The associated monitoring is described in BAT 4.</td><td>CC</td><td>Commissioning report submitted under improvement condition IC15 specifies that the conversion was 99.63%.

The process monitoring table S3.1 specifies that the conversion based on mass of sulphur dioxide feed to converter must be a minimum of 99.5% during steady state operation.

However, sulphuric acid plants aren’t covered by the BREF.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>55</td><td>In order to prevent emissions to air from flares, BAT is to use flaring only for safety reasons or for non-routine operational conditions (e.g. start-ups, shutdown).</td><td>FC</td><td>Gas is flared for safety reasons e.g. purging of systems to ensure no oxygen enters it.

Flaring levels are tracked on a daily basis as a key performance indicator.

Improvement conditions IC22 and IC23 included in the permit and relate to flaring events and minimisation of these.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>56</td><td>In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use the techniques given below.

<table>
<tr><th>Technique</th><th>Description</th><th>Applicability</th></tr>
<tr><td>i. Correct plant design</td><td>See section 1.20.7, Annex 1.</td><td>Applicable to new units.
Flare gas recovery system may be retrofitted in existing units</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii. Plant management</td><td>See section 1.20.7, Annex 1.</td><td>Generally applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii. Correct flaring devices design</td><td>See section 1.20.7, Annex 1.</td><td>Applicable to new units</td></tr>
</table></td><td>FC

NA

CC

NA

CC</td><td>Flare gas recovery system not applicable in this situation.

Applicable to new units.

Preventative maintenance system in place.

Applicable to new units

Flare flow metered for monitoring and reporting purposes.</td><td>2.3.1</td></tr>
</table>

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	iv. Monitoring and reporting — See section 1.20.7, Annex 1. — Generally applicable			
57	**In order to achieve an overall reduction of NO_X emissions to air from combustion units and fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) units, BAT is to use an integrated emission management technique as an alternative to applying BAT 24 and BAT 34.** **Description:** The technique consists of managing NO_X emissions from several or all combustion units and FCC units on a refinery site in an integrated manner, by implementing and operating the most appropriate combination of BAT across the different units concerned and monitoring the effectiveness thereof, in such a way that the resulting total emissions are equal to or lower than the emissions that would be achieved through a unit-by-unit application of the BAT-AELs referred to in BAT 24 and BAT 34. This technique is especially suitable to oil refining sites: • with a recognised site complexity, multiplicity of combustion and process units interlinked in terms of their feedstock and energy supply; • with frequent process adjustments required in function of the quality of the crude received; • with a technical necessity to use a part of process residues as internal fuels, causing frequent adjustments of the fuel mix according to process requirements. **BAT-associated emission levels: See Table 18.** In addition, for each new combustion unit or new FCC unit included in the integrated emission management system, the BAT-AELs set out under BAT 24 and BAT 34 remain applicable. **Table 18 BAT associated emission levels for NOX emissions to air when applying BAT 58**	NA	The Applicant has specified that this BAT conclusion will not be relied on for the management of NO_X emissions. The implementation of BAT 36 will be adequate for compliance. See BAT 36.	2.3.1

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	The BAT-AEL for NO_x emissions from the units concerned by BAT 57, expressed in mg/Nm_3 as a monthly average value, is equal to or less than the weighted average of the NO_x concentrations (expressed in mg/Nm_3 as a monthly average) that would be achieved by applying in practice at each of those units techniques that would enable the units concerned to meet the following: (a) for catalytic cracking process (regenerator) units: the BAT-AEL range set out in Table 4 (BAT 24); (b) for combustion units burning refinery fuels alone or simultaneously with other fuels: the BAT-AEL ranges set out in Tables 9, 10 and 11 (BAT 34). This BAT-AEL is expressed by the following formula: Σ [(flue gas flow rate of the unit concerned) x (NO_x concentration that would be achieved for that unit)] --- Σ(flue gas flow rate of all units concerned) Notes 1. The applicable reference conditions for oxygen are those specified in Table 1. 2. The weighing of the emission levels of the individual units is done on the basis of the flue-gas flow rate of the unit concerned, expressed as a monthly average value (Nm^3/hour), which is representative for the normal operation of that unit within the refinery installation (applying the reference conditions under Note 1). 3. In case of substantial and structural fuel changes which are affecting the applicable BAT-AEL for a unit or other substantial and structural changes in the nature or functioning of the units concerned, or in case of their replacement or extension or the addition of combustion units or FCC units, the BAT-AEL defined in Table 18 needs to be adjusted accordingly.			

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	Monitoring associated with BAT 57 BAT for monitoring emissions of NO_x under an integrated emission management technique is as in BAT 4, complemented with the following: • a monitoring plan including a description of the processes monitored, a list of the emission sources and source streams (products, waste gases) monitored for each process and a description of the methodology (calculations, measurements) used and the underlying assumptions and associated level of confidence; • continuous monitoring of the flue-gas flow rates of the units concerned, either through direct measurement or by an equivalent method; • a data management system for collecting, processing and reporting all monitoring data needed to determine the emissions from the sources covered by the integrated emission management technique.			
58	**In order to achieve an overall reduction of SO_2 emissions to air from combustion units, fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) units and waste gas sulphur recovery units, BAT is to use an integrated emission management technique as an alternative to applying BAT 26, BAT 36 and BAT 54.** **Description:** The technique consists of managing SO_2 emissions from several or all combustion units, FCC units and waste gas sulphur recovery units on a refinery site in an integrated manner, by implementing and operating the most appropriate combination of BAT across the different units concerned and monitoring the effectiveness thereof, in such a way that the resulting total emissions are equal to or lower than the emissions that would be achieved through a unit-by-unit application of the BAT-AELs referred to in BAT 26 and BAT 36 as well as the BAT-AEPL set out under BAT 54. This technique is especially suitable to oil refining sites:	NA	The Applicant has specified that this BAT conclusion will not be relied on for the management of SO_2 emissions. Implementation of BAT 36 will be adequate for compliance. See BAT 34.	2.3.1

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	• with a recognised site complexity, multiplicity of combustion and process units interlinked in terms of their feedstock and energy supply; • with frequent process adjustments required in function of the quality of the crude received; • with a technical necessity to use a part of process residues as internal fuels, causing frequent adjustments of the fuel mix according to process requirements. **BAT associated emission level**: See Table 19. In addition, for each new combustion unit, new FCC unit or new waste gas sulphur recovery unit included in the integrated emission management system, the BAT-AELs set out under BAT 26 and BAT 36 and the BAT- AEPL set out under BAT 54 remain applicable. **Table 19 BAT associated emission level for SO_2 when applying BAT 58** The BAT-AEL for SO_2 emissions from the units concerned by BAT 58, expressed in mg/Nm_3 as a monthly average value, is equal to or less than the weighted average of the SO_2 concentrations (expressed in mg/Nm_3 as a monthly average) that would be achieved by applying in practice at each of those units techniques that would enable the units concerned to meet the following: (a) for catalytic cracking process (regenerator) units: the BAT-AEL ranges set out in Table 6 (BAT 26); (b) for combustion units burning refinery fuels alone or simultaneously with other fuels: the BAT-AEL ranges set out in Table 13 and in Table 14 (BAT 36); and (c) for waste gas sulphur recovery units: the BAT-AEPL ranges set out in Table 17 (BAT 54). This BAT-AEL is expressed by the following formula:			

BAT Conclusion Number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	Status NA/ CC / FC / NC	Assessment of the installation capability and any alternative techniques proposed by the operator to demonstrate compliance with the BAT Conclusion requirement	Relevant permit condition(s)
	$\frac{\Sigma\ [(\text{flue gas flow rate of the unit concerned}) \times (SO_2 \text{ concentration that would be achieved for that unit})]}{\Sigma(\text{flue gas flow rate of all units concerned})}$ Notes: 1. The applicable reference conditions for oxygen are those specified in Table 1. 2. The weighing of the emission levels of the individual units is done on the basis of the flue-gas flow rate of the unit concerned, expressed as the monthly average value (Nm^3/hour), which is representative for the normal operation of that unit within the refinery installation (applying the reference conditions under Note 1). 3. In case of substantial and structural fuel changes which are affecting the applicable BAT-AEL for a unit or other substantial and structural changes in the nature or functioning of the units concerned, or in case of their replacement, extension or the addition of combustion, FCC, or waste gas sulphur recovery units, the BAT-AEL defined in Table 19 needs to be adjusted accordingly.			

6 Review and assessment of derogation requests made by the operator in relation to BAT Conclusions which include an associated emission level (AEL) value

As part of their Regulation 60 Notice response, the operator did not request a derogation from compliance with the AEL values included in the BAT Conclusions.

6.1 Derogation from BAT

The operator did not apply for any derogations from BAT.

7 Emissions to Water

The consolidated permit incorporates the current discharges to controlled waters identified as W1 to W4 from the main site and W5 from the condensate storage facility. The emissions from emission points W1 to W4 consist of surface water run-off and no process effluent. The BAT AELs for emissions to water are therefore not applicable. Where monitoring requirements were specified in the permit previously for these points they have been retained except for those relating to SMT which is undergoing decommissioning.

Emission point W5 is the discharge point from the condensate facility. The BAT AELs for emissions to surface water were incorporated for this emission point through a previous variation (V007). However, we have updated these through this permit review to reflect that the AELs are annual averages. We have also removed vanadium as a parameter required for monitoring as this is unlikely to be associated with a gas refinery.

8 Additional IED Chapter II requirements or changes made as part of this variation:

IED Chapter II requirements

Condition 3.1.3 relating to protection of soil, groundwater and groundwater monitoring, has been added in compliance with IED requirements. Conditions 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 relating to notifications have been amended in compliance with IED requirements.

Improvement conditions relating to operation of the SCR unit

During determination of the review it was established that the operator needed to carry out additional work to ensure that the SCR unit can be operated with the applicable Chapter III ELVs specified in the permit. This resulted from concerns regarding the heat produced during start up phase when the cryogenic system has to reduce in temperature in order to become operational. This includes investigating the option for using the amine regeneration system as a head sink which has been specified as a requirement in improvement condition IC27. Improvement condition IC26 has also been included which requires the operator to define the operational parameters of the cryogenic system including start up.

9 Review and assessment of changes that are not part of the BAT Conclusions derived permit review.

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

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail
Confidential information	No claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has been made.
Identifying confidential information	We have not identified information provided as part of the review process that we consider to be confidential. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on commercial confidentiality.
Scope of consultation	The consultation requirements were reviewed and did not need to be implemented. The decision was taken in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations and our public participation statement.
Control of the facility	We are satisfied that the operator is the person who will have control over the operation of the facility after the issue of the consolidation. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on legal operator for environmental permits.
Applicable directives	All applicable European directives have been considered in the determination of the application.
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).
Operating techniques	We have reviewed the techniques, where relevant to the BAT Conclusions, used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes. We consider that the emission limits included in the installation permit reflect the BAT for the sector.
Updating permit conditions during consolidation	We have updated previous permit conditions to those in the new generic permit template as part of permit consolidation. The operator has agreed that the new conditions are acceptable.
Improvement conditions	Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to impose improvement conditions. See section 2.2 above.
Incorporating the application	We have specified that the applicant must operate the installation 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.

Aspect considered	Justification / Detail
Emission limits	We have decided that emission limits should be set for the parameters listed in the permit. It is considered that the ELVs/ equivalent parameters or technical measures described above will ensure that significant pollution of the environment is prevented and a high level of protection for the environment secured.
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.
Reporting	We have specified reporting in the permit. We made these decisions in accordance with the relevant guidance.
Management system	There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions. The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.
Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 – Growth duty	We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit. Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says: "The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation." We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections. We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

Annex 1: BAT conclusions for the Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas.

BAT conclusions for the Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas - Glossary

1.20 Description of techniques for the prevention and control of emissions to air.

1.20.1 Dust

Technique	Description
Electrostatic precipitator (ESP)	Electrostatic precipitators operate such that particles are charged and separated under the influence of an electrical field. Electrostatic precipitators are capable of operating under a wide range of conditions. Abatement efficiency may depend on the number of fields, residence time (size), catalyst properties and upstream particles removal devices. At FCC units, 3-field ESPs and 4-field ESPs are commonly used. ESPs may be used on a dry mode or with ammonia injection to improve the particle collection. For the calcining of green coke, the ESP capture efficiency may be reduced due to the difficulty for coke particles to be electrically charged
Multistage cyclone separators	Cyclonic collection device or system installed following the two stages of cyclones. Generally known as a third stage separator, common configuration consists of a single vessel containing many conventional cyclones or improved swirl-tube technology. For FCC, performance mainly depends on the particle concentration and size distribution of the catalyst fines downstream of the regenerator internal cyclones
Centrifugal washers	Centrifugal washers combine the cyclone principle and an intensive contact with water e.g. venturi washer
Third stage blowback filter	Reverse flow (blowback) ceramic or sintered metal filters where, after retention at the surface as a cake, the solids are dislodged by initiating a reverse flow. The dislodged solids are then purged from the filter system

1.20.2. Nitrogen oxides (NO_X)

Technique	Description
Combustion modifications	
Staged combustion	– Air staging — involves substoichiometric firing in a first step and the subsequent addition of the remaining air or oxygen into the furnace to complete combustion – Fuel staging — a low impulse primary flame is developed in the port neck; a secondary flame covers the root of the primary flame reducing its core temperature
Flue-gas recirculation	Reinjection of waste gas from the furnace into the flame to reduce the oxygen content and therefore the temperature of the flame. Special burners using the internal recirculation of combustion gases to cool the root of the flames and reduce the oxygen content in the hottest part of the flames
Use of low-NO_X burners (LNB)	The technique (including ultra-low-NO_X burners) is based on the principles of reducing peak flame temperatures, delaying but completing the combustion and increasing the heat transfer (increased emissivity of the flame). It may be associated with a modified design of the furnace combustion chamber. The design of ultra-low-NOX burners (ULNB) includes combustion staging

	(air/fuel) and flue-gas recirculation. Dry low-NO_X burners (DLNB) are used for gas turbines
Optimisation of combustion	Based on permanent monitoring of appropriate combustion parameters (e.g. O_2, CO content, fuel to air (or oxygen) ratio, unburnt components), the technique uses control technology for achieving the best combustion conditions
Diluent injection	Inert diluents, e.g. flue-gas, steam, water, nitrogen added to combustion equipment reduce the flame temperature and consequently the concentration of NO_X in the flue-gases
Selective catalytic reduction (SCR)	The technique is based on the reduction of NO_X to nitrogen in a catalytic bed by reaction with ammonia (in general aqueous solution) at an optimum operating temperature of around 300-450 °C. One or two layers of catalyst may be applied. A higher NO_X reduction is achieved with the use of higher amounts of catalyst (two layers)
Selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR)	The technique is based on the reduction of NOX to nitrogen by reaction with ammonia or urea at a high temperature. The operating temperature window must be maintained between 900 °C and 1 050 °C for optimal reaction
Low temperature NO_X oxidation	The low temperature oxidation process injects ozone into a flue-gas stream at optimal temperatures below 150 °C, to oxidise insoluble NO and NO_2 to highly soluble N_2O_5. The N_2O_5 is removed in a wet scrubber by forming dilute nitric acid waste water that can be used in plant processes or neutralised for release and may need additional nitrogen removal

1.20.3. Sulphur oxides (SO_X)

Technique	Description
Treatment of refinery fuel gas (RFG)	Some refinery fuel gases may be sulphur-free at source (e.g. from catalytic reforming and isomerisation processes) but most other processes produce sulphur-containing gases (e.g. off-gases from the visbreaker, hydrotreater or catalytic cracking units). These gas streams require an appropriate treatment for gas desulphurisation (e.g. by acid gas removal — see below — to remove H_2S) before being released to the refinery fuel gas system
Refinery fuel oil (RFO)	desulphurisation by hydrotreatment In addition to selection of low-sulphur crude, fuel desulphurisation is achieved by the hydrotreatment process (see below) where hydrogenation reactions take place and lead to a reduction in sulphur content
Use of gas to replace liquid fuel	Decrease the use of liquid refinery fuel (generally heavy fuel oil containing sulphur, nitrogen, metals, etc.) by replacing it with on-site Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or refinery fuel gas (RFG) or by externally supplied gaseous fuel (e.g. natural gas) with a low level of sulphur and other undesirable substances. At the individual combustion unit level, under multi-fuel firing, a minimum level of liquid firing is necessary to ensure flame stability
Use of SO_X reducing catalysts additives	Use of a substance (e.g. metallic oxides catalyst) that transfers the sulphur associated with coke from the regenerator back to the reactor. It operates most efficiently in full combustion mode rather than in deep partial-combustion mode. NB: SO_X reducing catalysts additives might have a detrimental effect on dust emissions by increasing catalyst losses due to attrition, and on NO_X emissions by participating in CO promotion, together with the oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3

Hydrotreatment	Based on hydrogenation reactions, hydrotreatment aims mainly at producing low-sulphur fuels (e.g. 10 ppm gasoline and diesel) and optimising the process configuration (heavy residue conversion and middle distillate production). It reduces the sulphur, nitrogen and metal content of the feed. As hydrogen is required, sufficient production capacity is needed. As the technique transfer sulphur from the feed to hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) in the process gas, treatment capacity (e.g. amine and Claus units) is also a possible bottleneck
Acid gas removal e.g. by amine treating	Separation of acid gas (mainly hydrogen sulphide) from the fuel gases by dissolving it in a chemical solvent (absorption). The commonly used solvents are amines. This is generally the first step treatment needed before elemental sulphur can be recovered in the SRU
Sulphur recovery unit (SRU)	Specific unit that generally consists of a Claus process for sulphur removal of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)-rich gas streams from amine treating units and sour water strippers. SRU is generally followed by a tail gas treatment unit (TGTU) for remaining H_2S removal
Tail gas treatment unit (TGTU)	A family of techniques, additional to the SRU in order to enhance the removal of sulphur compounds. They can be divided into four categories according to the principles applied: – direct oxidation to sulphur – continuation of the Claus reaction (sub-dewpoint conditions) – oxidation to SO_2 and recovering sulphur from SO_2 – reduction to H_2S and recovery of sulphur from this H_2S (e.g. amine process)
Wet scrubbing	In the wet scrubbing process, gaseous compounds are dissolved in a suitable liquid (water or alkaline solution). Simultaneous removal of solid and gaseous compounds may be achieved. Downstream of the wet scrubber, the flue-gases are saturated with water and a separation of the droplets is required before discharging the flue-gases. The resulting liquid has to be treated by a waste water process and the insoluble matter is collected by sedimentation or filtration According to the type of scrubbing solution, it can be: – a non-regenerative technique (e.g. sodium or magnesium-based) – a regenerative technique (e.g. amine or soda solution) According to the contact method, the various techniques may require e.g.: – Venturi using the energy from inlet gas by spraying it with the liquid – packed towers, plate towers, spray chambers. Where scrubbers are mainly intended for SO_X removal, a suitable design is needed to also efficiently remove dust. The typical indicative SO_X removal efficiency is in the range 85-98 %.
Non-regenerative scrubbing	Sodium or magnesium-based solution is used as alkaline reagent to absorb SO_X generally as sulphates. Techniques are based on e.g.: — wet limestone — aqueous ammonia — seawater (see infra)
Seawater scrubbing	A specific type of non-regenerative scrubbing using the alkalinity of the seawater as solvent. Generally requires an upstream abatement of dust

Regenerative scrubbing	Use of specific SO_X absorbing reagent (e.g. absorbing solution) that generally enables the recovery of sulphur as a by-product during a regenerating cycle where the reagent is reused

1.20.4. Combined techniques (SOx, NOx and dust)

Technique	Description
Wet scrubbing	See Section 1.20.3
SNO_X combined technique	Combined technique to remove SOX, NOX and dust where a first dust removal stage (ESP) takes place followed by some specific catalytic processes. The sulphur compounds are recovered as commercial-grade concentrated sulphuric acid, while NO_X is reduced to N_2. Overall SO_X removal is in the range: 94-96,6 %. Overall NO_X removal is in the range: 87-90 %

1.20.5. Carbon monoxide (CO) Technique

Technique	Description
Combustion operation control	The increase in CO emissions due to the application of combustion modifications (primary techniques) for the reduction of NO_X emissions can be limited by a careful control of the operational parameters
Catalysts with carbon monoxide (CO) oxidation promoters	Use of a substance which selectively promotes the oxidation of CO into CO_2 (combustion
Carbon monoxide (CO) boiler	Specific post-combustion device where CO present in the flue-gas is consumed downstream of the catalyst regenerator to recover the energy It is usually used only with partial-combustion FCC units

1.20.6. Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

Technique	Description
Vapour recovery	Volatile organic compounds emissions from loading and unloading operations of most volatile products, especially crude oil and lighter products, can be abated by various techniques e.g.: – Absorption: the vapour molecules dissolve in a suitable absorption liquid (e.g. glycols or mineral oil fractions such as kerosene or reformate). The loaded scrubbing solution is desorbed by reheating in a further step. The desorbed gases must either be condensed, further processed, and incinerated or re-absorbed in an appropriate stream (e.g. of the product being recovered) – Adsorption: the vapour molecules are retained by activate sites on the surface of adsorbent solid materials, e.g. activated carbon (AC) or zeolite. The adsorbent is periodically regenerated. The resulting desorbate is then absorbed in a circulating stream of the product being recovered in a downstream wash column. Residual gas from wash column is sent to further treatment – Membrane **gas separation**: the vapour molecules are processed through selective membranes to separate the vapour/air mixture into a hydrocarbon- enriched phase

	(permeate), which is subsequently condensed or absorbed, and a hydrocarbon-depleted phase (retentate). – Two-**stage refrigeration/condensation**: by cooling of the vapour/gas mixture the vapour molecules condense and are separated as a liquid. As the humidity leads to the icing-up of the heat exchanger, a two-stage condensation process providing for alternate operation is required. – Hybrid **systems**: combinations of available techniques *NB* Absorption and adsorption processes cannot notably reduce methane emissions
Vapour destruction	Destruction of VOCs can be achieved through e.g. **thermal oxidation** (incineration) or **catalytic oxidation** when recovery is not easily feasible. Safety requirements (e.g. flame arrestors) are needed to prevent explosion. **Thermal oxidation** occurs typically in single chamber, refractory-lined oxidisers equipped with gas burner and a stack. If gasoline is present, heat exchanger efficiency is limited and preheat temperatures are maintained below 180 °C to reduce ignition risk. Operating temperatures range from 760 °C to 870 °C and residence times are typically 1 second. When a specific incinerator is not available for this purpose, an existing furnace may be used to provide the required temperature and residence times. **Catalytic oxidation** requires a catalyst to accelerate the rate of oxidation by adsorbing the oxygen and the VOCs on its surface The catalyst enables the oxidation reaction to occur at lower temperature than required by thermal oxidation: typically ranging from 320 °C to 540 °C. A first preheating step (electrically or with gas) takes place to reach a temperature necessary to initiate the VOCs catalytic oxidation. An oxidation step occurs when the air is passed through a bed of solid catalysts
LDAR (leak detection and repair) programme	An LDAR (leak detection and repair) programme is a structured approach to reduce fugitive VOC emissions by detection and subsequent repair or replacement of leaking components. Currently, sniffing (described by EN 15446) and optical gas imaging methods are available for the identification of the leaks. **Sniffing method**: The first step is the detection using hand-held VOC analysers measuring the concentration adjacent to the equipment (e.g. by using flame ionisation or photo-ionisation). The second step consists of bagging the component to carry out a direct measurement at the source of emission. This second step is sometimes replaced by mathematical correlation curves derived from statistical results obtained from a large number of previous measurements made on similar components. **Optical gas imaging methods**: Optical imaging uses small lightweight hand- held cameras which enable the visualisation of gas leaks in real time, so that they appear as 'smoke' on a video recorder together with the normal image of the component concerned to easily and rapidly locate significant VOC leaks. Active systems produce an image with a back-scattered infrared laser light reflected on the component and its surroundings. Passive systems are based on the natural infrared radiation of the equipment and its surroundings

VOC diffuse emissions monitoring	Full screening and quantification of site emissions can be undertaken with an appropriate combination of complementary methods, e.g. Solar occultation flux (SOF) or differential absorption lidar (DIAL) campaigns. These results can be used for trend evaluation in time, cross checking and updating/validation of the ongoing LDAR programme. **Solar occultation flux (SOF)**: The technique is based on the recording and spectrometric Fourier Transform analysis of a broadband infrared or ultraviolet/ visible sunlight spectrum along a given geographical itinerary, crossing the wind direction and cutting through VOC plumes. **Differential absorption LIDAR (DIAL)**: DIAL is a laser-based technique using differential adsorption LIDAR (light detection and ranging) which is the optical analogue of sonic radio wave-based RADAR. The technique relies on the back- scattering of laser beam pulses by atmospheric aerosols, and the analysis of spectral properties of the returned light collected with a telescope
High-integrity equipment	High-integrity equipment includes e.g.: – valves with double packing seals – magnetically driven pumps/compressors/agitators – pumps/compressors/agitators fitted with mechanical seals instead of packing – high-integrity gaskets (such as spiral wound, ring joints) for critical applications

1.20.7. Other techniques

Techniques to prevent or reduce emissions from flaring	**Correct plant design**: includes sufficient flare gas recovery system capacity, the use of high-integrity relief valves and other measures to use flaring only as a safety system for other than normal operations (start-up, shutdown, emergency). **Plant management**: includes organisational and control measures to reduce flaring events by balancing RFG system, using advanced process control, etc. **Flaring devices design**: includes height, pressure, assistance by steam, air or gas, type of flare tips, etc. It aims at enabling smokeless and reliable operations and ensuring an efficient combustion of excess gases when flaring from non- routine operations. **Monitoring and reporting**: Continuous monitoring (measurements of gas flow and estimations of other parameters) of gas sent to flaring and associated parameters of combustion (e.g. flow gas mixture and heat content, ratio of assistance, velocity, purge gas flow rate, pollutant emissions). Reporting of flaring events makes it possible to use flaring ratio as a requirement included in the EMS and to prevent future events. Visual remote monitoring of the flare can also be carried out by using colour TV monitors during flare events
Choice of the catalyst promoter to avoid dioxins formation	During the regeneration of the reformer catalyst, organic chloride is generally needed for effective reforming catalyst performance (to re-establish the proper chloride balance in the catalyst and to assure the correct dispersion of the metals). The choice of the appropriate chlorinated compound will have an influence on the possibility of emissions of dioxins and furans

Solvent recovery for base oil production processes	The **solvent recovery** unit consists of a distillation step where the solvents are recovered from the oil stream and a stripping step (with steam or an inert gas) in a fractionator. The solvents used may be a mixture (DiMe) of 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) and dichloromethane (DCM). In wax-processing units, solvent recovery (e.g. for DCE) is carried out using two systems: one for the deoiled wax and another one for the soft wax. Both consist of heat-integrated flashdrums and a vacuum stripper. Streams from the dewaxed oil and waxes product are stripped for removal of traces of solvents

1.21. Description of techniques for the prevention and control of emissions to water

1.21.1. Waste water pretreatment

Pretreatment of sour water streams before reuse or treatment	Send generated sour water (e.g. from distillation, cracking, coking units) to appropriate pretreatment (e.g. stripper unit)
Pretreatment of other waste water streams prior to treatment	To maintain treatment performance, appropriate pretreatment may be required

1.21.2. Waste water treatment

Removal of insoluble substances by recovering oil	These techniques generally include: – API Separators (APIs) – Corrugated Plate Interceptors (CPIs) – Parallel Plate Interceptors (PPIs) – Tilted Plate Interceptors (TPIs) – Buffer and/or equalisation tanks
Removal of insoluble substances by recovering suspended solid and dispersed oil	These techniques generally include: – Dissolved Gas Flotation (DGF) – Induced Gas Flotation (IGF) – Sand Filtration
Removal of soluble substances including biological treatment and clarification	Biological treatment techniques may include: – Fixed bed systems – Suspended bed systems. One of the most commonly used suspended bed system in refineries WWTP is the activated sludge process. Fixed bed systems may include a biofilter or trickling filter
Additional treatment step	A specific waste water treatment intended to complement the previous treatment steps e.g. for further reducing nitrogen or carbon compounds. Generally used where specific local requirements for water preservation exist.

Annex 2: Improvement Conditions

Based in the information in the Operators Regulation 60 Notice responses and our own records of the capability and performance of the installation at this site, we consider that we need to set improvement conditions so that the outcome of the techniques detailed in the BAT Conclusions are achieved by the installation. These additional improvement conditions are set out below - justifications for them are provided at the relevant section of the decision document.

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	**Requirement**	**Date**
IC21	The Operator shall submit a diffuse VOC monitoring plan to the Environment Agency for written approval. This shall include but not be limited to: • The nature of the material handled; • The sources of emissions; • Justification of the monitoring techniques selected • How the monitoring data will be recorded and reviewed The plan shall take into account the appropriate techniques for VOC monitoring specified in BAT conclusion 6 for the Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas. The Operator shall implement the approved plan and produce and submit an annual report on the results of the monitoring undertaken under the plan.	29/03/19 for submission of plan
IC22	The Operator shall submit a plan for approval to the Environment Agency to carry out flare use study for the installation (duration to be proposed by the Operator but it should be representative), which examines the following: • Frequency of flaring event • Duration of flaring event • Quantity and nature of material flared • Causes of flaring events The proposals shall be implemented by the operator from the date of approval in writing by the Environment Agency	31/05/19 for submission of plan

IC23	The Operator shall use the findings of the study to identify ways to reduce the frequency and duration of flaring events, giving particular consideration to the techniques identified in BAT 55 and BAT 56 for the refining of mineral oil and gas. The Operator shall produce a written summary of the outcomes of the flare use study and produce a flare minimisation plan. The operator shall implement the minimisation plan to a timetable agreed with the Environment Agency.	Three months from the conclusion of the flare use study undertaken following completion of IC22
IC24	The operator shall submit a written monitoring plan to the Environment Agency for approval that includes: (a) proposals to undertake representative monitoring of hazardous pollutants (as set out in the Environment Agency's Surface Water Pollution Risk Assessment guidance) in the discharge to sewer from point S1 including the parameters to be monitored, frequencies of monitoring and methods to be used; The operator shall carry out the monitoring in accordance with the Environment Agency's written approval.	31/07/2019 for submission of plan
IC25	The operator shall submit a written report to the Environment Agency for approval that includes: the results of an assessment of the impact of the emissions to surface water from the site following the treatment of the effluent at the Waste Water treatment works in accordance with the Environment Agency's Surface Water Pollution Risk Assessment Guidance available on our website. The report shall: (a) be based on the parameters monitored in IC24 above; and (b) Include proposals for appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of any emissions where the assessment determines they are liable to cause pollution, including timescales for implementation of individual measures.	31/07/2020