

Permitting decisions

Bespoke permit

We have decided to grant the permit for Mizkan Euro Limited Middleton operated by Mizkan Euro Limited.

The permit number is EPR/KP3934QC.

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

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision making process. It summarises the decision making process in the decision checklist to show how all relevant factors have been taken in to account.

This decision document provides a record of the decision making process. It:

- highlights [key issues](#) in the determination
- summarises the decision making process in the [decision checklist](#) to show how all relevant factors have been taken into account
- shows how we have considered the [consultation responses](#).

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

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit. The introductory note summarises what the permit covers.

Key issues of the decision

General Management – Environmental Management System

The installation has a bespoke Environment Management System (EMS) in place which is designed to ensure that environmental management is a high priority within the sites operations. The system addresses the appropriate design, operation and maintenance of the process plant and includes details of staff training. It is also developed and implemented to manage accidents and abnormal operations.

Odour

Odorous raw materials are consumed in the processes and the installation has the potential to cause odorous emissions through various stages of the process from receipt of raw materials, cooking and the effluent treatment plant (ETP) facility, through aerial dispersal. The nearby receptors include businesses which are located 75m east of the installation, residential properties which are located 80m west of the site, with further residential areas located 128m to the east and a school which is located 340m west of the installation.

All liquids that are received at the installation are delivered in sealed tankers. The liquids are then pumped into storage tanks via sealed pipes before being transferred to the production vessels again via sealed pipes. This means that the liquids, mainly ethanol in various percentages, are never directly exposed to the atmosphere, thus reducing the chances of odour being detected outside the site boundary.

Further to this, most production takes place within buildings. All doors and entrances are kept closed when not in use. The buildings therefore serve to contain any odorous air should it be released. The vents inside the vinegar tanks are passive vents meaning air is not constantly being released to the atmosphere, rather the air is only released to the atmosphere when the production process requires. Again, this reduces the likelihood of odour being detected outside the site boundary.

In the event that an odour complaint is received, the applicant will carry out an investigation. Should the test conclude that the complaint is valid, an investigation into the cause of the odour will be carried out and documented, along with any corrective measures.

At this time we do not require an Odour Management Plan (OMP), however the permit conditions enable the Environment Agency to request the applicant to develop and implement an OMP if deemed necessary.

Noise and vibration

A number of processes on site have the potential to cause noise and vibration; for example noise and vibration from machinery, engine noise from transport vehicles and reverse warning. The nearby receptors are detailed above in the odour section.

Most production activities take place within the production buildings. As such, the buildings act as the main form of noise and vibration attenuation. Other control measures include a machinery maintenance schedule which will, amongst other things, highlight any items that are operating above usual noise levels. In these cases, the machine will be shut down at the next available opportunity and will have work carried out on it to bring the noise levels back to normal.

Tanker deliveries are accepted onto site 24 hours a day, 5 days a week. All liquids are pumped from tanker vehicle to storage tank via sealed pipes. The operator commits to ensuring vehicles will also turn of their engines when not in use.

All production machinery is fixed to the floor and cannot move around site thus controlling unwanted vibrations.

There is a low risk of noise from the sites three boilers, however this is reduced as only one boiler will operate at a time, regular maintenance of plant and associated equipment is carried out and all boilers are housed internally providing noise attenuation.

With these control measures in place, it is unlikely that noise and vibration from Mizkan will cause nuisance to neighbours or local residents.

At this time we do not require a Noise Management Plan, however the permit conditions enable the Environment Agency to request the operator to develop and implement an NMP if deemed necessary.

Fugitive Emissions

The risk and consequence of emissions and the control of pollutants are managed through the Mizkan Euro forms and procedures, policies and standard operating procedures. Controls will include engineering controls and planned maintenance and procedures and physical barriers. The operator commits to reviewing the controls during the risk assessment process and during external and internal audits; where there is a weakness in the control methods, action will be taken to rectify the problem.

Emissions to air - Airborne dust particulates

There is a small risk of airborne dust particulates. Some activities on-site may create dust which could possibly drift off-site and cause an amenity nuisance to receptors (detailed above). The following risks have been identified and appropriate risk management had been put in place:

- The reception and transfer of grain;
- Grain handling and milling;
- Vehicle movement (vehicles may cause dust during dry weather).

Grain is transferred from an open topped vehicle into a storage tank, located within a building, via a hatch. A large sock-like device is used to direct the grain from the vehicle into the storage tank which serves to control the release of dust into the atmosphere. Grain deliveries occur once per day. In the unlikely event that a visible aerial release be detected, then the transfer of grain shall be slowed and if this doesn't help, the transfer will be paused and the causes investigated.

The handling and milling of grain also have the potential to release dust into the atmosphere. There are mechanical dust filters serving the milling room which serve to remove dust from the air stream before the air is released to the atmosphere. The filters are made from filterex polyester felt with an anti-static coating and have a mesh size of 30-50 microns. Should notification of a visible aerial emission during this process be received, then the milling process shall be stopped and the cause of the release investigated.

The applicant has agreements in place with their suppliers that tanker vehicles will arrive on site clean. Should excess dust or mud be spotted on the vehicles then they will be turned away at the entrance gate and prevented from entering site until they have been cleaned. As such, the release of dust under this scenario is controlled.

Emissions to Water

The site is positioned on sloping ground with any spillages of water or material flow via the site drainage system under gravity to two sumps located adjacent to Mills Hill Road. These sumps are equipped with level control and pumps which transfer the liquids back up to the top of the site and into two 120 tonne holding tanks. There are also a number of processes in place to ensure the sites drainage system is maintained (detailed in in the Point Source Emissions section). In the event of an internal or external spillage or storage tank failure there are further processes in place to reduce the risk of contamination of surface water, local water courses and habitats:

1. All material stored on an impermeable surface.
2. Ethanol, caustic soda and diesel tanks all have secondary containment via a concrete bund. Ethanol is immediately diluted to 70% for storage.
3. All operators trained in use of spill kits.
4. Diesel storage tank is tightly sealed and banded to prevent leaks.

Mud on the Road

Given the nature of the site, there is a requirement to keep it as clean as possible. There is a weekly cleaning rota on site which includes inspecting the conditions of the roads. Should excess dirt be found on the roads, then this will either be cleaned up by site staff or measures will be taken to get the roads cleaned by a third party.

As previously discussed the applicant also has agreements in place with their suppliers that tanker vehicles will arrive on site clean. It is therefore highly unlikely that mud, debris or waste arising from site will be deposited onto public areas outside the site. However, should any be noticed, the following remedial measures will be implemented immediately:

- The affected public areas outside the site shall be cleaned.
- The cause of the mud/debris escape investigated.

Litter

There is a weekly cleaning rota on site which includes the removal of litter from across site. In the event that litter does escape from the site, it shall be retrieved as soon as is practicable, and no later than one hour after the end of the working day. Litter barriers are not currently employed on site due to operational control of litter generation.

Refrigerant

Refrigeration is limited to chilling small rooms and to air conditioning of offices and meeting rooms. The exception is a four-pallet cold store. The refrigerants used on site are regulated by the EU and are included in the list for 'phase down'. An improvement condition has been included to ensure they will be replaced once practicable with another refrigerant suitable for use.

Control of Pest Infestations Control of Scavenging Birds and Other Scavengers

Measures shall be implemented and maintained throughout the operational life of the site to control and monitor the presence of pests on the site. There is a weekly cleaning rota for site including the removal of litter from across the site. On this type of site, insects are likely to be the biggest problem although rodents could also be a problem if control measures aren't upheld. There are a number of measures in place to prevent infestations occurring. The site has door control within operational areas. This means that doors are only open for the minimum amount of time required reducing the chances of insects from outside entering the production area. Operational areas also have insectocutors in them which attract flying insects to them before electrocuting them. The site also has regular cleaning schedules to prevent the build-up of materials that may attract insects. An inspection of the facility for pest infestations is carried out monthly by a third-party pest controller as part of a contract and shall be recorded in the appropriate location.

On detection or notification of pest infestations or scavenging animals or flocks of scavenging birds, or evidence of such, immediate action shall be taken to secure the attendance of a professional pest control contractor, to eliminate the pest infestation. The incident and the remedial action shall be recorded.

The site is also audited monthly from a pest control point of view.

Point source emissions

Emissions to air

There are three boilers on site. Boilers A and B have a thermal input capacity of 2MW each, whilst Boiler C has a thermal input of 3MW. Boiler C is natural gas fuelled only. Boilers A and B are dual-fuelled and can operate on natural gas or diesel. Boilers A and B emit through a shared windshaft 23 m in height and boiler C emits through an existing separate stack of 7 m. Only one boiler operates at a time, another is in stand-by mode and the third is switched off. Under normal operating conditions the boiler will run on natural gas. The boiler will only run on diesel if the natural gas supply fails. The boilers and stacks are operated in line with a written maintenance schedule in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

The applicant has completed detailed modelling, they have used air dispersion modelling software ADMS (version 5.2) to predict the impacts from the boiler emissions. The applicant has modelled emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and carbon monoxide (CO) from the boilers.

The medium combustion plant directive (MCPD) emission limit value (ELV) is 250 mg/Nm³ (at 273 K, dry and 3% O₂) specified for existing natural gas boilers of less than 5 MWth input. This is set out in Annex II, Part 1, Table 1 of the MCPD. Part 1 of Annex III also specifies that monitoring of CO is required for all plant.

Our checks based on the MCP ELVs indicated lower emission rates than those used by the applicant. We have based our modelling checks on the consultant's higher emission rates, which may be conservative. The applicant's assessment considers scenarios based on boilers A and B running concurrently, and boilers A and C running concurrently. Their assessment additionally considers the hourly mean impacts for a number of taller stack heights for boiler C, up to a maximum of 23 m. An internal audit of the air quality impact assessment has been completed. Whilst we do not agree with all of the consultant's predictions and conclusions, we can confirm:

- We agree with their conclusion that environmental standards are not exceeded with a boiler C stack at the proposed increased height of 23 m. The proposed 23 m stack height represents better dispersion and good engineering design given the heights of the surrounding onsite buildings.
- The current boiler C stack of 7 m provides poor dispersion due to taller surrounding buildings, but is still unlikely to lead human health exceedances, they are either insignificant or no exceedances are predicted,.
- For both the concurrent operation of boilers A and B, and concurrent operation of boilers A and C at the existing and proposed boiler C stack heights, annual and 99.79th percentile of hourly mean NO₂ process contributions (PCs) are not insignificant, but no exceedances of Environmental Standards (ES) for human health are predicted.
- Hourly and 8-hourly CO impacts will be insignificant for all proposed and existing scenarios.

There are also 10 cooling towers onsite that operate at various temperatures according to demand and season but normally between 14°C and 25°C. The normal peak demand from the process is 3.2ME which requires the evaporation of 1.009 tonnes of water per hour which enters the atmosphere as water vapour. The cooling towers are maintained and monitored to meet the requirements of ACOP8 and HSG274 Part 1.

Habitat assessment

The nearest environmental receptor is the Rochdale Canal which is located approximately 70m to the east of the site. It has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for Luronium natans – Floating Water Plantain. We have consulted with Natural England and their standing water specialists concluded:

that direct damaging effects upon any area of the plant species floating on the water surface is unlikely as the majority of the plant remains submerged under the water. They also stated that nutrient N deposition is not likely to be of concern in this case due to the known tolerance of Luronium natans – Floating Water Plantain to a wide range of nutrient levels.

The following Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) were assessed by the applicant:

- Higher Boarshaw Clough
- Scowcroft Reservoir
- River Irk Marsh
- Hunt Lane

Our air quality specialists also identified the following additional local nature sites within the 2 km screening distance which they included in their audit of the applicants' assessment:

- Rochdale Canal - Lock at Scowcroft Farm to Stott's Lane LWS
- Hopwood Clough LWS and Ancient Woodland (AW)
- Hopwood Woodlands AW and Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Alkington Woods and Rhodes Lodges LWS
- Alkington woods LNR

They concluded that all local nature sites assessed showed insignificant PCs compared against the annual and daily NO_x critical levels, and nutrient nitrogen and acid critical loads.

Emissions to surface water and ground water

The site is positioned on sloping ground and is served by a complex drainage system. Essentially, clean surface and rain water, including that which falls on the roof of the buildings, is discharged directly to the common sewer which runs the length of the eastern edge of the site along Mills Hill Road. This sewer is serviced by Oldham Wastewater Treatment Works.

The outside tank farm and production areas within buildings are served by an onsite effluent treatment plant. The capacity of the largest tank is 140,000 litres. Any liquids that are spilt are dealt with by spill kits where possible. Where the spillages are too big, the liquid flows into an internal common drain which flows to two large sumps located on the eastern edge of the site near Mills Hill Road with a combined capacity of 50,000 litres. The sumps contain level switches and pumps which transfer the liquid up to two holding tanks, each with a capacity of 120,000 litres. Should there be a catastrophic failure of even the largest tank, the effluent

discharge system has the capacity to contain it. Any solids in the effluent liquid are filtered out and the liquid is passed through a smaller tank where the pH is corrected by the automatic addition of sodium hydroxide. The liquid is then discharged to the common sewer via V-notch weir tank with discharge consent.

Ethanol, caustic soda and diesel tanks all have secondary containment in the form of concrete bunds. Should there be a release of liquid, it would be pumped out into a sealed container for further treatment on site or off site at a suitably licensed facility. The following maintenance regime is in place to ensure the drainage system is running effectively:

1. The submersible pumps in the sumps are inspected annually and spares are held in stock in case of failures.
2. The sump levels are automatically monitored, and an alarm warns of high level.
3. The two 120 tonne storage tanks are inspected annually and are drained and cleaned.
4. The visible parts of the drainage system are inspected weekly as part of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) audits and any defects are reported and resolved as soon as practicable.
5. The underground parts of the system are water jetted and inspected annually using submersible cameras.
6. Alarms are installed for high level and out of norm pH values.
7. Any defects are logged, and remedial actions undertaken.

There is also a production equipment and vehicle maintenance schedule in place to ensure no faults with tanker or associated pipework and therefore no unwanted releases of liquid.

As a result of this there is insignificant risk of surface or ground water.

Storage

The finished pallets are stored in a high bay warehouse with a capacity of approximately 3,000 spaces and goods are despatched to either a UK hub via a third-party distributor or are collected by overseas customers for export.

The following storage controls are in place in relation to the raw materials:

- Ethanol, caustic soda and diesel tanks all have secondary containment in the form of concrete bunds.
- Diesel storage tank is tightly sealed and banded to prevent leaks.
- Grain is stored in a sealed tank located in a building. Grain is delivered in open topped vehicles and is transferred to the storage tank located inside a building via a sock-like chute to prevent the release of dust.
- All liquid is pumped from storage tanks to production areas via sealed pipes.
- All liquid is pumped from vehicles into sealed storage tanks.
- All material stored on an impermeable surface.
- Tanks are banded by drains which flow into the effluent part of the drainage network.

Fuel Oil

- Fuel oil (Diesel), is stored in two steel tanks located above ground in the tank room adjacent to the boiler house.
- These tanks are located inside banded areas constructed of twin layer brick walls and concrete bases, both of which are also above ground level.
- The main oil tank has a capacity of 12,000 litres with a bund capacity of 12,750 litres. The current quantity of oil stored is 8,770 litres.
- The reserve oil tank has a capacity of 40,000 litres with a bund capacity of 37,500 litres. The current quantity of oil stored is 37,241 litres.
- The sites three boilers all run on gas and therefore the business has taken the decision to decommission the oil storage facility.

Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

Effluent discharge to sewers operated by United Utilities and governed by a Consent to Discharge. Effluent arising on the site enters the drainage system which runs under gravity from the west of the site to the east. Along the eastern boundary are two subsurface chambers which collect the liquid and pump it back up to the western side of the site. The pumped liquid is fed into two buffer tanks each with a capacity of 120,000 litres.

A vibrating screen sieve is used to separate gross solids by circulating the effluent around the tank. Effluent is discharged from the tanks at a controlled rate to comply with the consent agreement, then passes via a buffer tank where the pH is monitored and maintained to the correct value range by automatically adding the correct quantities of 26% sodium hydroxide. These are subject to a six-monthly inspection regime. The pH monitoring and flow systems are serviced on a three-month schedule by an external contractor. The discharge rate from the ETP is measured and controlled via an automatic flow valve. The cumulative flow is recorded, and an automatic system collects composite samples on a weekly basis for analysis by United Utilities.

Resource efficiency and waste management

Waste minimisation

The Applicant's production activities are heavily centred around vinegar production and as such the ingredients are mainly liquids which arrive on site in sealed tankers and are transferred around site via sealed pipes. There is very little litter or waste associated with this process. The packaging and bottling of finished products have the potential to create waste.

Waste recovery or disposal

The majority of onsite waste is recycled:

- Wood wool (larch shavings) is used as part of the process in vessel and once spent, normally after 4 to 7 months use, it is removed by a specialist contractor and goes directly to composting.
- Typical quantity of food waste sent to animal feed annually:

Spent grain:	4,922 tonnes
Sake cake:	128 tonnes
Spent yeast:	743 tonnes
Spent yeast / still bottom mix:	276 tonne
- Other food waste goes to off-site anaerobic digestion (AD) plants.
- There are designated areas for cardboard, plastic, glass and other waste streams.
- Removal of waste is by certified carriers and contractors.

Water Usage

Water is delivered to the site, into the older brewery part of the building, via two 80 mm meters fed from the main operated by United Utilities. Each meter is fitted with a data transmitter and information is readable and analysed. The two water supplies form part of a loop and network around the site. There is also sub-metering under implementation to monitor water consumption from different areas and the installation of an internal data collection system linking key equipment to the monitoring system. Weekly monitoring of water usage per tonne of production takes place and there are number of projects in place to identify and help reduce water usage.

Water is used extensively on the site in four key areas:

1. In the product itself with retail Malt Vinegar having around 93% water content and other vinegars being from 60 to 80% water.
2. For cooling towers which are used to remove heat from the processes. Usage in this area is around 140 to 150 tonnes per day through a mixture of evaporation and bleed to drain to reduce solids build up.
3. Steam raising.
4. Cleaning in place (CIP) of food production processes.

Water usage is monitored and reported internally on a weekly basis. Local initiatives include a review of the current CIP regimes, closer monitoring of cooling tower usage and the installation of sub water metering to pinpoint abnormal usage by area. As part of the EMS, the Applicant has targets to reduce water consumption and review performance annually, during the internal audit and management review.

Energy efficiency

The operations undertaken at the installation are party to a negotiated Climate Change Levy Agreement (CCA). The applicant is committed to the implementation of appropriate cost-effective energy efficiency measures.

Boilers are used to provide heat to the whole site. Thermal insulation is used on pipes to prevent loss of energy and all equipment is turned off when not in use. The applicant monitors energy consumption from different areas of site and machinery and reviews energy performance on an annual basis and target its reduction.

Electricity: is delivered to the site at high voltage (1500kVA electrical capacity) via a privately-owned transformer fed from the grid and operated by Electricity North West. The privately-owned high efficiency transformer reduces it down to 415 volts before distribution around the site. Power factor correction equipment is installed, and maintained annually, with typical achieved values of 0.97 with a load factor of 67%.

The electricity meter is fitted with a data transmitter and information is readable and analyses for monitoring. Distribution around the site is via five remote distribution centres and then onwards to local distribution boards or control panels.

Gas: supplied via an incomer operating at a nominal 120 mbar from the network. There is a single metering point with two parallel with only one being used at any one time. The gas meter is fitted with a data transmitter and information is readable and analysed. The only usage for gas is for three steam raising boilers. The emissions from the boilers are monitored on an annual basis as part of their annual servicing regime. The parameters monitored for are temperature (°C), oxygen (%), Carbon Monoxide (ppm), Carbon Dioxide (%), Nitric Oxide (ppm) and Oxides of Nitrogen (mg/m³). The boiler settings are adjusted when required to ensure the boilers are operating at their most efficient.

Decision checklist

Aspect considered	Decision
Receipt of application	
Confidential information	A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.
Identifying confidential information	We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.
Consultation	
Consultation	The consultation requirements were identified in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations and our public participation statement. The application was publicised on the GOV.UK website. We consulted the following organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & Safety Executive • Director of Public Health • Public Health England • Rochdale Council No responses were received.
Operator	
Control of the facility	We are satisfied that the applicant (now the operator) is the person who will have control over the operation of the facility after the grant of the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on legal operator for environmental permits.
The facility	
The regulated facility	We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 'Understanding the meaning of regulated facility', Appendix 2 of RGN 2 'Defining the scope of the installation', Appendix 1 of RGN 2 'Interpretation of Schedule 1', guidance on waste recovery plans and permits. The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.
The site	
Extent of the site of the facility	The operator has provided a plan which we consider is satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility. The plan is included in the permit.
Site condition report	The operator has provided a description of the condition of the site, which we consider is not satisfactory. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports and baseline reporting under the Industrial

Aspect considered	Decision
	<p>Emissions Directive.</p> <p>We have advised the applicant what measures they need to take to improve the site condition report, refer to improvement programme below.</p>
<p>Biodiversity, heritage, landscape and nature conservation</p>	<p>The application is within the relevant distance criteria of a site of heritage, landscape or nature conservation, and/or protected species or habitat.</p> <p>We have assessed the application and its potential to affect all known sites of nature conservation, landscape and heritage and/or protected species or habitats identified in the nature conservation screening report as part of the permitting process.</p> <p>We consider that the application will not affect any sites of nature conservation, landscape and heritage, and/or protected species or habitats identified.</p> <p>A Habitats Risk Assessment Stage 1 was completed and sent to Natural England for scope, Natural England agreed the site poses no risk to the features at the designated site. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance.</p>
<p>Environmental risk assessment</p>	
<p>Environmental risk</p>	<p>We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility.</p> <p>The operator's risk assessment is satisfactory.</p>
<p>Operating techniques</p>	
<p>General operating techniques</p>	<p>We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility.</p> <p>The operating techniques that the applicant must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.</p>
<p>Operating techniques for emissions that do not screen out as insignificant</p>	<p>Emissions of NO₂ cannot be screened out as insignificant. We have assessed whether the proposed techniques are BAT.</p> <p>The proposed techniques/emission levels for emissions that do not screen out as insignificant are in line with the techniques and benchmark levels contained in the technical guidance and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility. The permit conditions ensure compliance with relevant BREFs.</p>
<p>Permit conditions</p>	
<p>Use of conditions other than those from the template</p>	<p>Based on the information in the application, we consider that we do not need to impose conditions other than those in our permit template.</p>
<p>Improvement programme</p>	<p>Based on the information on the application, we consider that we need to impose an improvement programme.</p> <p>We have imposed an improvement programme to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The operator shall carry out an assessment in accordance with our

Aspect considered	Decision
	<p>Environment Agency Guidance H5 Site condition report to consider whether they wish to set baseline reference data for any relevant substances of concern taking into account the condition of pollution prevention measures. Additionally, the operator will need to complete a Stage 1 – 3 assessment in line with the guidance set out within our EC Commission Guidance on baseline reports, to determine whether baseline reference data is required for hazardous substances.</p> <p>If as a consequence of this assessment, the Site Condition Report will be subject to modifications, the operator shall submit a revised Site Condition Report to the Environment Agency for approval.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The operator shall review their refrigerants used on site and cease to use any which are no longer deemed as acceptable in accordance with the relevant regulations. The operator shall substitute unacceptable refrigerants with suitable alternatives as soon as reasonably practicable. The operator shall submit a summary report setting out the operators intensions, with appropriate timescales, for approval in writing by the Environment Agency. 3. The operator shall undertake a review of all containment measures on site to ensure they comply with the requirements as set out in CIRIA Report C736. The operator shall produce a final report to reflect this review and submit it to the Environment Agency for approval in writing. Where any shortfalls in the containment measures are identified, the operator shall include a timescale for improvements within the written report. 4. The Operator shall submit a comprehensive decommissioning plan for the oil storage facility notified as no longer required. The report shall include a timeline for the completion of decommissioning plant and land restoration in accordance with best practice. The report shall also summarise environmental protection measures to be put in place to prevent or where not practicable minimise the risk of pollution to the environment.
Emission limits	<p>ELVs based on BAT have been set for the following substances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO₂ • CO <p>These ELVs have been set in accordance with the requirements of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive. We made these decisions in accordance with our guidance. See Point Source Emissions section in key issues.</p>
Monitoring	<p>We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in the permit, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified.</p> <p>These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to meet the emission limit values for existing medium combustion plants.</p> <p>We made these decisions in accordance Medium Combustion Plant Directive.</p> <p>Based on the information in the application we are satisfied that the operator's techniques, personnel and equipment have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation as appropriate.</p>

Aspect considered	Decision
Reporting	<p>We have specified reporting in the permit.</p> <p>The reporting requirements are in regard to emissions, annual production and performance parameters.</p> <p>We made these decisions in accordance with The Food and Drink Sector TGN EPR 6.10.</p>
Operator competence	
Management system	<p>There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable them to comply with the permit conditions.</p> <p>The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.</p>
Relevant convictions	<p>The Case Management System has been checked to ensure that all relevant convictions have been declared.</p> <p>No relevant convictions were found. The operator satisfies the criteria in our guidance on operator competence.</p>
Financial competence	<p>There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit conditions.</p>
Growth Duty	
Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 – Growth duty	<p>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.</p> <p>Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:</p> <p>“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.”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>