

E.1 Emissions to Atmosphere

Point Emissions to Atmosphere

There are no point emissions to atmosphere at the installation. While the IBA is unlikely to be a significant source of odours, provision is made for the installation of an odour control unit downstream of the dust filter that is a requirement of Condition 3.15.2.(ii). If required, this is likely to comprise a carbon filter. The location is shown on Drawing No.3 Emission and Monitoring Locations. The detailed design will be submitted to the Agency for prior approval in a Specified Engineering Works, as required by Schedule B of the current licence.

Potential Fugitive Emissions

The potential emissions to air from the waste activities that are and will be carried out include dust, vehicle exhausts and odours.

Dusts are associated with the location and type of waste processing and associated vehicle movements. The primary source of dust emissions will be the processing of the IBA, which will be carried out inside the building. Secondary sources are vehicle movements on the paved yards during dry periods and the processing of wastes. SEHL cleans the yards daily using a road sweeper and regularly damps down the yards during dry periods, using hoses. .

Vehicle exhausts contain a range of compounds that affect air quality, for example nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, methane, carbon dioxide, benzene and particulates. The diesel fuelled heavy goods vehicles based at the facility are fitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems. A diesel fuel additive (AdBlue) is used in the SCR to reduce the nitrous oxide levels in the exhaust gases.

Odours are associated with the types of wastes accepted, the type of processing carried out and the time the wastes are retained on site. The only wastes accepted at the facility that are a significant source of malodours are the household food waste and residual waste, which are handled and stored in the western section of the building.