

EPA Application Form

7.4.1 - Emissions to Atmosphere - Main and Fugitive





Amendments to this Application Form Attachment

Version No.	Date	Amendment since previous version	Reason
V.1.0	July 2017	N/A	Online application form attachment
As above	Mar 2017	Identification of required fields	Assist correct completion of attachment
		٠٥٠	
		diletus	
		es of the air	

Page 2 of 14



EMISSIONS TO ATMOSPHERE

Emissions to air/atmosphere include the following:

Main Emissions

Main emissions include all emissions of environmental significance. Where a **mass emission threshold** is specified in a BAT document (BAT Conclusions, National BAT note or BREF), emissions which exceed this threshold prior to abatement are regarded as significant, i.e., 'main emissions'. (In some cases emissions below the threshold can still be significant and qualify as Main Emissions).

Minor Emissions

Emissions below the mass emission threshold <u>may</u> be considered minor emissions and therefore do not generally need to be specifically controlled by the conditions or schedules of the licence (i.e., setting of ELVs, abatement control measures, or monitoring requirements). Emissions may also be deemed minor by virtue of their source/nature (e.g., laboratory fume hoods, workspace extractions, passive vents from storage tanks, HVAC exhausts), or composition (e.g., water vapour emissions).

For combustion plant such as boilers, these can be considered minor where the seted thermal input is < 1MW where natural gas is the main fuel, and for liquid and solid fuels where its < 250kW.

In completing the separate 'Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential' attachment for minor emissions, the applicant should supply sufficient information to justify the determination of the emission as the minor. Notwithstanding this guidance, the Agency may consider any emission to be significant (i.e., a main emission) on the basis of environmental impact.

Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions include emissions from non-point sources and diffuse sources.

Potential Emissions

These are emissions which only operate under abnormal process conditions. Typical examples include bursting discs, pressure relief valves, and emergency generators. Bypasses and flares may also fall within this category, depending on how they are operated or designed to operate. Although the Agency does not normally set controls in licences for potential emissions, it may do so for the purposes of environmental protection.

This attachment collects information on <u>main</u> and <u>fugitive</u> emissions to atmosphere. Waste gas means the final gaseous emission from a stack or abatement equipment.

For minor and potential emissions to atmosphere, complete the separate 'Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential' attachment.



Main Emissions to Atmosphere - Waste Gas Emission Point Details - one row per emission point *

Complete the following table with summary details for all main emission points to atmosphere.

(Guidance on completing the table is included in Note i at the end of this attachment)

The applicant should address in particular any emissions which may contain the principal polluting substances listed in the First Schedule of Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013/ (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) Regulations 2013.

Please note that the determination of any emission limit values and monitoring requirements in a proposed licence if granted will be based on the information supplied hereunder.

Emission	Emission Po	oint Grid Ref.	Typical Days	Measures to reduce /minimise / prevent emissions (list techniques) ¹	Source of Waste Gases	Minimum Discharge		Reference	Conditions	
Point Code	Easting ³	Northing ⁴	Usage/ Year	Where EQS considerations require measures stricter than BAT, highlight these measures in bold	officially of 2	Height Above Ground (m)	Pressure 5	Temp.	% Oxygen	Moisture 8
				on pure di						
				inspectorine.						
				Ecopying,						
				- onsent or						

¹ Detailed descriptions and schematics of all abatement systems should be included in the Operational Report (Tab 4.8 – 'Reports').

² **Options:** Boiler, Gas Turbine, Incineration, Co-Incineration, CHP, Kiln, Engine, Indirect drying activity (e.g. milk drying), Other Combustion activity (e.g., oven), Distillation/Chemical reaction, Solvent based coating activity, Other coating activity (provide description), Composting Tunnels, General extraction from buildings <u>or</u> Other (provide a description if '**Other**' is selected).

³ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference.

⁴ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference.

⁵ **Options:** 101.325kPa <u>or</u> No correction.

⁶ **Options:** 273.15K or No correction.

⁷ **Options:** 3%, 6%, 10%, 11%, 15%, 18% <u>or</u> No correction.

⁸ **Options:** Wet **or** Dry.



Emission	Emission Point Grid Ref.		Typical Days	Measures to reduce /minimise / prevent emissions (list techniques) ¹	Source of Waste Gases	Minimum Discharge		Reference	Conditions	
Point Code	Easting ³	Northing ⁴	Usage/ Year	Where EQS considerations require measures stricter than BAT, highlight these measures in bold	2	Height Above Ground (m)	Pressure 5	Temp.	% Oxygen	Moisture 8
					æ.					
					1. A other b					
				, se	one of the state o					
				ion puredi	je.					
				Consent of copyright owner teeth						
				For price						
				consent of						

^{*}add rows to the table as necessary



Emission Points from Combustion, Incineration or Co-incineration Sources Only

Complete the table below for each emission point to atmosphere from a combustion source, waste incineration or co-incineration plant

Emission Point Code	Primary Fuel Type ⁹ (where applicable)	Secondary Fuel Type ¹⁰ (where applicable)	LCP Plant Reference (where applicable)	Waste incineration or co- incineration plant reference (where applicable)
			erlise.	
			Soft of the differ	
			Diff. Edited	
			Section de la company de la co	
		l din	della	

^{*}add rows to the table as necessary

⁹ **Options:** Coal, Lignite, Heavy Fuel Oil, Other Fuel Oil, Peat, Natural Gas, Biogas, Solid Biomass, Waste, Gas Oil, Other <u>or</u> None

¹⁰ **Options:** Coal, Lignite, Heavy Fuel Oil, Other Fuel Oil, Peat, Natural Gas, Biogas, Solid Biomass, Waste, Gas Oil, Other <u>or</u> None



Emission Points with Solvent Emissions Only

Complete the table below for each emission point associated with a solvent activity

Emission Point Code	Are specific Hazardous Substances ¹¹ Emitted?	Mass Flow of Emitted Hazardous Substances (g/hour)	Halogenated VOCs ¹² Emitted?	Mass Flow of Emitted Halogenated VOCs (g/hour)
				of its petion but before the distribution of the second of
				इंग्रीरं कार्र
				aut pose different
				ection veries
			_	ांगुरी ०
			8	coby.
			Oli sent o	

^{*}add rows to the table as necessary

Emissions of volatile organic compounds referred to in Article 58 (Substances or mixtures which, because of their content of volatile organic compounds classified as carcinogens, mutagens, or toxic to reproduction under Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H340, H350,H350i, H360D or H360F) of the Industrial Emissions Directive.

Halogenated volatile organic compounds which are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H341 or H351.



Waste Gas Emission Monitoring Points

Complete the table below for each emission point, by entering the Emission Point Code, the associated Monitoring Point Code and the grid reference of the Monitoring Point. *

Emission Doint Code	Manitarian Daint Code 13	Monitoring Point Grid Reference				
Emission Point Code	Monitoring Point Code ¹³	Easting 14	Northing 15			
			of life.			
			othe			
		ses of	े का ^{र्}			
		Purpodified				
		Especial build legit				
		Fortight				

^{*}add rows to the table as necessary

¹³ To include monitoring and sampling points

¹⁴ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference

¹⁵ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference



Waste Gas - Abatement /Treatment Control

Complete the table below for each emission point with an abatement/treatment system (one table per emission point)

Emission Point Code:	Emission	Point	Code:		
----------------------	----------	-------	-------	--	--

Control ¹⁶ parameter	Monitoring to be carried out ¹⁷	Additional notes (where relevant)
		No.
		, olitest C
	_{ير} ه	pd. seg
	nuf gese	8
	action the real real real real real real real rea	
	CH institution	
	of const	

*add rows to the table as necessary

List the operating parameters of the treatment/abatement system which control its function.
 List the monitoring of the control parameter to be carried out.



Waste Gas Emissions

Complete the table below for all main emission points to atmosphere (include one row for each identified parameter) *

Emission			Proposed Emission Limits ¹⁸				18	BAT Associated	Sampling / Monitoring EPA Guidance for Monitoring - AG2 Index of Preferred Met		
Point Code	Parameter	Monitoring Point Code	Max. Hourly	Max. Daily	Average Month	Average Annual	How was the Proposed Emission Limit Derived?	Emission Range (if applicable)	Proposed Monitoring Frequency	Proposed Monitoring and Analysis Method ²³	Compliant with BAT Monitoring Requirement?
								, USE.			
								other			
							sould.				
							oosited !				
							Specifor Partiedly				
							SPECTOWITE				
						FOLIS	tight				
						of cop)				

^{*} For continuous monitoring 'EN15267 approved CEMS' is the standard method. For periodic monitoring please refer to the EPA guidance document 'AG2 Index of Preferred Methods' linked above

^{*}add rows to the table as necessary

For emissions outside the BAT Conclusion, BREF or BAT guidance limit, a full evaluation of the existing abatement/treatment system must be provided. A planned programme of improvement towards meeting upgraded standards is required. This should highlight specific goals and a time scale, together with options for modification, upgrading or replacement as required to bring emissions within the limits set out in the BAT Conclusion(s), BREF(s) or BAT guidance note(s). These notes can be found on the EPA website at www.epa.ie.

¹⁹ Specify the proposed limit and the units.

²⁰ Specify the proposed limit **and** the units.

²¹ Specify the proposed limit **and** the units.

²² Specify the proposed limit **and** the units.

²³ For continuous monitoring 'EN15267 approved CEMS' is the standard method. For periodic monitoring please refer to the EPA guidance document <u>'AG2 Index of Preferred Methods'</u>.



Minor and/or Potential Emissions to Atmosphere ²⁴

Are there any minor \underline{or} potential emission point(s) to atmosphere at the (Yes/No)	he installation/facility?	No			
If 'Yes' complete and upload the <i>Emissions to Atmosphere – Minor</i> Document Type: 'Minor - Potential Emissions' in the application form)	r and Potential Emission	ıs template	with details of min	nor and potential emiss	sions (selec
Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor - Potential Emissions file name:					
	soff, thy	ther use.			

²⁴ Refer to page 3 for guidance on what constitutes a minor or potential emission.



Fugitive Emission to Atmosphere

Fugitive emissions must be controlled by way of appropriate controls and techniques to minimise emissions. (Additional information on fugitive emission is included in Note ii at the end of this attachment)

Are there any sources of fugitive emissions at the installation/facility?²⁵ (Yes/No) * Yes

If 'Yes' provide summary details of the fugitive emissions in the table below:

Type of Fugitive Emission	Emission Type Applicable? (Yes/No)	Description of fugitive emissions source(s)	Maximum Level	Units	Descriptor/Location
Dust	Yes	Dust from vehicle movements, access roads and deposition of waste soils for recovery and associated earthworks	350	mg/m²/day	Dust deposition
VOC ²⁶	No	nutorses of for		%	of solvent input
Ammonia	No	A Rection Let re		ug/m³	at the nearest European Site
Nitrogen	No	Fordital		kgN/ha/yr	at the nearest European Site
Odour	No	Consent of		Odour Units	at boundary of installation

²⁵ For waste activities, dust and odour emissions should be considered and described in the table below where applicable.

In relation to activities listed in Chapter V (for installations using Organic Solvents) of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU):

specify how the requirements in relation to fugitive emissions will be met.



Provide details of the techniques to be used to reduce / minimise / prevent fugitive emissions in text bow below

Measures proposed to minimise the potential for airborne dust generation on-site include the following:

- A speed limit of 15 km/h shall be enforced on-site to minimise dust generation associated with traffic movement;
- The spraying of haul routes, stockpiles and equipment with water during periods of dry and windy conditions shall take place to minimise dust generation. This will be achieved by spraying the ground using a dedicated clean water bowser and spray bar pulled by a tractor. The bowser can be filled on an "as need" basis when conditions demand it;
- Visual inspections of the site, the site boundary, the site entrance/exit and haul routes shall take place on a daily basis to ensure that there is no build-up of dusty material;
- A pumped water wheel and underbody washing facility shall be installed at the entrance to the quarry to minimize the deposition of material at the site exit or local access roads;
- A fixed sprinkler system shall be installed at the exit gate to dampen down dry loads leaving the site, where required;
- Road sweeping shall take place as appropriate to minimise the build-up of dust on haul wutes and the potential for airborne dust generation;
- Material which leaves the site in bulk in HGV's shall be covered in tarpaulin to prevent dust emissions from the back of HGV's;
- It is proposed to situate stockpiles in such a manner to ensure minimum exposure to the wind and away from sensitive receptors; and,
- Dust suppression can also be achieved as required at the north face of the quarry via a sprinkler system, which shall consist of a water tank to be connected directly to an existing pipe currently used to provide water for the cattle.

Note i Complete the table for each emission point having regard to the guidance hereunder.

The following convention should be observed when labelling emission points:

Boiler Emissions A1-1, A1-2, A1-3,...etc. **Main Emissions** A2-1, A2-2, A2-3,...etc.

Minor Emissions A3-1, A3-2, A3-3,...etc. (NOTE: Minor emission points are to be included in the 'Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential'

attachment)

Potential Emissions A4-1, A4-2, A4-3,...etc. (NOTE: Potential emission points are to be included in the '*Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential*' attachment)

A National Grid Reference (12 digit, 6E, 6N) must be provided for each emission point.

Measures are usually required to reduce, minimise or prevent emissions from occurring. They may involve the application of a single technique or a combination of techniques including process integrated, recovery, abatement and treatment techniques. List all techniques proposed/employed.



Technique(s) employed must comply with BAT. Highlight additional measures required for the purposes of protecting the environment i.e. AQS considerations. The measures or techniques to be taken must be capable of complying with the proposed/known emission level(s).

The measures required shall be informed by the following:

- 1. BAT techniques with BAT-AEL
- 2. BAT techniques without BAT-AEL
- 3. Stricter measures/techniques than BAT (due to AQS)
- 4. BAT determined by competent authority in consultation with the applicant
- 5. Measures to minimise pollution over long distances or in the territory of other states.
- 6. Emerging techniques
- 7. Less strict measures than BAT (due to derogation)
- 8. Other measures

Select from the drop down list the source of the emission as it helps explain the nature of the emission.

Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that emissions data (volumetric flow and pollutant concentrations) are presented at the required reference conditions for oxygen, temperature, pressure and moisture.

Note ii Fugitive emissions include the following:

- Dust from area sources such as a quarry.
- Odour from volume sources such as a pig unit, waste water treatment plants waste handling etc.
- VOCs from processes using solvent not captured in waste gases.
- Ammonia and nitrogen from pig and poultry units.

Processes that can give rise to fugitive emissions include:

- o Leaks from valve seals, pump seals and flanges;
- o Breathing and working losses from liquid storage facilities;
- o Dust emissions from solids stored in the open;
- o Loading and unloading operations;
- o Cleaning operations; and,
- o Emissions from waste water treatment (e.g. volatile organics).

The measures taken to reduce/ prevent fugitive emissions to atmosphere must be addressed, and the facilities and operations required to control emissions must be detailed.