

Bat Number	BAT Conclusion	Sub Section	Applicability (yes/no)	Detail	State whether it is in place or state schedule for implementation
1	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS) that incorporates all of the following features: See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	Condition 2.3 of the current licence specifies the scope of the EMS that must be implemented at the installation. In addition the installation is certified to ISO 14001.	In Place
2	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the plant, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	acceptance procedures are in place, as required by Condition 5.3 of the current licence and additional procedures will be prepared prior to the acceptance of the additional waste types. This will also satisfy the requirements of BAT 33, which applies to the biological treatment of waste. Condition 10.2 of the current licence requires KLL to maintain detailed records of each waste load accepted and dispatched from the installation. KLL ensures that all outputs from the installation meet the input requirements of the facilities to which the materials are consigned. Upon arrival all wastes are inspected and then directed to designated processing/storage areas. Operational procedures will be prepared prior to the acceptance of the additional waste types to	In Place
3	In order to facilitate the reduction of emissions to water and air, BAT is to establish and to maintain an inventory of waste water and waste gas streams, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that incorporates all of the following features: See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	An inventory of all emissions is included in the licence review application.	In Place
4	In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the storage of waste, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	KLL will prepare storage plans for the Biological Treatment Plant and IBA Treatment Area.	Storage Plans to be prepared before the treatment areas are commissioned
5	In order to reduce the environmental risk associated with the handling and transfer of waste, BAT is to set up and implement handling and transfer procedures. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	KLL has prepared handling and transfer procedures.	In Place

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6	For relevant emissions to water as identified by the inventory of waste water streams (see BAT 3), BAT is to monitor key process parameters (e.g. waste water flow, pH, temperature, conductivity, BOD) at key locations (e.g. at the inlet and/or outlet of the pretreatment, at the inlet to the final treatment, at the point where the emission leaves the installation). See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	No	Not applicable as there are no emissions of treated wastewater to waters.	
7	BAT is to monitor emissions to water with at least the 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. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The current licence (Schedule D) specifies the monitoring frequencies and standards that apply.	In Place
8	BAT is to monitor channelled emissions to air with at least the 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. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	Channelled emissions from the CHP engines and Flare are monitored. The odour control system that will be provided in the Biological Treatment Plant will be a channelled emission to air and the monitoring requirements will be set in the revised IE licence.	In Place
9	BAT is to monitor diffuse emissions of organic compounds to air from the regeneration of spent solvents, the decontamination of equipment containing POPs with solvents, and the physical-chemical treatment of solvents for the recovery of their calorific value, at least once per year using one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	No		
10	BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The current licence (Condition 8.13) requires weekly monitoring for odours. Monthly odour monitoring is also specified in Schedule D.10	In Place
11	BAT is to monitor the annual consumption of water, energy and raw materials as well as the annual generation of residues and waste water, with a frequency of at least once per year. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The annual consumption of water, raw material as well as the generation of residues and wastewater is monitored annually and reported in the Annual Environmental Report (AER).	In Place

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12	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements: See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	An odour management plan has been prepared as required by Condition 6.10 of the current licence. The plan will be revised and updated before the Biological Treatment Plant is commissioned.	In Place
13	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The Biological Treatment Plant design and proposed method of operation is intended to optimise the aerobic treatment stage and will also meet the requirements of BAT 36.	Incorporated into the design and method of operation of the Biological Treatment Plant
14	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce diffuse emissions to air, in particular of dust, organic compounds and odour, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	<i>A landfill gas extraction system is in place in the Landfill. The Biological Treatment Plant will be provided with an odour control system comprising the extraction of air and its treatment in an odour abatement unit.</i>	In Place & to be provided as an integral part of the Biological Treatment Plant.
15	BAT is to use flaring only for safety reasons or for non-routine operating conditions (e.g. start-ups, shutdowns) by using both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	Landfill gas collection networks subject to regular balance checks	In Place
16	In order to reduce emissions to air from flares when flaring is unavoidable, BAT is to use both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The landfill gas flares are appropriately designed and subject to monitoring	In Place
17	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review a noise and vibration management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes all of the following elements: See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	No		
18	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise and vibration emissions, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	Appropriate location of building and equipment and provision of buffer zone around operational areas.	In Place

19	In order to optimise water consumption, to reduce the volume of waste water generated and to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water, BAT is to use an appropriate combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	Segregation of water streams and the provision of adequate drainage infrastructure.	In Place
20	In order to reduce emissions to water, BAT is to treat waste water using an appropriate combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The proposed leachate treatment plant will involve physico-chemical and biological treatment. Tables 6.1 and 6.2 not applicable as there is no direct/indirect discharges of a treated wastewater to a receiving water body.	To be provided as part of the overall development.
21	In order to prevent or limit the environmental consequences of accidents and incidents, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below, as part of the accident management plan (see BAT 1). See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	The current licence (Condition 3) specifies the protection measures that must be provided and maintained at the site to prevent/control emissions in the event of the accident/incident. Condition 9 specifies the contingency arrangement that must be in place to manage incidents/accident and Condition 12.2 requires the completion of an Environmental Liability Risk Assessment that identifies and describes time impacts of accidents/incidents.	In Place
22	In order to use materials efficiently, BAT is to substitute materials with waste. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes		In Place
23	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to use both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	Yes	KLL has commissioned an energy efficient audit, as specified by Condition 2.5.1 of the existing licence.	In Place
24	In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to maximise the reuse of packaging, as part of the residues management plan (see BAT 1). See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	General BAT Conclusions	No		
25	In order to reduce emissions to air of dust, and of particulate-bound metals, PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	Techniques not applicable to the type of mechanical treatment that will be carried out.	

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26	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, and to prevent emissions due to accidents and incidents, BAT is to use BAT 14g and all of the techniques given below: See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	Mechanical shredding of metal waste will not be carried out.	
27	In order to prevent deflagrations and to reduce emissions when deflagrations occur, BAT is to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	Mechanical shredding of metal waste will not be carried out.	
28	In order to use energy efficiently, BAT is to keep the shredder feed stable. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No		
29	In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d, BAT 14h and to use technique a. and one or both of the techniques b. and c. given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	WEEE will not be treated.	
30	In order to prevent emissions due to explosions when treating WEEE containing VFCs and/or VHCs, BAT is to use either of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	WEEE will not be treated.	
31	In order to reduce emissions to air of organic compounds, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	Mechanical treatment to increase calorific value will not be carried out.	
32	In order to reduce mercury emissions to air, BAT is to collect mercury emissions at source, to send them to abatement and to carry out adequate monitoring. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for mechanical treatment of waste	No	WEEE will not be treated.	
33	In order to reduce odour emissions and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to select the waste input. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	Yes	To minimise landfill gas generation organic fines are biostabilised before landfilling. The Biological Treatment Plant will increase the biostabilisation capacity.	In Place
34	In order to reduce channelled emissions to air of dust, organic compounds and odorous compounds, including H ₂ S and NH ₃ , BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	Yes	The odour control system that will be provided in the Biological Treatment Plant will comprise a biofilter. The revised licence will set the Emission Limit Values.	The odour control system is an integrated part of the Biological Treatment Plant.

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35	In order to reduce the generation of waste water and to reduce water usage, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	Yes	The proposed biological treatment facility will generate wastewater. The facility will be designed to maximise the reuse of wastewater within the process, such that it operates on a balanced process water requirement, with a slight 'water demand' possible. Runoff from clean areas of the facility, such as the roof, marshalling yard and roadways external to the building will be collected and conveyed to the southern and existing surface water attenuation pond.	The techniques are an integral part of the design and method of operation of the Biological Treatment Plant.
36	In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	Yes	The composting process will be monitored to ensure the outputs meet the required specification.	Monitoring will be carried out from the day the plant is commissioned.
37	In order to reduce diffuse emissions to air of dust, odour and bioaerosols from open-air treatment steps, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	No	Process is not open air.	
38	In order to reduce emissions to air and to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor and/or control the key waste and process parameters. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	No	Process is not anaerobic	
39	In order to reduce emissions to air, BAT is to use both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for biological treatment of waste	No	Process is not anaerobic	
40	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2). See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.	
41	In order to reduce emissions of dust, organic compounds and NH3 to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.	

42	In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2). See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
43	In order to reduce the quantity of waste sent for disposal, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
44	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
45	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
46	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the regeneration of spent solvents, BAT is to use one or both of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
47	In order to reduce emissions of organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
48	In order to improve the overall environmental performance of the thermal treatment of spent activated carbon, waste catalysts and excavated contaminated soil, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
49	In order to reduce emissions of HCl, HF, dust and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
50	In order to reduce emissions of dust and organic compounds to air from the storage, handling, and washing steps, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	Solid waste will not be subject to physico-chemical treatment.
51	In order to improve the overall environmental performance and to reduce channelled emissions of PCBs and organic compounds to air, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below. See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion	BAT conclusions for physical chemical treatment of solid and/or pasty waste	No	

52	<p>In order to improve the overall environmental performance, BAT is to monitor the waste input as part of the waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures (see BAT 2).</p> <p>See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion</p>	<p>BAT conclusions for the treatment of water-based liquid waste</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Water based liquid wastes are not accepted for treatment.</p>
53	<p>In order to reduce emissions of HCl, NH3 and organic compounds to air, BAT is to apply BAT 14d and to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.</p> <p>See linked document for the full text of the BAT conclusion</p>	<p>BAT conclusions for the treatment of water-based liquid waste</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There will not be any channelled emissions to air from the leachate treatment plant.</p>

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